GARBER, Ye.D.; SAVITSKIY, V.I.; FILIMONOVA, I.T.

Initial-condition adjustment on on a pneumatic continuous computer, Priborostroenie no.10:6-8 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

YUFIN, Andrey Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: CHERNOSKUTOV, K.A., inzh.; ZHIVOTOVSKIY, L.S., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLNIN, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLGACHEV, F.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIMONOVA, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAL'TSEV, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; TARASOV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOLIN, N.D., prof., retsenzent; OGORODNIKOV, S.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Hydromechanization] Gidromekhanizatsiia. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 496 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ZABANOVA, G.V.[translator]; FILIMONOVA, L.A.[translator]

[Tables of circular and hyperbolic sines and cosines for radian arguments] Tablitsy krugovykh i giperbolicheskikh sinusov i kosinusov v radiannoi mere ugla. Obrabotka tablits i perevod teksta s angliiskogo G.V.Zabanovoi i L.A.Filimonovoi. Moskva, Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR, 1958. 404 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. U.S.National Bureau of Standards. Computation Laboratory. (Trigonometry—Tables, etc.) (Functions, Exponential)

FILIMONOVA, L.A.

Effect of preparations derived from Fischer's aconite on the elctro-encephalogram of animals. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.3:92-97 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

FILIMONOVA, L.A.

Effect of preparations from Aconitum Fischeri on the duration of hexenal narcosis. Trudy Inst. fiziol. AN Kazakh. SSR 7:17-19 '64.

Toxicity and general effect of the preparations from Aconitum Fischeri. Ibid.:20-25 (MIRA 18:6)

FILIMONOVA, L.G.

Characteristics of taiga soils in Aldan and Tommot regions of the Yakut A.S.S.R. Pochvovedenie no.3:13-20 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GRIGORASH, V.A.; ZAVGORODNYAYA, N.G.; SPANOVSKAYA, V.D.; [illegible]

Hydrobiological essay on lakes of the Meshchera Lowland. Trudy OGZ no.5:57-86 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

FILIMONOVA, L.N., assistent

Characteristics of the development and distribution of the root system of lupine in Podsolic and loamy soils. Izv. TSKHA no.6:18-31 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Lupine) (Roots(Botany))

S/129/62/000/012/007/013
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Vishenkov, S.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Gostenina, V.M., Yekatova, V.S., Faykina, L.A. and Filimonova, L.V., Engineers

TITLE: Electro-less nickel-plating of soldered aluminium parts

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 12, 1962, 33 - 36

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to explore the possibility of improving the corrosion-resistance of soft-soldered joints in aluminium and aluminium alloys by means of electro-less nickel-plating of the aluminium parts before soldering. The optimum thickness of the nickel deposit was determined in the first stage of the investigation. The experiments were carried out on АМг (AMg), АМц (AMts), Д1 (D1) and Д16 (D16) alloys. Flat test pieces were cleaned with emery paper, washed in kerosene at 40 - 50 °C, dried, degreased with French chalk, rinsed in cold water, pickled for 1 min in a 25% solution of sulphuric acid at 70-75 °C, rinsed in cold water, given a bright dip (12-15 sec) in a 1:1 solution of nitric acid and rinsed again in cold water.

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Electro-less nickel-plating ....

S/129/62/000/012/007/013
E193/E383

After depositing a coating of Zn by a 15-sec dip in a solution containing 500g/l. sodium hydroxide and 100 g/l. zinc sulphate (at 20-25 °C), followed by a thorough wash in running water, nickel-plating was carried out in a bath of the following composition: nickel chloride 21 g/l.; sodium hypophosphite 24 g/l.; ammonium chloride 35 g/l.; citric acid 25 g/l.; 25% NH_4OH solution 30-70 ml./l.; pH of the bath was 8.3 - 8.5 and its temperature 80-85 °C. The rate of nickel deposition was 12 - 15 µ/h at a charging density of 2 dm^2/l. The specimens were held, after washing and drying, at 200 °C for 2 hours to improve the strength of the bond between the aluminium alloy and the nickel deposit. The corrosion-resistance of various test pieces was determined by measuring the loss in weight after a 160-hour test in a 3% solution of sodium chloride at room temperature. The minimum weight loss (0.002 - 0.003 g) corresponded to the following thickness of the Ni deposits: 15 - 16 µ on alloy AMg; 22-23 µ for alloy AMts; 24-25 µ for alloy D1; 28-30 µ for alloy D16. In the second stage of the investigation the corrosion-resistance of the soldered joints was determined. Strips of the alloy D1, nickel-plated to a depth of 1-3, 5-10 and 19-25 µ, were joined with ПОС-61 (POS-61)

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solder under a zinc chloride/ammonium chloride flux. Similar test pieces were prepared using unplated D1 strips soldered by the abrasive technique with the tin-zinc eutectic. The corrosion tests (of 30 days duration) were carried out in a 3% sodium-chloride solution whose temperature was raised each day to boiling point and kept there for one hour. The extent of corrosion was determined determined by measuring the strength of the soldered joints before and after the tests. Joints made in unplated specimens started to lose their strength after immersion for one day and had no load-carrying capacity after 7 days. Joints made on specimens nickel-plated to a depth of 18 - 25 μ were the most resistant to corrosion; their strength before and after corrosion tests was 4.8 and 4.7 kg/mm^2, respectively. Comparative tests of one-year duration, conducted in a 3% sodium-chloride solution, in a humidity chamber and in outdoor and indoor atmospheres yielded similar results. Complex components of various wireless equipment made by soft-soldering nickel-plated AA1 (AD1), D1 and D16 alloys passed the following tests satisfactorily: 4-hour test at -50 °C; testing for resistance to frost and condensation (2 hours at -20 °C); stability at elevated temperatures (10 hours at 50 °C,

Electro-less nickel-plating ....

4 hours at 65 °C); resistance to humidity (30 days at 30 °C with humidity of 95-98%). It was concluded that preliminary electro-less nickel-plating was the most promising method of ensuring good corrosion-resistance of soft-soldered joints in aluminium alloys.

FILIMONOVA, L.V.

Biological cycle of the trematode Nanophyetus schikhobalovi.
Trudy Gel'm. lab. 13:347-357 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

FILIMONOVA, I.V.

Occurrence of new intermediate and additional hosts of the trematode Nanophyetus schikhobalowi. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 14:246-251 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

FILIMONOVA, L.V.

Experimental study of the biology of Nanophyetus schikhobalowi Skrjabin et Podjapolskaja, 1931 (Trematoda, Nanophyetidae). Trudy Gel'm. lab. 15:172-184 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

L 07357-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0107/0107

ACC NR: AP6012174

AUTHORS: Artemenko, A. I.; Danilevskiy, M. G.; Kocherga, V. K.; Mukhin, V. A.; Nikolenko, I. I.; Filimonova, L. Ya.; Shevchenko, Yu. A. 37 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Mining isolating lifesaver. Class 61, No. 180491 [announced by Central Scientific Research Laboratory for Mining Rescue Work (Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya po gornospasatel'nomu delu)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 107

TOPIC TAGS: life support equipment, mining engineering, air

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a mining isolating lifesaver containing a rechargeable cartridge, a breathing tube, a breathing bag, and a case (see Fig. 1). To insure the automatic performance of the starting assembly when the lid of the case is removed and the liquid of the starting ampule is set in a directed motion, the lifesaver is provided with a starting briquet, a rubber ampule with an internal blade for cutting it open, a striker pressed into the arch of the ampule, a spring, fixing balls, and a hood connected elastically to the lid of the case. To diminish the decomposition of the reagent containing oxygen in the rechargeable cartridge during transportation and wearing of the lifesaver, the rechargeable cartridge may

Card 1/2 UDC: 614.894.732

L 07357-67
ACC NR: AP6012174

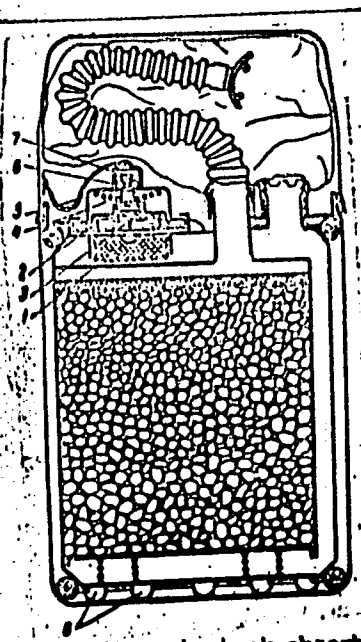

Fig. 1. 1 - starting briquet; 2 - rubber ampule; 3 - cutter; 4 - striker; 5 - spring; 6 - balls; 7 - hood; 8 - shock absorber

be fixed within the case through shock absorbers. The latter are made in the form of hollow spheres of an elastic material and are placed on a common axis. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06,09/ SUBM DATE: 04Sep64
Card 2/2 afa

ACC NR: AR6027498 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/004/V051/V051

AUTHOR: Nikulin, A. A.; Bochkov, D. A.; Filimonova, M. A.; Artem'yev, V. D.; Volokhonskiy, L. A.

TITLE: Experimental study of ingot heat balance during the remelting of a consumable electrode

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4V348

REF SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchn-tekhn. sb., vyp. 47, 1965, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum arc furnace, heat balance

TRANSLATION: A special crystallizer with graded walls was constructed for the experiment. It was established that the heat transfer rate through the bottom plate in a vacuum arc furnace was $0.42 \cdot 10^6$ kcal/m^2·hr when the bottom of the crystallizer was covered with a plate. In the contact zone of the ingot, the heating rate on the walls of the crystallizer was about $(0.3-0.8) \cdot 10^6$ kcal/m^2·hr. During steady arc burning, the heating rate on the crystallizer walls above the level of the metal was about $(0.4-0.6) \cdot 10^6$ kcal/m^2·hr. Above the flux surface (during cycle without arcing), the heat transfer rate did not exceed $0.2 \cdot 10^6$ kcal/m^2·hr. In the stable regime, heat output to the crystallizer walls was produced by means of an ordinary water cooling system with water flow in the crystallizer. For a water velocity greater than 1 m/sec, a

UDC: 669:621.365.22-982.001.5

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ACC NR: AR6027498

cooling convection cycle can be produced without the danger of the heavy precipitation of hard salt. The specific heat transfer rate can be decreased somewhat by using lower water velocities, as well as by increasing the crystallizer wall thickness. 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,13

Card 2/2

TYAGNY-RYADNO, M.G.; VIZIR, A.P.; YERSHOV, V.V.; SIN'KOVSKAYA, N.A.;
Prinimala uchastiye: FILIMONOVA, N.A.

Microbiocenosis of the soils of main forest types in the "Kivach" Preserve. Trudy Kar.fil.AN SSSR no.34:93-112 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Kondopoga District—Soil micro-organisms)
(Kondopoga District—Forest soils)

LEVINSKIY, M.I.; FILIMONOVA, M.M.; GUDZENKO, Zh.D.

Polarographic determination of chloroform and methylene chloride present simultaneously in hydrochloric acid. Zav.lab. 27 no.5:546-548 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Chloroform)
(Methane)

SHUR, A.M.; FILIMONOV, B.F.; FILIMONOVA, M.M.

Polarographic study of the polymerization rate of diallyl adipates. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.11:1661-1663 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Adipic acid) (Polymerization)

FILIMONOVA, M.M.; LEVINSKIY, M.I.; GUDZENKO, Zh.D.

Polarographic determination of carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, and methylene chloride in hydrochloric acid. Zav.lab. 28 no.4:424-426 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Chloroform) (Carbon tetrachloride)
(Methane) (Polarography)

FILIMONOVA, N.A.

Bacterioplankton and bacterial periphyton in various biotopes of Lake Syamozero. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.1:133-139 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Karel'skiy filial AN SSSR.

FILIMONOVA, N.L.

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2281

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtogennoy obrabotki metallov

Kislorodnaya rezka i svarka (Oxygen Cutting and Welding) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 268 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 5) Errata slip inserted. 4,800 copies printed.

Ed.: A.M. Shashkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: G.N. Sobolev; Tech. Ed.: V.D. Elkind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, technicians, scientists, designers, and students of vuzes. The book may be used for improving operational methods of oxygen and gas metalworking.

COVERAGE: This book contains articles on theoretical investigations of oxygen cutting and welding and problems related to the gas-

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flame treatment of metals. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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10-8-59

Card 7/7

KALASHNIKOV, Nikolay Andreyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FILIMONOVA, Minel' Lavrent'yevna, inzh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TUMAS, Ye.V., red.; SERGEYEV, A.F., red. izd-va; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Using combined stressed and reinforced concrete in building bridges] Primenenie kombinirovannogo napriazhenno-armirovannogo betona v mostakh. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 37 p.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Bridges, Concrete)

FILIMONOVA, N.L., inzh.

Using wire-reinforced slabs in building precast monolithic bridges. Avt.dor. 23 no.2:12-13 F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Bridges, Concrete)

KALASHNIKOV, Nikolay Andreyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; FILIMONOVA, Nina Lavrent'yevna, inzh.; GANYUSHIN, A.I., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Precast monolithic slabs for spans] Sborno-monolitnye plitnye proletnye stroeniia. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 103 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Precast concrete construction) (Bridge construction)

ULITSKIY, B.Ye.; GIBSHMAN, M.Ye.; FILIMONOVA, N.L.

Potentials for saving metal in bridge spans. Avt. dor. 24 no.7:17-18 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bridges, Concrete)

FILIMONOVA, Ninel' Lavrent'yevna; RUDENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; IVANOVSKAYA, K.M., red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Characteristics of the design of slab bridges]Osobennosti proektirovaniia plitnykh mostov. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 73 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Otdel iskusstvennykh sooruzheniy Gosudarstvennogo Vsesoyuznogo dorozhnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (for Filimonova, Rudenko).
(Bridges, Concrete)

TUMAS, Yevgeniy Viktorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIMONOVA, Minel' Lavrent'yevna, inzh.; SHTIL'MAN, Yefim Iosifovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KIRILLOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots, retsenzent; GANYUSHIN, A.I., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Use of wire-reinforced concrete in bridge construction]Primenenie strunobetona v mostostroenii. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 134 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Reinforced concrete construction)
(Bridge construction)

20-4-21/52

AUTHORS: Mal'nova, G. N., Mikheyev, Ye. P., Klebanskiy, A. L., Golubtsov, S. A., and Filimonova, N. P.

TITLE: On the Catalytic Phenylation of Hydrogenous Alkyl-Chlorosilanes by Benzene (O kataliticheskom fenilirovanii vodorodsoderzhashchikh alkilkhlorsilanov benzolom).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, Vol. 117, Nr 4, pp. 623-625 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This reaction of the alkylchlorosilanes mentioned in the title above with aromatic hydrocarbons has been treated only insufficiently in scientific literature. A short literary review reveals among other facts that as yet in almost every case elements from the third group of the periodic system have been used as catalyzers. The authors preferred to use boric acid as a catalyzer sufficiently active and fitting for their purpose. If it is added to the reaction mixture in a quantity of 0,1% the formation of phenyl-trichlorosilane is restrained almost completely. Otherwise there is hardly any possibility of separating it from methyl-phenyl-dichlorosilane by rectification. The increase of compression in the autoclave - chiefly caused by

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elimination of hydrogen-ceases, according to the temperature of synthesis, at 290° after one hour, at 250° after two hours. Warming for a longer time is not profitable (see patents, references 2-4,6) as in that case the exploit of the final product defreases. With 0,1% boric acid the optimal temperature is by 240°. If the temperature is caused to fall by 5-10° the reaction is decisively retarded. The comparatively small exploit of alkyl-phenyl-dichlorosilane is caused on the whole by the high capability of reaching of the alkyl-dichlorosilanes which suffer not only phenylation but different other transformations such as changes of thermial rearrangement, condensation, and reaction with alkyl-phenyl-dichlorosilane. The details of table 2 confirm the assumption that the augmentation of the proportion of benzene will increase the exploit of alkyl-phenyl-dichlorosilane. Under optimal conditions it reaches 40% of the reacting methyl-dichlorosilane. Finally by-products are mentioned. The reciprocal reaction of benzene and ethyl-dichlorosilane in presence of boric acid is analogous. The optimal temperature is about 250°.

On the Catalytic Phenylation of Hydrogenous Alkyl-Chlorosilanes by Benzene

20-4-21/52

There are 2 tables, and 7 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

PRESENTED: June 28, 1957, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

5(3)

AUTHORS: Mal'nova, G. N., Mikheyev, Ye. P., Klebanskiy, A. L., Filimonova, N. P.

SOV/20-123-4-33/53

TITLE: Catalytic Interaction Between Alkyl Dichloro Silanes and Halogen Substitution Products of Benzene (Kataliticheskoye vzaimodeystviye alkildikhlorsilanov s galoidzameshchennymi benzola)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 4, pp 693 - 695 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above interaction is mentioned in only a few patents (Ref 1). The authors investigated the same interaction of methyl dichloro silane with chloro benzene and fluoro benzene as well as the same reaction of ethyl dichloro silane with chloro benzene. Boric acid with its numerous advantages was used as catalyst, or more accurately as source material for the catalyst. A) Reaction of methyl and ethyl dichloro silane with chloro benzene. The temperature necessary for introducing the reaction amounts to 255° (methyl dichloro silane); it is 10° higher for ethyl dichloro silane. Table 1 shows the

dependence of the yield of ethyl chloro-phenyl dichloro silane on the temperature of the synthesis. The following products are formed in the reaction of methyl dichloro silane: 6% remain unchanged; ~7% methyl dichloro silane, ~ 5% dimethyl dichloro silane, ~ 60% unchanged chloro benzene, ~ 4% intermediate fraction (boiling point 44-128°/29 mm), ~ 10% methyl chloro-phenyl dichloro silane, and ~ 5 % residue in the flask. Gaseous products contain 86.5-87.5% hydrogen, 9-10% methane, and 0.7-1% hydrogen chloride. The isomers of methyl chloro-phenyl dichloro silane are contained in the fractions as follows: ortho- ~20%, meta- ~ 45%, and para- ~ 35%. The total yield of all isomers amounts to 24-27% of the reacted methyl dichloro silane (the ratio of the isomers was determined by K. K.Popkov). The yields were also given for other substances mentioned above. From table 2 it may be seen that in the said reaction the reactivity of the benzene nucleus decreases regularly with the sucesuful substitution of a hydrogen atom by a halogen atom. This decrease is the more abrupt the higher the polarity of the halogen. There are 2 figures and 3

Catalytic Interaction Between Alkyl Dichloro Silanes and Halogen Substitution Products of Benzene SOV/20-123-4-33/53

references, 1 of which is Soviet.

PRESENTED: July 14, 1958, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 3/3

5(2) SOV/78-4-9-3/44

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Mikheyev, Ye. P., Anisimov, K. N., Filimonova, N. P.

TITLE: The Synthesis of the Chromium Hexacarbonyl With Participation of Metallic Reducing Agents

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 9, pp 1958-1960 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reference is made to the studies on $Cr(CO)_6$ described in publications (Refs 1-5, 7, 8). The difficulty encountered in synthesizing this substance lies in the high electrode potential of chromium trichloride, as this makes the use of strongly reducing metals necessary, which simultaneously give side reactions with the solvent . The only comparatively indifferent solvent was stated to be pyridine, which does not react with the alkali metals and forms complex compounds with $Cr(CO)_6$. $CrCl_3$ was dissolved in pyridine and reacted with CO under higher pressure after addition of zinc powder at 175° and yielded 10.8% $Cr(CO)_6$. The authors obtained a 35% yield of the same substance, by applying 50% excess magnesium activated by a crystal of iodine. Without activation by iodine the yield sank to 4%, as the magnesium did not react. An

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The Synthesis of the Chromium Hexacarbonyl With Participation of Metallic Reducing Agents

increase in the CO pressure to 220 atm also passivated the magnesium (only 1.7% yield). Appreciable yields were obtained with sodium (150% theoretical amount) at 20-25°. Raising the temperature to 50° lowered the yield. However, a rise in pressure to 220 atm increased the yield to 37%. The same yield was obtained by using lithium instead at a pressure of only 70 atm, but a further rise in the CO pressure had no effect on the yield. There are 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1958

15.8170

S/191/61/000/008/004/006
B110/B201

AUTHORS: Mikheyev, Ye. P., Filimonova, N. P.

TITLE: Synthesis of trimethyl siloxy chlorosilanes

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1961, 19.- 20

TEXT: Trimethyl siloxy chlorosilanes $[(CH_3)_3SiO]_nSiCl_{4-n}$ have not been hitherto described. For the purpose of their synthesis the authors studied the reaction of hexamethyl disiloxane with $SiCl_4$. On a temperature rise (heating in the autoclave) and at a sufficient concentration of the initial substances, the following reactions take place successively, leading to the formation of a mixture from three possible trimethyl siloxy chlorosilanes (trimethyl siloxy trichloro silane (I), bis-(tri-methyl siloxy)-dichloro silane (II), tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-chlorosilane (III)) with trimethyl chlorosilane:

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S/191/61/000/008/004/006
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Synthesis of trimethyl siloxy...

I $(CH_3)_3SiOSi(CH_3)_3 + SiCl_4 \rightarrow$
$\rightarrow (CH_3)_3SiOSiCl_3 + (CH_3)_3SiCl$

II $(CH_3)_3SiOSi(CH_3)_3 + (CH_3)_2SiOSiCl_2 \rightarrow$ -A-
$\rightarrow [(CH_3)_2SiO]_2SiCl_2 + (CH_3)_3SiCl$

III $(CH_3)_3SiOSi(CH_3)_3 + [(CH_3)_2SiO]_2SiCl_2 \rightarrow$
$\rightarrow [(CH_3)_2SiO]_3SiCl + (CH_3)_3SiCl$

The possibility of substituting trimethyl siloxy groups for Cl atoms bound to Si, drops regularly with rising substitution. Experiments of an addition of small amounts of free halogens to the initial mixtures under otherwise equal conditions showed iodine and bromine to be efficient catalysts, while chlorine was found to be considerably weaker. The catalytic action of halogens evidently depends on their ability to form complexes with the chlorine anion, which causes the Si-Cl bond to split. The

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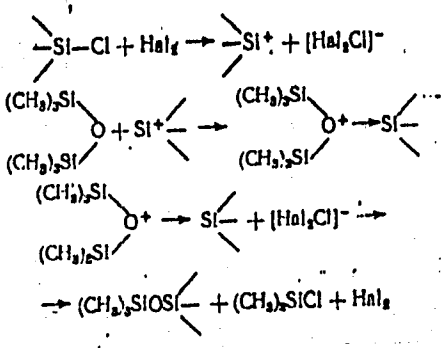
Synthesis of trimethyl siloxy...

reaction mechanism is described by the following scheme:



(B)

The initial substances were purified by rectification. Hexamethyl disiloxane had d_4^{20} = 0.7640 and n_D^{20} = 1.3781; $SiCl_4$ had d_4^{20} = 1.4781 and n_D^{20} = 1.4141. 180.54 g (1.12 g-mole) $[(CH_3)_3Si]_2O$ and 94.46 g (0.56 g mole) $SiCl_4$ were introduced into an autoclave of a capacity of 0.5 l, made of

Synthesis of trimethyl siloxy...

ЭЯИТ EYaIT) stainless steel. The autoclave was filled to 60 % of its capacity at 20°C. In the study of the catalytic halogen action, the given halogen amount was added to the initial mixture in the autoclave immediately before heating. Chlorine dissolved in $SiCl_4$ was added. The filled autoclave was heated in the polymethyl phenyl siloxane bath during 2 hr at 250°C. After reaction, the mixtures were separated by rectification. A characteristic is the absence of initial $SiCl_4$ in the mixtures after the reaction. Trimethyl chlorosilane formed in a practically quantitative yield from the nonreturned hexamethyl disiloxane. Experimental results are presented in the table. Under the conditions described, the side reactions were insignificant: a gas consisting of about 0.3 l methane and some hydrogen was formed. Very small traces of elementary Si were established at the inner surface of the autoclave. By heating the mixture of equimolecular amounts of $[(CH_3)_3Si]_2O$ and $[(CH_3)_3SiO]_2SiCl_2$ in the presence of 0.1 % I_2 to 300°C during two hours in the autoclave, the authors obtained tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-chlorosilane with 46 % yield of filled initial substances, which corresponds to 75.5 % and 81 % of nonreturned $[(CH_3)_3Si]_2O$ and

Card 4/6

Synthesis of trimethyl siloxy...

$[(CH_3)_3SiO]_2SiCl_2$. The trimethyl siloxy chlorosilanes were again rectified after separation and yielded: trimethyl siloxy trichlorc silane: boiling point 127,9°C; n_D^{20} = 1.4032; d_4^{20} = 1.1405; MR_D fouhd = 47.88, calculated = 47.70. Bis-(trimethyl siloxy) dichloro silane: boiling point = 173°C; n_D^{20} = 1.3983; d_4^{20} = 1.0017; MR_D found = 66.88, calculated 66.96. Tris-(trimethyl siloxy)-chlorosilane: boiling point = 201.1°C; n_D^{20} = 1.3941; d_4^{20} = 0.9219; MR_D found = 85.93, calculated 86.22 [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.] There are 1 table and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference. The reference to English-language publications reads as follows: Ref 1: S. Maeda, E. Nojimoto, J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Industr. Chem. Sec., 62, 522, A 33 (1959).

Card 5/6

MIKHEYEV, Ye. P.; FILIMONOVA, N. P.

Exaltation of the molecular refraction of bis(trimethylsilyl) acetylene. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:323-324 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Silicon organic compounds—Optical properties)
(Acetylene compounds)

L 22650-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pi-4 RM/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT5002129 S/0000/64/000/000/0168/0169

AUTHOR: Mikheyev, Ye. P.; Popov, A. F.; Filimonova, N. P.

TITLE: Photochlorination of methylchlorosilanes in the liquid phase with preferential formation of monochloroderivatives

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza. Sintez i svoystva monomerov (The synthesis and properties of monomers). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 168-169

TOPIC TAGS: chlorosilane, silicoorganic compound, photochlorination, continuous chlorination

ABSTRACT: The photochlorination of liquid methyltrichloro-, dimethyldichloro-, and [illegible] methylchlorosilanes was studied under laboratory conditions to optimize both the yield [illegible] monochloroderivatives and safety factors. The continuous chlorination apparatus con- [illegible] a quartz reactor with a PRK-[illegible] mercury [illegible] lation column with an efficiency of 12 theoretical plates to [illegible] to separate the products from nonreacted methylchlorosilanes. The latter were recirculated, and the products separated on a second column with a separation efficiency of 15 theoretical [illegible] The yield of monochloroderivatives was 70-94%. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 22650-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002129

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Jul64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: OC, GC
NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 001	

Card 2/2

VINOGRADOV, A.A., GURBVICH, S.G., FILIMONOVA, N.V.

Production of acetic acid and acetic anhydride. Khim. nauka i prom. 2 no.1:46-52 '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Acetic acid) (Acetic anhydride)

FILIMONOVA, O.N., meditsinskaya sestra.

Antibiotics in the clinical treatment of internal diseases. Med. sestra 16:no.1:22-24 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Gorodskaya bol'nitsa no.34, Moskva.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

SOV/95-59-2-7/13

AUTHORS: Lebedev, B.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Filimonova, R.F., and Martynov, I.G., Engineers

TITLE: Aluminum Experimental Gas Pipeline (Opytnyy alyuminiyevyy gazoprovod)

PERIODICAL: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, 1959, Nr 2, pp 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An experimental gas pipeline has been installed 20 km south of the city of Shchekino, by order of the Glavgaz USSR, made from seamless flat rolled pipes, 150 mm in diameter, and with a wall thickness of 4 mm. This aluminum pipeline is intended for the transmission of sulfurous gas and the elimination of corrosion, to which steel pipes are subject. The technology of production of these aluminum pipes is the same as that of steel pipes: the interior of the opening of a round hollow ingot is covered with a layer of antiwelding mastic and then flattened in a blooming mill. This ingot is then hot-rolled to a strip having twice the wall thickness of the pipe. The flat pipes are put in rolls and the open ends are fitted with flanges and welded sleeves. The rolls of flat pipes are unrolled on the site and placed alongside the line, where the pipe is to be installed. Under 5 atm

Card 1/2

pressure the flat pipe is then blown up to its intended round shape. It is recommended to carry out this operation under stretched condition of the pipe, to avoid dents and other irregularities liable to occur due to the uneven contours of the ground. The blown up tube sections are from 35 to 40 m long. The butts of the pipe sections are welded together with the use of insertion rings. Special flange joints are provided for connections between aluminum and steel pipes; while metal fittings are zinc plated, a dielectric washer and spacer are placed on the side of the aluminum flange. The article cites results of experience with aluminum pipes in the USA.
There are 3 photographs, 2 diagrams, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

SAVITSKIY, Ye.M., doktor khim.nauk, prof.; TEREKHOVA, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKOVA, I.A., inzh.; FILIMONOVA, R.F., inzh.

Interaction of yttrium with other metals. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.9:42-49 S '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A.Baykova.
(Yttrium alloys—Metallography) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

PLIPCNOVA

Great Angren. Mast.ugl. 6 no.6:16a-16d Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Angren Basin--Coal mines and mining)

FILIMONOVA, S. G.

USSR / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 574.

Author : S.G. Filimonova.

Inst : Leningrad Polytechnical Institute.

Title : Study of Behavior of Antimony at Electrolytical Copper Refining by Method of Radioactive Isotopes.

Orig Pub : Nauchno-teknn. inform. byul. Liningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, No.3, 19 - 31.

Abstract : The influence of various factors on the inclusion of Sb into electrolytic Cu at the process of refining and the mechanism of this inclusion were studied. The Sb contents in catode Cu and the solution were determined using the radioactive isotope Sb^{124}. It was found that Sb passes into Cu in the result of the discharge of Sb^{5+} ions, which

Card: 1/2

USSR / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No.1, 1958, 574.

Abstract : starts at potentials of 0.23 to 0.24 v. The more positive potential of discharge of Sb ions in the porcess of Cu refining indicates the depolarization at a simultaneous discharge of Sb and Cu ions. The capture of basic Sb salts by electrolytical Cu is possible at high concentrations of Sb in the solution. The temperature rise to 50° increases the speed of the Cu ion discharge as compared with Sb, and the Sb content in Cu decreases. The application of an anode diaphragm decreases the Sb content about 4 times. A decrease of the concentration of free H_2SO_4 and the presence of gelatin in the solution increase the passage of Sb into Cu. An increase of the concentration of Cl^- ions decreases the inclusion of Sb. It is postulated that the main cause of the contamination of catode Cu with antimony is suspended basic salts of Sb.

Card: 2/2

AUTHOR: Filimonova, S.G. 136-4-8/23

TITLE: Study of the behaviour of antimony in the electrolytic refining of copper by the radio-active isotope method. (Izuchenie povedeniya surmy pri elektroliticheskom rafinirovanii medi metodom radioaktivnykh.)

PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnye Metally"(Non-ferrous Metals), 1957, No. 4, pp. 37 - 44 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Although much work has been done on the behaviour of antimony in the electrolytic refining of copper opinions still differ about the form of the transfer of antimony into cathodic copper and the influence of several factors on the process has not yet been studied quantitatively. In the present work the isotope Sb^{124} was used for determining the antimony content of cathodic copper and a solution in the course of electro-deposition of copper.

To get an approximate idea of the possibility of simultaneous discharge of copper and antimony ions the dependence of current strength on cathode polarisation was studied and polarisation curves constructed for a range of conditions: these are shown graphically for temperatures of 25 ^{o} and 50 ^{o}C, with and without the addition of gelatine. Electrolysis experiments were carried out with solutions containing radio-active

Card 1/4

Study of the behaviour of antimony in the electrolytic refining of copper by the radio-active isotope method. (Cont.) 136-4-8/23

antimony, current density being varied in the range from 100 - 500 A/m^2 and the temperature from 25 - 60 °C. Copper concentration was 32 g/litre and varying concentrations of sulphuric acid, gelatine and chlorine ions were present. Temperature control was within ± 0.5 °C and mechanical stirring was carried out, conditions being similar to those of industrial electrolysis. Anodes were cast from electrolytic copper and contained various quantities of radio-active antimony (0.5, 0.1, 0.05 and 0.005%). Cathodes were made of high purity copper strip. One series of experiments was carried out with, the other without, a diaphragm in the cell and the turbidity of some of the solutions was measured. For measuring radio-activity an installation similar to that recently described by Rempel' and Popov ("Tsvetnye Metally", 1956, No.3) was used. Results obtained are shown graphically: antimony content against current density, antimony content against gelatine content in solution; turbidity determination results and the effect of chlorine ions on the antimony content are shown in tables. Graphs of current density against cathode potential for experiments with and without a diaphragm and of the semi-logarithmic dependence of the rate of discharge of antimony ions on the cathodic polarisation are shown.

Card 2/4

Study of the behaviour of antimony in the electrolytic refining of copper by the radio-active isotope method. (Cont.)

136-4-8/23

It is concluded that antimony enters cathodic copper only as a consequence of the electro-chemical reaction of the discharge of the antimony ions contained both in the solution and in the cathode film of basic antimony salts transferred cathophoretically to the cathode. With the high antimony concentration in the solution prevailing under industrial conditions mechanical entrapment of this cathodic film is also possible. During simultaneous discharge with copper ions the antimony enters into the cathode mainly on account of discharge of Sb^{3+} ions and begins to take place at potentials of 0.23 - 0.24 volts; the fact that this is more electropositive than the potential of antimony in a sulphate-antimony solution indicates that depolarisation occurs in the simultaneous discharge of antimony and copper ions. With increasing temperature the rate of discharge of copper ions increases with respect to that of antimony ions, and hence the antimony picked up by the cathode copper decreases. By using an anodic diaphragm the antimony content in cathodic copper can be reduced to a quarter. As the free sulphuric acid concentration in the solution decreases the transfer of antimony into the cathodic copper increases, the explanation being the formation of basic-salt sols which are transferred towards the

Card 3/4

Study of the behaviour of antimony in the electrolytic refining of copper by the radio-active isotope method. (Cont.)

136-4-8/23

cathode. The entry of antimony into the copper is also appreciably increased by the presence of gelatine, but this effect decreases with increasing temperature. Increasing chlorine-ion content in the solution decreases the antimony entry into the copper, apparently on account of the combination of the antimony in the solution into the complex anion. Systematic filtering of the solution should be adopted when antimony-free copper is required, the use of special anodic diaphragms being another possibility. There are 7 figures and 2 tables.
There are 15 references, 11 of which are Slavic.

Card 4/4

FILIMONOVA, S.G., Cand Tech Sci— (diss) "~~The behavior~~ Behavior of electro-negative admixtures in ~~the~~ electrolytic copper refining." Len, 1958. 15 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Len Polytech Inst im M.I.Kalinin), 100 copies (KL,24-58, 121)

KAMENSKIY, I.V.; TSEYTLIN, G.M.; RENARD, T.L.; FILIMONOVA, S.M.

Synthesis of acrylic esters of 2,2,5,5-tetra(oxymethyl) cyclopentanone. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2557-2558 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

FILIMONOVA, T. A.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Intra-osteal anesthesia during inflammatory affections of the extremities." Novosibirsk, 1961. 16 pp; (Omsk State Medical Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin); number of copies not given; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 207)

L 11301-63 EEC(b)-2/BDS--AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3005700 S/0048/63/027/007/0937/0939

53

AUTHOR: Berkovskiy, A. G.; Filimonova, T. A.

TITLE: New miniature photomultipliers [Report of the 13th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, held in Kiev, 25 Jan—2 Feb 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 7, 1963, 937-939

TOPIC TAGS: photomultiplier, antimony-cesium cathode, dosimeter, scintillation counter, box-type multiplier

ABSTRACT: The FEU-60 photomultiplier, designed for use as an intracavity-type scintillation counter in medical dosimetric equipment, is described. Because of the small dimensions of the FEU-60 (external diameter 15 mm; cathode diameter 10 mm) it may also be utilized in other portable equipment. The photomultiplier is provided with special baffle-plate screens, which are extensions of the emitter working surface (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure). Due to the elimination of a through gap (in grid-type box systems where optical and ionic feedback can appear) and the elimination of welded grids, the operation of the FEU-60 is stable even at high voltages. The system consists of 10 antimony-cesium emitters. During measurements, an incandescent lamp with a color temperature of 2854K was used.

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L 11301-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003700

Minimum anode sensitivity is 30 μamp/lumen^{-1} at an amplification of 10^6, and can be achieved at voltages which do not exceed 1600 v. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 02Aug63	ENCL: 01
SUB CODE: SD	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

- 6 (2/55) -

FILIMONOVA, T.D.

Dynamics of electroencephalographic indices in reactive states in the course of illness. Sud.-med. ekspert. 8 no.1:33-39 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikhiatrii imeni Serbskogo (dir. - dotsent G.V.Morozov), Moskva.

YAKHTENFEL'D, P.A.; FILIMONOVA, T.G.

Shortening the vegetation period by summer seeding. Agrobiologiia no.4:126-128 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Sibirskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva, g. Omsk.
(Growth (Plants))

FILIMONOVA, T.N.; SHMYGOV, A.M.

A 15 Mev. linear electron accelerator. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 32 no.12:1438-1445 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Particle accelerators)

Filimonova, T.V.

FILIMONOVA, T.V., student V kursa; AZAROVA, T.A., student V kursa

Development of tuberculous meningitis during streptomycin therapy of tuberculosis in children. Pediatriia no.2:54-56 F '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.I.Titova)
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS) (STREPTOMYCIN)
(TUBERCULOSIS, CONGENITAL, HEREDITARY AND INFANTILE)

KHALFEN, Sh.S., prof.; SHAKOV, I.I.; SHTIVEL', Ye.A.; PAKUSINA, O.V.; FILIMONOVA, V.A. (Baku)

Pneumonia in influenza during the 1957 pandemic [with summary in English]. Terap.arkh. 31, no.1:77-82 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz infektsionnoy kliniki i kafedry rentgenologii Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(INFLUENZA, compl.
pneumonia (Rus))
(PNEUMONIA, etiol. & pathogen.
influenza (Rus))

FILIMONOVA, V.A.

Methods for leveling diked sections in the Volga-Akhtuba Floodplain. Gidr. i mel. 15 no.9:14-18 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Volgogradskaya opytno-meliorativnaya stantsiya.

KOTOV, I.A., kand.med.nauk; FILIMONOVA, V.B.

Case of osteopoikilosis. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 2:81-82 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.V. Danilov) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent A.N. Kushnev).
(BONES—DISEASES)

FILIMONOVA, V.D.

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Part 2
Bibliography on Frost
and Frost Forecasting

4C-338 551.521.37:634.95

Pravdin, L. F. and Filimonova, V. D., Vliianie nizkikh temperatur na zhiznesposobnost' zheludei. [Influence of low temperatures on viability of acorns.] *Akademiia Nauk, SSSR, Doklady*, 85(4):921–924, Aug. 1, 1952. 3 tables, 2 refs. DLC—The viability of acorns at low temperatures was investigated in the laboratory of a refrigeration industry where the acorns were placed into chambers with temperature from −20° to 5°C during 2 4 months. These experiments showed that the normal viability of acorns remains at temperatures not lower than −7°C. Drying of the acorns diminishes the germination (drying up to 47% lowered germination to 48%). The autumn sowing of acorns is possible in all regions where the winter soil temperatures at depth of 6 8 cm do not fall lower than −5°, −7°C. More intensive frosts can be endured for a short time only. *Subject Headings:* 1. Frost effects on plants 2. Acorn viability.

FILIPCHUK, V. D.

"A Biological Basis for Protecting Acorns During the Winter Season." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Forestry, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

FILIMONOVA, V.D.

Biological principles underlying winter storage of acorns. Trudy Inst. lesa 39:83-132 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Acorns--Storage)

RUBINSKIY, Yu.N., dotsent, kand.ekonom.nauk; VOROB'YEVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PROKOPENKO, N.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DULIN, G.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRYZHKO, I.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik. Prinimali uchastiye: KACHKO, Yu.Ya., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FILIMONOVA, V.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKIMENKO, G.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VEREMEY, Ye.N., starshiy prepodavatel'; SLUNITSYN, D.I., student. MIROSHNICHENKO, V.D., red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Time study research in coal mines] Khronometrazhnye issledovaniia na ugol'nykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 278 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Dnepropetrovsk. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut. 2. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Rubinskiy, Kachko, Filimonova, Veremey). 3. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Vorob'yeva, Prokopenko, Dulin, Kryzhko, Yakimenko). 4. 5-y kurs gorno-ekonomicheskoy spetsial'nosti Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta im. Artema (for Slunitsyn).

(Time study) (Coal mines and mining--Production standards)

FILIMONOVA, V. N.

The action of ammonium chloride on platinum and palladium at 300-350°. O. E. Zvyagintsev and V. N. Filimonova. *Izvest. Sektora Platiny i Drug. Blagorodn. Metal., Inst. Obshchei i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 26, 69-77(1951); cf. *C.A.* 45, 1905c.—In the presence of iron oxide at 300-50° NH_4Cl will react with Pt, forming water-sol. compds. contg. Cl. The $(NH_4)_2PtCl_6$ formed in the reaction contained more than the theoretical Pt. Hence it was concluded that there were compds. in the products of reaction which may be represented by $[Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_2]Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$ and $[Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_2][PtCl_4]$. A similar reaction was obtained in expts. with Pd, in which the products of reaction contained $[Pd(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$ and $(NH_4)_2PdCl_4$ in approx. equal quantities. J. R. Beltman

FILIMONOVA, V.N.

Studying complex formation in solutions; conference in Ivanovo.
Vest. AN SSSR 28 no. 6:110-112 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Complex compounds)
(Systems(Chemistry))

YEZERSKAYA, N.A.; FILIMONOVA, V.N.

Polarographic determinatin of rhodium as a complexon. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.8:972-978 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. N.S.Kurnakov Institut of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Rhodium--Analysis) (Polarography) (Complexions)

YEZERSKAYA, N.A.; FILIMONOVA, V.N.

Compounds formed by rhodium with ethylenediaminoacetic acid.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.4:830-838 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Rhodium compounds) (Acetic acid)

AVTOKRATOVA, T.D.; ANDRIANOVA, O.N.; BABAYEVA, A.V.; BELOVA, V.I.; GOLOVNYA, V.A.; DERBISHER, G.V.; MAYOROVA, A.G.; MURAVEYSKAYA, G.S.; NAZAROVA, L.A.; NOVOZHENYUK, Z.M.; ORLOVA, V.S.; USHAKOVA, N.I.; FEDOROV, I.A.; FILIMONOVA, V.N.; SHENDERETSKAYA, Ye.V.; SHUBOCHKINA, Ye.F.; KHANANOVA, E.Ya.; CHERNYAYEV, I.I., akademik, otv. red.

[Synthesis of complex compounds of platinum group metals; a handbook] Sintez kompleksnykh soedinenii metallov platinovoi gruppy; spravochnik. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 338 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii. 2. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for all except Chernyayev).

FEDORENKO, N.V.; FILIMONOVA, V.N.

Separation of rhodium from solutions containing a significant excess of iridium. Zav.lab. 30 no.4:402-403 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

YEMF[illegible], N.A.; FI[illegible], V.N.; [illegible], T.[illegible]

Palladium ethylenediaminetetraacetate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.12:2657-2663 D '65. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

FILIPPOVA, V. S.

Defended his Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences in the Moscow Technological Institute of Light Industry, Moscow, 1953

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Process of Dyeing Fur with Copper Salts"

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal Khimiya, No. 1, Oct. 1953 (W/29955, 26 Apr 54)

MYAGKOVA, Z.V.; FILIMONOVA, V.S.

Softening of sheepskins to be used for coats. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.1:26-27 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Leather research) (Coats)

FILIMONOVA, E. A.

"On instances of facultative parasitism of queen bees",
Authors: A. N. Mel'nichenko, V. N. Dmitriyeva, E. A. Filimonova, and T. N. Chirkina, (In Index: third aughor: Filimonova, Z. A.) Uchen. zapiski Gor'k. gos. un-ta, Issue 14, 1949, p. 73-79, - Bibliog: 12 items.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

MILLOVA, Ye.A., Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Development of the physical and technological bases for [illegible] lumenescent and color detection of defects," Moscow, 1960, 16 pp (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Construction - TsNIITMash)

(KL, 38-60, 109)

FILIMONOVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Chromatic flaw detection. Mashinostroitel' no.11:9-10 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

FILIMONOVA, Yo.A.

Characteristic of the penetrability of liquids for luminescent and color flaw detection. Defektoskopiia 1 no.3:86-91 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

RED'KO, S.G.; BERDICHEVSKIY, Ye.G.; FILIMONOVA, Ye. A.

Using high-concentrated emulsions in honing hardened steels. Stan. i instr. 36 no. 12:12-13 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

FILIMONOVA, Ye.K.

CHAYKA, V.V., inzh.; FILIMONOVA, Ye.K.

Vacuum drying of knife-cut veneer. Der. prom. 6 no.9:21 S '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Saratovskiy derevoobrabatyvayushchiy kombinat.
(Veneers and veneering) (Drying apparatus)

7(6), 14(11) SOV/32-24-11-24/37

AUTHORS: Prigorovskiy, N. I., Filimonova, Ye. N., Dedovets, G. S.

TITLE: Models for Testing Tensions in Optically Insensitive Transparent Material With Insets of the Material ED6-M (Modeli dlya issledovaniya napryazheniy iz opticheski nechuvstvitel'nogo prozrachnogo materiala s vkleykami iz materiala ED6-M)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 11, pp 1396-1400 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The distribution of tensions in metal samples of machine parts and constructional units are tested in transparent elastic models by means of polarized light according to the method of "freezing" (Refs 1,2) or the method of dispersed light. It has been suggested (Ref 3) to produce models of optically indifferent glass for tests of space tensions and to insert cubes of common optically sensitive glass in the point to be tested. In the case under review, an optically inactive plastic material with a modulus of elasticity and Poisson coefficient equal to those of the optically active material used was obtained and used; also a reliable method of gluing (without

Card 1/2

Models for Testing Tensions in Optically Insensitive Transparent Material With Insets of the Material ED6-M

initial tensions) was developed. ED6-M (Ref 4) was used as optically active material. The optically inactive plastic material was produced according to a method, which is described, of metacrylic acid methylester and dibutylphthalate (11% - as plasticizer). The material (Brand "ONS") is produced by the Chelyabinskiy zavod plastmassy (Chelyabinsk Plastics Plant) in sheets (8-18 mm, 1000 x 1200 mm) and blocks (20-100 mm, 600 x 650 mm). A methanol glue is used for the gluing of ED6-M and "ONS". The determination of the extension of the shaft of a hydro-turbine is given as an example.
There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR i Chelyabinskiy zavod plastmass (Institute of Mechanical Engineering of the AS USSR and the Chelyabinsk Plastics Plant)

FILIMONOVA, Ye. N., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Anatomy of extra-organ and intra-organ arteries of the thyroid gland in man." Gor'kiy, 1960. 16 pp; (Gor'kiy State Medical Inst im S. M. Kirov); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60, 166)

L 00900-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) WW/EM/GS/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5017738 UR/0000/65/000/000/0065/0070

AUTHORS: Bugayenko, S. Ye.; Prigorovskiy, N. I.; Filimonova, Ye. N.; Khurshudov, G. Kh.

TITLE: Stresses in the connecting region between a supporting cone and an internally pressurized vessel

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Metody issledovaniya napryazheniy; problemy prochnosti v mashinostroyenii (Methods of investigating stresses; problems of strength in machinery manufacture). Kiev, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 65-70

TOPIC TAGS: stress concentration, pressure vessel, shell stress, strain measurement, interference pattern

ABSTRACT: To study the stress concentrations in the connecting region between a supporting cone and an internally loaded vessel, a model (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) was built of organic glass (to the right of section AA in Fig. 1; $E = 2.9 \times 10^4$; $\mu = 0.36$) and optically insensitive material (ONS; $E = 3.1 \times 10^4$; $\mu = 0.37$) with a sheet of optically sensitive material ED6-M (E = 3.2 x 10^4, $\mu = 0.37$) bonded into the critical section. The model was also instrumented with strain gages (as shown in Fig. 1) and could be loaded either by internal pressure p or by

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a radial load q. By shining polarized light through the ED6-M, the order of the interference patterns m would give the difference between the principal stresses as $\sigma_1 - \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_0^{(1,0)}}{t_{mod}} m$, (where $\sigma_0^{(1,0)}$ = optical constant; t_{mod} = thickness of ED6-M). For an internally pressurized vessel σ_2 on the outside of the vessel would be 0 and on the inside -p. The strain gages could be used for measuring the external strains (or stresses) which are required to calibrate the interference patterns. Several equations are derived for the meridian and hoop stresses as a function of strain gage and material parameters, and a sample distribution of these stresses is given (see Fig. 2 on the Enclosure) without specifying the magnitudes of the loads. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/4 DP

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ACCESSION NR: AT5017738

ENCLOSURE: 01

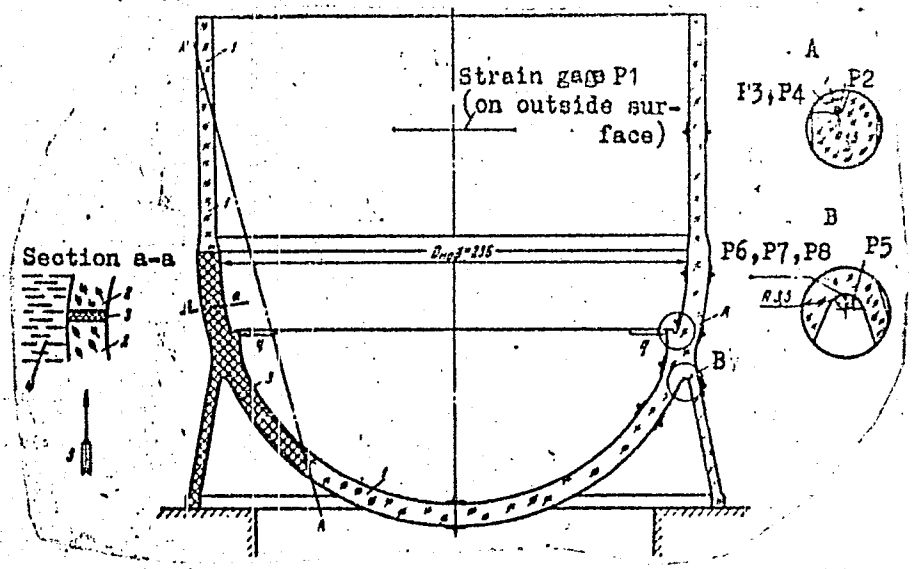

Fig. 1. Model configuration: AA-bonded section; S-light direction; 1- glass; 2- ONS; 3- ED6-M; 4- immersion; P1, P2, etc. - strain gages

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ACCESSION NR: AT5017738

ENCLOSURE: 02

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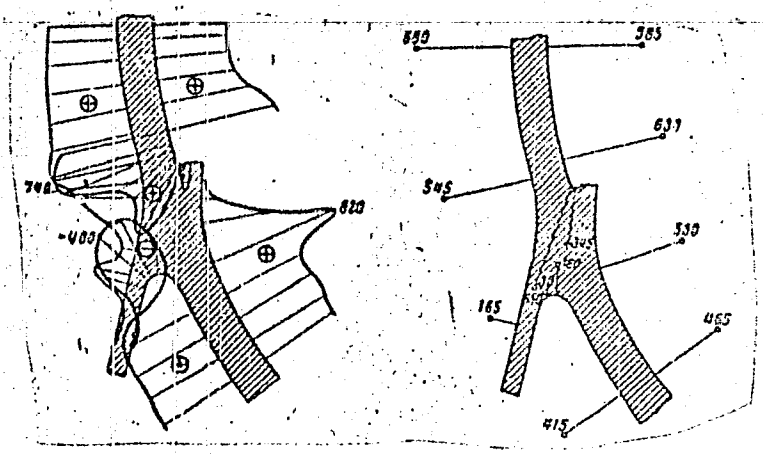

Fig. 2. Total meridian (left) and hoop (right) stresses due to internal pressure and radial loading

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L 36293-66 EWT(d)/EWP(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AR6004035 SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/65/000/009/0096/0096

AUTHORS: Bugayenko, S. Ye.; Prigorovskiy, N. I.; Filimonova, Ye. N.; Khurshudov, G. Kh.

49
B

TITLE: Stress in the connecting zone between the supporting cone and a vessel subjected to internal pressure

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod, Abs. 9.48.685

REF: SOURCE: Sb. Metody issled. napryazheniy, M., Nauka, 1965, 65-70

TOPIC TAGS: INTERNAL STRESS, CONTACT STRESS, CONIC BODY, stress analysis, optic material / ONS optic material, ED 6-M optic material

ABSTRACT: The method and results of an investigation of the stressed condition in the connecting zone between the supporting cone and the vessel subjected to internal pressure are presented. The measurements were obtained from a model made of an optically insensitive material ONS with an insert of a plate made of an optically sensitive material ED 6-M cemented in the axial plane of the model. Formulas for determining meridional and annular normal stresses are given. 3 illustrations. Bibliography of 3 titles. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13,20

Card 1/1 dd

UDC: 621.8:539.001.5

FILIMONOVA, YE. P.

"Heat Treatment of ShKh-15 Cast Steel." Min Higher Education USSR, Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnical Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Tomsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

TIKHONOV, I.T.; KIL'KOV, N.S.; FILIMONOVA, Ye.P.

Brief tempering of rapid steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.10:112-115 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.