

The Effect of Boemite and Diaspore Addition on the Rate of Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions 77626
SOV/80-33-2-1/52

Fig. 3. Decomposition kinetics of aluminate solution with different amounts of seed crystals from incomplete recrystallization product of boemite into diaspore: a - without organic admixtures; b - with organic admixtures, 1% based on $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_{\text{gen}}$; A - degree of the solution decomposition (in %); B - duration of the decomposition (hours). The seeding ratio: 1 - 0.05; 2 - 0.1; 3 - 0.2; 4 - 0.5. The seeding ratio in Fig. 3b is in the range 0.05-0.5.

Decomposition of the aluminate solutions containing seed crystals of thermal boemite results in precipitation of the comparatively large hydroxide crystals, most of which are $+50-100 \mu$. A very fine precipitate of the hydroxide crystals -40μ up to

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46-55% was observed when seed crystals of the hydrothermal boemite were used. The solution in this case did not contained any organic admixtures. The small amount of seed crystals (the seeding ratio 0.05-0.1) facilitates the precipitation of fine crystals. Analysis of the hydroxide crystals indicated that they are composed of hydrargillite and seed crystals and the percent of the hydrargillite is higher than could be expected from decomposition of the solution. It means that part of the seed crystals undergo transformation into hydrargillite. X-ray phase analysis of the precipitates obtained during the decomposition of aluminate solution containing seed crystals of hydrothermal boemite showed that they also contain bayerite, i. e., that hydrothermal boemite on mixing with aluminate solution is transformed first into bayerite and then into hydrargillite. The high seeding activity of the product of incomplete recrystalliza-

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tion of boemite into diaspore, compared to hydrothermal boemite, is due to the partially distorted crystalline lattice of unrecrystallized boemite, the outer layer of which is transformed at first into bayerite and then into hydrargillite. The induction periods (as it is shown on the decomposition kinetics curves) is due to the recrystallization of the outer layer of boemite into hydrargillite. Microphotographs of the formed crystals taken with an electron microscope are given. It was concluded that diaspore is inactive as a seeding agent for the decomposition of the aluminate solutions. There are 9 figures; and 6 references, 2 Soviet, 3 German, and 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: Laubengayer, A., Weisz, R., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 65, 247 (1943).

ASSOCIATION: Ural Polytechnic Institute, Sverdlovsk (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1959 Card 9/9

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; DEREVYANKIN, V.A.

On the ability of coarse-grained aluminum hydroxide to induce nucleation in decomposition of aluminate solutions. Croat chem acta 31 no.4:141-148 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Urals Polytechnical Institute, Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R.
(Crystals) (Aluminum hydroxide)
(Aluminates)

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; DEREVYANKIN, V.A.; SHABALINA, O.K.

Decomposition of aluminate solutions under the effect of additions
of aluminum salts and oxalic acid. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet.
met. 3 no.4:65-68 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra metallurgii legkikh
metallov.

(Aluminates)

(Chemistry, Metallurgic)

5.4220

78206
SOV/80-33-3-7/47

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, S. I., Derevyankin, V. A., Shabalina, O. K.

TITLE: The Effect of Added γ -Alumina and Corundum on the Rate of Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 547-552 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of studies (Abstract 77626) on the rate of decomposition of aluminate solutions under the influence of added aluminum-oxide grains. This time, the authors used γ -alumina and corundum seeds, and the transitional products between the two, to accelerate aluminate decomposition by growing crystals. The three types of seeds were produced on annealing hydrargillite at 800° C for 4 hr, diaspore at 1,200° C for 5 hr, and hydrargillite at 1,100° C for 12 hr, respectively. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the seeds of γ -alumina and its transitional products to corundum

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effectively accelerate the decomposition of dissolved sodium aluminate after a certain period of induction, while corundum does not affect the aluminate decomposition during any duration. The induction period decreases with the increasing quantity of the seeds relative to that of the aluminate solution, i.e., with the seeding ratio. Organic impurities first reduce the decomposing power of γ -alumina, but later increase it considerably. The decomposition of aluminates by γ -alumina gives rise to the precipitation of extremely fine aluminum hydroxide. Up to 30% of the grains remain smaller than 40 μ . Small amounts of organic impurities increase this fraction up to even 70%. However, the higher contents of organic substances make the hydroxide slightly coarser. Larger quantities of seeds (seeding ratios 0.2-0.5) also reduce the grain size of the hydroxide. The precipitate, generated by the transitional products from γ -alumina to corundum, consists of up to 25% of the fraction under 40 μ ,

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in which the majority of grains vary from 2-5 μ across. X-ray diffraction data proved that all the precipitates consist of hydrargillite and the surface layers of the seeds themselves also turn into hydrargillite during the initial period of induction. Perhaps γ -alumina first turns into boehmite, then into bayerite found in the X-ray diffraction photographs, then into hydrargillite. Electron microscopic data disclosed the composition of γ -alumina of amorphous minute particles, whose porous aggregates have large surfaces per minute volume. During the induction period they become covered with dendritic crystals of boehmite and hydrargillite, 0.1-0.5 μ long and 0.1 μ across, whose crushing off at stirring of the solution produces numerous new crystallization centers. Some of the fine grains of γ -alumina recrystallize into hydrargillite completely and form pseudo-hexagonal platelets. In conclusion, the authors state that the seeding capacity of boehmite and γ -alumina is related to their instability in the presence of hydrargillite.

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Corundum on the Rate of Decomposition
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During the induction period, their surface layers turn
~~into hydrargillite~~. ~~Diaspore~~ is also unstable but
because of the very low rate of its recrystallization
into hydrargillite, does not cause decomposition of
aluminate solutions. The same reason is likely to be
true for corundum. There are 8 figures; 1 table; and
1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Ural Polytechnic Institute. Sverdlovsk (Ural'skiy
politekhicheskiy institut. Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1959

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78200 SOV/80-33-5-7/47

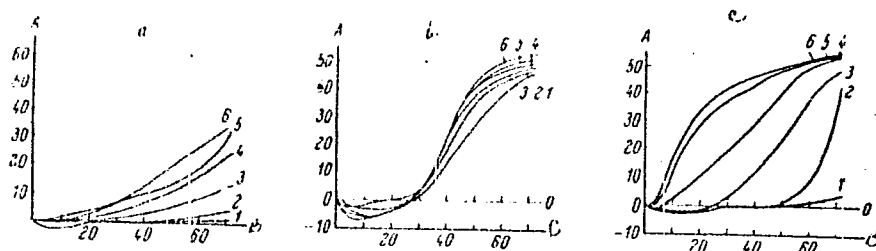


Fig. 1. Decomposition kinetics of aluminate solutions containing different quantities of γ -alumina seeds. (a) Without organic impurities; (b) with 1% O_2 of organic impurities considering total Na_2O 100%; (c) with 2% O_2 of organic impurities; (A) degree of solution decomposition (%); (B) duration of the decomposition (hr). Seeding ratio: 1-0.01; 2-0.05; 3-0.07; 4-0.1; 5-0.2; 6-0.5.

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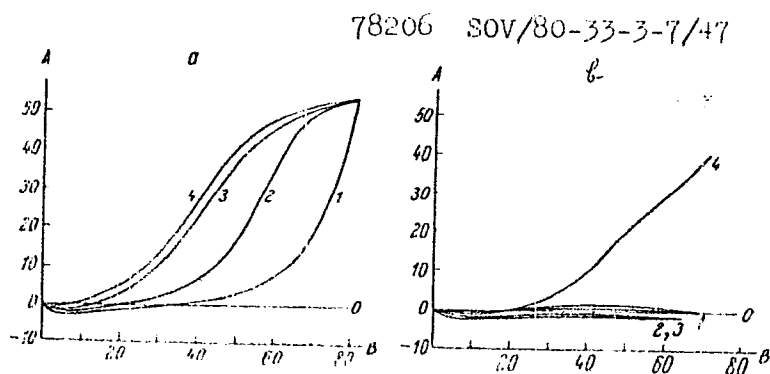


Fig. 2. Decomposition kinetics of aluminate solutions containing different quantities of the seeds produced by an incomplete recrystallization of γ -alumina into corundum. (a) Without organic impurities; (b) 1% O_2 of organic impurities considering total Na_2O 100%; (A) degree of the solution decomposition (%); (B) duration of the decomposition (hr). Seeding ratio: 1-0.05; 2-0.1; 3-0.2; 4-0.5.

Card 6/6

DEREVYANKIN, V. A., CAND TECH SCI, "INVESTIGATION OF
PROCESSES OF LEACHING AND DECOMPOSITION IN ^{the} PRODUCTION OF
ALUMINA BY THE BAYER ~~PROCESS~~ ^{method}. (STUDY OF THE CHARACTER OF
DISSOLUTION AND GROWTH OF CRYSTALS OF ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE)."
SVERDLOVSK, 1960. (ACAD SCI USSR, URAL AFFILIATE).
(KL, 3-61, 215).

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; BEREVYANKIN, V.A.

Capability of coarse crystal aluminum hydroxide to induct
nucleation in the decomposition process of aluminate solutions.

Trudy Ural.politekh. inst. no.98:90-98 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Aluminum crystals--Growth)

DEREVYANKIN, V.A.; KUZNETSOV, S.I.

Organic substances in bauxites. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.98:
99-105 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Bauxite—Analysis)

DEREVYANKIN, V.A.; KUZNETSOV, S.I.; SHABALINA, O.K.

Investigating the processes of dissolving and crystal growth
of aluminum hydroxide in alkaline aluminate solutions. Trydy
Ural.politekh. inst. no. 98:106-115 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Aluminum crystals--Growth)
(Electron microscopy)

S/080/60/033/012/018/024
D209/D305

AUTHORS: Shabalina, O.K., Derevyankin, V. A. and Kuznetsov, S.I.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of aluminum and hydroxides
and oxides by means of the electron microscope

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960,
2774 - 2777

TEXT: The electron microscope is being increasingly used as a means of assessing the properties of aluminum hydroxide and oxides, so the authors studied various aspects of the preparation of samples for this purpose. Somewhat modified versions of the standard procedure were tested to try and surmount certain difficulties: The presence of soluble alkali impurities; the existence of readily-hydrolyzable substances, such as the titanium compounds noted by M.V. Mironov et al (Ref. 2: Izv. Vuzov, Tsvet. met, 1, 83, 1959); and the occurrence of large crystals with dimensions of 10 μ and more. Benzene appears to be the best liquid for preparing sus-

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Experimental investigation of ...

S/080/60/033/012/018/024
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pensions; ethyl alcohol is unsuitable in view of the damage incurred by the collodion backing on desiccation. Carbon can also be employed as a film-backing in addition to collodion. It is made by evaporating a polystyrene - benzene solution on glass, after which the residue is dusted with carbon. The softened polystyrene is then dissolved in ethyl bromide, and the residual carbon-film is again washed in benzene and dried on the carrier-glass. Collodion and carbon film-backings react differently to concentrated NaOH and aluminate solutions: with NaOH the former material is loosened and fractured and evaporation of the solution, whereas the carbon backing is not affected in this way. A dense, ragged, coagulated layer obscuring all details is also formed when an aluminate solution is evaporated on the collodion film-backing. Investigation of crystals contaminated by alkali discloses the presence of halos or branching folds of alkaline film around them which distorts the true surface picture and gives rise to the illusion of numerous offshoots near diaspora crystals. But previous work by S.I. Kuznetsov et al (Ref. 4: Metallurgiya NDVSh, 4, 87, 1958; Kohaszati La-

Card 2/4

Experimental investigation of ...

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pok, 14, 7, 29, 1959) and V.A. Derevyankin et al (Ref. 5: NDVSh, Metallurgiya, 1, 42, 1959; Tr. Ural'skogo politekh. inst. im. S.M. Kirova, 98, 106, 1960) has shown that diaspore, unlike bemite and gibbsite, does not form dendrites. If these alkali-containing crystals are applied to carbon film-backing, however, they preserve their clear outlines since alkali will not deliquesce on it. As regards the question of large crystals, the very rigidity of the carbon film impedes the application of the technique used by the authors for turning crystals in order to appraise their three-dimensional form; the film fractures and turns with the crystals. This does not happen with collodion backings, and the authors have been able to employ such a method in much of their research. In view of this fact, and taking into account the need for rapidity and simplicity when preparing large numbers of samples for electron-microscope analysis, the standard procedure involving the use of collodion film-backing is recommended, although the expediency of utilizing the other modifications is also noted by the authors. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication, Card 3/4 ✓

Experimental investigation of ... S/080/60/033/012/018/024
D209/D305
reads as follows: D.E. Bradley, J. Appl. Phys., 27, 12, 1399, 1956. ✓
ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova
(Ural Polytechnic Institute im. S.M. Kirov)
SUBMITTED: March 9, 1960

Card 4/4

DEREVYANKIN, V.A.; KUZNETSOV, S.I.

Mechanism of the growth of aluminum hydroxide crystals in the decomposition process of aluminate solutions. TSvet. met. 34 no.5:46-47 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Aluminum crystals--Growth)

18.3100A also 1087

S/080/61/034/007/006/016
D223/D305²²⁴³²

AUTHORS: Derevyankin, V.A., Kuznetsov, S.I., and Shabalina, O.K.

TITLE: Effect of additions of titanium oxide and silica on the leaching rate of aluminum hydroxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 7, 1961, 1456 - 1461

TEXT: The main part of this article deals with the study of kinetics and the nature of dissolving pure aluminum hydroxide in the presence of titanium and silicon oxides. To establish the nature of dissolving the crystals of hydroxide use was made of electron microscopy, by which means data was obtained on the formation of protective surface films on hydroxide crystals and also on the form of traces of chemical compounds, developed by the reaction of Ti and Si oxide with an alkaline solution of aluminum during leaching. The composition of these compounds were not studied. For leaching experiments following aluminum hydroxides were used: 1)

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Effect of additions of ...

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X

Hydrargilite, obtained under control conditions; 2) Bemite, prepared by the recrystallization hydroargilite under hydro-thermal conditions at 300°C and for 8 hours; 3) Diaspor, prepared by the method of A.W. Laubengayer and R.S. Weisz (Ref. 6; J. Am. Chem. Soc. 65, 247, 1943), i.e. by heating bemite in presence of water at temperature 350-375°C with 2 % of diaspor seed. The results of the experiments confirmed that titanium oxide appreciably lowers the leaching rate of diaspor and bemite, but has no effect on the dissolving rate of hydroargalate. It was also confirmed that titanium oxide inhibition at a temperature of 150°C and higher prevents the leaching of bemite and diaspor, but on reaching 230°C it no longer prevents the leaching rate of bemite while the solution of diaspor is still inhibited. In this respect, TiO₂ gel and rutile differ, the latter being less active. In the presence of waste (3-4 % of the initial weight of solid phase), the inhibiting action of titanium oxide is much smaller and at temperatures above 175° becomes practically zero. The oxides of silicon also deter the leaching of aluminum hydroxide, but to a lesser extent than ti-

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Effect of additions of ...

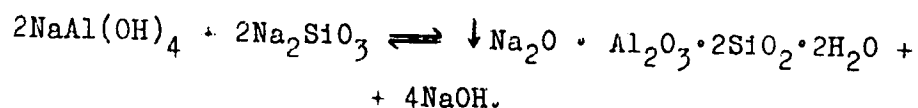
S/080/61/034/007/006/016
D223/D305

tanium oxide. The best inhibitors are silica gel and opal. Electron microscopy has confirmed N.K. Druzhinina's suggestion on the mechanism of the inhibitive action of titanium oxides, i.e. the formation of protective films on aluminum hydroxide. The thinness of film is appreciably less than 100 Å and on the addition of waste films were not formed. With an increase in leaching time, the protective films crystallize into needle-shaped crystals which still form protective layers, but now these are porous and alkalies diffuse to aluminum hydroxide and the dissolving rate is higher. Additions of silicon oxides form crystalline protecting films of sodium aluminum silicates on aluminum hydroxide insulating it from alkaline attack. The formation of aluminum silicates on the surface of aluminum hydroxide crystals can be explained in the following manner: Silicon compounds contained in bauxite react with alkaline aluminum solution to form sodium silicate which in turn, reacts with sodium aluminate to form a complex compound $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The form of reaction, state the authors, is probably:

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The equilibrium of the above reaction is displaced to the right since sodium aluminum silicate is fairly insoluble in aluminum solutions especially of low or medium concentrations. The best condition for above reaction to take place is at the surface of bauxite particles. There are 4 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: A.W. Laubengayer, and R.S. Weisz, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 65, 247, 1943.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1960

Card 4/4

DEREVYANKIN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUZNETSOV, S.I., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk; SHABALINA, O.K., inzh.

Effect of titanium and silicon oxide admixtures on the leaching
rate of aluminum hydroxides. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh.
inst. no.122:102-110 '61. (MIRA 17:12)

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; SEREBRENNIKOV, O.V.; DEREVYANKIN, V.A.; VOLKOVA, P.I.;
PAVLOV, F.N.; YEVTYUTOV, A.A.; CHEMODANOV, V.S.; STOLYAR, B.A.;
KONOVALOV, I.V.; LIVER, V.B.; MIYCHENKO, V.S.; SMIRNOV, B.A.

"Production of alumina" by A.I. Lainer. Reviewed by S.I.
Kuznetsov and others. TSvet. met. 34 no.11:85-86 N '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Kuznetsov,
Serebrennikov, Derevyankin). 2. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR
(for Volkova, Pavlov). 3. Ural'skiy alyuminiyevyy zavod (for
Yevtyutov, Chemodanov, Stolyar). 4. Bogoslovskiy alyuminiyevyy
zavod (for Konovalov, Liver, Miychenko). 5. Sverdlovskiy
Sovnarkhez (for Smirnov).

(Alumina)

(Lainer, A.I.)

19397-63 EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C) JD
ACCESSION NR: AT3001931 S/2912/62/000/000/0321/0326

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, S.I.; Derevyankin, V.A.; Shabalina, O.K. *2/B*

TITLE: Some observations of the processes of dissolution and growth of crystals of Aluminum hydroxide in alkaline alumina solutions *21*

SOURCE: *27* Kristallizatsiya i fazovyye perekhody. *21* Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 321-326

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, solution, dissolution, growth, Al, hydroxide, precipitation, leaching, dendrite, dendritic, lamellar, acicular, bemite, diaspore, hydrargillite, Ti

ABSTRACT: This paper is a progress report on the long-term project at the Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute) on the character of the dissolution and growth of crystals of alumina in alkaline Al solutions with especial reference to the Bayer method. The laboratory work was primarily done at the Institute; industrial experiments were performed by the Aluminum industry. Investigation methods employed: ²Electron microscope, X-ray diffraction, crystal-optical and chemical methods of analysis. Earlier stages of the authors' work were published in cited references. The present paper is a concentrated, informative,

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ACCESSION NR: AT3001931

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survey on the most interesting data on the dissolution and growth of Al-hydroxide crystals. (1) Processes of dissolution (leaching). Hydrargillite crystals in unsaturated alumina solutions, when heated to near b. p., break up into fragments. Upon this initial comminution, they dissolve promptly. Diaspore crystals usually dissolve at the faces, with the formation of fissures and perforations. At times, the holes in bemite or diaspore exhibit a sharply defined hexagonal shape. When Al hydroxides with additions of Si oxides are leached, growths of fairly equiaxial crystalline formations of Na hydroalumosilicate (some of 1.6-micron diam) form on the dissolving particles. Upon full dissolution of the hydroxide crystals on which these spherical particles had formed the latter exhibit apertures. Experiments show the presence of films of Tl compounds on the dissolving bemite and diaspore crystals. During leaching these films crystallize into acicular crystals visible under an optical microscope. Photographs of these formations are shown in the article. (2) Crystallization processes (separation of Al solutions). Without stirring, alumina solutions form practically only antiskeletal forms of crystalline growth, so that crystals of hydrargillite grow primarily in the form of lamellar dendrites. Lamellar growths form on the plane of the pinacoid. There are virtually no prismatic growths. Thoroughly stirred alumina solutions, especially with primer, give rise to a greater probability of the deformation of growths and, hence, various defects. When, in a lamellar growth, spiral dislocation occurs, it may grow into a

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prism. Growing dendrites undergo deformations which increase the number of directions of growth. The dendrites lose their SC structure and assume a fairly equiaxial form. The decomposition products of alumina solutions are usually well crystallized; hence they lend themselves well to electron-microscope and X-ray-diffraction analysis. The various crystalline products and the sequence of their precipitation by various agents are described. The best precipitation of alumina solutions under the action of nonhydrargillitic primers for industrial purposes is obtained with the use of a bemite primer obtained by 250°C roasting of hydrargyllite. Optimal primer ratio: 0.2-0.3. A brief survey is also given on the process of recrystallization of hydrargillite into bemite and diasporite in water and alumina solutions, including the layerwise structure arising from the periodic "wave-like" character of the crystallization. Orig. art. has 5 figs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH, MA, EL NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; DEREVYANKIN, V.A.; SHKLYAR, R.Sh.

Problem of "trisodium hydroaluminato." Zhur.prikl.khim. 35
no.12:2588-2591 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Sodium aluminates)

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; DEREVYANKIN, V.A.; TIKHONOV, V.N.; MYULLER, A.M.

Decomposition of aluminate solutions under the effect of additions
of salts and iron hydroxide. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.12:
2757-2759 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; DEREVIANKIN, V.A.

Effect of the length of storing diasporic bauxites in open air on the
rate of settling of the ~~sediment~~. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst.
no.134:98-100 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KUZNETSOV, Sergey Ivanovich; ~~DEREVYANKIN, Valeriy Aleksandrovich;~~
PAZUKHIN, V.A., red.; ~~EN'YAKOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.~~

[Physical chemistry of the Bayer process for the production of alumina] Fizicheskaya khimiya protsessy proizvodstva glinozema po sposobu Baiera. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1964. 332 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; DEREVYANKIN, V.A.

Stability of aluminate solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.1:192-194
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

KORSHAKOV, V.M.; KHIZNEVICH, S.I.; DEBENTYANKIN, V.A.

Effect of irradiation of the rate of leaching of bauxite and
hydroargillite. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:746-750 Apr '65.

(MIRA 1846)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

KRAUS, I.P.; DEREVYANKIN, V.A.; KUZNETSOV, S.I.

Solubility of sodium aluminosilicate hydrates in caustic soda
solutions. TSvet. met. 38 no.5:46-51 My '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

L 53761-65 EWP(m)/EPF(c)/IPF(n)-2/EPR/ENP(j) PC-1/Pr-1/PS-1/Pu-1
WW/GG/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5014162

UR/0080/65/038/005/1122/1125
549.73+537.531+535+31

AUTHOR: Koryukov, V. N.; Kuznetsov, S. I.; Derjavyankin, V. A.

38
37
13

TITLE: Effect of irradiation on the rate of decomposition of aluminate solutions

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 1, 1965, 1122-1125

TOPIC TAGS: aluminate decomposition, aluminate, irradiation

ABSTRACT: This is the second in a series of articles on this subject. The effect of UV, X-ray, and γ -irradiation on the rate of breakdown of sodium aluminate solutions was studied in the temperature range from 20°C to 60°C, and irradiation duration from 2 to 48 hours. Type PRK-2 and S 300 mercury lamps, a type RUP-200 X-ray unit, a betatron, and Co^{60} were used as sources of irradiation. The aluminate solution contained 117.3 to 147.8 g of Al_2O_3 and 119.3 to 148.8 g of Na_2O per liter of solution. The experiments on breaking down of the aluminate solution employed commercial aluminate hydroxide as inoculation agent and the agitation was constant at 18 rpm. In the case of breaking down with an inoculation agent, 2 to 8% more aluminum oxide results from UV, X-ray, or γ -irradiation than in the absence of irradiation.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014162

tion. Best yields result when irradiation lasts until the breaking down is initiated. A greater destruction rate results from irradiation of sodium aluminate solutions originating from Ural-region industrial aluminum plants than when synthetic solutions are used. This rate is proportional to the irradiation intensity and ray hardness. The irradiative process gives a finer aluminum hydroxide product than when the process is conducted in absence of irradiation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politkhicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Ural Poly-technic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 06Apr:64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

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Card 2/2

KUZNETSOV, S.I.; TIKHONOV, V.N.; DEREVYANKIN, V.A.

Decomposition of aluminate solutions under the effect of titanium
dioxide gel and sodium aluminosilicate hydrate additions. Zhur. prikl.
khit. 38 no.7:1603-1604 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KORYUKOV, W.N.; KUZNETSOV, G.I.; DREBYANKIN, V.A.

Effect of radiation on the decomposition rate of aluminate solutions. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1122-1125 My '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

DUBSKIKH, V.Ya., inzh.; CHEMEZOVA, S.A., inzh.; DEREVYANKIN, V.I., inzh.

Corrosion resistance of weld joints in OKh18N10F steel in
boiling nitric acid. Svar. proizvod. no.10:34-35 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy
institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Sverdlovsk.

DEREVYANKIN, V.A.; NOVOZHENOV, V.M.; IL'YASHEVICH, Ye.M.; KUZNETSOV, S.I.

Effect of washing on the settling rate of red mud in alumina
production. TSvet, met. 38 no.9:55 S '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

DEREVYANKIN, V.D.

Conversion of the longitude of the All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Metrology, as determined in 1924, into the FK₃ system.
Trudy VNIIM no.2:49-54 '47. (MIRA 12:1)
(Longitude) (Stars--Catalogs)

DEREVYANKIN, V.D.

Temperature dependence of the azimuth of instruments. Trudy VNIIM
no.3:67-69 '48. (MIRA 11:11)
(Transit circle) (Azimuth)

DEPREVYAMIN, V.D.

Время измерения

Comparing clocks by means of a chronoscope and determining errors in
minute intervals of time. Trudy VNIIM no.11:50-62 '50.

(Time measurements)

(MIRA 11:6)

TOP(C) MJW/JD/HM/JG/WB REF(A)/REF(B)/REF(C)/REF(D)/REF(E)/REF(F)/REF(G)/REF(H)/REF(I)/REF(J)/REF(K)/REF(L)/REF(M)/REF(N)/REF(O)/REF(P)/REF(Q)/REF(R)/REF(S)/REF(T)/REF(U)/REF(V)/REF(W)/REF(X)/REF(Y)/REF(Z)/REF(AA)/REF(AB)/REF(AC)

ACC NR: AP5025612

UR/0135/65/000/010/0034/0035
621.791.052:669.14.018.8

75
70
B

AUTHOR: Dubskikh, V. Ya. (Engineer); Chemezova, S. A., (Engineer); Derevyankin, V. I. (Engineer)
44.55 44.55

TITLE: Corrosion rate of the welded joints of OKh18N10T chromium-nickel steel in boiling nitric acid 6

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 10, 1965, 34-35 14

TOPIC TAGS: metal joining, chromium steel, nitric acid, corrosion rate, ferritic steel, metal heat treatment

ABSTRACT: Flat and tubular welded-joint specimens taken from three different melts of OKh18N10T steel (0.06% C, 1.30-1.34% Mn, 0.30-0.60% Si, 18.10-18.29% Cr, 10.32-11.00% Ni, 0.63-0.65% Ti, 0.008-0.019% S, 0.022-0.029% P) were tested for corrosion in boiling 65% nitric acid. Corrosion resistance was determined according to weight losses and metallographic analysis. The tests established that the joints of steel from melt A (austenitic-ferritic structure containing a ferrite phase amounting to 3-5%, with striated alignment of ferrite, as opposed to steel from melt B, which contains carbide inclusions along grain boundaries, and steel from melt C, which has a purely austenitic structure), when alloyed with Ti or Nb in the amounts of Ti/C > 9, Nb/C > 16 or when welded with a wire electrode containing a low percentage

Card 1/2

I. 3268-66

ACC NR: AP5025612

of Cr are resistant to intercrystalline corrosion and knife-line attack. The corrosion resistance of Ti-alloyed welds is greater than that of Nb-alloyed welds. The use of steel of a purely austenitic structure does not assure the resistance of welded joints against knife-line attack. Water quenching from 1373°K improves the corrosion resistance of welded joints in boiling HNO₃, whereas stabilizing annealing at 1173°K reduces this resistance. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: NIKhIMMASH (Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

EURO CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ASOYAN, Nadezhda Samuilovna; POPOV, K.M., doktor ekon.nauk, prof.,
otv.red.; GORNUNT, M.B., kand. geogr.nauk, osv.red.;
DEREVYANKINA, L.A., red.; SHAPOVALOVA, N.S., mlad.
red.; VAS'KINA, R.S., tekhn. red.

[Nigeria; characteristics of its economic geography]
Nigeria; ekonomiko-geograficheskaia kharakteristika.
Moskva, Geografiz, 1963. 270 p. (MIRA 17:2)

APRODOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; DEREVYANKINA, L.A., red.;
SHAPOVALOVA, N.S., mlad. red.; VAS'KINA, R.S., tekhn.red.

[Breathing of the earth; volcanoes and earthquakes] Dy-
khanie Zemli; vulkany i zemletriaseniia. Moskva, Geog-
rafgiz, 1963. 110 p. (MIRA 17:3)

PLESHAKOV, Leonid Petrovich; DEREVYANKINA, L.A., red.; MARTYNOVA,
V.A., mlad. red.

[Around the world on the "Zaria"] Vokrug sveta s "Zarei."
Moskva, Mysl', 1965. 230 p. (MIRA 18:6)

DEREVYANKO, A. (Berdyansk, Zaporozhskaya oblast')

Fire prevention committees on collective farms. Pozh.delo 4
no.10:10 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Starshiy rayonnyy pozharnyy inspektor.
(Collective farms—Fire and fire prevention)

DEREVYANKO, A.

At the Kirovsk-Omsk Grain Elevator. Muk-elev.prom. 25 no.1:7-8
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Direktor Kirovsko-Omskogo elevatora.
(Siberia--Grain elevators)

DEREVIANKO, A.

Mechanized taking of grain samples in loading and unloading of railroad cars. Mak.-elev. prom. 26 no.10:10 0'60. (NIRA 13:10)

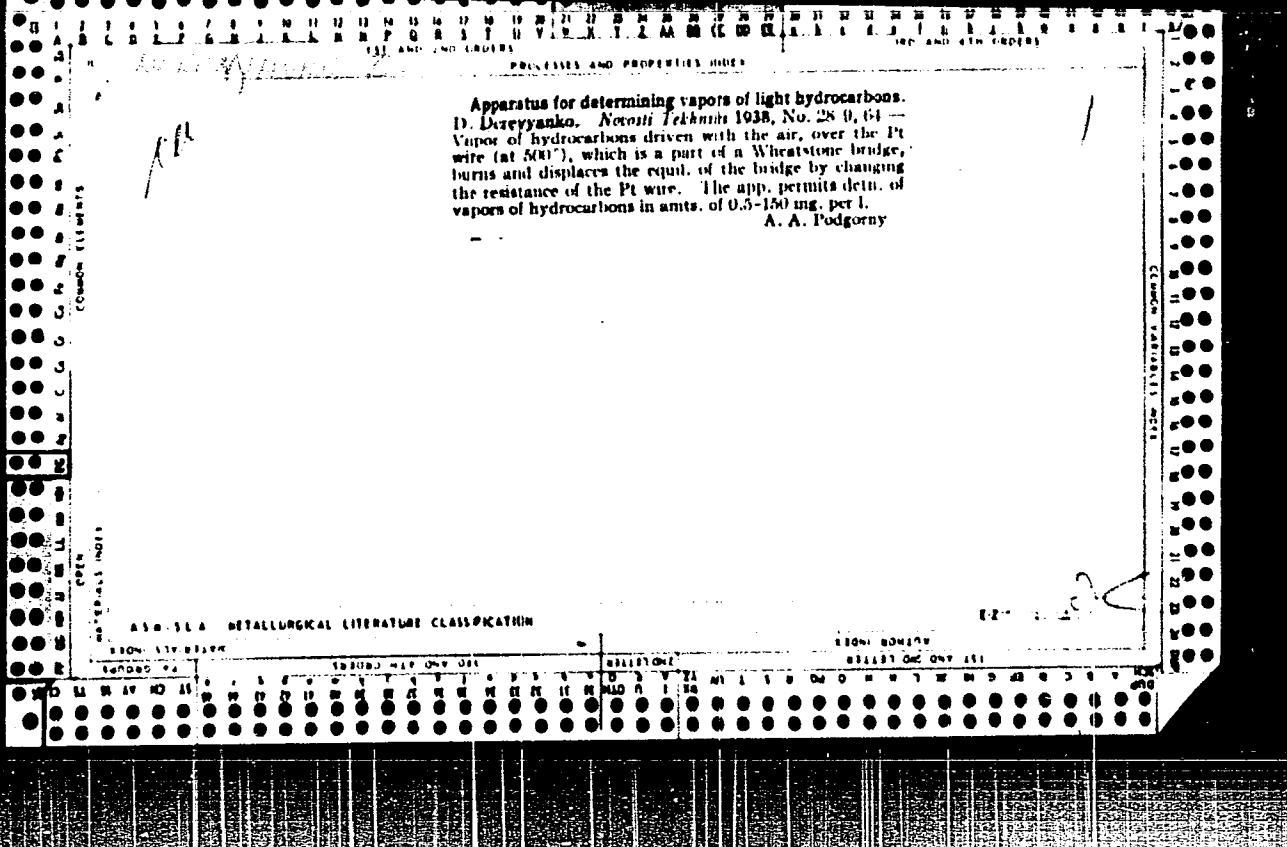
1. Direktor Kirovsk-Omskogo elevatora.
(Grain--Analysis)

DEREVYANKO, A., inzh.; MASAL'SKAYA, K., inzh.

Defluoridation of water of aluminum sulfate. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10
no.10:11-12 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Water--Fluoridation)

DEREVIYANKO, A.I.; MASAL'SKAYA, K.V.

Defluorination of water by aluminum sulfate. Vod. i san, tekhn.
no.3:6-8 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Shchuch'ye, Lake—Water—Purification) (Fluorine)
(Aluminum sulfate)



DERJAVIN, D.G. - PETROVA, M.A.

585A

Gasanalizator tipa gb-3 dlya opredeleniya varyvoopansykh kontsentratsiy
parov benina v vozdukhe. l., 1954. 9s., vkhlyuch obl., s ill. 20sm.
(vts s.s. vnesomuz nauch.- issled. in-t okhrany truda v.t. leningrade)/

1.000 ekz. B ss-1. (55- 1479)

614.71.674

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, vol. 1. 1955

DEREUYANKO, D. G.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Control and Measuring Devices.
Automatic Regulation, K-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 64006

Author: Petrova, M. A., Derevyanko, D. G.

Institution: None

Title: Gas Analyzer for Determination of Explosion Hazard Involving Concentrations of Ethyl Gasoline Vapor

Original
Periodical: Tr. nauch. sessii Vses. n.-i. in-ta okhrany truda, 1954 (1955), No 1,
218-227

Abstract: Reported are the results of investigations on the development of an absorber for the protection of the catalytic filament of the LIOT instrument against poisoning by tetraethyl lead vapor. As a filter cartridge for the gas analyzer the iodine absorber has been chosen which is a universal one for all varieties of ethyl gasoline. As a result of the work in connection with the use of the filter cartridge certain changes have been made in the design of the LIOT gas analyzer:

Card 1/2

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Control and Measuring Devices.
Automatic Regulation, K-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 64006

Abstract: a device has been provided for limiting the rate of passage of the air through the instrument and changes have been made in the design of the instrument housing into which is mounted the filter cartridge. Tests of the instrument have shown that errors in determination do not exceed 2.1% of the measured value. The instrument permits determination of the concentration of gasoline vapor containing added ethylene fluid as well as of gasoline free from such additives.

Card 2/2

DUBOVENKO, Ye. [Dubovenko, YE.]; DEREVYANKO, G. [Derev'ianko, H.]

[Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic] Ukrain's'ka Radians'ka
Sotsialistychna Respublika. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo polit.lit-ry
URSS, 1957. 299 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Ukraine)

DEREVYANKO, S. N.			2	
✓ <i>Chernov</i>	1134. The determination of calcium in an alloy. R. S. Vozdarskaya and L. S. Derjagina. Report of Symposium: "Sovrem. Metody Anal. Metall. M. Metallurgizdat," 1967, 100-103. Ref. Zhur., Khim., 1968, Abstr. No. 29,311.	To the sample of alloy (1 g) add water (15 ml) and dil. H ₂ SO ₄ (1:1) (15 ml); to the resulting solution add aq. NH ₃ (160 ml) (from ammonium carbonate) and boil for 15 min. Filter and wash the ppt. with hot 2.5% aq. NH ₃ . Evaporate the filtrate to 100 ml and determine the Ca as oxalate. C. D. Lockie		
			PM PVS MK	

S/032/63/029/001/005/022
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Volodarskaya, R. S., and Derevyanko, G. N.

TITLE: Complexometric determination of zirconium and thorium by xlenol orange

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 28 - 29

TEXT: Zr is determined in magnesium, aluminum, or copper alloys by titration with Trilon B in 0.25 - 1 N hydrochloric or sulfuric acid solution, xlenol orange serving as indicator. The interfering Fe(III) and Ce(IV) are reduced with hydroxylamine hydrochloride. Ascorbic acid as reducing agent gives no satisfactory results, by reason of complex formations. After titration of Zr, thorium can be titrated at pH = 1.5 - 2.5 with Trilon B and xlenol orange as indicator. Zr does not disturb the titration of Th after it had been bound by Trilon B. The method allows of determining 0.1 % Zr and Th in alloys. There are 2 tables.

Card 1/1

S/032/63/029/002/005/028
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Volodarskaya, R. S., and Derevyanko, G. N.

TITLE: Colorimetric determination of scandium with xylenol orange

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 148-149

TEXT: Scandium with xylenol orange forms a red-violet complex at pH 1.5 - 5.0. This allows a colorimetric determination of Sc at pH = 1.5 without preliminary separation of the alkaline-earth and rare-earth elements, and of Y, Zn, Cd, Al, Mn, and Fe(II). Zr, Th, In, Bi, and Fe(III) disturb the reaction. Fe(III) and Ce(IV) are reduced by ascorbic acid, Zr is precipitated with excess phenyl arsonic acid. The colorimetric determination is made using a green light filter and a calibration curve. The method allows the determination of Sc in magnesium metal or magnesium alloys within 25-30 min. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 1/1

VOLODARSKAYA, R.S.; DEREVYANKO, G.N.

Complexometric determination of zirconium and thorium with
xylenol orange. Zav.lab. 29 no.1:28-29 '63. (MIFA 16:2)
(Zirconium—Analysis) (Thorium—Analysis) (Xylenol orange)

L 36926-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(s) RM/JH/JD

ACC NR: AP6012214 SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/004/0413/0413

AUTHOR: Volodarskaya, R. S.; Kanayev, N. A.; Derevyanko, G. N. 33

ORG: none

TITLE: Complexometric determination of indium in magnesium alloys

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 4, 1966, 413

TOPIC TAGS: quantitative analysis, indium, magnesium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The article describes a complexometric titration method for the rapid determination of indium in magnesium alloys containing zirconium and rare earth elements. Three separate schemes are described for the analysis. Most reliable and accurate results are obtained by the direct titration of indium at a pH of 2-2.5 in the presence of metallic indicators 1-(2-pyridylazo)-2-naphthol) and α -(2, 4-dioxyphenylazo)-2-pyridine. Introduction of sodium fluoride into the solution eliminated the effect of zirconium by the formation, under these conditions, of fluoride complexes and complexes of the rare earth elements which fall out in the form of difficultly soluble fluorides. Comparative experimental results are given in a table. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

DEREVYANKO, IG.

"The Explosive Conversion of Methane, Part 2," Khimicheskaya
Pererabotka Neftnyanykh Uglevodorodov (Chemical Conversion of Petroleum
Hydrocarbons,), Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow, 1956, pp 142-152

Sum 1439

DEREVYANKO, I.G.

"The Explosive Conversion of Methane; Part 3," Khimicheskaya
Pererabotka Neftnyanykh Uglevodorodov (Chemical Conversion of Petroleum
Hydrocarbons), Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow, 1956, pp 153-166

Sum 1439

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S., kand. khim. nauk; DEREVYANKO, I.G.; STEZHINSKIY, A.I.
KOBOZEV, N.I., doktor khim. nauk

Explosive conversion of methane. Part 2. Trudy GIAP no.8:89-105
'57. (MIRA 12:9)
(Methane) (Gas and oil engines) (Fuel--Testing)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; OVCHARENKO, B.G.; SEMENOV, V.P.; DEREVYANKO, I.G.

Process gas obtained by the high temperature conversion of hydrocarbon gases. Gaz.prom. 7 no.1:43-50 '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gas, Natural) (Gas manufacture and works)

BEREVYANKO, L.D.

Effectiveness of Dorogov's antiseptic-stimulant and Pegerchilus in
exudative diathesis in children. Vest. dermat. ven. 33 no.6:58-60
1964. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Detskaya poliklinika No.1 i kafedra farmakologii (nav. - prof.
N.F. Skopov) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Krasnoy Armii,
Krasnodar.

DEREVYANKO, I.M.

Hernia containing the cecum and the appendix. Khirurgia no.2:71-73
F. '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (savednyushchiy - dotsent I.I.
Khoshainov) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Hernia) (Appendix (Anatomy))

DEREVYANKO, I. M.

DEREVYANKO, I.M. (Stavropol')

Rare surgical forms of ascariasis. Klin. med. 32 no.4:81-83
Ap '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. dotsent I.I.Khoshainov)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASCARIASIS,
*unusual cases)

DEREVYANKO, I.M.

Echinococcosis of the small pelvis simulating tumor of the bladder.
Urologia no.4:63 O-D '55. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoykhirurgii (zav. - dotsent I.I.Khozainov)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BLADDER, neoplasms,

differ. diag. from echinococcosis of pelvis)

(PELVIS, diseases,

echinococcosis, differ. diag. from bladder tumor)

(ECHINOCOCCOSIS,

pelvis, differ. diag. from tumor of bladder)

DERBYANKO, I.M.

Actinococcus of the anterior mediastinum. Khirurgiia, no.11:76
N '55. (MIRA 9:6)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(MEDIASTINUM--HYDATIDS)

DEREVIANKO, I.M.

Surgery in heart wounds. Vest.khir.75 no.6:109-110 J1 '55.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.--dotsent
I.I. Khoshainov) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta
Stavropol'(krayevoy), pr. Voroshilova, d.37, kv.9)

(HEART, wounds and inj.

surg.)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES

heart surg.)

DEREVYANKO, I.M.

Blind suture of the bladder. Urologia 21 no.3:47-53 J1-S '56.
(MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent I.I.
Khozhainov) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLADDER, surg.
blind suture, technic)

DEREVYANKO, I. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data ^{for} on the problem of ^{the and} ~~work~~
suture of the urinary bladder." Stavropol', 1958. 16 pp (Tbilisi State
Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, 16-58, 123)

DEREVYANKO, I.M.

Ureteroplasty with a bladder flap. Urologia 23 no.6:50-51 N-D '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - dotsent I.I. Khozhainov) i Khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Stavropol'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No. 1.

(URETERS, surg.

uroteroplasty using bladder flap (Rus))

(BLADDER, surg.

bladder flap in ureteroplasty (Rus))

DEREVIANKO, I.M.

Concerning N.P. Petrova, G.S. Kriuchkova and V.E. Grigor'ev's article
on "Using tantalum in primary sutures of the bladder." Urologiia 24
no.5:60-61 S-O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(BLADDER--SURGERY) (SUTURES) (TANTALUM)
(PETROVA, N.P.) (KRIUCHKOVA, G.S.) (GRIGOR'EV, V.E.)

DEREVYANKO, I.M.

Pararectal extraperitoneal approach to the pelvic portion of the
ureter. Urologiia 25 no. 5:37-41 S-0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(URETERS—SURGERY)

DEREVIANKO, I.M.

Diagnosis of isolated wounds of the diaphragm in penetrating incised wounds of the thorax puncture. Khirurgia 37 no.1:119-120 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent I.I. Khozhaynov) Stavropol'skoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach D.M. Chernovalov).

(DIAPHRAGM—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(CHEST—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

DEREVYANKO, I. M., kand. med. nauk

Extended radical operation in neglected cancer of the female urethra. Khirurgia no.4:133-135 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk I. I. Khoshainov) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta i urologicheskogo otdeleniya Stavropol'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No. 1 (glavnyy vrach I. P. Bydel'shteyn)

(URETHRA(FEMALE)--CANCER)

DEREVYANKO, I.M., kand. med. nauk

Uretreocystoneostromy in cancer of the urinary bladder. Uch.
zap. Stavropol'skogo gos. med. inst. 12:243-244 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Klinika fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. prof. I.I. Khozhainov)
Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PEREVYANNO, I.M., kand. med. nauk

Neointplantation of the ureter into the urinary bladder. Khirurgiya
10 no. 9:123-128 S '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Klinika fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.I. Khozhanov)
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DEREVYANKO, I.M., kand. med. nauk (Stavropol'-na-Kavkaze)

Concerning I.V. Fedorov's work "On regeneration of a ureter following substitution of its defects with polyethylene prostheses." Vest. khir. 94 no.2:114-118 F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

BIBIKOV, I.; DEREVYANKO, K.; KAZACHKO, V.; KIRICHENKO, I.; KUCHER, N.;
MACHUKHO, A.; NABATNIKOV, P.; SOKOLOV, B.; SIVOKON'YA, S.; US, V.;
SHCHIGALEV, V.; BURAVENKO, N.; KOVSHAROV, S.; SOKOLOV, S.;
ZAGORUL'KO, S.; TSYBA, M.; FOMENKO, I.; LYAKHOVETSKIY, M.

Let us help farmers grow an abundant crop. Grazhd. av. no.3:3
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Aeronautics in agriculture)

DEREVYANKO, L.D. (Krasnodar)

Changes in the lumen of the blood vessels of isolated extremities in frogs following sensitization and the desensitizing action of an extract of *Lagoshilus inermians*. Pat. fizicl. i eksp. terap. 6 no.6:65-66 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - prof. I.E.Akopov) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DEREVYANKO, L.D.

Effect of some drugs on the production of edema of the isolated hind limbs in frogs. Farm. i toks. 26 no.4:465-467
Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. I.E. Akopov) Kubunskogo Meditsinskogo instituta imeni Krasnoy Armii.

DEREVYANKO, L.D.

Effect of some vasodilating and desensitizing preparations
on vessels of the isolated rabbit ear under normal conditions
and in sensitization. Farm. i tols. 26 no.5:611-616 S-O '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. I.E. Akopov) Kubanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni Krasnoy Armii.

ACC NR: AP6021424

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0022/0022

INVENTOR: Krasovitskiy, B. M.; Podzhaylo, V. F.; Derevyanko, L. N.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for producing liquid scintillators. Class 12, No. 182164 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 22

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, luminescent material

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing liquid scintillators by using a base and activators -- diaryl derivatives of 1,3,4-oxadiazole and 1,3-oxazole. The luminescence yield is increased and a wider selection of liquid scintillators is produced by using dicumylmethane as the base.

SUB CODE: 11, 07, 18/ SUBM DATE: 12Apr65

Card 1/1

UDC; 547.787.2,07

VOYTENKO, I.P.; GORODNICHIN, N.T.; DEREVYANKO, L.V.; ZAKRASNYANYI,
F.D.; PARSHIN, V.F.; PURTOV, L.P.; SIDOROV, N.T.; SHAFVALOV,
I.F.; KOMAROVA, Ye.V., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[Telegraph devices using noncontact switches] Telegrafnye
ustroistva na beskontaknykh perekliuchateliakh. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 295 p. (MIRA 17:3)

DEREVYANKO, M.F.; KAPLAN, N.M.

Economic conference at the Vinnitsa Oils and Fats Combine.
Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.4:17-18 Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Vinnitsa--Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

DEREVYANKO, N., lieutenant

The magnetophone adopted by the leader of an exercise. Voen. vest. 43
no.12:87-88 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ACC NR: AP6034595

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/010/0024/0028

AUTHOR: Derevyanko, N. F.; Trokhan, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Applying the correlation method in measurements plasma stream velocity

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 10, 1966, 24-28

TOPIC TAGS: plasma stream, plasma velocity, plasma measurement

ABSTRACT: Since the usual method of measuring plasma stream velocity is inaccurate and laborious, the correlation method of processing data from a photoelectric monitor is recommended. This consists of recording the time interval between radiance pulses at two points in the core recurring at a measurable distance from each other. Calculating the cross-correlation function for these two points, its maximum will fall at the most probable time lag between them. If the pulsation is steady, this function will give the average velocity of the plasma and the function spectrum will indicate the pulsation rate in the given time interval. A series of formulas is given, starting with that for the cross-correlation function based on harmonic functions of diverse luminance in the two points of light. This is developed for variable rates of motion in the points, also for frequency and amplitude modulations of rays registered on the two oscillographs. The relation of variable pulsation frequencies to average velocity of the points of plasma radiance is discussed, as established by cross-

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.9.07:519.27

ACC NR: AP6034595

correlation spectra. Typical radiance fluctuations are illustrated for three modes of operation of a dc plasmatron with two points of light 36 mm apart in the plasma stream. Cross-correlation spectral curves show identical frequency deviation between the three modes at 135 cps, which corresponds to a velocity of the order of about 70 m/sec. Similar tests with a plasma in argon at 3000C gave a velocity of about 1430 m/sec relative to that of light. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun66/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

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