

SOV/ 137-58-7-14037

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 7 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Glembotskiy, V. A., Dmitriyeva, G. M., Pikkat-Ordynskaya, A. P.

TITLE: Improving the Flotation Indices of Polymetallic Ores by Use of Various Collectors and Combinations of Collectors (Ob uuu-chshenii pokazateley flotatsii polimetallicheskih rud putem primeneniya razlichnykh sobirateley i sochetaniy sobirateley)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 22, pp 10-14

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the action of various collector reactants and combinations thereof on the ore of the Yekaterino-Blagodat deposit. It is found that under the present ore dressing flow-sheet, butyl xanthate, because of its low selectivity, is by no means the best collector. Various collectors are recommended for use at various points in the procedure as means of raising flotation indices. Isopropyl xanthate should be used in the primary lead-flotation operation, while control flotation should be run with more powerful collectors or mixtures of isopropyl and amyl xanthates and caustic dithiophosphate, while ethyl or isopropyl xanthate should be used in the primary zinc flotation. Tests of DS reactant gave reason to pose the question of substituting DS reactant for phenol-containing frothers. A. Sh.

Card 1/1 .

1. Ores--Flotation

PLAKSIN, I.N.; OKOLOVICH, A.M.; DMITRIYEVA, G.M.

Flow sheet for flotation of complex ores. Biul. tekhn.-ekon.inform.
no.9:9-11 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Ore dressing)

PLAKSIN, Igor' Nikolayevich; OKOLOVICH, Anna Mikhaylovna; IMTRIYEVA,
Gali Mikhaylovna; MAKIYENKO, Ivan Ignat'yevich; KRYUKOVA, Nina
Andreyevna; LEBEDEV, A.K., otv. red.; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red. izd-
va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[New technology for the dressing of lead-zinc ores] Novaia tekhnolo-
logiia obogashcheniia svintsovo-tsinkovoi rudy. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 127 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Ore dressing)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; ~~DMITRIYEV, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk~~
DMITRIYEVA, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the dependence of the flotation properties of a mineral
on the conditions of its genesis and its geochemical features.

Nauch. soob. IGD 16:14-18 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Minerals--Analysis) (Flotation)

DMITRIYEVA, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of cyanide on the flotation of galenite from various de-
posits. Nauch. soob. IGD 19:29-35 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, no. 11, 1964, 31-40

TOPIC TAGS: electrical conductivity, series welding, weld formation, backing, double spot welding, double spot series welding

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the formation of the fusion zone in series welding of low-conductivity 18N9T* and 30K6SA** steel and OT4 titanium specimens. The current distribution in the welded sheet and in the backing strip was investigated. The shunt current was found to affect the formation of the weld substantially. The general electrode feeding current I_0 and current I_1 in the sheet were determined and the welding current assumed to be $I_0 - I_1$. The effect of the pitch on I_1 is appreciable. In order to provide the proper current, the voltage of the welding transformer idle motion is calculated from the value of resistance $R_{elect. - electr.}$ of the electrode-electrode section at different

Card 1/2 Original states KN18H9T (6)
** Original states 30K6SA (6)

L 32474-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049516

combinations of thickness. The need for the application of comparatively high

ASSOCIATION: NIAT

SUBMITTED: 22Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR 00000000

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Card 2/2

GLEMBOTSKIY, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; DMITRIYEVA, Gali
Mikhaylovna

L 32688-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6012283 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/65/000/011/0048/0051
IJP(c) JD/WW/HM/JG

AUTHOR: Orlov, B. D.; Dmitriyeva, G. M.; Vaks, I. A.

ORG: Moscow Aviation Technological Institute (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Nondestructive testing of the fused zone of welded titanium alloy joints

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no 11, 1965, pp 48-51

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, nondestructive testing, weld evaluation, trace analysis, radiography/OT4 titanium alloy, VT1 titanium alloy

ABSTRACT: For an overwhelming majority of resistance-welded structural materials the physical properties of the fused zone (e.g. x-ray attenuation factor, propagation rate of ultrasonic vibrations, ferromagnetic characteristics, etc.) of the weld nugget and the base metal are virtually identical. Hence, the known defectoscopic methods cannot effectively be used to determine the boundary of the fused zone, i.e. the spot diameter (in spot welding) or the seam width (in seam welding); they merely make it possible to detect cracks, pores and other, generally secondary, characteristics of the welded joints, without detecting the presence or absence of the principal and most dangerous defect -- poor penetration. In this connection the authors de-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.763.004.5.658.562

L 32688-66

ACC NR: AP6012283

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scribe a newly developed nondestructive testing method, based on the artificial magnification of the difference between the physical properties of the fused zone and those of the surrounding metal by means of the prior addition of a metallic tracer (MT) which interacts with the molten metal of the weld pool and thus alters, e.g. the overall light-and-shadow contrast picture of the welded joint on the radiogram. This idea was tested out with positive results on welded joints of OT4 and VT1 titanium alloys for which the MT used were metals with a high x-ray attenuation factor and a much higher m.p. than that of Ti -- W, Mo, Ta, Nb, and particularly Zr. These metals can be applied in various ways: by deposition in the form of a powder or foil, etc., and, despite their higher melting points (compared with Ti) they satisfactorily melt and uniformly dissolve in the weld pool, thus assuring a reliable and simple non-destructive inspection of the dimensions of the fused zone of spot- and seam-welded joints. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13

SUBM DATE: 03May65/

Card 2/2 BLG

ACC NR: AP6025650 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0100/0100

INVENTOR: Orlov, B. D.; Dmitriyeva, G. M.; Vaks, I. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A metallic indicator for inspection of resistance welding. Class 42, No. 183463

WOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, -100

TOPIC TAGS: weld evaluation, x ray analysis, metal powder, zirconium, niobium

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a metallic indicator for inspection of resistance welding. This indicator is used in combination with x-ray analysis to check for incomplete melting and to determine the dimensions of the weld zone in spot and roll joints of parts made from titanium alloys without destroying them. The material is designed for improving quality control while simultaneously maintaining the strength of the welded joint by using industrial zirconium powder or a powdered alloy of 75% niobium with 25% zirconium. This powder is added to the weld zone in quantities of 0.5-1.5% of the molten core at each point.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65

Card 1/1

UDC: 620.179.152

L 13803-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b) Ps-4/Pu-4 ASD(r)-2/ASD(m)-3
ACCESSION NR: AT4046825 JD/JG/MLK S/0000/64/000/000/0104/0107

AUTHOR: Svechnikov, V. N.; Shurin, A. K.; Dmitriyeva, G. P.

TITLE: Investigation of alloys of the Nb-NbCr₂-NbAl₃ system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po problema zharoprochnykh splavov.
Issledovaniya staley i splavov (Studies on steels and alloys). Moscow,
Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 104-107

TOPIC TAGS: niobium base alloy, niobium chromium aluminum system,
niobium aluminum intermetallic compound, niobium chromium inter-
metallic compound, intermetallic compound niobium alloy, alloy hot
hardness, alloy oxidation rate

ABSTRACT: Arc-melted Nb-Al, Nb-Cr, and Nb-Cr-Al alloys were annealed
at 1500C for 17-30 hr or at 1200C for 105 hr in an argon atmosphere,
and tested for hot hardness in a vacuum at temperatures up to 900C and
for oxidation in air at 1100C. At all test temperatures the hardness
of Nb-Al alloys increased gradually with the addition of up to 5% Al
and increased sharply with further increases in Al content. An al-
most linear increase in hardness was observed in Nb-Cr
alloys containing up to 17% Cr. The hardness of
Card 1/3

L 13803-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046825

Nb-Cr-Al alloys containing more than 50% intermetallic compounds in the structure also increases appreciably. The oxidation rate of unalloyed Nb and Cr was 83 and 0.59 mg/cm²·hr, respectively. Chromium additions (up to 8-10%) decrease the oxidation rate of Nb-Cr alloys more sharply than do subsequent additions. The oxidation rate in these alloys decreases until NbCr₂ starts forming. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the effect of Al on the oxidation rate of Nb-Cr alloys. The oxidation rate of an Nb-Al₃ compound (0.84 mg/cm²·hr) is comparable to that of Cr. Alloys of the NbCr₂-NbAl₃ section have good oxidation resistance. Thus the Nb-Cr-Al system has several Nb-base alloys whose oxidation rate is below that of adjacent alloys containing more or less Al but with the same Cr content. Alloys containing 5-6 wt% Al or 4-7 wt% Cr have their lowest (5 mg/cm²·hr) oxidation rate at 1100C, i.e., 16 times below that of an unalloyed Nb. These alloys have a hardness of 400-470 and 290-350 kg/mm² at 20 and 900C, respectively. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

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L 13803-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046825

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SUBMITTED: 16Jun64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 008 ATD PRESS: 3131

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4046825

ENCLOSURE: 01

L 13803-65

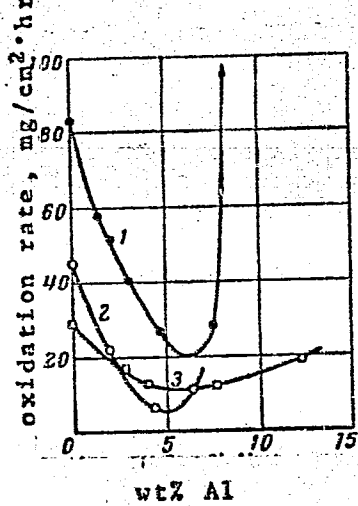


Fig. 1. Effect of aluminum on the oxidation rate of niobium-chromium alloys

1 - Binary Nb-Al alloy; 2 - Nb-Al alloy with 4.5-5% Cr; 3 - Nb-Al alloys with 12-14% Cr.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037443

S/0021/64/000/005/0600/0603

AUTHOR: Kuz'ma, Yu. B.; Shurin, A. K.; ~~Dmytriye~~^{Dmitriyeva}, G. P. (Dmitriyeva, G. P.);
Gladyshevskiy, Ye. I. (Gladyshevskiy, Ye. I.)

TITLE: Crystal structure of the beta-phase of the niobium-cobalt system and the solubility of silicon in it

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 5, 1964, 600-603

TOPIC TAGS: niobium-cobalt system, beta-phase, beta-phase stabilization, x-ray analysis, space group D_{4h}^{19} , space group $P6_3/mmc$, $MgZn$ sub 2' structure, niobium-cobalt-silicon system

ABSTRACT: X-ray analysis was used to establish that the beta-phase of the niobium-cobalt system, existing over the temperature interval 1140-1225C, has the $MgZn_2$ structure (space group $P6_3/mmc$ -- D_{6h}^{17}) with lattice parameters $a = (4.834 \pm 0.002)$ A, $c = (7.853 \pm 0.004)$ A, $c/a = 1.624$ for the alloy containing 35.1 atomic % Nb. The beta-phase had been studied earlier by two of the authors,

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ACCESSION NR: APh037443

A. K. Sh. and G. P. D. (Voprosy* fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya, no. 18, 1963, p. 175). The other authors, Yu. B. K. and Y. I. G. had previously established the existence of the composition Nb_2Co_3Si at $800^{\circ}C$ (Mg_2Cu_3Si structure) in the ternary Nb-Co-Si system. The purpose of this study was to see whether this ternary alloy is a solid solution based on the beta-phase. The results showed the answer to be in the affirmative. They also indicated that the beta-phase of the Nb-Co can dissolve up to 25% atomic % Si, and that the addition of Si can stabilize the beta phase down to 800 C. Orig. art. has one table and one figure.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'ky* derzhavny* universytet, Instytut metalofizy*ky* AN UkrSSR (L'viv State University, Institute of Metal Physics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03May63

DATE ACQ: 03Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,SS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042839 .

S/2601/64/000/018/0170/0174

AUTHOR: Shurin, A. K.; Dmitriyeva, G. P.

TITLE: Chromium-ruthenium phase diagram

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut metallofiziki. Sbornik nauchny*kh rabot, no. 18, 1964. Voprosy* fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya (Problems in the physics of metals and physical metallurgy), 170-174

TOPIC TAGS: chromium ruthenium system, chromium ruthenium alloy, alloy phase diagram, alloy composition, alloy solid solution

ABSTRACT: Chromium-ruthenium alloys containing from 2.0 to 58.1 at% Ru were prepared by melting electrolytic 99.9% pure Cr and a powder of 99.86% pure metallic Ru in a nonconsumable electrode-arc furnace in an argon atmosphere. The alloys were annealed at 1500C for 25 hr, 1300C for 130 hr in argon, or at 900C for 150 hr and 800C for 100 hr in a vacuum, and water quenched. The phase diagram of the Cr-Ru system (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) was plotted on the basis of the differential thermal analysis. The $\alpha + \beta$ eutectic, where α and β are the solid solutions of Ru in Cr and of Cr in Ru, respectively, is

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1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042839

formed at $1610 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ and contains 37.5 at% Ru. An intermetallic compound RuCr_2 (σ -phase) formed with a peritectoid $\alpha + \beta$ reaction at about 1580°C , has a homogeneity range of -2 at% Ru (from 35.5 to 37.5 at% Ru). The solubility of Ru in Cr varies from 34 at% at 1600°C to 19 at% at 800°C . The solubility of Cr in Ru varies from 52.5 at% at 1600°C to 46 at% at 900°C . Alloys with 20.2 to 31.4 at% Ru annealed at 800 and 900°C contain a RuCr_3 compound (cubic lattice of the β -W type) and a RuCr_4 compound, the latter probably formed from the supercooled α -phase containing 18—20 at% Ru. With the decomposition of the RuCr_3 compound at 780°C into a mixture of the α and σ phases the alloy expands. The hardness of the α -phase increases from 1519 Mn/m^2 for pure Cr to 8820 Mn/m^2 for the maximum saturated solid solution. The σ -phase has a hardness of $10,388 \text{ Mn/m}^2$, and the maximum saturated β -phase has a hardness of 2040 Mn/m^2 . Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals,
AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jan63

ATD PRESS: 3085

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042839

ENCLOSURE: 01

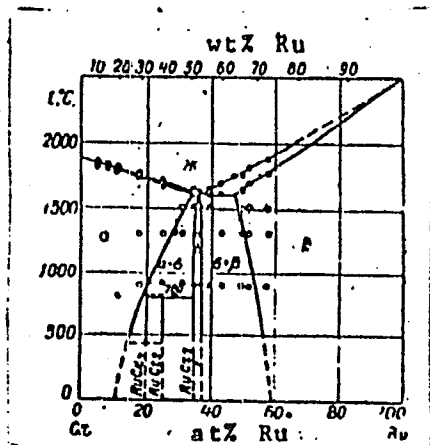


Fig. 1. Cr-Ru phase diagram

Card: 3/3

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042840

S/2601/64/000/018/0175/0177

AUTHOR: Shurin, A. K.; Dmitriyeva, G. P.

TITLE: Niobium-cobalt phase diagram

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut metallofiziki. Sbornik nauchny*kh rabot, no. 18, 1964. Voprosy* fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya (Problems in the physics of metals and physical metallurgy), 175-177

TOPIC TAGS: niobium cobalt system, niobium cobalt phase diagram

ABSTRACT: Thirty niobium-cobalt alloys containing from 14.4 to 99.2 at% Nb were prepared by melting electrolytic cobalt and 99.4% pure niobium in a nonconsumable tungsten electrode-arc furnace in an argon atmosphere. The alloys were annealed in either argon or in vacuum at a temperature ranging from 1300 to 700C for periods varying from 50 to 435 hours. The phase composition was determined by metallographic and x-ray structural analyses, and a phase diagram of the Nb-Co system, based on data from the differential thermal analysis, was plotted (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The intermetallic compound NbCo₃ of the α + NbCo₃ eutectic at 700-1000C is homogeneous at an Nb concentration of 28 to 33 at% and has a melting

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042840

temperature of $1540 \pm 10\text{C}$. The alloys annealed at 700, 1000, or 1100C had only the α and NbCo_2 phases. The intermetallic compound β is formed during crystallization at $1440 \pm 10\text{C}$ and decomposed with the eutectoid reaction $\beta \rightleftharpoons \text{NbCo}_2 + \text{NbCo}$ at $1225 \pm 20\text{C}$. Decomposition of the β -phase at 1200C and its formation from the $\text{NbCo}_2 + \text{NbCo}$ mixture can be achieved with 50-hr annealing. The NbCo intermetallic compound is homogeneous in the 700—1250C range at a Nb content of 45 to 54 at%. The solubility of Co in Nb, determined at 1250C, was about 1.57 at% (1 wt%). Two-phase ($\text{NbCo} + \gamma$) alloys contained no other phases. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Feb63

ATD PRESS: 3088

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 006

ACCESSION NR: AT4042840

ENCLOSURE: 01

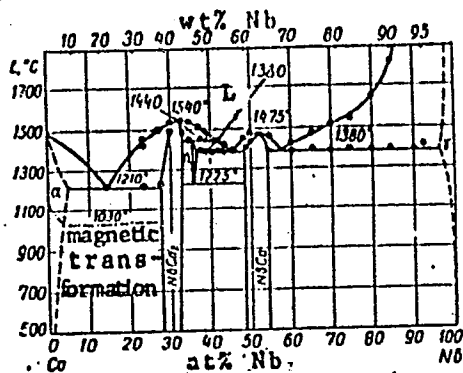


Fig. 1. Niobium-cobalt phase diagram

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I 39919-65 EHF(n)-2/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/
EWP(t) Pf-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT5005125

S/2601/64/000/019/0206/0211

AUTHOR: Svechnikov, V. N. (Academician AN UkrSSR); Shurin, A. K.; Dmitriyeva,
G. P.

35
33
041

TITLE: Phase diagram of the Hf-Ta system in the solid state

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut metallofiziki. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, no. 19,
1964. Voprosy fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya (Problems in the physics of metals
and physical metallurgy), 206-211

TOPIC TAGS: hafnium, tantalum, hafnium tantalum system, hafnium alloy, alloy micro-
structure, alloy hardness, tantalum containing alloy composition

ABSTRACT: Sixteen binary Hf-Ta alloys, containing from 2.5 to 95 wt% Ta, arc
melted in a tungsten electrode furnace in an argon atmosphere, were investigated.
Thermal analysis revealed no signs of melting at temperatures up to 1800C. However,
an endothermic solid-state transformation was observed at 1000-1050C. A super-
saturated β_2 -phase (a solid solution of Ta in Hf), stable at room temperature, was
obtained by quenching alloy powders from 1300 and 1500C. The solubility of Hf in
Ta was found to be 6, 8.8, 16, and 33 wt% at 900, 1100, 1300, and 1500C, respectively.
The x-ray diffraction patterns of Ta and an alloy with 80% Ta showed only the β_2 -

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L 39919-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5005125

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phase lines (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The diffraction pattern of Hf showed only the α -phase lines. However, the patterns of all alloys with up to 70% Ta contained no α -phase lines but those of α' -phase, a supersaturated solid solution of Ta in α -Hf. The maximum solubility of Ta in α -Hf was about 5 wt%. Alloys containing 10-20% Ta quenched from 1100, 1300, 1500, and 1700C contained an ω -phase. The hardness of $\alpha + \beta_2$ alloys annealed at 900C changes linearly, but with annealing at 1100C, it sharply rises at the Ta concentrations at which the solid ω -phase is formed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [MS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of the Physics of Metals, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Jun63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 016

ATD PRESS: 3191

Card 2/3

L 41560-65 EWP(m)/EWP(w)/EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) 39
Pr-4 IJP(e) JD/JG/WB 39
ACCESSION NR: AT5008875 S/2601/64/000/020/0108/0124

AUTHOR: Alfintseva, R. A.; Dmitriyeva, G. P.; Korobeynikova, V. G.;
Pan, V. M.; Shurin, A. K.; Syechnikov, V. N. (Academician An UkrSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of ²⁷chromium-²⁷iron-²⁷molybdenum and chromium-iron-tungsten alloys

SOURCE: ²⁷AN UkrSSR. Institut metallofiziki. Sbornik nauchnykh
trudov, no. 20, 1964. Voprosy fiziki metalliv i metallovedeniya
(Problems in the physics of metals and physical metallurgy), 108-124

TOPIC TAGS: chromium alloy, iron containing alloy, molybdenum
containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, alloy structure, alloy
hot hardness, alloy oxidation resistance

ABSTRACT: ¹⁸The following alloys have been investigated to determine
which ternary Cr-Fe-Mo or Cr-Fe-W alloy would provide the optimum
combination of the heat resistance of Mo or W and the ductility
of Cr: binary chromium-iron alloys containing 45-90% Cr, chromium-
molybdenum alloys containing 10-30% Mo, chromium-tungsten alloys
containing 10-30% W, and ternary alloys containing up to 55% Fe and

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L 41560-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5008875

up to 30% Mo or W. In Cr-Fe-Mo alloys containing 45—50% Cr, additions of up to 6% Mo do not improve hot hardness or oxidation resistance. Increasing Mo content leads to the formation of a brittle σ -phase which has a very low oxidation resistance in air at 1100C and lowers the oxidation resistance of the ternary Cr-Fe-Mo alloys in direct proportion to its content in the alloys. In Cr-Fe-W alloys, the single phase σ -region extends to about 32% W, but it tapers off at about 1275C. At high temperature (1450C), the single-phase region of α -solid solution with a b.c.c. lattice increases substantially, so that all the investigated alloys, except for an alloy containing 40% Fe and 30% W, became single-phase alloys at a more or less high temperature. A single-phase structure and a satisfactory ductility is readily preserved in all but three of these alloys by oil quenching from 1450C. Tungsten additions increase somewhat the melting temperature of Cr-Fe alloys, e.g., 30% W increases the solidus temperature by 100 and 150C in alloys with 40 and 50% Fe, respectively. Tungsten also increases the hardness of Cr-Fe-W alloys at both room and high temperature and does not impair their oxidation resistance. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables. [MS]

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L 41560-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5008875

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of
Metal Physics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REP SOV: 003

OTHER: 007

AND PRESS: 3234

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Cont 3/3

L 41180-65 SWP(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) P1-4 TJP(c) EWE/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4048381

S/0020/64/158/003/0668/0670

25
33
28

AUTHOR: Svechnikov, V.N. (Academician AN UkrSSR); Dmitriyeva, G.P.; Kobzenko, G.F.; Shurin, A.K.

TITLE: Diagram of phase equilibria of the chromium-osmium system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 3, 1964, 668-670

TOPIC TAGS: phase equilibrium, chromium osmium system, eutectic alloy, eutectoid reaction, chromium alloy, osmium alloy

ABSTRACT: Alloys of Cr and Os were made in an arc furnace with a Cu, water-cooled hearth, in an argon medium. To eliminate possible dendrite liquation, the alloys were then subjected to homogenizing annealing at 1700C for 55 hrs. The phase equilibria diagram shown in Figure 1 of the Enclosure is of the eutectic type. The temperature of the eutectic reaction ($L \rightleftharpoons \alpha + \beta$) is $1840 \pm 10C$. The eutectic alloy contains 33 at. % (64 wt. %) Os. The σ -phase (Cr_2Os) forms after crystallization of the eutectic in accordance with the peritectoid reaction $\alpha + \beta \rightarrow \sigma$ at $1670 \pm 15C$. Upon further cooling of the alloys, there is a further decomposition of the σ -phase in accordance with the eutectoid reaction $\sigma \rightarrow Cr_3Os + \beta$ at $975 \pm 25C$. At 1670C, the σ -phase forms and decomposes under conditions of continuous heating and cooling. The compound Cr_3Os is obtained in accordance

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L 41180-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046381

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with the peritectoid reaction $\alpha + \pi \rightarrow \text{Cr}_3\text{Os}$ after prolonged annealing at $1540 \pm 40^\circ\text{C}$. Hence, cast alloys of Cr_3Os consist of a solid solution of Os in chromium (α -phase). This same alloy, annealed at 1700°C , has the structure $\alpha + \sigma$, and after annealing at 1500°C and below, Cr_3Os forms. The Cr_3Os has a certain region of homogeneity. An increase in Os from 0 to 25 at. % increases microscopic hardness (from 150 to 600 kg/mm^2) and the crystal lattice (from 2885 Å to 2930 Å) of chromium. Cr_3Os has a hardness of 600 kg/mm^2 , while the hardness of the σ -phase, depending on the composition, ranges from 1800 to 2000 kg/mm^2 , and the hardness of the saturated β -phase is about 800 kg/mm^2 . Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki Akademii Nauk UkrSSR (Institute of the Physics of Metals, Academy of Sciences, Ukr SSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SERV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

ALFINTSEVA, R.A.; DMITRIYEVA, G.P.; KOROBAYNIKOVA, V.G.; PAN, V.M.;
SVECHNIKOV, V.N.; SHURIN, A.K.

Investigating chromium-iron-molybdenum and chromium-iron-tungsten
alloys. Sbor. nauch. trud. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSS no.20:108-124
'64. (MIRA 18:5)

T 31568-66 EPI(m)/T/ETI/EIP(t) IJP(c) JD/JQ/QD

ACC NR: AT6010590

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0159/0162

AUTHOR: Svechnikov, V.N. (Academician AN UkrSSR); Shurin, A.K.; Dmitriyeva, G.P.ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, AN UkrSSR (Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR)

32

B+1

TITLE: The hafnium-chromium phase diagram A

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fazovyie prevrashcheniya v metallakh i splavakh (Phase transformations in metals and alloys). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 159-162

TOPIC TAGS: hafnium alloy, chromium alloy, alloy phase diagram

ABSTRACT: The Hf-Cr system was investigated by metallographic and x-ray phase analysis of Hf-Cr alloys prepared in an arc furnace and subjected to various annealing treatments. Differential thermal analysis was used to determine the temperatures of the start and end of fusion. The phase equilibrium diagram obtained is shown in Fig. 1. The eutectoid equilibrium $\beta \rightleftharpoons \alpha + \gamma$ was observed in Hf-rich alloys at $1300 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$. Metallographic analysis of alloys annealed at 1500, 1200, and 1000C showed that alloys containing from 70 to 99.9 at. % Cr consist of two phases, and those with 99.95 and 99.97 at. % Cr have a single-phase structure. Thus, the solubility of hafnium in chromium was found to be 0.05–0.1 at. %; it remains practically unchanged as the temperature is lowered. Metallographic analysis of specimens annealed at 1200 and 1000C established that the solubility of chromium in hafnium does not exceed 2 at. % at these temperatures. The temperature of the polymorphous transformation in the compound HfCr_2 was found to be $1325 \pm 20^\circ\text{C}$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

Card

1/2

I 31568-66

ACC NR: AT6010590

0

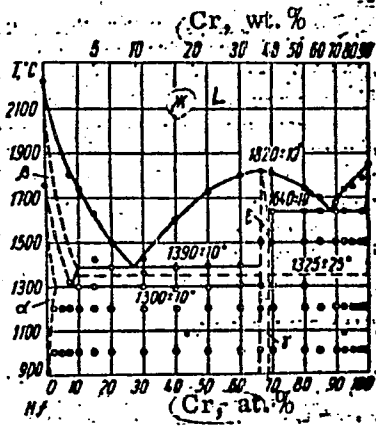


Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the hafnium-chromium system.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 30Dec64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card

2/2 LC

DMITRIYEVA, G.V.

"The Last Spring Frosts and the First Fall Frosts in Moscow Oblast," Tr. Tsent. In-ta Frogozov, No 31, 107-121, 1954

The author determines the synoptic conditions for frosts in the soil and in the air in the Moscow Oblast from 1909 to 1946, and presents statistical data on their frequency and distribution over the region during the period 1936-1946. The latest date of spring frost is 24 June (Pochinki); the earliest date for the fall frost is 11 August Pochinki). Both the late spring frosts and the early fall frosts are ordinarily observed after the invasion of the cold air from the northwest or north with subsequent night clearing. The author considers the influence of local topography on distribution of frosts. He obtains the dependence between night temperature of the air and frosts at night, which he formulates in the form of two prognostic rules. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

BEL'SKAYA, N.N.; DMITRIYEVA, G.V.

Verification of K.I.Kashin's and M.V.Gritsenko's theories with regard to pressure variations near the earth's surface and the movement of baric formations. Trudy TSIP no.83:22-27 '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Cyclones)

DMITRIYEVA, G.V.; KARPOVA, V.M.

Operative calculation of precipitation amounts for Moscow.
Trudy TSIP no.83:42-44 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Moscow--Precipitation (Meteorology))

DMITRIYEVA, G.U.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6277

Karol', I. L., and S. G. Malakhov, Candidates of Physics and Mathematics, eds.

Voprosy yadernoy meteorologii; sbornik statey (Problems in Nuclear Meteorology; a Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 271 p. Errata slip inserted. 2600 copies printed.

Ed.: A. I. Zavodchikova; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for meteorologists and physicists specializing in the physics of the atmosphere. It may also be of interest to oceanographers concerned with the contamination of seas and oceans with radioactive waste products.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 15 articles dealing with various problems of nuclear meteorology. The rapid development of the methods of radiometry opened the possibility of measuring minute particles of radioactive substances

Card 1/6

4/3

Problems in Nuclear Meteorology (Cont.)

SOV/6277

with a great degree of accuracy. This again made it possible to use radioactive isotopes in various fields of science, including meteorology. Tests of nuclear arms and the dispersion into the atmosphere of the waste of atomic industry necessitated a thorough investigation of the patterns of the spread of aerosols and gases, sometimes throughout almost the entire atmosphere. Such investigation is connected with the wide use of the newest methods and results of meteorology and the physics of the atmosphere in general. On the other hand, the distribution in the atmosphere of air masses, labeled with radioactive atoms, gives the meteorologists a new method for the study of atmospheric processes. The entire complex of problems related to the study of the distribution of radioactive impurities in the atmosphere and the use of radioactive atoms as labels in air masses or clouds has lately received the name of "nuclear meteorology" and is regarded as a branch of the physics of the atmosphere. The present collection contains some general articles, as well as articles reporting on the results of special investigations of certain problems of nuclear meteorology conducted in 1960-1961. It is divided in three sections, each dealing with a certain type of problem of nuclear meteorology. Bibliographic references are included at the end of individual articles.

Card 2/6 *2/3*

Problems in Nuclear Meteorology (Cont.)

SOV/6277

Dmitriyeva, G. V. Effect of Atmospheric Precipitation on the
Radioactivity of the Surface Layer of the Atmosphere 163

SECTION THREE

TURBULENT DIFFUSION OF AEROSOLS IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Byzova, N. L. Formulas for Calculation of the Turbulent Diffusion
of a Settling Admixture From a Point Source and Their Application
for Test Analysis 177

Karol', I. L. Role of Turbulent Dispersal to Windward in the Semi-
empirical Theory of Atmospheric Turbulent Diffusion 190

Karol', I. L. Effect of Vertical Turbulent Diffusion on the Deposition
of an Inhomogeneous Atmospheric Aerosol 204

Card 5/5

3/3

GUSAROV, V.N.; VOSKRESENSKIY, B.V.; RYSS, M.A.; DMITRIYEVA, G.V.;
DMITRIYEVA, R.Ye.; KOTLYAROVA, T.V.; SVET, Ye.B., red.

[Chelyabinsk electrometallurgy workers are striving for
technical progress] Cheliabinskije elektrometallurgi v
bor'be za tekhnicheskii progress. Cheliabinsk, Cheliabin-
skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 94 p. (MIRA 17:8)

L 18282-65 ENT(m)/EFT(c)/ENP(j) Fc-1/Pc-1 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4048172

S/0079/ 64/034/009/2839/2842

AUTHOR: Shostakovskiy, M. P., Sokolov, H. A.; Dmitriyeva, G. V.;
Alekseyeva, G. M.

TITLE: The addition reaction of hydrosilanes with vinyl ethers¹⁾

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 9, 1964, 2839-2842

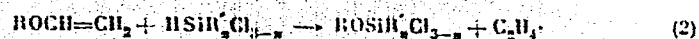
TOPIC TAGS: addition reaction, trichlorosilane, methyldichlorosilane, methyl-
diethylsilane, vinyl ether, aryl vinyl ether, alkyl vinyl ether, silane addition,
siloxane

ABSTRACT: The few existing studies are listed. Addition reactions in the pre-
sence of H_2PtCl_6 were studied for trichlorosilane,¹⁾ methyldichlorosilane, methyl-
diethylsilane and the vinyl ethers of phenol, n-chlorophenol and of 2,4-dichloro-
phenol, n-butyl and isobutyl alcohols. The reaction proceeds in 2 directions ac-
cording to (1) and (2). Synthesis and end products are described.

Card 1/2

L 18282-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046172



Spectroscopic investigation of both direct and inverse synthesis showed that the addition of silanes occurs at the beta carbon atom of the vinyl ether. Since intense polymerization results from the interaction of the two reagents, the yield was below 10%. Fourteen siloxanes were obtained. The reactions proceed alike for aryl- and alkyl- vinyl ethers. Hydrolysis of addition products of methyl-dichloro-silane and the various ethers yielded viscous, colorless or yellowish siloxanes with a molecular weight of 500-800. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC
Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 007

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SOKOLOV, B.A.; DMITRIYEVA, G.V.; ALEKSEYEVA, G.M.

Addition of silanes to vinyl ethers. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:
2839-2842 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

DMITRIYEVA, G. V.; KRASNOPEVTSEV, ^{Yu}~~A~~. V.; LUKYANOV, V. V.; MALAKHOV, S. G.

"Investigation of the radioactive aerosol distribution over oceans and some problems of latitudinal exchange in the tropical zone."

report presented at the meeting of the Comm on Atmospheric Chemistry and Radioactivity of the Intl Assn of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, Visby, Sweden, 18-25 August 1965.

MALAKHOV, S. G.; DMITRIYEVA, G. V. KIRICHENKO, L. V.; SISIGINA, T. I.

"Diurnal variations of radon and thoron decay product concentration in the surface layer of the atmosphere and their washout by precipitation."

paper to be presented at Symp on Atmospheric Chemistry, Circulation & Aerosols, Visby, Sweden, 18-25 Aug 1965.

Hydrometeorological Service USSR.

L 2654-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/CW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023942

UR/0000/65/000/000/0283/0292

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, G. V.

TITLE: Synoptic-climatic sketch maps of global stratospheric radioactive fallout

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radio-
aktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive
isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii.
Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 283-292

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, atmospheric pollution, radioactive fallout

ABSTRACT: This paper presents a summarized description and graphic representations of the results of a Soviet investigation carried out in 1961, 1962, and especially in 1963 to study the fallout of the radioactive products of thermonuclear explosions and the atmospheric processes producing this fallout over the Northern Hemisphere (macro-scale vertical mixing in the atmosphere, circulation, and precipitation). The fallout measurements and most of the meteorological data used in the study were obtained during the IGY, largely from American sources. A series of 8 small-scale, diagrammatic sketches included in the text present the graphic results of the study, as follows: 1) global radioactive fallout (overall β -activity of long-lived fission

Card 1/2

L 2654-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023942

products) in mcu/km^2 in 1958, 2) the same for 1959, 3) average monthly fallout in mcu/km^2 of Sr^{90} in 1960, 4) the same for 1961, 5) 5-yr average (1958-1962) of annual recurrence of cyclones at the AT_{300} level, 6) synoptic-climatic map of the surface boundary-layer distribution and the fallout on the earth's surface of radioactive products of stratospheric origin, 7) average annual total of precipitation in the Northern Hemisphere (after R. F. Sokhrina et al, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959), and 8) average daily concentration of radioactive products in the surface boundary layer in 1959, $\text{distrib}/\text{min}\cdot\text{m}^3$. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 008

ATD PRESS: 4101

L 2670-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023943

UR/0000/65/000/000/0293/0306

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, G. V.; Kasatkina, V. I.

TITLE: "Aerosynoptic conditions for the appearance on the earth's surface of areas of increased concentrations of stratospheric radioactive products"

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964, Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 293-306

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, radioactive pollution, radioactive fallout

ABSTRACT: This paper describes the methods used by the authors to identify the characteristics of various synoptic situations present in the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere over regions which have exhibited especially high radioactivity after thermonuclear explosions, and to identify the mechanisms by which radioactive air passes from the stratosphere into the surface boundary layer. The data used in these studies were collected from approximately 50 stations in the United States during the IGY. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables. [ER]

Card 1/2

L 2670-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023943

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 012

0
SUB CODE: ES, NP

ATD PRESS: 4/01

Card 2/2 *SP*

L 2655-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCG DIAAP GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023944

UR/0000/65/000/000/0307/0322

AUTHOR: Vilenskiy, V. D.; Dmitriyeva, G. V.; Krasnopevtsev, Yu. V.

36
R-1

TITLE: Natural and artificial radioactivity of the atmosphere over the oceans and the relationship to meteorological factors

44.55

44.55

44.55

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 307-322

44.55

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, air pollution, radioactive air pollution, radioactive aerosol, radioactive isotope, atmospheric radioactivity

19

ABSTRACT: Data collected on the summer 1960 voyage of the Soviet research ship "Yu. M. Shokal'skiy" from Odessa across the Black, Mediterranean, and Red Seas, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans to Vladivostok form the basis of a study of the distribution and concentration of natural (Rn) and artificial (Sr⁹⁰ and Pb²¹⁰) radioactive products in the near-water layer of the atmosphere in the low and equatorial latitudes, and of the relationship of this distribution to meteorological conditions

Card 1/2

L 2655-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023944

prevailing during the voyage. Information contained in this paper includes descriptions of the sample-collecting techniques and apparatus. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 4101

Card 2/2

RYSS, M.A.; DMITRIYEVA, G.V.; SMIRNOVA, A.S.; Prinimali uchastiye:
RUKAVISHNIKOVA, V.V.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, I.A.; ZHIVYKH, T.I.; BAZHFNOV, A.H.;
MEL'NIKOV, A.V.

Ways of improving the performance characteristics of electrodes
for steel smelting furnaces. Stal' 25 no.5:423-425 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

SMIRNOVA, A.S.; RYSS, M.A.; DMITRIYEVA, G.V.; BAZHENOV, N.A.

Studying the dynamics of gas emanation and property changes
during the baking of green electrodes made with medium and
high-temperature pitch. TSvet. met. 38 no.11:90-93 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

RYSS, M.A.; DMITRIYEVA, G.V.; SMIRNOVA, A.S.; Primali uchastiye:
RUKAVISHNIKOVA, V.V.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, I.A.; ZHIVYKH, T.I.;
BAZHENOV, A.N.; MEL'NIKOV, A.V.

Ways of improving the performance characteristics of electrodes
for steel smelting furnaces. Stal' 25 no.5:423-425 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

ACC NR: AP6011371

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/003/0297/0304

AUTHOR: Makhon'ko, K. P.; Dmitriyeva, G. V.

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki)

TITLE: Ability of various types of precipitation to wash fission products out of the atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 297-304

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric radioactivity, atmospheric precipitation, fission product

ABSTRACT: The processing of data of the International Geophysical Year and of the International Geophysical Association on the radioactivity of the atmospheric surface layer and of precipitation allowed the conclusion that mist and drizzle have the best washout capacity for a given amount of precipitation. The rate of washout of fission products by precipitation is estimated to be about 0.9 km/day. Washout characteristics for different geographical regions are compared. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [Based on authors' abstract.] [NT]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002/

img. 551.510.721

KALABINA, A.V.; FILIPPOVA, A.Kh.; DOMNINA, Ye.S.; YERMOLOVA, T.I.;
NAVEANOVICH, M.L.; DMITRIYEVA, G.V.

Synthesis and some conversions of vinyl ethers of chloro-
phenols. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.11:9-16 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

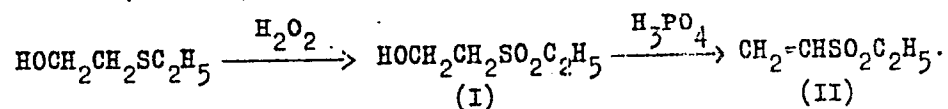
1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(Ethers)

S/079/60/030/04/13/060
B001/B016

5.3831

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F., Prilezhayeva, Ye. N.,
Azovskaya, V. A., Dmitriyeva, G. V.TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Sulfones and Sulfoxides.
I. Synthesis of Vinyl Ethyl Sulfone and Some of Its
TransformationsPERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 4,
pp. 1123-1130

TEXT: The data available on the reactivity of low vinyl alkyl sulfones (Refs. 1-10) under the influence of ionic and free-radical initiators are not clear. In order to clarify this problem, vinyl ethyl sulfone was taken as initial product. It was synthesized by dehydration of 2-hydroxy-diethyl sulfone (I) with phosphoric acid at 260-270° in the vacuum (Ref. 11) according to the scheme



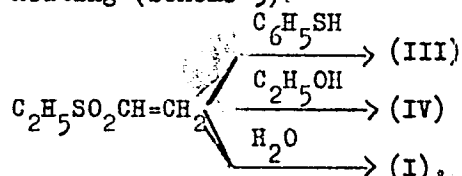
Card 1/3

80791

Investigations in the Field of Sulfones and
Sulfoxides. I. Synthesis of Vinyl Ethyl
Sulfone and Some of Its Transformations

S/079/60/030/04/13/080
B001/B016

The yield in pure sulfone (II) was 70-75%; it contained no sulfoxides. The dehydration method is far more convenient than the widely used dehydrochlorination method (Refs. 1,2a,3,4,6,10) (Scheme 2). "Triton B" was used as the initiator of the ionic reactions of vinyl ethyl sulfone (II); the reaction proceeded smoothly and quantitatively on intense heating (Scheme 3):



The attempt of polymerizing vinyl ethyl sulfone under the influence of free-radical initiators gave polymers in fair yield on prolonged heating (Polymerization Schemes). Vinyl ethyl sulfone shows a high dienophilic activity, and yields adducts with cyclopentadiene, hexachloro cyclopentadiene, and chloroprene. The table shows the polymerization of vinyl ethyl sulfone at 60° for 60 h. There are 1 table and 20 references, 4 of which

Card 2/3

Investigations in the Field of Sulfones and
Sulfoxides. I. Synthesis of Vinyl Ethyl
Sulfone and Some of Its Transformations

S/079/60/030/04/13/080
B001/B016

are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1959

Card 3/3

KALABINA, A.V.; FILIPPOVA, A.Kh.; DMITRIYEVA, G.V.; TSARIK, L.Ya.

Polymerization of aryl vinyl ethers and their derivatives. Part 1:
Polymerization and copolymerization of vinyl ethers of halogenated
phenols. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.7:1020-1026 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Ether) (Polymerization)

TOLSTOY, I., insh.; DMITRIYEVA, I., arkhitektor

Is your city beautiful? Zhil.-kom.khoz. 12 no.7:25-26 J1 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gradostroitel'stva Akademi
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Cities and towns—Civic improvement)

^Y
DMITRIEVA, I.A., klinicheskiy ordinator
_A

Cases of pencil-inflicted injuries of the maxillo-facial region.
Stomatologiya, no.3:47-48 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. prof. A.I.Yevdokimov)
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir.
dotsent G.N. Beletskiy) i uchebnoy bazy instituta (zav. kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk A.A.Kovner)
(FACE, wounds and injuries,
*pencil inj.)

DMITRIYEVA, I. A.

ALEKSANDROVA, Ye.V.; DMITRIYEVA, I.A.

Necrosis of facial bones after X-ray therapy. Stomatologiya 36 no.4:
47-50 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki khirurgicheskoy*stomatologii (zav. -
dotsent G.A.Vasil'yev) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo
instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy) i Moskovskogo gorodskogo
chelyustno-litseвого gospitalya (glavnyy vrach - dotsent A.A.Kovner)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BONES--DISEASES)

BARAKINA, I.N., inzh.; BYUSHGENS, S.S., inzh.; DMITRIYEVA, I.A., inzh.

Using synthetic fibers in standard silk fabrics. Tekst. prom. 18
no.8-15-17 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Silk manufacture)

BYUSHGENS, S.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; D^{MITRIY}EVA, I.A.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

New types of fabrics made from synthetic fibers. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; tekhn.prom. no.3:71-78 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy
promyshlennosti.
(Synthetic fabrics)

DMITRIYEVA, I.A., inzh.

Hygroscopic properties of fabrics made from synthetic fibers.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.prom. no.3:75-82 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy
promyshlennosti i Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut. Rekomendovana
kafedroy tekstil'nogo materialovedeniya Moskovskogo tekstil'nogo
instituta.

(Hygroscopicity)

(Synthetic fabrics)

DMITRIYEVA, I.A., inzh.

Producing crepe effects in silk fabrics. Tekst. prom. 20
no. 11:64-66 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Synthetic fabrics)

DEMTRIYEVA, I.A., inzh.

Hygienic aspects of synthetic fabrics. Tekst. prom. 21 no. 1#53-55
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Synthetic fabrics--Permeability)

BYUSHGENS, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; DIMITRIYEVA, I.A., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

New silk fabrics for men's shirts. Tekst.prom.22 no.3:7-9 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Rukovoditel' assortimentnoy laboratorii Tsentral'nogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta shelkovoy promyshlennosti (for Byushgens).
2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy promyshlennosti (for Dimitriyeva).
(Textile fabrics) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

DMITRIYEVA, I.I., arkhitektor; TARASOVA, Ye.A., kand.arkhitektury

Equipment for children's playgrounds in foreign countries. Gor.
khoz.Mosk. 36 no.7:45-47 J1 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Playgrounds--Apparatus and equipment)

PETRENKO, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., otv. red.; BEZRUK, V.M., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., red.; DRANNIKOV, A.M., doktor geol.-min. nauk, prof., red.; LITVINOV, I.M., red.; REL'TOV, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RZHANITSYN, B.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; DMITRIYEVA, I.K., red.

[Materials of the Conference on the Stabilization and Packing of Soils] Materialy Soveshchaniia po zakrepleniui i uplotneniiu gruntov. Kiev, Akad. stroit. i arkhitektury SSSR, 1962. 462 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Soveshchaniye po zakrepleniuyu i uplotneniyu gruntov, Kiyev, 1962. 2. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy dorozhnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Bezruk). 3. Kiyevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Drannikov, Petrenko). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki (for Rel'tov). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovaniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Rzhanitsyn).
(Soil stabilization)

DMITRIYVA, I.N.

Work practice of the medical and sanitary squad in the textile industry. Sov.sdrav. 15 no.2:18-22 Mr-Apr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Nachal'nik mediko-sanitarnoy chasti Tashkentskogo tekstil'nogo kombinata imeni I.V.Stalina
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
medico-sanitary squad in textile indust., activities)

SLAVNIN, A.I.; DMITRIYEVA, I.N.; DEGRYAREVA, N.A.; TARBEYEVA, V.Ya.; BELUKHA, U.K.;
USMANOV, I.U.

Resochin in the treatment of lupus erythematosus. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. med.
no.2:45-49 '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut.
(LUPUS) (QUINOLINE)

DMITRIYEVA, I.N. ; ZAVALEN, B.Yu.

Dispensary service in skin diseases; from data of the medical and hygiene division of the Tashkent Textile Institute. Vest. derm. i ven. 33 no.1:41-45 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerlogicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots. V.N. Matveyev) i mediko-sanitarnoy chasti Tashkentskogo tekstil'nogo kombinata (Nach. V.A. Loskutov)
(SKIN DISEASES, ther.
dispensary serv. (Rus))

DMITRIYEVA, I.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Multiple benign cystic epithelioma. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.7:63-64
Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Uzbekistanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent V.N.Matveyev).
(SKIN_TUMORS)

DMITRIYEVA, I.N.; ZAVALEN, B.Yu.

Incidence of dermatosis among workers of the Tashkent Textile Combine
on first-call data. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.9:27-28 S '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Uzbekistanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta (direktor - dotsent V.N.Matveyev) i medsanohasti Tashkentskogo
tekstil'nogo kombinata (glavnyy vrach - A.K.Kamalov).

(TASHKENT--TEXTILE WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

(SKIN--DISEASES)

DEMITRIYEVA, I.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELUKHA, U.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Comparative data on and late results of treating lupus erythematosus with resochin, aminoquinol and other substances. Vest.derm. i ven. no.1:23-30 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-rentgenologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent V.N. Matveyev).
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS) (QUINOLINE)

DMITRIYEVA, I.N.

Some metabolic processes in dermatosis patients treated with
prednisone and prednisolone. Vest. dermat. i ven. no.2:16-21 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy
institut (direktor - kand.med.nauk N.T.Tursunov), Tashkent.

L 63829-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020225

UR/0069/65/027/004/0540/0545
541.18:532.5

AUTHORS: Kuleznev, V. N. ^{44,55}; Konyukh, I. V. ^{44,55}; Vinogradov, G. V. ^{44,55}; Dmitriyeva, I. P. ^{44,55}

TITLE: Rheology of binary polymer mixtures

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 4, 1965, 540-545

TOPIC TAGS: viscosity, viscous flow, polyethylene, polypropylene, polymer

45
39
B
44,55

ABSTRACT: The work was undertaken to extend the data of V. N. Kuleznev, A. G. Shvarts, V. D. Klykova, and B. A. Dogadin, (Koloidn. zh. 27, 211, 1965) on the behavior of binary polymeric mixtures. The stress-strain behavior of isotactic polypropylene (I) with low (II) and medium (III) pressure polyethylene was investigated. The experiments were carried out at 190C in the presence of 0.5% 1,1'-thio-bis-(2 methyl-4-oxy-5-tert-butylbenzene) stabilizer. The experimental results are summarized in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. An equation for the viscosity of binary polymeric mixtures is

$$\eta_{mix} = (\omega_1 \eta_1^{1/a} + \omega_2 \eta_2^{1/a})^a$$

where ω and η are the weight fraction and viscosity of the pure component

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020225

respectively, and α is a constant equal to 4.2 for I, II, and III. For the region of mutual polymer solubility, a reinforcement of the polyethylene melt by small amounts of polypropylene has been observed. It is concluded that the polymer mixtures are described by the universal temperature invariant viscosity parameter of the individual linear polymers. Orig. art. has: 3 graphs and 1 equation.

6

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute for Fine Chemical Technology) Institut neftskhimiicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR im. A. V. Topchiyeva (Institute for Petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 29Dec64

44,55

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 003

Card 2/4

L 63829-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020225

ENCLOSURE: 01 0

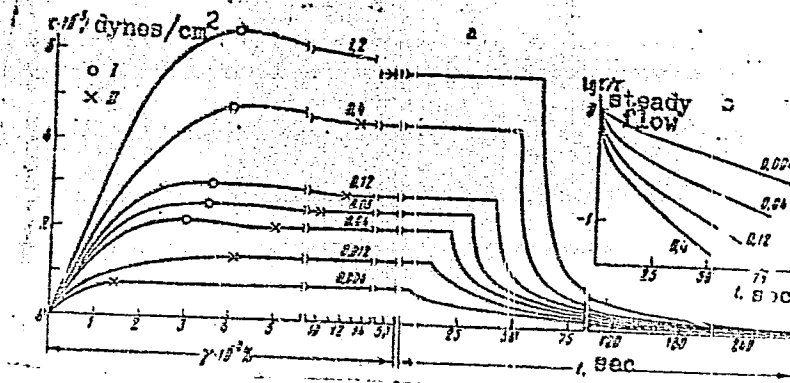


Fig. 1.
Typical dependence of shear stress τ on the deformation γ (a) and stress relaxation in stress-time coordinates (a), and $\log \tau/\tau_{\text{steady fl.}}$ - time (b). Mixture of I:III 50:50, numbers on curves - velocity of deformation $\dot{\gamma}$, sec^{-1} . I- curve maxima, II- beginning of steady flow

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L 63829-55

ACCESSION NR: AF5020225

ENCLOSURE: 02 0

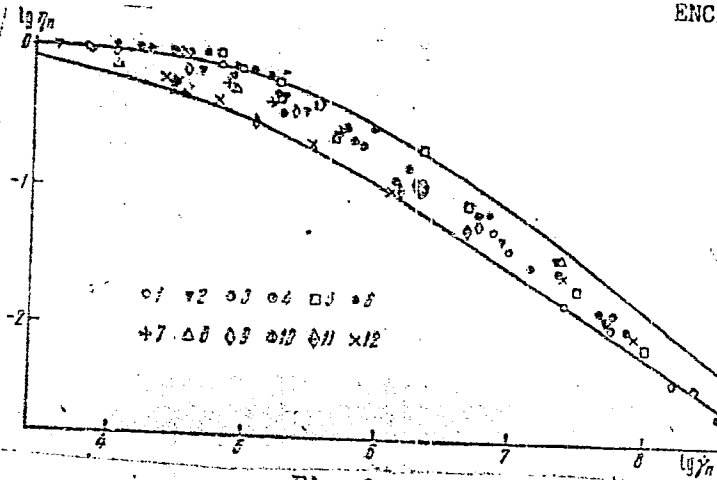


Fig. 2.

Universal temperature invariant viscosity parameter of polymeric mixtures. Mixtures III:I - 0:100 (1), 10:90 (2), 50:50 (3), 70:30 (4), 90:10 (5), 100:0 (6). Mixtures II:I - 10:90 (7), 50:50 (8), 85:15 (9), 90:10 (10), 95:5 (11), 100:0 (12)

Card 4/4

KULEZNEV, V.N.; KONYUKH, I.V.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.; DMITRIYEVA, I.P.

Rheology of binary polymer mixture. Koll. zhur. 27 no.4:540-
545 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M.V. Lomonosova i Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR
imeni A.V. Topchiyeva. Submitted December 29, 1964.

ASYAMOLOVA, I.A.; DMITRIYEVA, I.S.

Enzymatic activity of saliva in dogs. Fiziol.zhur.SSSR 45 no.7:
876-879 J1 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. From the department of comparative physiology and of biochemistry,
Institute of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad.
(SALIVA)
(ENZYMES)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Vessels.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70195

Author : Dmitriyova, I. T.

Inst : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Clinical
Medicine

Title : Changes of Venous Pressure under the Influence of Mud
Treatments in Patients with Diseases of the Joints

Orig Pub : Materialy po obshchey nauchn. inform. Ukr. n.-i, klinichn.
meditsiny, 1957, No 1, 173-175

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

63

DMITRIYEV, I.T.
DMITRIYEVA, I.T.; BALABAN, I.Ya.

Studying the effect of mud therapy on splenic blood storage using contrast lienography. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 23 no.1: 68-70 '58. . . (MIKA 11:3)

1. Iz revmatologicheskoy kliniki (zav. M.S.Belen'kiy) Ukrainskogo instituta kurortologii i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya zav. - dotsent I.Ya.Balaban) Lermontovskogo kurorta (Odessa)
(BATHS, MOOR AND MUD) (SPLEEN--RADIOGRAPHY)
(BLOOD VOLUME)

GOL'TSMAN, Abram Veniaminovich, kand.med.nauk; DMITRIYEVA, Irina Timofeyevna,
kand.med.nauk; SRIENNER, I.M., prof., red.; GITSHETYN, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Principles of electrocardiography] Osnovy elektrokardiografii.
Kiev, Gos.med.isd-vo USSR, 1960. 182 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

DMITRIYEVA, I.T.; RUDENKO, N.B.; KUCHER, L.S.

Clinical significance of Kimbarovskii's color sedimentation reaction.
Vrach. delo no.2:132-133 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. -- prof. TS.A.
Lewina) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

LEVINA, TS.A.; DMITRIYEVA, I.T.

Differential diagnosis of leukemia and leukemoid reactions. Trudy Kiev.
nauch.-issl. inst. perel. krovi neotlozh. khir. 3:201-204 '61.

(MIRA 17:10)

1.1. Ob"yedinennaya propedvticheskaya terapevticheskaya klinika
Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

LEVINA, TS.A., prof.; GRUZINA, Ye.A., dotsent; DMITRIYEVA, I.T., assistant;
ROMANOVSKAYA, A.I., assistant; SIVOKONEVA, N.A., assistant;
YAGOLKINA, N.I., assistant (Odessa)

Clinical test of a new spasmolytic substance limit in steno-
cardia. Klin.med. 40 no.5:67-70 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz ob"yedinennoy kafedry propedevtiki vnutrenniky bolezney
(zav. - prof. TS.A. Levina) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.
I.Ya. Deyneka).

(ANGINA PECTORIS)

(VASODILATORS)

LEVINA, TS.A., prof.; GRUZINA, Ye.A., dotsent; DMITRIYEVA, I.T.;
ROMANOVSKAYA, A.I.; SIVOKONEVA, N.A.; YAGODKINA, N.I.

Treatment with persanthine of stenocardia. Vrach.delo no.10:20-26
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. TS.A.
Levina) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANGINA PECTORIS) (PYRIMIDINES)

LEVINA, TS.A., prof.; GRUZINA, Ye.A., dotsent; DMITRIYEVA, I.T.;
ROMANOVSKAYA, A.I.; SIVOKONEVA, N.A.; YAGODKINA, N.I.

Study of the effectiveness of the spasmolytic agent dietafen
(etafen) in stenocardia. Sov. med. 27 no.12:103-106 0 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Ob"yedinennaya kafedra propedvtiki vnutrennikh bolezney
(zav.- prof. TS.A. Levina) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni Pirogova.

DMITRIYEVA, I.V., SOKOLOVA, A.F.

Result of using vitamin B12 in psychiatric practice. [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.2:208-211 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Gorkovskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach V.M. Pakhomov).
(MENTAL DISORDERS, ther.
vitamin B12 (Rus))
(VITAMIN B12, ther. use,
ment. disord. (Rus))

DMITRIYEVA, I.V.

Indications of the use of amizil in depressive states of different nature. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 35:288-296 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (dir. dotsent I.F. Matyushin) kafedra psikhatrii (zav. - prof. N.V. Ivanov).

(SULFAMETHAZINE) (DEPRESSION, MENTAL)

ACCESSION NR: AP5007982

11/0246/64/064/010/1559/1563

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, I. V.

TITLE: Hemophyrin in the treatment of depressive states

SOURCE: Zhurnal nevroptologii i psikhologii, v. 64, no. 10, 1964, 1559-1563

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system drug, drug treatment, psychoneurotic disorder

Abstract: This study refines indications for the use of hemophyrin in treating depressive states. During 1962-1963, the author treated 28 patients with hemophyrin. Sixteen of these had manic-depressive psychosis, 13, neurotic and psychogenic reactions with the astheno-depressive syndrome, 5, involuntional melancholia and depressive states against a background of cerebral vascular disorder, and 4, schizophrenia with depressive or depressive-paranoid syndrome. Hemophyrin was introduced intramuscularly in a dosage of 1-6 milliliters daily or every other day. The course of treatment lasted from 10 days to 3 months. During treatment the blood sugar level was determined by the sugar load method. In patients diagnosed to have manic-depressive psychosis and cyclothymia (depressive phase), melancholia often disappeared altogether or was reduced during the first

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ACCESSION NR: AP5007982

days of treatment, while the course of the disease became wavelike in character, melancholia appeared anew for short periods, but less severe, and in most of the patients had disappeared by the end of treatment. As a result of hemophyrin treatment, 3 of the 16 patients began to recover, 5 substantially improved, and 7 moderately improved; in only one case was there no effect. These observations led to the conclusion that hemophyrin has a favorable effect on patients in the depressive phase of manic-depressive psychosis. Summing up, hemophyrin treatment has been shown to be effective not only in depressive states, but also for asthenic syndromes with elements of depression, in hypotonic states, and also in the so-called somatic equivalents of manic-depressive psychosis. Orig. art. has 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra psikhatrii Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Department of Psychiatry of the Gor'kiy Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 17Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

JPRS

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6033757

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/018/P012/P013

AUTHOR: Perfilova, V. P.; Gryazev, N. N.; Dmitriyeva, K. A.; Samonina, N. A.; Ozerskaya, L. Ye.

TITLE: Removal of sulfur compounds from jet fuels by a sorption

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 18P90

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. protsessov adsorbts. i katalitich. oshistki nefteproduktov v prisutstvii porist. tel. No. 1. Saratov, Saratovsk. un-t, 1965, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: jet fuel, sulfur compound removal, adsorption, silica gel, organic sulfur compound, *FUEL CONTAMINATION*

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the removal of sulfur compounds from TS-1 jet fuels with silica gel. The experiments were conducted on adsorption columns filled with 0.25—0.50 mm particles of ASM silica gel activated at about 200C. The fuels were fed in the column at a rate of 1 vol fuel/1 vol adsorbent per hour. The thermal stability of the fuels was evaluated by oxidation in a LSART-59 apparatus. The group composition of sulfur compounds was determined potentiometrically by the method of I. A. Rubinshtein and Z. A. Kleymenova (Metody analiza org. soyedineniy nefti, ikh smesey i proizvodnykh [Analytical methods for determining organosulfur compounds, their mixtures, and derivatives in petroleum]. M., Uzd. AN SSSR). This method makes it possible to determine mercaptan and bisulfide sulfur with an accuracy of up to

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ACC NR: AR6033757

0.002%. Analysis of the initial fuels and of fuels treated for 6 hr with silica gel showed that TS-1 fuels contain sulfur mainly in the form of sulfides and residual sulfur. The content of bisulfides is very low. At 20C silica gel readily adsorbed mercaptans and residual sulfur. The content of bisulfides remained almost unchanged. ASM silica gel can be used without regeneration for 3 hr. Its adsorption capacity can be fully restored by treatment with steam. The adsorbent loses its activity toward sulfur compounds, in particular, mercaptans, after two regenerations.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEVA, K.N., uchitel'nitsa.

Socially useful work of students. Biol. v shkole no.3:61-63 My-Je
157. (MLRA 10r6)

1. Yushtinskaya srednyaya shkola Shilovskogo rayona Ryazanskoy
oblasti.

(Shilovo District--Agriculture--Study and teaching)

Dmitriyeva, K.V.

D

~~DMITRIYeva, K.V.~~ ^Y ~~Canl~~ ^{Med} ~~Sci~~ -- (diss) "^{Indicators} Certain Functional Characteristics
in Tuberculous Patients ^{as a function of the stage of disease,} ~~in Relation to the Phase of Illness~~". Mos, 1957.
19 pp (Ministry of ~~Public~~ ^U Health ^U ~~SSR~~. Central Inst for ^{Adv} ~~of~~ ^{of} physicians).
200 copies. (KL, 10-58, 121).