DEORDIYEV, N.T.; FILIMONOV, Yu.F.

Investigating the rigid die multiple pass reduction process.
Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.9:1-5 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

Filimonov, Yu. F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5308

Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kuznechno-pressovogo mashinostroyeniya.

Progressivnaya tekhnologiya i voprosy avtomatizatsii kuznechno-shtampovochnogo proizvodstva (Advanced Processing and Problems of Automation of Die-Forming Operations) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 126 p. (Series: Its: Nauchnyye trudy, kn. 3) 3,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.

Editorial Council: N.N. Vasil'yev, V.P. Vyatkin, V.I. Davydov, F.Ye. Durov, A.P. Yeremkin, P.D. Zolotarev, A.I. Zot'yev, B.A. Kozlov, M.V. Leonov, I.Z. Mansurov, B.N. Markovich, I.B. Matveyev, S.A. Podrez, L.A. Poznyak, V.A. Popov, B.S. Perevozchikov, O.V. Protopopov, G.M. Rodov, L.V. Rubnenkova, A.F. Silayev, B.I. Ukhanov, P.N. Frolov, B.A. Chelishchev, P.D. Chudakov, and B.M. Shneyberg; Chief Ed.: A.I. Zot'yev; Ed. of Publishing House: G.N. Soboleva; Tech. Ed.: G.V. Smirnova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S.Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

Card 1/4

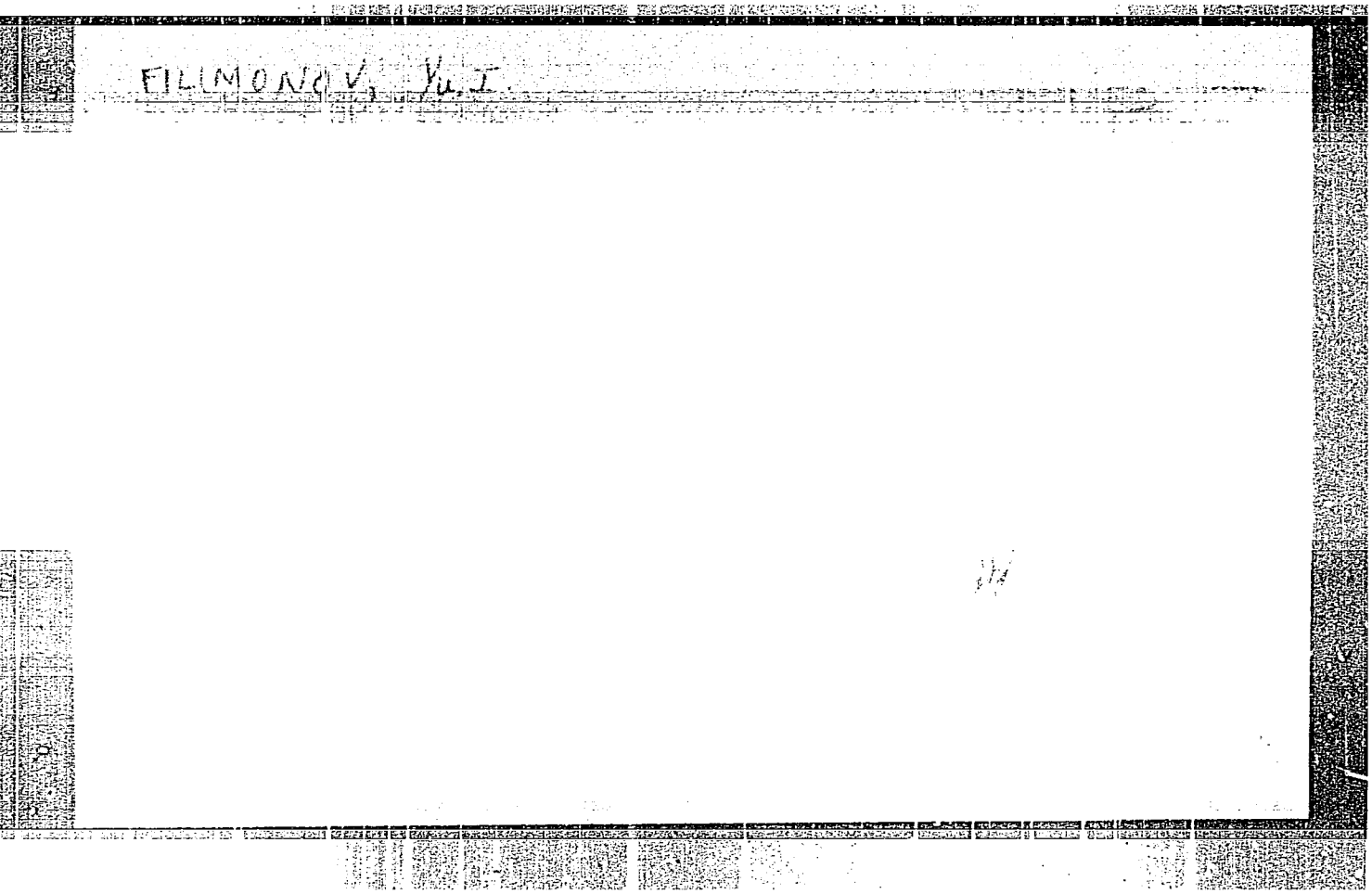
PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel engaged in press-working and for students in mechanical-engineering schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The following problems in advanced processing by pressworking are reviewed: flashless drop forging; multipass forge rolling; cold extrusion; hole piercing instead of drilling; small-radius bending of metal sheets; straightening of thin-walled tubes; and embossing. Methods are given for selecting roller-feed parameters and hole size for rotary feed on crank presses. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article. There are 57 references: 56 Soviet and 1 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

FILIMONOV, Yu.F.; MIKHAYLENKO, G.P.

Bilateral reduction of stepped shaft billets. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 5 no.8:7-11 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)



GVOZDEV, V. S., ROSINOV, L. I., FILIMONOV, YU. I., and KHAZOV, YU. L.

"Investigation of Nuclear Isomerism in Hf^{180m}," Nuclear Physics, V. 6, (1958) pp. 561-574; (North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam).

abst: The coefficient of internal conversion of the 57.6 keV transition in the L-shell of Hf^{180m} was measured and found to be $\alpha_L = 0.33 \pm 0.10$. The γ-transition is shown to be of the E1 type. A 50 1.2 keV γ-transition has been detected; measurements of the internal conversion coefficient yield $\alpha_K = 0.035 \pm 0.014$. The 501.2 keV γ-transition is of the E3 type. The level with an excitation energy 142.9 keV was found to possess a spin 9 and negative parity. The experimental lifetimes for the 57.6 keV and 501.2 keV γ-transition exceed those predicted by the-single particle model by respectively 10^{4} and 10^{9} times. This large discrepancy is due to the high forbiddenness of the γ--Transitions with respect to the quantum number K.
Internal conversion coefficients have also been measure for γ-transitions of 93.3 keV, 216 KeV, 332.4 KeV and 443.6 keV energy, The transitions were all found to be of the E2 type. The cross section for production of Hf^{180m} in the (n, γ) reaction has been determined and found to equal $\sigma = 0.18 \pm 0.07$ barns.

Physico-Tech. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR

21(7)

AUTHORS: Filimonov, Yu. I., Pshenichnikov, B. V.

SOV/56-35-2-53/60

TITLE: The Lower Excited States of the Nucleus Th^{231} (Nizhriye vozbuzhdennyye sostoyaniya yadra Th^{231})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 2(8), pp 548-549 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the α-decay of U^{235}, a noticeable part of the Th^{231} nuclei is generated in excited states. This paper investigates the spectrum of the γ-rays of Th^{231} by means of a scintillation spectrometer with a NaJ(Tl) crystal. This apparatus recorded the γ-quanta in coincidence with the α-particles of U^{235}. The spectrum obtained in this way is demonstrated in a figure. The most intensive line of the spectrum corresponds to 184 keV γ-quanta. The intensity of the 144 keV line amounts to 25 - 30 % of the intensity of the 184 keV line. In the spectral region 110-70 keV there are some unresolved lines. There may be also lines which correspond to the γ-transitions in the Th^{231} nucleus. The line 40 keV corresponds to the γ-transition in the α-decay of the isotope U^{234} (which

Card 1/3

occurs in the specimen). But it is also possible that there is a transition with a similar energy in the U^{235} decay. The control experiments with sources of various thickness showed that the 144 keV γ-quanta cannot be generated by the backward scattered γ-rays of 184-200 keV. It must be assumed that these quanta are emitted by a Th^{231} nucleus in the transition from the excited level 184 keV to the excited level 40 keV which may be considered as the first excited level of the rotation band. According to the scheme by Nil'son, the spin of the ground state of the Th^{231} nucleus is equal to 5/2. In this case, the second excited level of the rotation band would have the energy ~93 keV and the spin 9/2. The intensity of the unresolved lines in the spectral region 70 - 110 keV amounts to ~40 % of the intensity of the 184 keV line. The transitions with 184 and 144 MeV can be characterized only by E1 and E1 + M2. Finally an expression for the distribution function is given. The authors thank Professor L. I. Rusinov for his constant interest in this paper. There are 2 figures and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

The Lower Excited States of the Nucleus Th^{231} SOV/56-35-2-53/60

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR
(Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1958

Card 3/3

21(8) SOV/56-35-5-54/56

AUTHORS: Golenetskiy, S. V., Rusinov, L. I., Filimonov, Yu. I.

TITLE: The α-Decay of Isomeric Bi^{210} (α-raspad izomernogo B^{210})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1313-1315 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the decay of radioactive Bi^{210}, a long-lived isomer Bi^{210}, which emits α-particles with the energy 4935 ± 20 keV and $T_{1/2} = 2.6.10^6$ years is produced in addition to RaE ($T_{1/2}$ = = 5 days, $E_{\beta\ max}$ = 1170 keV). The present paper investigates the decay of this long-lived Bi^{210}. The spectrum of α-particles was investigated by means of a momentum ionization chamber filled with a mixture of 90% Ar + 10% CH_4. An enriched and chemically purified Bi^{210} sample with a specific activity of 14,000 decays per minute and milligram was investigated. The α-spectrum measured in this way is shown in a diagram. Besides the previously observed particles with 4935 ± 10 keV, new groups of α-particles with the energies of 4900 ± 10 keV and 4640 ± 30 keV were found. The relative intensities of these

Card 1/3

three α-transitions amounted to 60.30 and 10%. In about 10% of α-decays also γ-radiation occurs. It was investigated by means of a spectrometer consisting of the photoelectric multiplier FEU-13 and of a multichannel amplitude analyzer. Also the γ-spectrum of the Bi^{210}, which was measured, is shown in a diagram. γ-transitions with the energies 260 ± 10 keV and 300 ± 10 keV with the relative intensities 1 and 0.4 probably occur. The line with 72 ± 3 keV is caused by the characteristic X-ray radiation of thallium. An additional maximum in the range of 40 keV requires additional investigation. For the purpose of confirming the assumption that γ-rays having energies of 260 and 300 keV correspond to the transitions of an excited Tl^{206}-nucleus, the α-γ-coincidences were investigated. γ-rays with energies of 300 and 260 keV are actually in coincidence with the α-particles of Bi^{210}. According to the results obtained, Tl^{206} actually seems to have excited states with energies of 40 and 300 keV. A decay scheme for the observed α- and γ-transitions is given. The authors thank Ye. G. Gracheva, N. B. Obel'skaya, V. K. Makhnovskaya and L. Ya. Rudaya for the radiochemical purification of the preparation from radioactive impurities and for producing the samples. There are 3 figures and 3 references,

The α-Decay of Isomeric Bi^{210} SOV/56-35-5-54/56

1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1958

Card 3/3

21(8) SOV/56-37-2-39/56

AUTHORS: Golenetskiy, S. V., Rusinov, L. I., Filimonov, Yu. I.

TITLE: On the Decay Scheme of the Isomer Bi^{210}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37, Nr 2(8), pp 560-561 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As an introduction reference is made to several previous papers concerning this isomer. This paper gives a report on further investigations of the long-lived bismuth isotope, which necessitated a change in the decay scheme of Bi^{210}. The measurements were carried out by means of a pulse ionization chamber with a grid and a γ-spectrometer. In two tables the results of the energy measurements and of the relative intensities of the α-particles and of the γ-transitions (which accompany the decay Bi^{210}) are compiled. The α-γ coincidences were investigated for the determination of the decay scheme of Bi^{210}. A scintillation counter was used as a γ-radiation detector, which had been connected with the pulse ionization chamber in a coincidence circuit. The spectrum of the γ-radiation was measured, which

Card 1/3

coincides with α-particles of a certain energy. The results of these measurements are given in two diagrams. Coincidences have been found of the most intensive group of α-particles (with an energy of 4930 kev) with the γ-rays with an energy of 260 kev. These α-particles therefore do not correspond to the transition to the ground state of Tl^{206} (as has been previously assumed), but to an excited state with the energy 260 kev. Besides the coincidences of γ-rays with an energy of 300 kev with the α-particles with an energy of 4890 kev and of γ-rays with E_γ = 340 and 620 kev with α-particles with an energy of 4590 kev have been found. The maxima corresponding to E_γ = 260 and 300 kev are caused both by cascade transitions and by coincidences with scattered α-particles with E_α = 4930 and 4890 kev. The number of γ-transitions observed is approximately equal to the total number of the α-decay processes. On this basis the authors propose a new decay scheme for Bi^{210}, which is portrayed in a figure. The energy Q of the α-decay of RaE to the ground state of Tl^{206} can be calculated from the energy

balance. It is Q_α = (5064 ± 15) kev. The total decay energy of the α-decay of the long-lived isomer of Bi^{210} is Q_α = (5286 ± 15) kev, considering the recoil nucleus and the energy of the γ-quanta. RaE with $T_{1/2}$ = 5.01 days is the ground state of Bi^{210} and the state with $T_{1/2} = 2.6 \cdot 10^6$ years is metastable. The authors express their gratitude to L. A. Sliv for discussing the results of this work, and to Ye. G. Gracheva, N. B. Obel'skaya, V. K. Makhnovskaya, and L. Ya. Rudaya for the chemical purification of the preparation from radioactive admixtures and for producing the samples. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1959

RUSINOV, L.I. [deceased]; ANDREYEV, Yu.N.; GOLENETSKIY, S.V.; KISLOV, M.I.; FILIMONOV, Yu.I.

Alpha-decay of the isomer Bi^{210m}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.4:1007-1015 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Alpha rays) (Bismuth--Decay)

FILIMONOV, Yu.I.

Electric veloergometer for creating a controlled physical load in pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Probl. tuberk. 41 no.4: 70-71 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry fizicheskogo vospitaniya (zav. I.A. Kolomeytsev) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Astrakhanskogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach A.P.Demidova).

VINNIK, L.A., dotsent; FILIMONOV, Yu.I.

External respiration under controlled physical stress in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (veloergometric studies). Probl. tub. 42 no.3:27-34 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.M. Nogaller), kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya (zav. - I.A.Kolomeytsev) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Astrakhanskoy oblastnoy protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser.

FILIMONOV, Yu.I.

Respiratory and circulatory function in pulmonary tuberculosis during exercise therapy. Probl. tub. no.2:19-23 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya (zav. I.A.Kolomeytsev) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Astrakhanskiy oblastnoy protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser (glavnyy vrach A.P.Demidova). Nauchnyy rukovoditel raboty - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. F.V.Shebanov.

FILIMONOV, Yu.M. (Nizhniy Tagil)

Stability of solutions of differential equations of the second order. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 23 no.3:596-598 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Differential equations)

26140
S/040/61/025/004/019/021
D274/D306

16.3500

AUTHOR: Filimonov, Yu.M. (N. Tagil)

TITLE: On the stability of solutions of third-order differential equations

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 25, no. 4, 1961, 785-790

TEXT: A criterion for asymptotic stability is derived by a qualitative method which involves evaluating contour integrals. The non-linear system

$$\frac{dx_i}{dt} = X_i\ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \qquad (i = 1,2,3) \qquad (1.1)$$

is considered, where X_i are functions with continuous partial derivatives up to second order inclusive. It is also assumed that the only equilibrium position is the origin $X_i(0,0,0) = 0$. A surface is considered which consists of the integral curves of (1.1); $x_i = x_i(u,t)$ is its parametric representation. A closed contour Γ is taken on that surface; by Green's formula:

Card 1/4

On the stability...

$$\oint_L (\beta_2 X_3 - \beta_3 X_2)\, dx_1 + (\beta_3 X_1 - \beta_1 X_3)\, dx_2 + (\beta_1 X_2 - \beta_2 X_1)\, dx_3 =$$

$$= \iint_\sigma \sum_{i,k=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \left(a_{ik} \frac{\partial X_j}{\partial x_j} - a_{jk} \frac{\partial X_i}{\partial x_j} \right) \frac{A_i A_k}{\sqrt{A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 + A_3 B_3}}\, dudt \qquad (1.2)$$

σ is the interior of the contour. The double sum is a quadratic form in A_i; it is called the quadratic form of system (1.1) corresponding to matrix $\|a_{ij}\|_1^3$. Theorem. a) If the solution $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ of system (1.1) is asymptotically stable with respect to perturbations in a neighborhood of the point $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$; b) if a constant matrix $\|a_{ij}\|_1^3$ can be found which has positive eigenvalues, so that the quadratic form of (1.1), corresponding to that matrix, is non-positive; c) if outside a sphere with center at the origin the right-hand sides of (1.1) satisfy inequality $X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2 \geqslant q$, (q being a positive constant), then the solution is asymptotically stable for any initial perturbations. The theor-

Card 2/4

On the stability...

em is proved: In the proof, orthogonal trajectories are constructed, and a contour integral is evaluated. Further, possible deviations along trajectories are evaluated for initial values which satisfy inequality $\| x \|_2 \leqslant r_0$ (2.1)

Owing to the continuous dependence of the solutions on the initial values on the sphere $\| x \|_2 = r_0$, a point (x_{10}, x_{20}, x_{30}) can be found through which the integral curve with maximum possible deviation

$$\max \| x(t) \|_2 = R \qquad (0 \leqslant t < \infty) \qquad (2.2)$$

passes. The sought-for estimate is

$$R \leqslant r_0 + \frac{N}{\sqrt{qc_2}} \qquad \left(N = \sqrt{\frac{c_1}{c_2}} \max_{\|x\|_2 \leqslant r_0} \| X \|_2 r_0 \right) \qquad (2.7)$$

Two notes are given regarding the proof of the theorem and of inequality (2.7), and a stability criterion given by N.N. Krasovskiy (Ref. 5: Nekotoryye zadachi teorii ustoychivosti dvizheniya (Problems in the Theory of Stability of Motion), Fizmatgiz, M., 1959). Finally, an example is given illustrating the use of the theorem

Card 3/4

26140
S/040/61/025/004/019/021
D274/D306

On the stability...

proved. There are 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1961

Card 4/4

L 4194-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024929 UR/0376/65/001/008/1007/1015

AUTHOR: Filimonov, Yu. M. 44,55

TITLE: Optimal control of a mathematical pendulum 44,44,55

SOURCE: Differentsial'nyye uravneniya, v. 1, no. 8, 1965, 1007-1015

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, optimal control

ABSTRACT: The author, in considering the problem of fastest entry into equilibrium under the influence of an exterior moment of bounded magnitude, is led to consider the system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = y, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -\alpha \sin x + u, \qquad (1)$$

where $\alpha \in (0,1)$ is a constant, and u are piecewise smooth, satisfying

$$|u| \leqslant 1, \qquad (2)$$

are restricted to come from the class which guarantees entry into equilibrium. He assumes that the greatest magnitude of the exterior moment exceeds that of the moment of the force of attraction of the pendulum. He shows existence of optimal trajectories, and derives differential equations for them. These latter require numerical solution. Orig. art. has: 41 formulas and 2 figures.

Card 1/2

L 1194-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024929

ASSOCIATION: Nizhne-Tagil'skiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Lower Tagil State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, MA

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 DP

L 16058-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6004067 SOURCE CODE: UR/0040/65/029/005/0828/0834

AUTHORS: Bondarenko, V. I. (Nizhniy Tagil); Krasovskiy, N. N. (Sverdlovsk); Filimonov, Yu. M. (Sverdlovsk)

31

B

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of putting to rest a linear system

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 29, no. 5, 1965, 828-834

TOPIC TAGS: differential equation, optimal control, steepest descent

ABSTRACT: The authors consider a controlled system described by the linear vector differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + Bu \qquad (1)$$

where x is an n-dimensional vector of the phase coordinates of the controlled object and u describes the controlling influence. By the method of steepest descent they solve the problem of choosing the (optimal) control $u^0(t)$ which in given time T takes (1) from state x_0 to state x(T) minimizing

Card 1/2

L 16058-66

ACC NR: AP6004067

$$J(u) = \max\left\{\max_{\tau}|u(\tau)|,\ \theta\int_0^T |u(\tau)|\,d\tau\right\} = \min \qquad (\theta = \text{const}) \quad (2);$$

They treat several specific examples. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 30 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

S/148/60/000/007/023/023/XX
A161/A033

AUTHORS: Glinkov, M. A.; Filimonov, Yu. P.; Krivandin, V. A

TITLE: Thermal decomposition of gas containing methane in an oxidizing medium.

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1960, 193 - 197

TEXT: A luminous gas flame radiates more heat than a nonluminous one and its luminosity is determined by the presence of carbon-black particles. The thermal decomposition reaction of methane without air access has been studied (Ref. 1: F. Fischer, Brennst. Chemie, 1928, 9. 309; 1929, 10, 261. Ref. 2 and 3: see English-language publications), but in diffusion burning a high quantity of small volumes have a varying oxygen content, and two processes proceed at the same time - oxidation and thermal decomposition of methane. The laws of these processes have been studied at the Moscow Steel Institute. The test installation (Figure 1) consisted of heating zone (4) and cooling zone (7) for the gas-air mixture, an electrostatic precipitation vessel (8) and filters (9). The gas composition was: 82.6 % CH_4, 0.3 % C_nH_m; 2.2 % H_2; 1.7 % CO; 0.8 % CO_2; 0.8 % O_2

Card 1/5

Thermal decomposition of gas ....

and 11.6 % N_2. Gas and air were dried in vessels (1) with calcium chloride prior to mixing (3). The quantities of sooty carbon, the relative quantities of sooty carbon and hydrocarbon compounds were determined, as well as the volumes of noncondensed light fractions. The temperatures in the reaction zone were 1,000; 1,100; 1,200; 1,300 and 1,400°C. At 1,000°C the gas in the reaction zone and contained no oxygen, which proved that oxidation was over at 1,000°C. The CO content in the gas increased with the rise in temperature, and the CO_2 content dropped which is due to the CO_2 reduction reaction with CO formation and with continually increasing quantities of sooty carbon. More CO_2 and less CO formed when the air feed was increased. The reaction products in the precipitation vessel were a cloud varying in color from yellowish-white to black, and the precipitated flakes having a strong naphtaline smell were a mixture of soot and hydrocarbon compounds. Benzene, naphtalene, anthracene and other compounds were extracted with petroleum ether, and asphaltenes with benzene. Figure 3 presents the calculation results showing that the content of methane decreases with a rise in temperature, and the hydrogen content increases with an increase in air feed. Conclusions: 1) Sooty carbon forms in combined oxidation and thermal decomposition of methane due to thermal decomposition of nonoxidized part of methane, with the formation of com-

Thermal decomposition of gas....

plex hydrocarbon molecules as transient compounds. 2) No strong effect of oxidation on the composition of the forming products was stated. A reduction of CO_2 to CO on account of carbon forming during the decomposition was observed, but no effect of this process on the quantity of the forming products was revealed. 3) The dilution of gas with the formed oxidation products results in some shift of the methane decomposition reaction temperature into higher temperature ranges. There are 4 figures and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references; The references to English language publications read as follows: P. V. Wheelera, W. L. Wood, Fuel. 1928, 7, 535; 1930, 9, 567; K. Koboyaschi, K. Jamamoto, Journ. Chem. Ind. Japan, 1935, 38, 550; 1934, 37, 785.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: Nov. 30, 1959

GLINKOV, M.A.; FILIMONOV, Yu.P.; KRIVANDIN, V.A.

Flame emanation during the heating of methane containing gas.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no. 11:149-155 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Methane--Combustion)

KRIVANDIN, Vladimir Alekseyevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOLCHANOV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, dots.; SOLOMENTSEV, Semen Leonidovich, inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: MARKOV, B.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIMONOV, Yu.P., inzh.; TEREN'KOV, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; VASIL'YEVA, R.A., inzh., retsenzent; LANOVSKAYA, M.R., red. izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Metallurgical furnaces] Metallurgicheskie pechi. Pod obshchei red. V.A.Krivandina. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1962. 600 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Metallurgical furnaces)

LOSEV, David Platonovich; POLISAR, Grigoriy Leyzerovich; FILIMONOV, Yuriy Polikarpovich; AFOSHIN, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SAVCHENKO, L.T., inzh., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; LESKOVA, L.R., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Elements and networks of contactless remote control devices] Elementy i uzly beskontaktnykh telemekhanicheskikh ustroistv. Elementy i uzly beskontaktnykh telemekhanicheskikh ustroistv. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 246 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Remote control) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

FILIMONOV, Yu.P.; KRIVANDIN, V.A.

Investigating the radiation characteristics of the flame during preliminary thermal decomposition of methane. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:216-222 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

YENENKO, G.M., inzh.; STEPANOV, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIMONOV, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KASKENOV, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MAKOVSKIY, G.M., inzh., red.

[Industrial furnaces] Promyshlennye pechi. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 359 p. (MIRA 18:1)

DOLOTOV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONDAKOV, Ye.A., inzh.; SURINOV, B.P., inzh., retsenzent; FILIMONOV, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Design and calculation of industrial furnaces and driers; foundry furnaces] Konstruktsiia i raschet zavodskikh pechei i sushil; pechi liteinykh tsekhov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 238 p. (MIRA 18:8)

BUDYLINA, V.V.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; BEL'CHENKO, G.V.; ZINCHENKO, I.A.; FILIMONOVA, A.A.; CHUMANOV, M.A.

Studies on the reactive properties of antidiphtherial sera treated by aluminum hydroxide; author's abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:89-90 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok, Mineralovodskoy bol'nitsy, Cherkesskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy, Stavropol'skoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy i Pyatigorskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy.

(ANTACIDS, eff.
aluminum hydroxide on anti-diphtherial immune sera (Rus))
(DIPHTHERIA, immunol.
antiserum, eff. of aluminum hydroxide (Rus))

[illegible], A.G., akademik [deceased]; [illegible]; [illegible], A.A.; SHADLUN, T.N., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk

[Structural and textural characteristics of endogenetic ores] Strukturno-teksturnye osobennosti endogennykh rud. [By] A.G.Betekhtin i dr. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 597 p. (MIRA 17:8)

DUBROVA, I.V.; FILIMONOVA, A.A.

Lead thioantimonites from the Severnyy Kantau deposit (Central Asia). Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.3:106-114 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Lead thioantimonites)

FILIMONOVA, A.A.

Change in the form of chalcopyrite-sphalerite intergrowth under the influence of heating. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.3:34-38 My-Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

I. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

FILIMONOVA, A. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Pyrites May/Jun 52

"Experiments in Heating Bornitiferous Pyritic Ores," A.A. Filimonova

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geolog" No 3, pp 76-88

Heating of samples of bornite-contg pyrites resulted in formation of chalcopyrite at a temp of 240-250°C. Because, after heating of pure bornite, chalcopyrite does not appear, it was assumed that its formation is a result of exchange reaction between bornite and pyrite. It was established that dissocn of solid soln of bornite and chalcopyrite occurs at a temp of about 270°C.

200T62

USSR/Minerals Jan/Feb 49
Ore Deposits
Pyrite Ores

"The Coalescence of Bornite and Chalcopyrite in the Pyrite Ores of the Kaban I Deposit (Central Ural)," A. A. Filimonova, 12 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 1

Along with various rare types of bornite-chalcopyrite coalescences, author discovered latticed coalescences from the dominant chalcopyrite and the inferior bornite. This disparity in structure, which emerges as a result of the decomposition of solid solutions, is unknown in natural formations, but has been obtained artificially. Indicates two possible methods of forming coalescences described.

29/49775

FILIMONOVA, A. A.

FILIMONOVA, A.A.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1773

Betekhtin, Anatoliy Georgiyevich, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Genkin, Anna Aleksandrovna Filimonova, and Tat'yana Nikolayevna Shadlun

Tekstury i struktury rud (Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 434 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii.

Ed.: A.G. Betekhtin, Academician; Ed. of Publicshing House: N.G. Derzhavina; Tech. Ed.: O.A. Gurova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petrographers, exploration and mining geologists, and scientists concerned with the physico-chemical processes in ore deposition.

COVERAGE: This monograph describes the structural-textural conditions in ore deposition leading to the formation of minerals, and

Card 1/9

discusses the theory of ore deposition based on the results of many years studies by such leading Soviet geologists as P.F. Andrushchenko, A.D. Genkin, A.T. Suslov, A.A. Filimonova, G. I. Bushinskiy, O.A. Vorob'yeva, A.A. Godovikov, I.V. Dubrova, V.N. Lebedev, V.P. Loginov, B.P. Krotov, D.V. Matorin, V.S. Myasnikov, D.O. Ontoyev, N.V. Pavlov, M.M. Povilaytis, O.P. Polyakova, N.M. Prokopenko, Ye. A. Radkevich, I.A. Rukavishnikova, G.A. Sokolov, A.I. Tishkin, A.L. Yanitskiy. The book is likewise based on the more direct contributions of scientists associated with the various branches of the AN SSSR, the Mineralogical Museum imeni A.Ye. Fersman, the Moscow State University imeni Lomonosov, the Department of Mineral Resources of the MITsMZ (Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold imeni Kalinin, the research and industrial organizations belonging to the Ministry of Geology and the Conservation of Mineral Resources, the academies of the various union republics, and other geological and geological survey organizations. These include: G.A. Avaliani, S.T. Badalov, G.P. Barsanov, Ya. N. Belevtsev, Yu.S. Borodayev, V.A. Vakhrushev, A.S. Golikov, G.I.Gorbunov, D.P. Dolidze, D.A. Zenkov, N.S. Zontov, T.V. Ivanitskiy, S.A. Kashin, A.F. Korshinskiy, V.N. Kotlyar,

P.I. Kutyukhin, I.K. Latysh, A.A. Luyk, V.T. Matveyenko, V.D. Nikitin, L.N. Ovchinnikov, A.P. Perelyayev, N.V. Petrovskaya, V.E. Poyarkov, D.V. Rundkvist, I.Z. Samsonov, V.I. Smirnov, L.N. Khetchikov, I.N. Chirkov, A.D. Shcheglov, K.F. Shcherbakova, Yu.Yu. Yurok. The authors likewise express their thanks to the following members of the IGEM AN SSSR: A.Ya. Kraynyukova, E.M. Orlova, N.F. Boreykina (thin sections laboratory) and V.A. Kuz'min, V.N. Zaytsev (photographic laboratory). Chapters II, III, IV, V, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX were written by A.G. Betekhtein, chapters I, VII, XIII, XIV, XVII by T.N. Shadlun, chapters VIII, IX, XI by A.D. Genkin, and chapter XII by A.A. Filimonova. Chapter VI was written by A.G. Betekhtin and T.N. Shadlun, and chapter X by Betekhtin and A.D. Genkin. There are 392 photographs and diagrams, 3 tables and 191 references of which 118 are Soviet, 36 English, and 35 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals SOV/1773

Card 4/9

Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals SOV/1773

Card 5/9

Texture and Structure of Ore Minerals SOV/1773

Card 7/9

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 9/9

MM/ad
6-12-59

FILIPPOVA, A.A.

Textures due to unmixing of solid solutions in ores during metamorphism. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.3:81-88 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1.Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Solutions, Solid)

FILIMONOVA, A.A.

Abstract of T. Lovering's article "Temperatures and depth of formation of sulfide ore deposits at Gilmen, Colorado" ("Economic Geology," no.6, 1958). Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.3:115-119 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(Gilman, Colorado--Sulfides)

ARTEMOV, N.M.; TARASOVA, L.N.; FILIMONOVA, A.A.

Stimulation of the pituitary-adrenal system by bee venom.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 1:86-89 '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.I. Lobachevskogo.
(BEE VENOM—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (PITUITARY BODY)
(ADRENAL CORTEX)

IVANOV, I.P.; FILIMONOVA, A.A.

Seventh Conference on Experimental and Technological Mineralogy and Petrography. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.6:142-144 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

AUTHOR: Filimonova, A. B. 20-119-5-46/59

TITLE: Spore Complexes Found in Boundary Layers of the Middle and Upper Devonian of the Volga-Ural Region (Kompleksy spor pogranichnykh sloyev srednego i verkhnego devona Volgo-Ural'skoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 5, pp. 1006-1008 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: G. P. Batanova (reference 1) emphasized the necessity of revising the boundary between the Frasnian and Givetian stage of the eastern parts of the Russkaya platform. In Bashkiriya L. A. Rozhdestvenskaya (reference 2) shifted the boundary of the Givetian stage up into the roof of the argillite-aleurite parcel which separates the sand layers D_{II} and D_{I}. In Tatariya the Givetian-Frasnian boundary was established by A. N. Petrovskaya and L. N. Yegorova. M. F. Filippova came to a similar conclusion (as in reference 2) for a much larger region. According to lithological material the author performed the spore analysis of more tham 30 cross sections of the

Card 1/3

Spore Complexes Found in Boundary Layers of the Middle and Upper Devonian of the Volga-Ural Region

20-119-5-46/59

regions: Volga-Ural' , East-Tatariya, West-Bashkiriya, the north of the Kuybyshev region and the south of the Molotov region. The spores of these argillite-aleurite parcel show its nonuniform age. Its lower part which lies between the sand layer D_{II} and the "black lime" contains an Upper-Givetian spore complex which is similar to the complex of the sand parcel D_{II} that lies deeper; its upper part, from the "black lime" up to and including the sand parcel D_{I}, contains a different spore complex which resembles the Pashiyskiy spore-pollen complex of S. N. Naumova. The presence of a typical Upper Givetian fauna of ostracodes and Stringocephalus burtini ex gr.Defr. (reference 5) in the rocks of the"black lime" determines the spore complex of the "black lime" as Givetian. Because of the similarity of the latter complex with the Pashiyskiy it will possibly be necessary to revise the Lower Frasnian age of the Pashiyskiy complex and of the layers characterized by it in favor of their Givetian age.

Card 2/3

Spore Complexes Found in Boundary Layers of the Middle and Upper Devonian of the Volga-Ural Region

20-119-5-46/59

S. N. Naumova, M. F. Filippova, A. I. Lyashenko and L. N. Egorova participated in the work. There are 5 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (All-Union Scientific Geological-Prospecting Research Institute for Petroleum)

PRESENTED: October 4, 1957, by D. V. Nalivkin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1957

Card 3/3

FILIMONOVA, A.B.

Stratigraphic significance of spores from terrigenous deposits of the Staryy Oskol and Mullinskiy horizons of the middle Devonian in areas of the Volga-Ural region. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.4:909-912 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut. Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.
(Volga-Ural region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

FILIMONOVA, A.B.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, A.D.

Spore complex in the Vorob'yevka horizon of the Middle Devonian in the Russian Platform. Trudy VNIGNI no.37:31-36 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

SHUTSKAYA, Yekaterina Konstantinovna; ZHUZHCHENKO, B.P., red.; FILIMONOVA, A.G., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Lower Paleogene stratigraphy and facies of Ciscaucasia] Stratigrafiia i fatsii nizhnego paleogena Predkavkaz'ia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 102 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Caucasus, Northern--Geology, Stratigraphic)

DOMANEVSKIY, Nikolay Alekseyevich; GOLOVUSHKIN, N.I., retsenzent; SHAROV, I.M., retsenzent; SAOZHSHCHINSKIY, V.F., red.; FILIMONOVA, A.I., red.

[Dredging] Dnouglublenie. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 339 p. (MIRA 18:12)

NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; FILIMONOVA, A.M.

Electric conductivity of a strongly basic anion exchanger.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.11:2451-2454 N'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

FILIPPOVA, A.M.

Method for studying the fluorescence of oils applicable to the Mannabaovo and Shkapovo sectors. Trudy VNII no.14:159-164 '58.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Bashkiria--Petroleum) (Tatar A.S.S.R.--Petroleum)
(Fluorescence)

ZAPLATINA, S.I.; FILIMONOVA, A.S.

Method for the differential diagnosis of Pasteurella pseudotuberculosis and of the geographical varieties of Pasteurella pestis. Sbor. nauch. rab. Elist. protivochum. sta. no. 1:173-175 '59.
(MIRA 13:10)

(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (PASTEURELLA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS)

RUDKOVA, S.I.; ROZHNOVA, R.T.; FILIMONOVA, A.Ya.

Food poisoning. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 5:119 My '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(FOOD POISONING)

RAZIN, P.S.; FILIMONOVA, A.Ya.

Some data on the observation of convalescent patients after acute dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 32 no.2:121-122 F '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY)

RAZIN, P.S., dotsent; FILIMONOVA, A.Ya.; VOTINOVA, Ye.P.;
MIKHAYLICHENKO, S.I. (Vladivostok)

Some problems in the pathogenesis of pneumonia in the Maritime Territory. Klin.med. no.4:43-45 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent V.M. Zhivoderov).
(MARITIME TERRITORY--PNEUMONIA)

INBER, Faddey Il'ich; SKACHKOV, Petr Ivanovich; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.; MELEKHOVA, L.S., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance and repair of machines and mechanisms in felling areas] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont mashin i mekhanizmov na lesosseke. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 65 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Lumbering—Machinery)

YESIPOV, Pavel Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.; MELEKHOVA, L.S., tekhn. red.

[Studying the shaping of the teeth of circular saws for transversal sawing of pine lumber] Issledovanie profilirovki zub'ev kruglykh pil dlia poperechnogo pileniia sosnovoi drevesiny. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 78 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Circular saws)

KOPERIN, Fedor Ivanovich, prof.; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.; MELEKHOVA, L.S., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of decay in wood] Zashchita drevesiny ot gnieniia. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 190 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Wood--Preservation)

KARZIN, Georgiy Arsent'yevich; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.; MART'YANOVA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Good fortune]Schast'e. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 22 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Archangel Province--Lumbermen)

PAROVSHCHIKOV, Viktor Yakovlevich; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.; MART'YANOVA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[In northern regions; notes of a naturalist]Na severnykh prostorakh; zapiski naturalista. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 69 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Russia, Northern—Natural history)

DAVIDENKO, Ivan Ivanovich; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.

[Organization of work at a landing] Organizatsiia rabot na nizhnem sklade. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Tekhnoruk Khoz'minskogo lesopunkta Vel'skogo lesopromysh-lennogo khozyaystva Arkhangel'skoy oblasti (for Davidenko).

KOPERIN, Fedor Ivanovich, prof.; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.;
BUYNOVSKAYA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Fireproofing of wood and wood materials] Ognezashchita drevesiny i drevesnykh materialov. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 117 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (for Koperin).

SELEZNEV, Stepan Alekseyevich; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.

[The first Russian expedition to the North Pole] Pervaia russkaia ekspeditsiia k Severnomu poliusu. Arkhangel'sk, Severo-Zapadnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 134p. (MIRA 17:11)

SANDROVSKIY, Ivan Grigor'yevich; KOBYLIN, S.F., red.; SEMAKOV, A.N., red.; TAMASHEV, R.I., red.; FILIMONOVA, L.S., red.

[How we maintain mechanisms] Kak my obsluzhivaem mekhanizmy. Arkhangel'sk, Severo-Zapadnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 30 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Brigadir-mekhanik lesopunkta Tarza Shalakushskogo lesopromyshlennogo khozyaystva (for Sandrovskiy).

NOVIKOV, Petr Ignat'yevich, kand. biol. nauk,dots.; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.

[Fishes in the bodies of water of Archangel Province and their commercial significance] Ryby vodoemov Arkhangel'skoi oblasti i ikh promyslovoe znachenie. Arkhangel'sk, Severo-Zapadnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 141 p. (MIRA 18:7)

STRAKHOV, Viktor Yevgen'yevich; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.

[On a forest river] Na lesnoi reke. 2. izd. Arkhangel'sk, Severo-Zapadnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 158 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

MININ, Yuriy Vladimirovich, [illegible]rist; YEKIMOV, D.G., red.; KARZIN, G.A., red.; TANASHEV, R.I., red.; FILIMONOVA, D.S., red.

[For an economic use of fuel and lubrication materials] Za ekonomiiu goriuchego i smazochnykh materialov. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 24 p. (MIRA 17:5)

FILIMONOVA, F., master-povar

Honorary title has been obtained. Obshchestv. pit. no.6:7 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zaveduyushchaya proizvodstvom stolovoy No.6, Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

FETISOV, G.G.; FILIMONOVA, G.A.

Effectiveness of artificial pollination of fruit trees in relation to various methods of bud castration. Agrobiologiia no. 3:463 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova, kafedra genetiki i selektsii.
(Fruit trees) (Fertilization of plants)

FILIMONOVA, G.A.

Embryologic characteristics of flower buds of some cherry varieties. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:115-117 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy genetiki i selektsii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(CHERRY) (PLANTS, FLOWERING OF)

FETISOV, G.G.; FILIMONOVA, G.A.

Nature and the degree of lower bud damages by low temperatures in stone fruits. Agrobiologiia no.3:377-382 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, kafedra genetiki i selektsii.
(STONE FRUIT) (PLANTS--FROST RESISTNANCE)

FILIMONOVA, G.A.

Histochemical analysis of cherry flower buds in relation to their winter hardiness. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 67 no.3:142 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Cherry) (Plants--Frost resistance) (Buds)

FETISOV, G.G.; FILIMONOVA, G.A.

Application of the method of artificial freezing of the cherry flower buds in the study of their frost resistance. Vest. Mosk un. Ser. Biol., pochv. 19 no.2:64-72 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Moskovskogo universiteta.

FILIMONOVA, G.V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the process of electroplating of lead from alkaline electrolytes." Mos 1958, 14 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Chem Tech Inst im D.I. Mendeleyev) 150 copies (KL, 39-58, 110)

FILIMONOVA, G.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T., doktor khim. nauk; BELYAYEV, P.P., kand.khimicheskikh nauk.

Effect of organic additives on the solubility of lead in alkaline lead electrolytes and their stability. Trudy NIIKHIMMASH no.28:55-60 '59. (MIRA 15:6)

(Lead plating)

FILIMONOVA, G.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUDRYAVTSEV, N.T., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.; BELYAYEV, P.P., kand.khimicheskikh nauk.

Cathodic process in lead electroplating from alkaline electrolytes. Trudy NIIKHIMMASH no.28:61-77 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Lead plating)

I.G. FILIMONOVA

5(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2019

Kazan. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova

Trudy, vyp. 22, Khimicheskiye nauki (Transactions of the Chemical and Technological Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Kazan. Nr 22, Chemical Sciences) Kazan', 1958. 173 p. Errata slip inserted. 300 copies printed.

Editorial Board: K.N. Mochalov (Resp. Ed.) Professor, A.A. Trufanov, (Resp. Ed.) Professor, I. Ye. Moysak (Deputy Resp. Ed.) Professor, G.S. Vozdvizhenskiy, Professor, A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academician, Kh. M. Mushtari, Professor, S.M. Kochergin, Professor, A.M. Grigor'yev, Professor, N.A. Kholevo, Professor, Dzh. A. Tarzimanov (Resp. Secretary) Docent; Ed.: Ya. Karev; Tech. Ed.: I. Kh. Zaynullin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for industrial chemists, technologists, scientists, teachers, and research students in applied chemistry.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports by faculty members of the sponsoring institute and also commemorates the 75th year of the birth and first anniversary of the death of Professor Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasil'yev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences and Head of the Faculty. A review of Vasil'yev's scientific activities is given along with a chronological bibliography of his published works and that of members of the institute under his leadership. Articles of the collection deal mainly with electro-chemistry and the analysis of electrochemical processes, chemical analyses, and investigations of the prospective application of physiochemical phenomena in industrial processes, e.g., cleansing with ultrasound, enhancing the properties of building materials with additives, etc. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Transactions of the Chemical (Cont.) SOV/2019

Card 4/6

SARKISOV, Semen Aleksandrovich; VILIMOVA, I.N., redaktor; KONONOVA, Ye.P., redaktor; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, N.S., redaktor; KUKUYEVA, L.A., redaktor; ZAMBRZHITSKIY, I.A., redaktor; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Atlas of the cyto-architectonics of the human cerebral cortex] Atlas tsitoarkhitektoniki kory bol'shogo mozga cheloveka. Pod red. S.A.Sarkisova, i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1955. 276 p.--- Supplement, 203 plates. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Institut mozga.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

AUTHORS: Krotikov, V. A., Filimonova, I. N. SOV/54-58-3-17/19

TITLE: An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleyev at the Petersburg University (1867-1881) (Ocherk pedagogicheskoy deyatel'nosti D. I. Mendeleyeva v Peterburgskom universitete (1867-1881))

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 140-148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the pedagogical activity of D. I. Mendeleyev in the years from 1856 to 1867 a report was given already in Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Nr 10, p 126. In 1867, a new section in D. I. Mendeleyev's life and activity began. He became head of the chair of chemistry at the physical-mathematical faculty. He gave courses on general, organic (until 1868), and inorganic chemistry. Mendeleyev's scientific activity was very intensive in the '60 -'70-ies. In this time he made his discoveries and wrote papers that made him famous all over the world. His paper "Fundamentals of Chemistry" ("Osnovy khimii") was the first manual of chemistry that was based on the periodic law discovered by Men-

Card 1/3

An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleyev at the Petersburg University (1867-1881)

deleyev. The problem on indefinite compounds had a special place in this textbook. Mendeleyev's conceptions on indefinite compounds, especially about liquid solutions was new in science. His pedagogical experience and position as head of the chair of chemistry enabled him to complete the teaching schedule at the physical-mathematical faculty and to promote the university to the position of a scientific research institution. Thanks to his endeavors the position of university teachers became firmly established and one of the greatest Russian chemists, A. M. Butlerov (1868), was invited to the university. Mendeleyev gave a great contribution to the enlargement of the chemical laboratory and of the library. He always made efforts to help poor students. After 25 years of activity, in 1880, according to the codex of the university he was to resign his office. But because of his extraordinary merits he unanimously was voted as to remain at the university. There are 26 references, 26 of which are Soviet.

AUTHORS: Krotikov, V.A., ~~Filimonova, I.N.~~ 54-10-2-14/16

TITLE: A Report Concerning the Pedagogical Activities of D.I.Mendeleyev at Petersburg University (1856-1867) (Ocherk pedagogicheskoy deyatel'nosti D.I.Mendeleyeva v Peterburgskom universitete (1856-1867 gg.)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, Seriya fiziki i khimii /3., 1958, Vol.10, Nr 2, pp. 126-132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For a period of 33 years (1856-1890) D.I.Mendeleyev was closely connected with Petersburg University. This period, which was the most productive of his life and of his activities, can be subdivided into 3 periods: 1.) 1856-1867. During this time Mendeleyev taught various chemical subjects (organic, theoretical, technical, and analytical chemistry), defended his Master's and Doctor's dissertations, and wrote and edited a number of monographs dealing with various fields of chemistry. It was during this early stage of his career that he developed to be an independent research scientist. 2.) 1867-1881. In 1867 Mendeleyev obtained the chair of chemistry. He concentrated his activities mainly on teaching anorganic chemistry. Until the end of the seventies he mainly

Card 1/2

A Report Concerning the Pedagogical Activities of D.I.Mendeleyev at Petersburg University (1856-1867) 54-10-2-14/16

worked in connection with the creation of the "Bases of Chemistry", the periodic system of chemical elements, and the study of the elasticity of gases. 3.) The early eighties marked another turning point in his career. His pedagogical activities during this period were characterized by the fact that he displayed considerably more interest in problems of general instruction and for the organization of scientific work at the universities. Also his research work was directed towards other problems. The problem that occupied Mendeleyev's greatest attention were solutions. As a pedagogue he continued teaching as the holder of the chair for chemistry, and he lectured on anorganic chemistry. In 1890 Mendeleyev handed in his resignation and left the university. There are 14 references, all of which are Soviet.

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1. Instructors—Chemistry—USSR

Card 2/2

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AUTHORS: Krotikov, V. A., Filimonova, I. N.

TITLE: An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleyev at the Peterburg University (in the Years 1881-1890) (Ocherk pedagogicheskoy deyatel'nosti D. I. Mendeleyeva v Peterburgskom universitete (1881-1890gg.))

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 112-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the years from 1881-1890 Mendeleyev carried on his activity at the Chair for Chemistry of the Peterburg University. In November 1884 he was awarded the title of a Honored Full Professor and in August 1885 after thirty years of educational activity he retired. Afterwards, he held one more lecture on general chemistry. A shorthand manuscript of his lectures on general chemistry held in the last years before 1890 is preserved in the archives of the Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University) A short outline of his lectures is given here on the basis of these manuscripts. In the beginning he lectured on the limits and forms of chemical conversions, on elements and simple bodies and on the effect of

Card 1/3

An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleyev at the Peterburg University (in the Years 1881-1890)

various forms of energy. His introductory subject to pure chemistry was hydrogen. Thereupon he investigated the "organogenic" elements hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and carbon. In the remaining part of his lecture he dealt with the elements and their compounds of the individual groups of the periodic system. D. I. Mendeleyev very actively participated in laying down the new higher education rules established in 1884. He was specially concerned with the course of education of the students. He emphasized his view that this should bear a scientific character rather than a scholastic one. Also examinations should be considered under this point of view. Several passages from his "Zamechaniya" (Remarks) are quoted. In this connection also a letter written by Mendeleyev to S. Yu. Vitte on October 15, 1895 on secondary and higher education is mentioned. Mendeleyev's activity at the Peterburg University marked the beginning of a great promotion of educational and scientific activity in the field of chemistry. A number of well-known chemists are to be found among Mendeleyev's successors and among the scientists of that University: G. G. Gustavson, A. L. Potylitsyn, V. Ye.

An Essay on the Pedagogical Activity of D. I. Mendeleyev at the Peterburg University (in the Years 1881-1890)

Tishchenko, D. P. Konovalov, and others. There are 19 Soviet references.

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