

FOMINA, A. Ya.

SVINTSOV, P. S., FOMINA, A. Ya. and KALUZHIN, I. P. Active immunization of chicks aged up to 45 days against Asiatic fowl plague.

So: Proceedings of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine;
Vol. XIX; No. 1. 1952.

TABCON

AGAPOV, S.I.; FOMINA, A.Ya.; ZHAK, R.M.; POLYAKOVA, O.A.

Results of field tests of virus-vaccine against Newcastle disease
in poultry. Veterinariia 31 no.2:26-28 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.
(Poultry--Diseases)

PROKHOROV, A.V.; FOMINA, A.Ya; AKULOV, A.V.

Blood drop agglutination for diagnosing tuberculosis in poultry.
Veterinariia 32 no.11:42 N '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.
(TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY) (AGGLUTINATION)

FOMINA, A.Ya.

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From practice in controlling infectious diseases in poultry.
Veterinariia 32 no.12:41-44 D '55. (MLBA 9:4)
(POULTRY-DISEASES)

PODDUBSKIY, I.V., professor; FOMINA, A.Ya., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk;
AKULOV, A.V., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Diagnosis and prophylaxis of tuberculosis in chicken. Veteri-
nariia 33 no.2:24-26 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY)

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by
Viruses and Rickettsiae.

R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78959

Author : Fonina, A. Ya.

Inst : All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine

Title : Investigations on the Establishment of the Etiology of
a Contagious Chronic Respiratory Disease of Chickens.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. in-ta eksperim. veterinarii, 1957, 20, 146-159

Abstract : From pathological material taken from chickens in the
beginning stages of illness, a specific virus was isolated
by means of the inoculation of chicken embryos. Chicken
embryos inoculated with this virus died in 20 - 60 hours
after the inoculation, though some of them remained
alive. In the dead embryos, there was found hyperemia
of the embryo body, hemorrhaging in the chorio-allantois
membrane, sometimes the foci of the necrosis in the

Card 1/2

FOMINA, A. YA.
FOMINA, A. Ya., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Chronic disease of the respiratory organs in poultry. Veterinaria
34 no.8:90-92 Ag '57. (MLEA 10:9)
(Poultry--Diseases and pests) (Respiratory organs--Diseases)

~~FOMINA, A.Ya.~~ kand.vet.nauk; FEOKTISTOV, P.I., kand.vet.nauk;
KONTRIMAVICHUS, L.M., kand.vet.nauk; KORTENEV, K.A., vetvrach

New methods for immunizing chicks and laying hens against
Newcastle disease. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.11:33-35 N '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for all
except Kortenev). 2. Zagorskiy ptitsesovkhoz (for Kortenev).
(Newcastle disease)

FOM. NA, A.Ya., kand.vet.nauk; AKULOV, A.V., kand.vet.nauk.

Role of eggs in the epizootology of fowl tuberculosis; authors' abstract [with summary in English]. Veterinariia 35 no.2:48-49 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Tuberculosis in poultry)

FOMINA, A.

Control of toxic and infectious diseases in poultry.
Veterinaria 36 no.9:35-36 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Poultry--Diseases and pests)

FOMINA, A.Ya., kand.veterinarnykh nauk; AKULOV, A.V., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Experimental data on the study of the role of eggs in the epizootology of tuberculosis in poultry. Trudy VIEV 22:43-58 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Tuberculosis in poultry)

FOMINA, A.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Achievements of veterinary science in the study of poultry diseases
in the U.S.S.R. Trudy VIV 23:305-320 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.
(Poultry--Diseases and pests)

С. В. ШИШОВА, А. В. ШИШОВА, Е. И. ШИШОВА,
"Determining of specification of type allergens during diagnostics of
hen tuberculosis."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1960, p. 38

FOMINA, A.Ya., kand. veter. nauk; KONTRIMAVICHUS, L.M., kand. veter. nauk; PROKHOROV, A.V., kand. veter. nauk

Method of preparing tuberculosis antigen. Veterinaria 37
no.6:30-31 Je '60. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.
(Antigens and antibodies)
(Tuberculosis in poultry)

KOVALENKO, Ya.R.; FOMINA, A.Ya.; FEOKTISTOV, P.N. [deceased]; AKULOV,
A.V.; MITROPOL'SKIY, A.S.; SHUBIN, V.A.

Observations on the course of the chronic respiratory disease in
chickens. Veterinariia 37 no.12:34-42 D '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Poultry--Diseases and pests) (Respiratory organs--Diseases)
(Mycoplasma gallinarum)

FOMINA, A. Ya., kand. vet. nauk; AKULOV, A. V., kand. vet. nauk;
SHISHKINA, Ye. Ya., vet. vrach

Specificity of type antigens in the diagnosis of avian tuberculosis.
Probl. tub. no.7:114-115 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz laboratorii po isucheniyu bolezney ptits, patologicheskoy
anatomii i laboratorii tuberkuleza i paratuberkuleza Vsesoyuznogo
instituta eksperimental'noy veterinarii (dir. Ya. R. Kovalenko)

(TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

ANDREYEV, A.I.; SHISHKINA, Ye.Ya., veterin.vrach; GULIYEV, M.A., veterin.vrach;
DUBAKIN, N.I.; FOMINA, A.Ye., kand.veterin.nauk; SOKKAR, I.M.Kh.,
aspirant; KUZ'MIN, V.V., prof.; TSYGENBORD, O.A., veterin.vrach

Laboratory practice. Veterinariia 40 no.7:66-76 J1 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Direktor Akhtyrskoy mezhrayonnoy veterinarnoy laboratorii, Sumskaya obl. (for Andreyev).
2. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Shishkina, Fomina, Sokkar).
3. Respublikanskaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya Gruzinskoy SSR (for Guliyev).
4. Moskovskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya (for Dubakin).
5. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Kuz'min, Tsygenbord).
(Veterinary medicine)

BULGARIA

FOMINA, A. Ya., and SOKAR, I. M. Kh, VIEV, [Abbreviation not identified,]
Moscow, [USSR.]

"Comparative Studies of Hemagglutinating and Antigenic Properties of Some
Atypical and Classical Strains of Newcastle Disease Virus."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 60, No 6, 1963; pp 4-6.

Abstract: Serologic studies with 3 vaccinal and 4 virulent strains of
Newcastle Disease: erythrocyte agglutination studies of cells of hens,
pigeons, turkeys, guinea hens, ducks; guinea pigs, mice, dogs, sheep,
horses; frogs. All avian erythrocytes could be agglutinated; also those
of mice and frogs to a lesser extent; not of mammals other than mice.
Actual results varied with strain and animal, as shown in 2 graphs and
table. Viral strains can be easily identified by their serologic reactions.

СМИРА, А.Я., канд. ветерин. наук; ОШЕРОВА, Г.С., канд. ветерин. наук;
ОШЕРОВ, В.С., научный сотрудник

Basic properties of Mycoplasma gallisepticum (S₀ strain). Veteri-
nariia 41 no.5:29-31 My '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

FOMINA, A.Ya., kand. veterin. nauk GROSHEVA, G.A., kand. veterin. nauk;
SHUBIN, V.A., kand. veterin. nauk

Studying the strains of Escherichia coli isolated from poultry
with Mycoplasma infection. Veterinariia 41 no.1:27-30 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

FOMINA, A.Ya.; GROSHEVA, G.A.; SEREBRYAKOV, A.S.; OSKOLKOV, V.S.

Epizootiology and biological characteristics of *Mycoplasma*
infesting poultry. Veterinariia 41 no.11:37-40 N '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

TSVETKOVA, N.N., kand. biol. nauk; SKAZKIN, F.D., red.; FROLOV, A.A., red.; FOMINA, E.A., red.

[Transpiration and its role in the life of plants; bibliographic index for 1926-1958]Transpiratsiia i ee znachenie v zhizni rastenii; bibliograficheskii ukazatel', 1926-1958. Pod red. F.D.Skazkina. Leningrad, Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 158 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Skazkin). 2. Zaveduyushchaya bibliotekoy Botanicheskogo instituta im. V.L.Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR (for TSvetkova). (Bibliography--Plants--Transpiration)

CHERNOVA, E.N.; ANTONOVA, L.N.; LONCHIKOVA, L.N.; SIDORENKO, V.Ya.;
PANOV, A.A., *otv. red.*; FOMINA, E.A., *red.*

[Systematic catalog of Russian periodical and serial publications on medicine, 1792-1960] *Sistematicheskii katalog otechestvennykh periodicheskikh i prodolzhatel'skhsia izdanii po meditsine, 1792-1960.* Leningrad, 1965. 495 p.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Biblioteka. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom sistematzatsii literatury Biblioteki AN SSSR (for Panov).

TKACHENKO, F.K.; FOMINA, E.G.

Nature of temper brittleness in ferritic magnesium cast iron.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.8:155-160 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KLUBOV, V.A.; KULAKOV, A.I.; SERENKO, M.N.; FOMINA, G.V.; SHPIL'MAN, I.A.

Tectonic pattern of Orenburg Province and adjacent regions in connection with the evaluation of oil and gas potentials.

Trudy VNIGNI no.34+5-39 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(Orenburg Province--Petroleum geology)

(Orenburg Province--Gas, Natural--Geology)

FOMINA, G.V.; SHPIL'MAN, I.A.; CHEREPAKHIN, S.D.

Petroleum and gas potentials of the Ural Mountain portion of
Orenburg Province. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no. 5:3-7 '65.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Orenburgskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

KULAKOV, A.I.; FOMINA, G.V.; SHPIL'MAN, I.A.

Outlook for the development of oil and gas prospecting operations on the eastern slope of the Russian Platform in the area of Orenburg Province. Geol. nefi i gaza 9 no.9:8-12 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Orenburgneft', Orenburgskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.

... of electrons of intermediate energies ...
 Liberman and I. A. Farnik (V. M. Molotov Inst. Eng.
 Techn. Moscow, *Annals of Physics*, **59**, 1971, p. 107.
 Bibliography 1, 331-0(1968); cf. *Ann. Phys.*—Photograph
 films were exposed to 32, 60, and 80 eV electron beams
 of intensities from 1.5×10^{16} to 1.0×10^{17} electrons/cm²
 and developed 1-30 min. Resulting σ 's were measured
 and are tabulated and graphed with respect to time of
 development. For low-intensity beams (I) the time for
 complete development (t_d) was 25 min. for 32 eV
 electrons (I) and 14 min. for 80 eV ones (II). For high
 intensity beams t_d was 24 min. for I and 20 min. for II.
 The induction period for both series was 4 min. for I and
 less than 0.5 min. for II. These results confirm the hypothesis
 that the latent image in a photoconductor is produced
 at low intensities by incident high energy electrons
 and at high intensities (where the time for total latent

... incident electrons is less than the ...
 electrons acting collectively

Fomina, I.A.
USSR/Optics - Photography

K-11

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 13247

Author : Sushkin, N.G., Fomina, I.A.

Inst : Moscow Power Institute, USSR

Title : Optimum Conditions for the Development of Photographic Plates, Exposed by Medium Energy Electrons.

Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 8, 961-964

Abstract : An investigation was made of the kinetics of the development of electronographic plate E-III, exposed in an electron microscope-sensitometer with electrons of energies 32, 60, and 80 kev, and developed in seven different developers. From the resultant families of density curves D at various conditions of development, and families of curves of the kinetics of the development for various values of electron energy and for various values of the charge

Card 1/2

23(5)

SOV/77-4-2-3/18

AUTHOR: Fomina, I.A.

TITLE: The Effect of the Temperature of an Emulsion Layer on the Photographic Activity of Electrons (Vliyaniye temperatury emul'sionnogo sloya na fotograficheskoye deystviye elektronov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 94-99 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the research described is a continuation of a series of works carried out previously on the photographic action of electrons [Refs. 1-4], in which deviations from the law of interactivity were discovered in the effect of electrons on a photographic emulsion. She shows that the temperature of the emulsion layer has an essential influence on the effect of electrons on this layer, and then describes the research done to examine this temperature effect in detail. Electronic

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SOV/77-4-2-3/18

The Effect of the Temperature of an Emulsion Layer on the Photographic Activity of Electrons

sensitograms of the emulsion being investigated were taken at different current densities (intensities) of the electron beam, and at different temperatures of the emulsion layer. The experiments were carried out on a spectral plate (type 1 factory Nr. 2), at an electron energy of 60 keV and at four temperature values: 1) $+20 \pm 0.5^\circ$; 2) $+10 \pm 0.5^\circ$; 3) $0 \pm 0.5^\circ$; 4) $-50 \pm 1^\circ$; (Figure 4).

The current density of the electron beam varied between $0,6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ a/cm² and 50 a/cm². An EM-100 electron microscope, into whose photo-condenser a special device was placed, served as a sensitometer. The device made it possible to move the plate inside the microscope without destroying the vacuum, and to cool the plate to the required temperature. It consists, broadly speaking, of an aluminum plate into which a U-shaped copper tube

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The Effect of the Temperature of an Emulsion Layer on the Photographic Activity of Electrons

is cast; this tube contained the liquid nitrogen used for cooling the photographic plate. The general view of the device is shown in Figure 1, its cross-section in Figure 2 and a general view of the photo-camera of the electronic microscope containing the cooling device in Figure 3. The temperature of the photographic plate was kept constant by two thermocouples, one of them made of copper-constantan. All the sensitograms were developed in an X-ray developer at temperatures of 18-20.5° for 12 minutes a few days after exposure. Measurement of the optical density of the blackening was carried out on the MF-2 objective microphotometer; from these measurements, the optical density of the fog was calculated. The blackening curves obtained from the experiments, for the four temperature values mentioned and a charge density of $q=10.10^{-12}$

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SOV/77-4-2-3/18

The Effect of the Temperature of an Emulsion Layer on the Photographic Activity of Electrons

coulombs/cm², are given in Figure 4. Analysis of these curves shows: 1) that with a lowering of temperature the area of deviations from the law of interactivity moves towards the lower current densities of the electron beam, and the degree of deviation from this law diminishes. At a temperature of 50° the law is applicable for all practical purposes over the entire range of the current densities employed; 2) that the sensitivity of the emulsion layer when irradiated with electrons decreases with a lowering of temperature; 3) the analysis establishes the relaxation time for the temperatures +20°, +10° and 0°, and confirms the dependence of the relaxation time on the temperature of the emulsion layer. For example, a change of temperature of 20° (from +20° to 0°) increases the relaxation time by roughly six times (from ~0,5 secs to ~3 secs).

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The Effect of the Temperature of an Emulsion Layer on the Photographic Activity of Electrons

Having determined the relaxation time at different temperatures of the emulsion layer, the authoress shows how to calculate the energetic depth of the potential well by representing the function $\ln \tau = f\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$ as a straight line (Figure 5), the tangent of whose angle in relation to the axis $\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$ is equal to $\frac{1}{k}$, and using its angle of incidence as a basis for these calculations. The frequency of the thermal oscillations of the electron in the trap can also be shown by this method. The straight line is also used to calculate the value Λ , which depends on the structure of the well, the nature of the particle connected with it, and the temperature. The authoress refers to the work of Webb [Ref. 4] who achieved similar results. She finally concludes that the results produced confirm the basic propositions put forward earlier [Refs. 2-5], and

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SOV/77-4-2-3/18

The Effect of the Temperature of an Emulsion Layer on the Photographic Activity of Electrons

conveys her gratitude to V.I. Aleksashin and N.I. Demin for their help during the experiments. There are 2 photographs, 1 diagram, 2 graphs and 7 references, 1 of which is American and 6 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (The Moscow Power-Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1957.

Card 6/6

3/03/79/026/008/001/01
80 1/2004

AUTHORS: Femina, I. A.; Bogomolov, K. S.

TITLE: Application of Modern Photographic Materials for Photo-
graphing in the Electron Microscope

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 8,
pp. 1015-1018

TEXT: New photographic films^{gd} of the types MK (MK1) and MP (MP1) have been developed (Table, properties) in the Radiographic Laboratory of the NIKFI (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut - Scientific Research Institute of Motion Picture Photography) for microautoradiography and electron microscopy. The emulsions of these films are fine-grained with a high silver halide concentration so that they are sensitive to electrons and a high resolution. Since, however, electron scattering in these films is great, the NIKFI recommends a special method of developing these films; only a comparatively thin surface layer of the emulsion is developed, in which electron scattering does not yet influence the resolution. An EM-100 (EM-100) electron microscope correspondingly adapted was used as sensitiv-
Card 1/2³

Application of Modern Photographic Materials
for Photographing in the Electron Microscope

S/032/60/026/008/007/001
B015/B064

meter, and the sensitivity curves recorded at electron energies of 32, 45, 60, and 80 kev according to a method already described (Refs. 6, 7). To be able to check the validity of the law of interchangeability, the intensity of the electron beam was changed in the range of from $0.81 \cdot 10^{-15}$ a/cm² to $61 \cdot 10^{-13}$ a/cm² and measured with the help of a direct-current amplifier with an EM-3 (EM-3) valve designed by K. I. Rozgachev. Besides the above-mentioned films also electron diffraction films of the type III and spectral films of the type I were investigated under the same conditions, and the blackening was measured with an MΦ-2 (MF-2) microphotometer, and the blackening curves of the films examined were drawn. The maximum sensitivity of MK and MR films is found at electron energies of 45 and 60 kev, respectively, whereas the maximum sensitivity of films of the type III is above 80 kev (Fig. 1). In MK and MR films, no deviation from the law of interchangeability is observed as occurs in films of the type I (Fig. 2). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Power Engineering). Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofoto-
institut (Scientific Research Institute of Motion Picture Photography)

Card 2/2

FOMINA, I.A.; BOGOMOLOV, K.S.

Use of modern photographic materials for photographing with
electron microscopes. Zav.lab 26 no.8:1015-1018 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
kinofotoinstitut.
(Electron microscope)

1 figure and 0 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

S/077/60/005/004/002/002
E032/E214

Equivalence of Time and Electron Beam Intensity in the Irradiation
of Photographic Plates of Types MK (MK) and MP (MR)

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (MEI) i ✓
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kino-fotoinst-
itut (NIKFI)
(Moscow Power Institute (MEI) and All-Union Scientific
Research Motion Picture and Photographic Institute
(NIKFI))

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1960

Fig.

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L 18372-63

EWT(1)/BDS/EED(b)-3 AFFTC/ASD/APGC/IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AP3003610

S/0077/63/008/004/0311/0312

AUTHORS: Bogomolov, K. S.; Fomina, I. A.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the sensitivity of photographic emulsions to electrons

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 311-312

TOPIC TAGS: ripening of photographic emulsion, sensitivity to electron, temperature relationship, density of tone, ionic conductivity

ABSTRACT: Photographic plates with emulsions of various degrees of ripening (from 0 to 120 minutes) were subjected to electron action of 60 Kev-barn for 3 seconds at temperatures varying from -20 to +20C. The density of the resulting color was recorded. It was found that the sensitivity of emulsions with a normal ripening period of 90 to 120 minutes decreases with the temperature, while emulsions of low ripening state (from 0 to 15 min) responded in the opposite way. The sensitivity of emulsions of medium ripening (45 min) remained unaffected by the temperature range. The observed phenomena are linked to fluctuation in ionic

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L 18372-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003610

conductivity with the age of the emulsion. Orig. art. has: 1 chart. 2

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI)
i Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (MEI) (All-Union Scientific Research Cinema-
Photo-Institute and Moscow Institute of Energetics)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb63

DATE ACQ: 02Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OH, MA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GUTKIN, Abram Markovich, dots.; FEDOROVA, Irina Petrovna, dots.;
FOMINA, Irina Aleksandrovna, dots., red.

[Errors in physical measurements] Pogreshnosti pri fiziches-
skikh izmereniakh. Moskva, Energ. in-t, 1964. 28 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

FOMINA, I. A., aspirant

Some indices of the reactivity of the body in children in
otitis media purulenta. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med.
inst. no. 28:147-153 : 63. (MIRA 19:1)

Monocytogram in children with acute and chronic otitis media
purulenta. Ibid.: 154-157

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - dotsent
B.S. Lopatin) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya.M. Romanov).

FOMINA, I.A.; BOGOMOLOV, K.S.; BABIN, V.V.; MARKOVA, V.S.

Electron sensitometer with thermostatic film holder and
automatic exposure modulator. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i
kin. 9 no.3:184-189 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskij institut (MEI) i Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI). Submitted
April 27, 1963.

KOLTOVER, A.N.; FOMINA, I.G.; GANNUSHKINA, I.V.

Features of brain damage in thrombosis of the internal carotid
artery at different levels. Arkh. pat. 22 no. 11:72-78 '60.

(BRAIN—BLOOD VESSELS)

(MIRA 14:1)

ZUSIN, R. Ya.; KONCHAKOVA, M. I.; POMINA, I. G.

Clinical anatomical characteristics of [brain] stem insults.
Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:161-177 '60.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut neurologii AMN SSSR.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

KOLTOVER, A. N.; GANNUSHKINA, I. V.; FOMINA, I. G.

Morphological changes in the brain in thrombosis of the internal carotid artery. Report No. 1. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:486-498 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut nevrologii AMN SSSR.

(THROMBOSIS) (CAROTID ARTERY--DISEASES)
(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

U. S. S. R., L. P.

Antibiotics as growth stimulants. Z. V. Ermol'eva, L. P. Gmina, T. I. Alana's'eva, and S. A. Babayan. *Antibiotics* 1, No. 4, 50-2(1956).—The addition of small quantities of antibiotics in the feed of chicks, principally penicillin (2 mg./kg. of feed) caused a 15-20% wt. increase and a lower mortality rate. Chicks receiving this diet were sturdier and more resistant to infections. A qual. and quant. change of the intestinal microflora was observed in treated chicks—a decrease of *Clostridium perfringens*, an increase of *Escherichia coli aerogenes* in the cecum, and a decrease in the biol. activity of *Escherichia coli* specimens.

D. M. Chern.

Med 4

FOMINA, I.P.

Effect of tetracycline on normal intestinal flora in white mice.
Antibiotiki 2 no.1:55-57 Ja-F '57.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
Z.V. Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(INTESTINES, microbiol.

eff. of tetracycline in white mice)

(TETRACYCLINE, eff.

on intestinal flora in white mice)

FOMINA, I.P.; STEPANISHCHEVA, Z.G.

Experimental acute visceral *Candida* infection in mice and its use in the study of the therapeutic effectiveness of antimycotic antibiotics and other chemical substances. [with summary in English]. *Antibiotiki* 2 no.6:34-38 N-D '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (rav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V.Yermol'syeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i mikologicheskii otdel (rav. - prof. A.M.Ariyevich) Tsentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.

(MONILIASIS, experimental,

eff. of antibiotics & other drugs (Rus))

(FUNGICIDES, effects,

on exper. moniliasis (Rus))

FOMINA, I. P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Changes ^{under} of the normal #
intestinal microflora ~~by~~ the action of biomyacin and the experi-
mental therapy of candidomycosis." Mos, 1958. 16 pp (Min Health
USSR, Central Inst for ^{the Advanced Training} ~~Improvement~~ of Physicians). (KL, 9-58,
123)

- 146 -

FURER, H.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; ARTAMONOVA, O.I.; BALEZINA, T.I.

Antiviral effects of antibiotics produced by *Actinomyces violaceus*. Antibiotiki 4 no.3:30-35 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.Z.V.Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i otdel vzaimodeystviye mikroorganizmov (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof.N.A.Krasil'nikov) Instituta mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS, eff.

antiviral eff. of antibiotics prod. by
Actinomyces violaceus (Rus))

NAVASHIN, S.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; TERENT'YEVA, T.G.

Dehydrogenase activity inhibition test for certain strains of
human cancer cells in selecting antitumor antibiotics. Antibiotiki
5 no. 5:53-58 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V. Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (TUMORS)

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; DELOVA, I.D.; GERMANOVA, K.I.; SAVEL'YEVA, A.M.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.; MAMIOFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; PETROVA, M.A.; KOROLEVA, V.A.; NAVASHIN, S.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; VASILENKO, O.S.; YEFREMOVA, S.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; VEYS, R.A.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Polymycin, a new antibiotic from the streptotricin group. Antibiotiki
5/no.6:5-10 N-D 60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
kafedra mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachev.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

ROMINA, I. P., NAVASHIN, S. M., PAVICH, V. V., VEDMINA, YE. A., GOLOSOVA, T. V.,
YERMOGLYEVA, Z. V., VAYSBERG, G. YE., BRATDE, A. I., APANASYEVA, T. I.,
GIVENTAL, N. I., and FURER, N. M. (USSR)

"Biological Effects of some Polysaccharides of Bacterial Origin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

FOMINA, I.P.; NAVASHIN, S.M.

Comparative studies on antibiotic toxicity in cultures of transplantable human amnion cells. Antibiotiki 6 no.4:319-324 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov kafedry mikrobiologii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V. Iermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(ANTIBIOTICS--TOXICOLOGY)

NAVASHIN, S.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; KORELEVA, V.G.

Study of the antineoplastic action of actinoxanthine and polymyxin
in a culture of human cancer cells. Antibiotiki 6 no.10:912-918
0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov kafodry mikrobiologii (zav. -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V.Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, otdel eksperimental'noy
terapii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
antibiotikov.

(CANCER) (ACTINOMYCES) (POLYMYXIN)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; VAYSBERG, G.Ye.; BRAUDE, A.I.; AFANAS'YEVA, T.I.;
GIVENTAL', N.I.; FURER, N.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; NAVASHIN, S.M.;
RAVICH, I.V.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; GOSOLOVA, T.V.; ZABOLOTSKAYA, N.N.

Biological action of some polysaccharides of microbial origin.
Antibiotiki 6 no.7:618-623 JI '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. Z.V. Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey.

(POLYSACCHARIDES)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; RAVICH, I.V.; NAVASHIN, S.M.; BRAUDE, A.I.; FOMINA, I.P.;
TERENT'YEVA, T.G.; POKIDOVA, N.V.; BOYKO, V.I.

Experimental study of the antitumor action of some substances
of natural origin. Antibiotiki 7 no.7: 571-581 J1'62.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov kafedry mikrobiologii

TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (POLYSACCHARIDES) (PEPTIDES)

(VIRUSES)

NAVASHIN, S.M.; FOMINA, I.P.

Effect of some high-molecular polypeptides on cultures of human tumor cells. Antibiotiki 7 no.7:594-597 JI.'62.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov kafedry mikrobiologii
(zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V.Yermol'yeva)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(PEPTIDES) (TUMORS) (CYTOTOXIC DRUGS)

NAVASHIN, S.M.; BRAUDE, A.I.; Primalni uchastiye: FOMINA, I.P.; TERENT'YEVA, T.G.

Action of the bacterial polysaccharide acetoxan on transplanted
tumors. Vest. AMN SSSR 17 no.3:23-28 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov kafedry mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(CANCER) (POLYSACCHARIDES) (ACETOBACTER)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; FURER, N.M.; RAVICH, I.V.; NAVASHIN, S.M.; FRAUDE, A.I.;
FOMINA, I.P.; ZHUKOVSKAYA, N.A.; BALEZINA, T.I.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.;
GOLOSOVA, T.V.; NEMIROVSKAYA, B.M.; TERENT'YEVA, T.G.

Experimental study and clinical use of lysozyme. Antibiotiki
8 no.1:39-45 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:6)
(LYSOZYME)

NAVASHIN, S. M.; FOMINA, I. P.; TERENT'YEVA, T. G.

"Mechanism of antitumor activity of some antibiotics."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

All-Union Sci Res Inst of Antibiotics, Moscow.

NAVABRIN, S.R.; FOMINA, L.P.; LUKATSKAYA, T.G.

Studies on the antineoplastic effect of chlorobactam penicillin.
Antibiotiki 9 no.2:692-695 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
Moskva.

NAVASHIN, S.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; TEREENT'YEVA, T.G.

Effect of some microbial polysaccharides on transplanted tumors
in animals. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4:981-983 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Imshenetskim.

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; FUHER, N.M.; VAYSBERG, G.Ye.; NEMIROVSKAYA, P.M.; BRAUDE,
A.I.; ~~FOMINA, I.P.~~; BALEZINA, T.I.; FADEYEVA, L.L.; TCRYYA, L.K.;
KORABEL'NIKOVA, H.I.

Acetoxane and interferon in virus infections. Trudy TSIU 68:145-149
1964. (MIRA 18:5)

NAVASHIN, S.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; TEREENT'YEVA, T.G.

Induced tolerance to the antineoplastic effect of bacterial polysaccharides. Antibiotiki 10 no.11:1011-1017 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy inatitut antibiotikov, Moskva. Submitted May 3, 1965.

FOMINA, K., master-povar (Novokuybyshevsk, Kuybyshevskaya obl.); KAPUSTIN, K.;
LEL'CHUK, A., inzh.-tehnolog

The role of the foreman in production. Obshchestv.pit. no.10:13-15
0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Obshchestvennyy kontroler upravleniya trgovli, Chelyabinsk
(for Kapustin). 2. Trest obshchestvennogo pitaniya, Dushanbe
(for Lel'chuk).

(Restaurant management)

FOMINA, K.D.

137-58-5-11101

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5. p 314 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Fomina, K.D.

TITLE: Selection and Development of Techniques for Quantitative Spectral Determination of Gallium and Germanium in Ores at Dal'stroy (Vybor i osvoyeniye metodik kolichestvennogo spektralnogo opredeleniya galliya i germaniya primenitel'no k rudam Dal'stroya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. Magadansk. n. -i. in-ta za 1956 g. Magadan, 1957, pp 155-157

ABSTRACT: A spectrograph, model ISP-22, with a slit 0.025 mm wide and 0.7 mm high, is employed in the analysis of Ga and Ge (both in the form of powders and in the form of solutions) contained in ores and in their concentration products. A spherical-cylindrical condenser is situated at a distance of 230 mm from the slit of the spectrograph. Mixed with an internal standard substance (Bi) and some coal dust, the samples being analyzed are evaporated in the flame of an A-C arc (at a current of 9 amp and a 3-mm arc gap). When analyzing sulfide samples, it is recommended that they be evaporated from paper strips held

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137-58-5-11101

Selection and Development (cont.)

between two carbon electrodes. When analyzing oxidized ores, the samples undergoing evaporation are placed into the craters of two horizontal carbon electrodes. Solutions are analyzed by being evaporated from a well within a carbon electrode. In accordance with the concentration intervals (in %) being investigated, the following pairs of lines (expressed in angstrom) were employed in the analysis:

Ga	2943.64;	Bi	2993.34-0.0005-0.1;
Ga	2944.17;	Bi	2993.34-0.01-0.5,
Ge	2651.18;	Bi	2627.91-0.0005-0.1.
Ge	2651.57;	Bi	2627.91-0.01-0.5.
Ge	3039.06;	Bi	2993.34-0.0005-0.1.

The mean error determined by the three-sample method constitutes $\pm 10\%$, and the mean error determined by the increment method amounts to $\pm 20\%$.
S.S.

1. Ores--Spectrographic analysis
2. Gallium--Determination
3. Germanium--Determination

Card 2/2

FOMINA, K.S.

Modified angiostomy. *Fiziol.zhur.* 44 no.1:60-62 Ja '58 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Veterinarnyy institut, Leningrad.
(BLOOD VESSELS, surgery,
angiostomy, technic (Rus))

FOMINA, L.G., inzh.

Analysis of the input information of systems for processing
experimental data on the uniformity of motion of rolling stock.
Vych. tekhn. [MVTU] no.3:165-181 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

NOVIKOV, A.S.; GALIL-OLY, F.A.; FRADKINA, F.Ye.; SUKHOTINA, T.M.; FOMINA, L.G.

Technological properties of rubber compounds based on the ethylene-propylene synthetic rubber and technical characteristics of their vulcanizates. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.7:1-5 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber, Synthetic)

FOMINA, L. G.

FOMINA, L. G. "Functional Condition of the Liver in Botkin's Disease, Chronic Hepatitis, and Cirrhosis of the Liver." Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 8 Feb 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, 28 Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

FOMINA, L.G.

Modifications of hemopoiesis in liver diseases. Sov.med. 19 no.6:
28-31 Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz kafedry propedeutiki vnutrennikh bolezney (sav.-prof. Kh.
I. Vaynshteyn) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.prof.
G. D. Obratsov)
(LIVER, diseases,
hemopoiesis in)
(HEMOPOIESIS, in various diseases,
liver dis.)

FOMINA, L.G., kand.med.nauk

Hormone therapy in angina pectoris. Terap.arkh. 31 no.7:
83-87 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kliniki propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
Kh.I.Vaynshteyn) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANGINA PECTORIS therapy)
(TESTOSTERONE therapy)

FOMINA, L.G., kand.med.nauk

Myocardial infarct in acute leukemia. Sov.med. 24 no.3:141-142
Mr '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz gosptal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (ispolnyayushchiy
obyazannosti zaveduyushchego kafedroy - kand.med.nauk D.A.Glubokov)
Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D. Obrastsov).
(LEUKEMIA) (HEART—INFARCTION)

FOMINA, L.G., dotsent

Treatment of coronary atherosclerosis with testosterone associated
with vitamni B₁₂. Terap.arkh. 32 no.10:58-61 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (i.o. zav. kafedroy -
dotsent D.A. Glubkov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (TESTOSTERONE)
(CYANOCOBALAMINE)

FOMINA, L.G., dotsent

Case of chronic benzene poisoning terminated by acute hemocyto-
blastosis. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.5:52-54 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (i. o. zav. - dotsent
D.A. Glubokov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BENZENE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BLOOD CELLS)

FOMINA, L.G., dotsent; FOKIN, A.A.

Compound treatment of coronary atherosclerosis during
dispensary observation. Sov. med. 26 no.4:20-22 Ap '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. kafedroy -
dotsent D.A. Glubokov) i fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy
kliniki (zav. kafedroy - prof. I.D. Korabel'nikov)
Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ALDANAZAROV, A.T.; FOMINA, L.I.

Formation of antierythrocytic antibodies in saturnism.

Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk no.3:26-29 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

L 24118-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RM/RS
ACCESSION NR: AP5003826 S/0190/65/007/001/0045/0049

AUTHOR: Gul', V. Ye.; Fomina, L. L.

TITLE: The nature of the adhesion of polymeric materials B

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 45-49

TOPIC TAGS: adhesion, polyethylene, cellophane, adhesive strength, adhesive, bonding

ABSTRACT: An experimental study has been made of the effect of the contact temperature, time, and pressure, and also the stripping rate and temperature on the adhesive strength of the bond in doubled polyethylene-cellophane films. The doubled films were prepared by pressing at 20—250 kg/cm² for 5 min at contact temperatures up to 200C and with subsequent cooling under pressure. The adhesive strength was determined in stripping tests. The test results are graphically reported in the original article. They are interpreted in terms of a microrheological mechanism of adhesion: The flow of polyethylene into microscopic defects in cellophane (which does not soften) in-

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L 24118-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003826

creases the number of contacts of "active groups" of the two materials. As contact time passes, the defects are filled up, and the flow eventually stops. The flow increases in rate with increasing contact time and temperature. At excessively high contact pressures the flow stops owing to the so-called mechanical glass transition in the polyethylene. The effect of the stripping rate and temperature on adhesive strength was similar to their effect on adhesive strength in the case of cohesive failure. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 formulas.

[SM]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti (Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Dairy Industry)

SUBMITTED: 28Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, MT

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3176

Card 2/2

FOMINA, L.M.

Effect of local physiogeographical conditions on the velocity of
wind in Latvia. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-nauki no.4:99-105
'58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moskovskiy universitet, geograficheskiy fakul'tet, kafedra klima-
tologii.

(Latvia--Winds)

SOV/179-59-3-19/45

AUTHORS: Lenskiy, V. S. and Fomina, L. N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Propagation of Uniform Waves in the Materials of Delayed-yield (Rasprostraneniye odnomernykh voln v materialakh s zapazdyvayushchey tekuchest'yu)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 3, pp 133-136 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a theory of propagation of longitudinal, elasto-plastic waves in shafts with delay in yielding. It is assumed that the relationship between the stress, deformation and time is expressed as:

$$\sigma = \sigma(\epsilon, t) \tag{1}$$

It was found from experiments that $E \gg \partial \sigma / \partial \epsilon > 0$, $\partial \sigma / \partial t \leq 0$ for $\sigma > 0$. The relation (1) for the plastic deformation of materials, where elastic waves propagate with the velocity $a_0 = \sqrt{E/\rho}$, can be written as Eq (2). The equation of the longitudinal motion in this case will have the form of Eq (3). Thus, it is possible to plot a

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Propagation of Uniform Waves in the Materials of Delayed-yield

diagram of the distribution of disturbances using the characteristics only. These can be determined as follows. If a curved part of the surface, Eq (1), crosses the curves S parallel to the plane $(\sigma\epsilon)$ and is inclined to the (st) plane by an angle, the tangent of which is E_1 , then Eq (2) can be written as Eq (4). The formula (3) for the elastic deformations will take the form, Eqs (5) and (6), where τ - moment of plastic deformations at the cross-section $x = 0$. The solution of Eq (5) for the conditions (7) and (8) can be defined as Eq (9) for the space I (Fig 1), and as Eq (10) for the space II, or as Eq (11) for the space III. In particular, when such an impact is applied that the end of the shaft becomes subjected to the stress σ_0 , Eq (12) will be applicable to the space I, Eq (13) - II, Eq (14) - III. Fig 2 illustrates the results obtained experimentally: a - an instantaneous deformation was delayed for $\tau \approx 300 \mu\text{sec}$, then increased rapidly - this corresponds to the spaces I and III, (Eq 14); b - the deformation is steady during the same period of time then is gradually decreased, which corresponds to

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SOV/179-59-3-19/45

Propagation of Uniform Waves in the Materials of Delayed-yield

the process of relaxation, i.e. the space I becomes II, Eq (13). In order to improve the analysis made by Johnson and others (Ref 5), the case is considered when an elastic shaft of the length l was subjected to an impact directed along its axis Ox with a velocity V_0 . Another shaft, made of delayed-yield material corresponding to Eq (4), was placed coaxially to the first one. The modulus of longitudinal elasticity of both shafts was the same. The origin of coordinates was placed at the contact point of the shafts. A diagram illustrating this case is shown in Fig 3. Since the end $x = -l$ is free, the line AB represents the impact wave of loading. Then, the parameters of motion above that line (spaces VI to VIII) are found after those belonging to spaces I to V (formulae top p 136). The stress on the surface of contact of both shafts, equal to $-EV_0/2a_0$ for $t < \tau$, becomes

$$E \frac{\partial u_5}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0}$$

Card 3/4 for $t = \tau$, i.e. it gradually decreases.

SOV/179-59-3-19/45

Propagation of Uniform Waves in the Materials of Delayed-Yield

There are 3 figures and 11 references, all of which are English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1959

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S/138/60/000/007/001/010
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A.L., Kartsev, V.N., Fomina, L.P., Trenke, Ya.V.
TITLE: The Effect of Admixtures Present in Chloroprene¹⁵ on the Stability
of Nairite
PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 7, pp. 1-3

TEXT: In the present article the authors have submitted data collected from a study of the effect of monovinylacetylene, divinylacetylene and air oxygen admixtures on the properties of nairite. In addition to this, the effects of iron salts on the polymerization process conducted in an emulsion and on the aging process were determined for salt concentrations of 0.02 - 0.2%. Although the effect of admixtures such as those investigated in the initial chloroprene monomer were previously studied and found to have the most harmful effect on the properties of rubber, for polymers of chloroprene, however, obtained by the polymerization process in an emulsion, this aspect was not sufficiently clarified. The presence of 0.1 - 0.2% monovinylacetylene admixtures in chloroprene was investigated and found not to have any effect on the nairite properties in this con-

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S/138/60/000/007/001/010
A051/A029

The Effect of Admixtures Present in Chloroprene on the Stability of Nairite

tration. Larger amounts were not considered since they actually do not occur in the monomer (Fig. 1). As much as 0.05 - 0.2% of divinylacetylene in chloroprene decreases the plasticity of nairite and also decreases its stability during thermal aging (Fig. 2 and 3). The latter effect is explained: 1) by the participation of the admixtures in the process of copolymerization with the formation of ramified structures due to the multi-functional nature of these compounds; 2) by the activation of the oxidizing process, since it is known that the divinylacetylene admixtures activate the oxidizing processes of chloroprene with the oxygen from air. These data point to the necessity of purifying the monovinylacetylene admixtures. The stability of nairite is also lower when it is polymerized in an air medium, and it has a greater tendency to scorching, than when polymerized in a nitrogen medium (Fig. 4). Nairite is oxidized and forms active peroxides. The amount of saponifiable chlorine increases in proportion to the amount of oxygen absorbed. The increased quantity of the saponifiable chlorine causes the polymers to undergo structuralization when being stored or processed and also causes the premature vulcanization as a result of the interaction between the metal oxides

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S/138/60/000/007/001/010
A051/A029

The Effect of Admixtures Present in Chloroprene on the Stability of Nairite

during the processing. Finally, Figure 5 shows that the presence of a 0.02 - 0.2% concentration of iron salts in chloroprene does not affect the plasticity of nairite. There are 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva (The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S.V. Lebedev)

Card 3/3

5.3000

70201

SOV/79-30-3-15/69

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A. L., Fomina, L. P.

TITLE: Concerning the Radical and Ionic Reactions of Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide

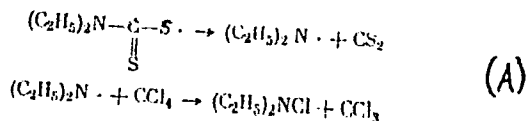
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 794-798 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Radical decomposition of thiuram in carbon tetrachloride without initiator at 145° yields compound $(C_2H_5)_2N-\overset{S}{\underset{||}{C}}-SCl$ (yield 46%), mp 46-46.5°, which could be obtained only by the reaction of the $(C_2H_5)_2N-\overset{S}{\underset{||}{C}}\cdot$ radical with CCl_4 . Carbon disulfide and a compound $(C_2H_5)_2NCl$ were also found among the reaction products. The formation of carbon disulfide and the other compound is evidently the result of the secondary reactions of thiuram radicals with CCl_4 .

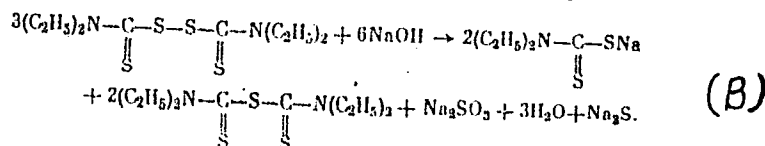
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Concerning the Radical and Ionic Reactions
of Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide

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SOV/79-30-3-15/69



Studying the ionic reactions of thiuram, the authors reacted tetraethylthiuram disulfide with bases, NaOH and NH₄OH. The following products were obtained: tetraethylthiuronium sulfide, mp 64-65°; sodium diethyl dithiocarbamate, mp 94-96°; and Na₂S and Na₂SO₃. The scheme of the reaction is:



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The above reaction scheme was confirmed by the

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reaction of thiuram with alkali in the presence of elemental sulfur. Thiuronium sulfide was not obtained in this case; tetraethylthiuram disulfide was converted almost quantitatively (95.4%) into sodium diethyl-dithiocarbamate. Na_2S and Na_2SO_3 were also formed

in stoichiometric amounts (C). The ionic nature of the reaction of thiuram with alkali, its kinetics, was studied in the presence of an initiator, potassium persulfate and an inhibitor, phenyl- β -naphthylamine (neozone D). Neither initiator nor inhibitor affects the reaction rate of thiuram with alkali. The reaction of tetraethylthiuram disulfide with diethylamine at 60° yields tetraethyldiaminodithiocarbamate, mp $48-49^\circ$. There is 1 figure; 1 table; and 14 references, 8 U.S., 2 U.K., 3 German, 1 Soviet. The 5 most recent U.S. references are: Graig, Davidson, Rubb. Chem. Techn., 24, 262 (1951); Graig, Davidson, J. Polym. Sci., 8, 326 (1952); Graig, Davidson, J. Polym. Sci., 6, 177 (1951); Torbell, Harnish, Chem. Revs., 48, 16 (1951); Bloomfield, J. Polym. Sci., 1, 111 (1946).

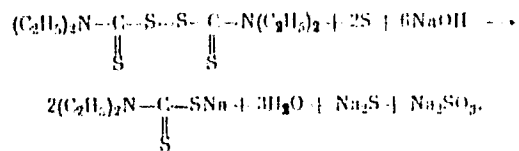
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April 22, 1959

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Concerning the Radical and Ionic Reactions
of Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide

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A051/A029

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A.L.; Fomina, L.P.; Kartsev, V.N.; Trenke, Yu.V.

TITLE: The Effect of Various Types of Stabilizers on the Change in Nairite Properties During Aging

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 8, pp. 9 - 13

TEXT: The authors studied the selection of more effective stabilizers of Nairite (chloroprene rubber) than those commonly used, such as thiuram E (2.5%) combined with neozone (an antioxidant, phenyl-beta-naphthylamine, 2%). Since the oxidizing effect of air on the stability of Nairite is considered one of the main factors during its storage and vulcanization for avoiding scorching especially at elevated temperatures, the proper selection of stabilizers acquires great significance. The effect of the above-mentioned commonly-used stabilizers was described in Refs. 2 and 3. These stabilizers, during longer storage periods at room temperature, as well as during the long-lasting processing of the mixtures at high temperatures (over 120°C), do not ensure a sufficient stabilizing effect of the Nairite: the plasticity of the standard rubber mixtures drops when these are heated for 1 hour. This drop in plasticity is assumed to be connected with the scorching effect of Nairite. In choosing the proper stabilizers, the structural charac-
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The Effect of Various Types of Stabilizers on the Change in Nairite Properties During Aging

teristic of Nairite are considered, and thus the structuralizing features of the latter. It is deducted therefrom that in order to stabilize Nairite, a complex of substances must be used which is capable of preventing the oxidizing processes of the chloroprene, and bind the easily detachable hydrogen chloride. Two groups of compounds were investigated as anti-oxidants: phenyl-β-naphthylamine derivatives (neozone D) and polyphenols. During the oxidation of the rubber molecule an inactive polymer molecule is formed as well as a neozone D radical, which is no longer capable of continuing the growth of the chain due to the stability. It is assumed that the anti-oxidizing effect of neozone could be increased by introducing polar substitutes (Cl, OH, etc) or substitutes containing conjugated systems of double bonds (Ref. 3). However, it was found in investigating other compounds, such as diphenylthiazine (C₆H₄NHSC₆H₄), phenyl-naphthylthiazine (C₆H₄NHSC₁₀H₆), diphenylphenylenediamine (C₆H₅NHC₆H₄NHC₆H₅), dinaphthylphenylenediamine (C₁₀H₇NHC₆H₄NHC₁₀H₇), oxyneozone (C₁₀H₇NHC₆H₄OH), that in the formation of radicals from these compounds less energy is spent, than from neozone D, and it is further assumed that these radicals formed would be more stable, and less given to a shift in

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