Preparation of finely ...

S/195/62/003/004/001/002
E075/E436

Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1962

Card 3/3

S/844/62/000/000/115/129
D207/D307

AUTHORS: Roginskiy, S. Z., Zhabrova, G. M., Gordeyeva, V. A., Yegorov, Ye. V., Kadenatsi, B. M. and Kushnerev, M. Ya.

TITLE: The use of ionizing radiation in investigation of topochemical processes

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 668-673

TEXT: A study was made of the differences between the topochemical processes of thermal decomposition and of decomposition, using 0.6 - 2 Mev electrons. The substances decomposed were copper oxalate ($CuC_2O_4 \cdot 1/2H_2O$) and nickel oxalate ($NiC_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$) which were prepared by precipitating nitrate solutions with oxalic acid at 50°C; the samples were in the form of thin layers of powder. Thermal decomposition in vacuum at 280°C yielded 85% Cu + 15% Cu_2O and 95% Ni + 2.0% NIO + 3% undecomposed residue. Thermal decomposition in air at about 300°C yielded 50% CuO + 50% Cu_2O and 100% NiO. Elec-

Card 1/2

The use of ionizing ...

tron irradiation (3.6×10^9 - 3.3×10^{10} rad) at 100°C yielded usually pure metals with large (10 - 40%) residues undecomposed oxalates; the metal yield increased with the radiation dose. Strong preliminary irradiation (at least 0.6×10^9 rad) accelerated strongly the subsequent thermal decomposition in vacuum. The mechanisms of thermal and electron-bombardment decomposition were the same; holes generated by heat or irradiation neutralized partly or completely the double charged oxalate ions which then moved to the surface and were emitted as CO_2; electrons also generated by heat or irradiation neutralized the doubly charged metal cations which yielded pure metals. Oxides were formed as an intermediate stage in the production of pure metals; in air, oxides were produced also by oxidation of the pure metal products. The essential difference between electron bombardment and heat lay in the greater carrier-generation efficiency of the former. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR); Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AS USSR)

ZHABROVA, G.M.; KADENATSI, B.M.; AZIZOV, T.S.; GORDEYEVA, V.A.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.; GEZALOV, A.A.

Radiation method of preparation of highly dispersed metals and oxides. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1690-1692 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

(Metallic oxides) (Colloids) (Radiation)

44562

S/020/63/148/001/021/032
B144/B186

11.12.10

AUTHORS: Vladimirova, V. I., Zhabrova, G. M., Kadenatsi, B. M., Kazanskiy, V. B., Pariyskiy, G. B.

TITLE: Joint action of radiation and oxide catalysts on the dehydrogenation of cyclohexane

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 1, 1963, 101-104

TEXT: The radiation effect on catalytic systems is studied in the dehydrogenation of cyclohexane activated by SiO_2, Al_2O_3, MgO, ZrO_2, ZnO, or NiO. After a vacuum pretreatment of the catalyst at 400°C, cyclohexane vapors were led over it. The determinations concerned: 1) the catalytic properties after irradiation with 0.8 Mev electrons at room temperature, dose $2.4 \cdot 10^6$ rad/sec, energy absorption $1.4 \cdot 10^9$ rad; 2) the paramagnetic properties after gamma irradiation with Co^{60} at - 196°C, dose 3200 mcu, energy absorption $5 \cdot 10^6$ - $1 \cdot 10^8$ rad. 1) A low-temperature dehydrogenation of cyclohexanone took place. Good results were obtained

Card 1/3

Joint action of radiation and ...

with SiO_2, Al_2O_3 and alumosilicate with a H_2 evolution of 0.58, 0.565, and 0.405 mg/g. ZrO_2, MgO and ZnO were hardly active and NiO was completely inactive. On SiO_2, the conversion percentage increased with increasing irradiation dose. Thus, the oxides that proved effective were just those that are ineffective under normal catalytic conditions, even at high temperatures; while the otherwise active ZnO and NiO proved ineffective in catalysis combined with radiation. 2) The e.p.r. spectra revealed additional lines in the irradiated samples which are attributed to the formation of adsorbed free radicals, i.e. C_6H_7. This effect was most marked on SiO_2 and increased with increasing dose. Similar signals were observed for alumosilicate and Al_2O_3. Weak additional lines were observed in MgO and ZrO_2, but their origin was not cleared up. No lines at all were detected for irradiated ZnO and NiO, either with or without adsorption of cyclohexanone. The different activity of the catalysts studied in oxide catalysis combined with irradiation is explained by

Joint action of radiation and ...

their different electron properties. In dielectrics and poor semiconductors the radiation-induced ionization is stronger, since the electrons and holes formed are longer trapped and the paramagnetic centers are resistant at low temperatures, while they vanish so rapidly in ZnO and NiO that no e.p.r. signals could be recorded. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: July 30, 1962, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1962

Card 3/3

L 15296-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pa-4 DIAAP RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4047688 S/0204/64/004/005/0753/0762

AUTHOR: Zhabrova, G. M., Kazanskiy, V.B., Vladimirova, V.I., Kadenatsi, B.M., Partyka, G.B.

TITLE: Radiation catalysis in the conversion of cyclohexane

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 5, 1964, 753-762

TOPIC TAGS: cyclohexane, radiation catalysis, dehydrogenation, catalytic dehydrogenation

ABSTRACT: The joint effect of ionizing radiation (γ - rays from Co^{60}) and of catalysts with different electrical properties, such as insulators (SiO_2, Al_2O_3, aluminum silicate), semiconductors having low conductivity (MgO, Zr[illegible] semiconductors having high conductivity (ZnO, NiO) and some metals (7% Pt on SiO_2, Ni), was investigated with respect to dehydrogenation and other reactions [illegible] hexane in the adsorbed layer at temperatures from 20 to [illegible]. The comparison the catalytic activity of non-irradiated samples was also studied [illegible] and benzene were used as adsorbents, and EPR spectra were recorded. The samples with the adsorbed cyclohexane was irradiated at the temperature of liquid nitrogen, the dose varying from 1×10^7 to 1×10^8 rad. The selectivity of the investigated solid compounds in the radiation-excited catalytic process was es-

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L 15296-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047688

5

established as compared to the thermal catalytic process and homogeneous radiolysis. The highest radiation-induced catalytic activity was found at 20C for oxides of the insulator type, which are hardly effective at all in the usual catalytic process even at high temperatures. In these catalysts, the appearance of paramagnetic centers and adsorbed C_6H_7 radicals was established. The semiconductors and metals (NiO, ZnO, Ni) which are active in the ordinary catalytic process had a low radiation-induced catalytic activity. No appearance of paramagnetic centers and adsorbed radicals was found. The relationship between the radiation-chemical yield of hydrogen and the coverage of the SiO_2 surface with adsorbed cyclohexane was established and it was found that the [illegible] of surface adsorption were the most radiation-active. It was also

[illegible] The authors thank A. K. Barantsev for providing [illegible] catalyst, and A. N. Ponomareva and G. L. Karpova for carrying out the mass-

Card 2/3

L 15296-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047688

spectrometric analysis." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

VLADIMIROVA, V.I.; ZHABROVA, G.M.; KADENATSI, B.M.

Particular features of the radiation-induced catalytic conversion of methanol at a small surface coverage. Kin. i kat. 6 no. 6:1112-1113 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Submitted June 9, 1965.

L 1327-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) GG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024005 UR/0020/65/164/002/0361/0364

AUTHOR: Vladimirova, V. I.; Zhabrova, G. M.; Kadenatsi, B. M.; Kazanskiy, V. B.; Pariyskiy, G. B.

TITLE: Radiation-catalytic conversion of methanol

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 2, 1965, 361-364

TOPIC TAGS: methanol, gamma radiation, radiation chemistry, electron paramagnetic resonance, free radical, silica gel, alumina, aluminum silicate, semiconductor, heterogeneous catalysis

ABSTRACT: The authors had established earlier that during the combined action of ionizing radiation and solids of different electronic properties, the dielectric-type oxides SiO_2, Al_2O_3, and aluminum silicate $SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3$, in which paramagnetic centers and adsorbed radicals were detected, displayed the greatest activity in the conversion of cyclohexane in the adsorbed layer, whereas semiconductors and metals, which had no paramagnetic centers or radicals, were inactive. In order to determine the scope of these findings, a similar study was made on the radiation-catalytic decomposition of methanol in the adsorbed layer at 20°C, Co^{60} gamma radiation being used (dose rate, 4.3×10^{16} ev/g·sec; adsorbed radiation dose, 8.2×10^{19} to

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L 1327-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024005

3

7×10^{21} ev/g). It was found that as in the case of the heterogeneous radiolysis of cyclohexane, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, and $SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3$ were the most effective catalysts for methanol; the radiation-chemical yield and rate of formation of hydrogen, formaldehyde, and ethylene glycol on silica gel were ten times as high as in the case of homogeneous radiolysis. The electron spin resonance spectra of the radicals formed on SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 were recorded. Oxides with semiconducting properties such as ZnO showed a considerably lesser catalytic activity. The results confirm the relationship established earlier between the radiation-catalytic activity of solids and their electronic properties. The high radiation-chemical yields of hydrogen, formaldehyde, and ethylene glycol during decomposition of methanol on silica gel, aluminum oxide, and aluminum silicate are apparently closely related to the processes of transfer of the energy of ionizing radiation absorbed by these solids to the molecules adsorbed on the surface. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table. [14]

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

4455

SUBMITTED: 04Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 4103

Card 2/2

USSR/ Chemistry Physical chemistry

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 8/55

Authors : Zhabrova, G. M., and Kadenatsi, B. M.

Title : Experimental determination of the equilibrium constant of magnesium hydroxide decomposition reaction

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1135 - 1137, July 1954

Abstract : The reaction pressure equilibrium-constant and the equilibrium constant of $Mg(OH_2)$ decomposition reaction were determined at a temperature range of 380 - 650°. The value of the thermal-reaction effect (11000 cal/mol) was established on the basis of experimental data obtained by equating the isochore curve. The installation used in determining the water-vapor pressure equilibrium, is shown in drawing. Four German and 1 USSR reference. Table, graphs, drawing.

Institution : ....

Submitted : January 9, 1954

KAD[illegible]TSEV, A. V.

1941. O spontannom trikhinellyoze na dal'nem vostoke. zhurn. "Veterinariya", No 4.

KADENATSIY, A. N.

USSR/Medicine - Nematodes Medicine - Parasitology Nov 48

"Morphology of the Genital Bursa of a Nematode (Capreocaulus Nov, Gen.) From the Lungs of a Roe Deer," R. S. Shul'ts, A. N. Kadenatsii, Kazakh Sci Res Vet Inst, 3½ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIII, No 3

Helminths, previously found only in Germany, were found in the lungs of a row deer in the Crimean National Reserve. Analysis of the male's genital bursa leads to reclassification of this parasite and formation of a new subgenus of Capreocaulus. Submitted by K. I. Skryabin 25 Sep 48.

PA 55/49T65

?

KADENATSII, A.N., ANDREYEVA, N.K., SHULTS, R.C.

24896 SHULTS, R.C., KADENATSII, A.N. ANDREYEVA, N.K. Anatomicheskaya struktura Polovogo Apparata Samtsov Nematod Roda Neostrongylus Gelauer, 1932. Doklady Akad. Novaya, T. LXVII, No.4, 1949, S. 763-65

SO: Letopis',No. 33, 1949

KADENATSIY, A. N.

USSR/Medicine - Helminthology
Parasitology

11 Dec 49

"Phylogenetic Relation Between the Pulmonary Nematodes of Rodents and of Artiodactyla," R. S. Schul'ts, A. N. Kadenatsii, Sci Res Vet Inst, Kazakh Affiliate VASKhNIL, Alma-Ata, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR, Vol LXIX, No 5

Pulmonary and gastrointestinal helminths are most important nematodes in USSR. There are 20 known forms of Protostrongylus. Some are parasitic to Bovidae, Cervidae, and Leporidae, some only to wild and domestic sheep and goats, including chamois and gorals. About ten varieties are parasitic to Ovicaprinae. Similar structure of male sex organs suggests that P. cuniculorum and P. tauricus evolved from P. kochi (Schulz, Orloff, and Kutass, 1933) while P. terminalis and P. kamenskyi diverged from P. hobmaieri (Schulz, Orloff, and Kutass, 1933). Submitted by Acad K. I. Skryabin 10 Oct 49.

PA 152T46

KADENATSIY, A. N.

Opistorkhoz Dikikh Lists v Zapadnoy Sibiri, "Works on Helminthology," on the 75th Birthday of K. I. Skryabin, Izdat. Akad. Nauk. SSSR, Moskva, 1953, p. 271
Chair Parasitology, Omsk Veterinary Institute

SHUL'TS, R.S.; KAINMATSIY, A.N.

Characteristics of the trichostrongylid Spiculopteragia alcis from elk and roe deer. Trudy Gel'm.lab. 7:343-345 '54. (MLRA 8:5)
(Parasites--Elk) (Parasites--Roe deer) (Nematoda)

KAIMNATSII, A.N.

Setariosis in sheep and a way to explain the biology of its causative organism. Dokl.AN SSSR 107 no.1:191-192 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Gel'mintologicheskaya laboratoriya Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom K.I.Skryabinym.
(Sheep--Diseases) (Filaria and filatiosis)

Country : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1959, No. 10356

AUTHOR : Kadenatsiy, A. N.
INST. : Academy of Sciences USSR and the Omsk *
TITLE : Helminthic Fauna of Mammals in the Crimea and the Experience in Verminfuging the Domestic Animals with Respect to the Principal Helminths
ORIG. PUB. : Gel'mintol. labor. AN SSSR Omskiy vet. in-t. Omsk, 1957, 137 pages, illustrated.
ABSTRACT : * Veterinary Institute
No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

KADENATSIY A. N.

USSR / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. G-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 91069

Author : ~~Kadenatsii, A. N.~~
Inst : Omsk Veterinary Institute
Title : Setariosis in Sheep and the Biological Interpretation of Its Agent.

Orig Pub: Tr. Omskogo vet. in-ta, 1957, 15, 137-141

Abstract: The study of nervous diseases of sheep in the Far East carried out in 1948-50 established the agent Setaria marshalli. Sheep setariosis has a seasonal character and is observed during the summer and fall. Setariosis occurs in cattle (definitive host) without symptoms, but in sheep and goats (facultative hosts) it takes on the form of a serious disease with a high percentage of mortality as a result of the

Card 1/2

KADENATSIY A. N.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms. G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 997

Author : Kadenatsii, A.N.

Inst : Omsk Veterinary Institute

Title : New Echinostoma (Echinostoma citellicola) from Rodents

Orig Pub : Tr. Omskogo vet. in-ta, 1957, 15, 243-247

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KADENATSIY, A.N., Doc Vet Sci—(diss) "Helminthofauna of mammalia of the Crimea and experience of sanitation of domestic animals from helminthoses." Mos, 1958. 32 pp (Min of Agr USSR. All-Union Acad of Agr Sci im V.I.Lenin. All-Union Inst of Helminthology im Acad K.I. Skryabin), 150 copies. List of author's works, pp 31-32 (KL,45-58, 150)

VASIN, A.V.; KOCHETOVSKIY, B.A.; PARAKIN, V.K.; STANKUMOVICHUS, A.; MOGILEVTSEV, A.I.; KADENATSIY, A.N.

Through the Soviet Union. Veterinariia 35 no.9:92-95 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Veterinary medicine)

KADENATSIY, A.N.

Studying helminths of the musk deer (Moschus moschiferus L.).
Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:107-110 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Kafedra parazitologii Omskogo vetinstituta.
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic) (Parasites--Musk deer)

KADDENATSII, A.N.

Pacytrema skrjabini sp. nov. a new trematode occurring in susliks.
Trudy Gel'm. lab. 10:109-111 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Omsk Province--Trematoda) (Parasites--Susliks)

KAZENATSII, A.N.; BURIKOVA, Yu.N.

Treating otocariasis with benzene hexachloride. Trudy Inst.zool.AN Kazakh.SSR 12:241-244 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Scabies) (Benzene hexachloride)

RYZHIKOV, K.M.; KADENATSII, A.N.; AKHMEROV, A.Kh.; KONTRIMAVICHUS, V.L.

Work of the Amur Helminthological Expedition (314th All-Union Helminthological Expedition) in 1959. Trudy Gel'm.lab. 11:393-413 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

(Amur Valley--Worms, Intestinal and Parasitic)

KADENATSII, A.N.; STREL'CHIK, V.A.

Discovery of Haemonchus similis in the U.S.S.R. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 12:22-24 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Khabarovsk Territory--Nematoda)
(Khabarovsk Territory--Parasites--Cattle)

RYZHIKOV, K.M.; KADENATSII, A.N.; AKHMEROV, A.Kh.; KONTRIMAVICHUS, V.L. [Kontrimavicius, V.L.]

Work of the Amur Helminthological Expedition (314th Soviet Helminthological Expedition) in 1960. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 12:120-138 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Amur Valley--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

KADENATSIY, A. N. (Professor), LUGOVIK, B. A., GERASIMOVA, N. G. and BURIKOVA, Yu. N. (Assistants, Omsk Veterinary Institute).

"New repellent RV-5"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 8, August 1962, p. 61

KADENATSII, A.N., prof.; LUGOVIK, B.A., assistent; GERASIMOVA, N.S., assistent; BURIKOVA, Yu.N., assistent

The new repellent RV-5. Veterinariia 39 no.8:61-63 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Omskiy veterinarnyy institut.

KADENATSII, A.N., prof.

The most important helminthiasis of fur-bearing animals in cage maintenance. Veterinariia no.12:25-26 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Omskiy veterinarnyy institut.

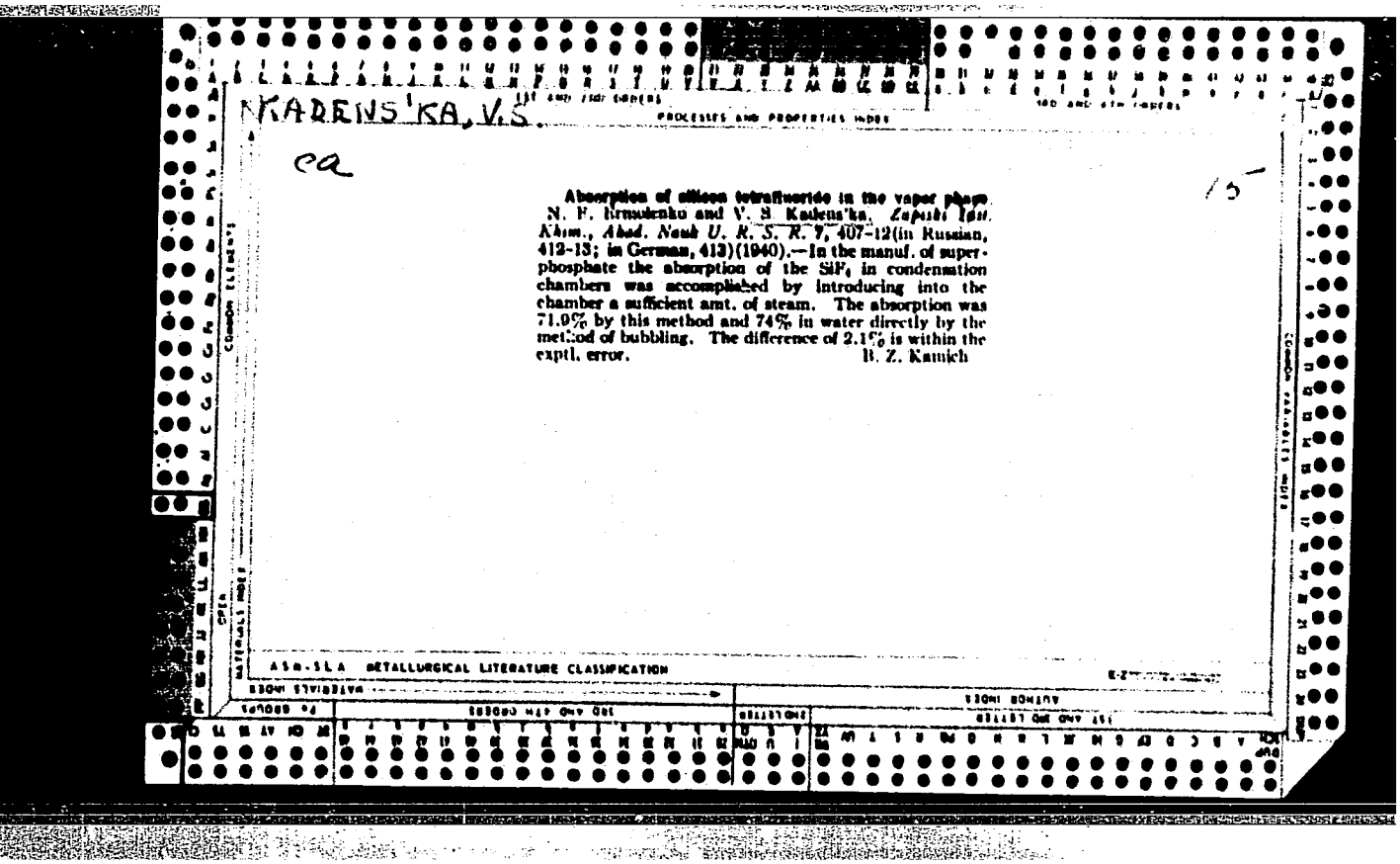
KADENATSII, A.N.

Study of stomach trematodes of the ruminats of Khabarovsk Territory. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 13:12-17'63 (MIRA 17:3)

Nemathodoes of the genus Setaria from cattle. Ibid.:18-25

PONOMARENKO, A.A.; ATAMANYUK, I., student IV kursa; KADENETS, L., student IV kursa

Certain derivatives of 3-chlorophtalimide and 3,6-dichlorophthalimide. Nauk. zap. L'viv. un. 13:151-153 '49. (MIRA 12:10)
(Phthalimide)



KARENS'KA, V.S.

ca

15

Absorption of silicon tetrafluoride in the vapor phase. N. F. Ermakenko and V. S. Karens'ka. *Zapiski Inst. Khim., Akad. Nauk U. R. S. R.* 7, 407-12(in Russian, 412-13; in German, 413)(1940).—In the manuf. of superphosphate the absorption of the SiF_4 in condensation chambers was accomplished by introducing into the chamber a sufficient amt. of steam. The absorption was 71.0% by this method and 74% in water directly by the method of bubbling. The difference of 2.1% is within the exptl. error. B. Z. Kamich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KADENSKAYA, M. I.

Kadenskaya, M. I. "The problem of assimilation [of rocks] occurring contemporaneously with concretion," Uchen. zapiski (Leningr. gos. ped. in-t im. Gertsena), Vol. LXXII, 1948, p. 109-24

SO:U-3566, 15 March, 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

15-57-12-17218

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kadenskaya, M. I.

TITLE: Scapolitic Rocks of Iyengrskaya Seriya (Series) in the Archean of South Yakutia (Skapolitovyye porody iyengrskoy serii arkheya Yuzhnoy Yakutii)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-t., 1955, Vol 3, pp 208-210

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

KADENSKAYA, M. I.

15-57-4-4469

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, pp 64-65 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kadenskaya, M. I.

TITLE: Dike Rocks and Volcanic Rocks on the Turka-Barguzin Divide (Zhil'nyye porody i effuzivy Turkinsko-Barguzinskogo vodorazdela)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta, 1956, Vol 117, pp 85-102.

ABSTRACT: Beginning in late Proterozoic time, the tremendous platform structure of the Baikal region became the site of faulting and generation of magma. The fractures and faults became the channels for intrusive and extrusive masses. The lower Paleozoic, possibly including the Proterozoic in part, is represented by orthophyres, quartz-bearing porphyries, porphyries, porphyrites (plagioclase, hornblende-plagioclase, biotite-hornblende-plagioclase, biotite-hornblende-pyroxene-plagioclase),

Card 1/2

15-57-4-4469

Dike Rocks and Volcanic Rocks on the Turka-Barguzin (Cont.)

diabases, gabbro-diabases, and diabase porphyrites. The Mesozoic varieties are granite porphyries (micropegmatitic and albitic porphyries), quartz-syenite porphyries, quartz-bearing diorite porphyrites, and amygdaloidal rocks. Detailed descriptions are given for these rocks. Especially intense magmatic activity occurred in the zones of marginal fractures, but volcanic rocks are found in the inner part of the platform as well.

Card 2/2

S. P. B.

SERDYUCHENKO, D.P.; GLEBOV, A.V.; KADENSKAYA, M.I.; LEONOVA, Ye.P.; KADENSKIY, A.A.; PAVLOV, V.A.; PUSTOVALOV, L.V., otv.red.; KOTLYAREVSKAYA, P.S., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

[Iron ores of southern Yakutia; geology, mineralogy, genesis and industrial importance] Zheleznye rudy IUzhnoi IAkutii; geologiia, mineralogiia, genesis i promyshlennoe znachenie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 519 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Pustovalov).
(Yakutia--Iron ores)

KADENSKAYA, M.I.

Diorites of the Northern Caucasus and Urals. Trudy Geol. muz. AN SSSR no.14:84-92 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

KADENSKAYA, N.I.; ZHELEZNYAK, A.S.; BROUNSHTEYN, B.I.

Mass transfer in the extraction of acetic acid by single drops of ethyl acetate. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1156-1159 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov.

KADENSKII, A.A.

KADENSKIY, A.A. "Porphyritic granites of the Turko-Berguzin water divide (West Transbaykal)," Uchen. Zapiski (Leningr. gos. ped. in-t im. Gertsena), Vol. LXXII, 1948, p. 75-107 --Bibliog: 100 items

SO: U-3566, 15 March, 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nkyp Stately, No. 14, 1949)

KADENSKIY, Aleksey Aleksandrovich,

Geological Museum imeni Karpinskiy Acad Sci USSR, Academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, based on his defense 28 Junary 1954, in the Council of the Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni Gerzen, of his dissertation entitled: "Magmatic geology of the front range of North-Western Caucasus".

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no 6, 19 Mar 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 14, July 56 Moscow pp 4-22, Uncl. JPRS/NY-429

KADENSKIY, A.A.; KUZNETSOV, S.S., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZEMDEL', P.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Magmatic geology of the foremost mountain range of the northwestern Caucasus] Magmaticheskaia geologiia peredovogo khrebta Severo-Zapadnogo Kavkaza. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 291 p. (MIRA 9:9)

(Caucasus--Geology, Structural)

KADENSKIY, A.A.

Conditions of metamorphism and ultrametamorphism in Archean rocks of the Aldan shield. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 21 no.9: 66-73 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Aldan Plateau--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

KADENSKIY, A.A.; SERDYUCHENKO, D.P.

"Ultrabasites of the Greater Caucasus." N.D. Sobolev. Reviewed by A.A. Kadenskii, D.P. Serdiuchenko. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 85 no.2:255-258 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Caucasus--Rocks, Igneous) (Sobolev, N.D.)

KADENSKIY A A

15-57-4-4034

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 1 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kadenskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Place of Geology in the System of Natural Sciences (O meste geologii v sisteme nauk o prirode)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-t, 1956, Vol 117, pp 3-14

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

KARPINSKIY, A.A.

Main features of the geological development and magmatic activity of the frontal range of the northwestern Caucasus. Uch.zap.Ped. inst.Gerts. 117:123-147 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Caucasus, Northern--Geology, Structural)

KADENSKIY, A.A.

Magmatic evolotuin in the history of the earth's crust. Trudy Geol. mus. AN SSSR no.1:123-140 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Rocks, Igneous)

Kadenskii, A.A.

AFANAS'YEV, G.D.

Weak geological foundations for the magmatic geology of the front range of the northwestern Caucasus ("Magmatic geology of the front range of the northwestern Caucasus" by A.A.Kadenskii. Reviewed by G.D. Afanas'yev. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 22 no.2:109-114 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Caucasus, Northern--Geology)
(Kadenskii, A.A.)

KADENSKIY, A.A.

20-2-48/62

AUTHOR LEONT'YEV, L.N., KADENSKIY, A.A.

TITLE On the Nature of Kimberlite Funnels From Yakut ASSR
(O prirode kimberlitovykh trubok Yakutii - Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akad.Nauk SSSR,1957,Vol 115, Nr 2, pp 368 - 371 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT These recently discovered funnels are found in a more varied geological environment than the African ones.To begin with, the position of explosion chambers in them varies; sometimes they are located in the crystalline foundation plate and sometimes in the sedimentary cover of the latter.The level of their erosion section also varies greatly.At present the following can be considered as established facts: 1. Their age is Post-Lower-Triassic and pre-Jurassic.Thus the kimberlite formation coincides with the final Trapp magmatism in time and region. 2. The volume of the kimberlite mass of the funnels is minute in relation to the products of the chief stages of Trapp magmatism.It is noteworthy that these funnels occur in gigantic regions, of the plateau.They are concentrated in groups; these form districts which are parts of the main structures of the plateau.This indicates a common regional-tectonic cause of the kimberlite formation and its connection with the pre-Jurassic kinematics of the plateau during the expiration of Trapp magmatism. 3. Those kimberlites exhibiting distinguishable variations of composition in their interior (e.g.basalt, limburgite,mica-periodite etc.) differ in totallity from the typically ultra-basic rocks by a markedly increased content of alumina,titanium,calcium and pattly alkali. This approaches them to the melanocrate units of basic basalts. According to comparative data on the

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On the Nature of Kimberlite Funnels From Yakut ASSR. 20-2-48/62

Chemism of kimberlites, meymechites, basic basalts and picrites they may be considered natural series of derivatives of the Trapp magma (in contradiction to Kupletskiy and Butakova). This is also indicated by the stratigraphic position of Yakut kimberlites itself. 4. The depths of position of the explosion chambers of kimberlite funnels which may well be determined by the composition of xenolite proved to be extremely small, about the first few kilometers. These data exclude the formation of kimberlite in great depths. Due to special conditions elevated pressures form which are later on discharged by explosion. The explosion chambers are apparently situated in the upper horizons of the earth's crust, above the roof of crystalline rocks and not below but above the reservoirs of Trapp magmatism. 5. It is finally characteristic that the funnels are always connected with two flectures respectively, which latter are again connected with ruptures. The funnels lie parallel to the ruptures, although not directly upon them. The funnels form two strips whose axes are formed by the ruptures that had once been the guides of Trapp magma. The Trapp magmatism of the Siberian plateau went through three phases of development, according to the varying tectonic regime: a) Tufa-intrusive, b) effusive and c) intrusive. The kimberlite formation apparently corresponds to the last phase (or continues it). Ill. 1 gives an approximate scheme of the formation of kimberlite funnels. After the magma reached the stopped up horizons, it went along the main rupture and its branches, the fissures of the intermediate layers, the cleavage planes, etc. The

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On the Nature of Kimberlite Funnels From Yakut ASSR. 20-2-48/62

magma separates of concentration in small satellite reservoirs, of second order using weakened sections. The true conditions are probably much more complicated than described in the scheme, since the pressure rises. The fact of subsequent explosions, i.e. the transformation of the reservoir into an explosion chamber with a funnel in the direction of the earth's surface indicates that the gas phase of the reservoir could not find an outlet in the direction of the main channel. After this gas explosion, crushed splinters of crystallisation products in the reservoir are pushed out by the magma. Thus the funnel is filled. Further investigations shall determine the line of separation of mineral indicators. This will permit to approach the critical conditions of diamond formation.
(1 table, 1 illustration, 12 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION **Yakutskaya kompleksnaya ekspeditsiya Yakutskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR, Geologicheskiy muzey im. A. P. Karpinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR**
PRESENTED BY KORZHINSKIY D.S., Member of the Academy, Feb. 3, 1957
SUBMITTED **Jan. 30, 1957**
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 3/3

SHRDYUCHENKO, D.P.; KADENSKIY, A.A.

Xenolites and pectolites in Caucasian and other deposits. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87 no.1:31-47 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Caucasus--Wollastonite)

SERDYUCHENKO, D.P.; GLEBOV, A.V.; KADENSKAYA, M.I.; LEONOVA, Ye.P.; KADENSKIY, A.A.; PAVLOV, V.A.; PUSTOVALOV, L.V., otv.red.; KOTLYAREVSKAYA, P.S., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.

[Iron ores of southern Yakutia; geology, mineralogy, genesis and industrial importance] Zheleznye rudy IUzhnoi IAkutii; geologiia, mineralogiia, genezis i promyshlennoe znachenie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 519 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Pustovalov).
(Yakutia--Iron ores)

KADENSKIY, A.A.

Polymetamorphic rocks in the southern Aldan shield. Trudy Geol. muz. AN SSSR no.2:64-81 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Aldan Plateau--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

KADENSKIY, A.A.

Middle Paleozoic tectomagmatic cycle in the front range of the northwestern Caucasus. Trudy Geol. mus. AN SSSR no.2:149-158 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Caucasus, Northern—Geology, Structural)

KADENSKIY, Alekseyev Aleksandrovich; KUZNETSOV, S.S., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., otv.red.; KULIKOV, M.V., red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T., tekhn.red.

[Geology and petrology of the southern part of the Anabar shield] Geologiia i petrologiia iuzhnoi chasti Anabarskogo shchita. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 198 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii muzei. Trudy, no.6). (MIRA 14:6)
(Anabar shield--Geology)

KADENSKIY, A.A.

Sergei Sergeevich Kuznetsov, 1892- . Trudy Geol. muz. AN SSSR no. 14:3-6 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

KADENSKIY, A.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof.; SHUBAYEV, L.P., otv. red.

[Geological excursions in the surroundings of Leningrad; textbook on geological field work] Geologicheskie ekskursii v okrestnostiakh Leningrada; uchebnoe posobie po polevoi geologicheskoi praktike. Leningrad, Leningr. gos. pedagog. in-t 1963. 190 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A.I.Gertsena (for Kadenskiy).

KADENSKIY, A.A.

Metamorphism of the Paleozoic rocks of the Peredovoy Range in the northwestern Caucasus. Trudy Geol. muz. AN SSSR no.14:72-84 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

SVIRIDENKO, V.T.; KADENSKIY, A.A., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Geomorphological structure of the central part of the Udokan Range. Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 239:177-182 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

TUYSK, Yu.V.; KADENSKIY, A.A., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Endogenetic minerals in the northern part of the Turgay trough. Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 239:183-185 '64.

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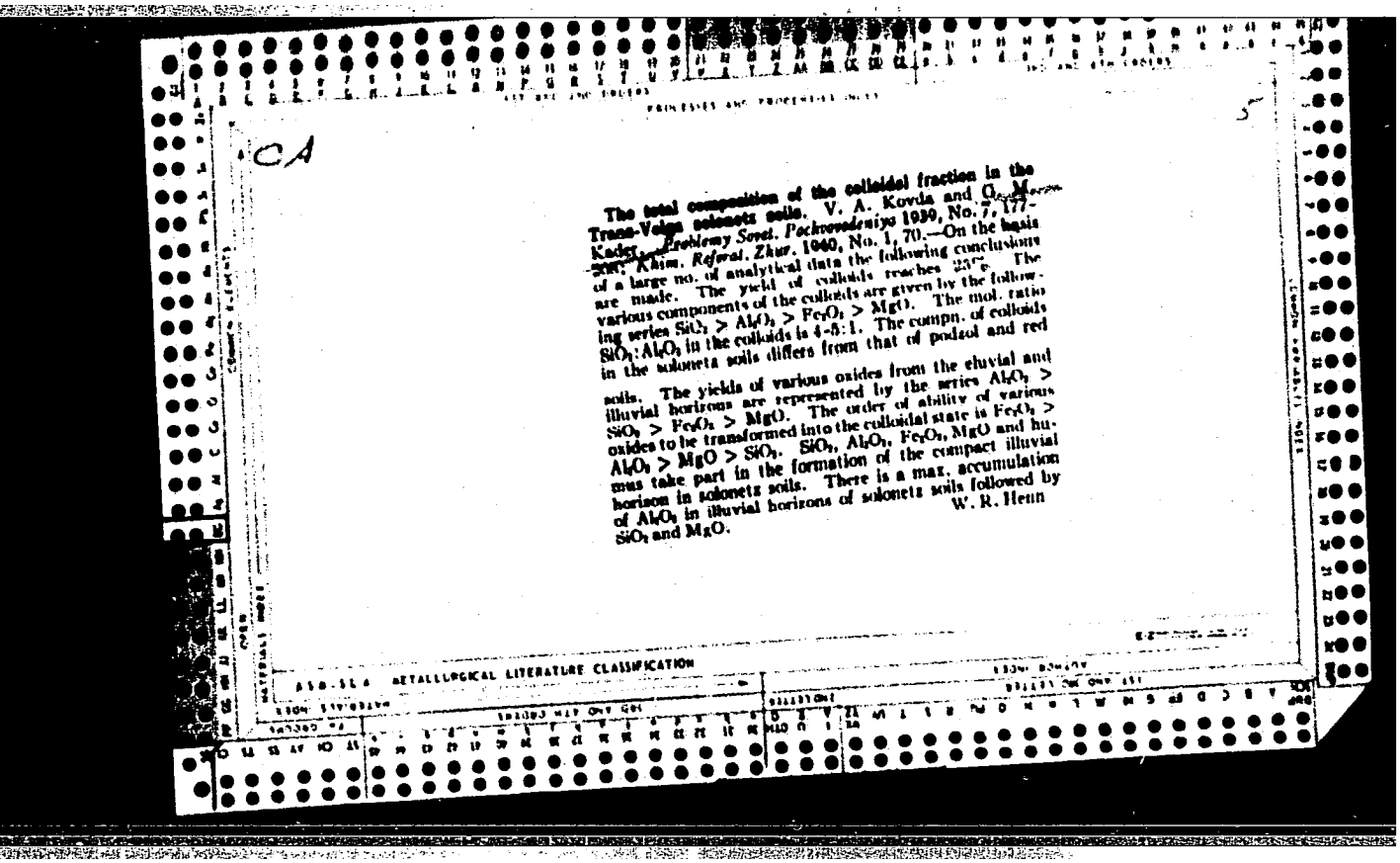
GLOZMAN, I.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: KADENTSEV, V.I.; BAKHTAVITSKIY, I.V.; LOGASHOVA, K.I.

Effect of the dispersion of raw materials on the properties of piezoceramics. Khim. prom. 41 no.2:39-42 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)



CA

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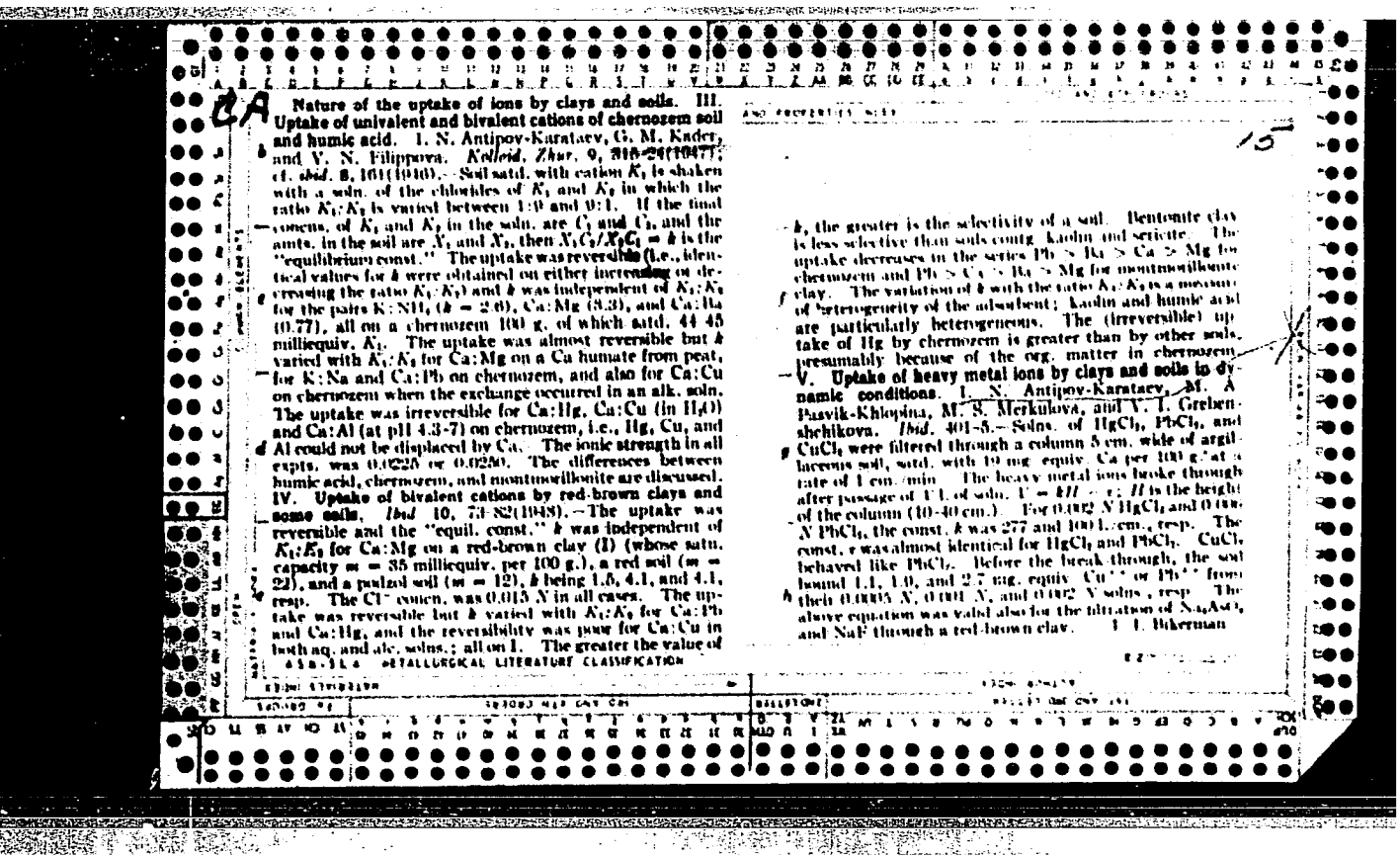
The total composition of the colloidal fraction in the Trans-Volga solonetz soils. V. A. Kovda and G. M. Kadey. *Problemy Sovet. Pochvovedeniya* 1939, No. 7, 177-208; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 1, 70.—On the basis of a large no. of analytical data the following conclusions are made. The yield of colloids reaches 23%. The various components of the colloids are given by the following series $SiO_2 > Al_2O_3 > Fe_2O_3 > MgO$. The mol. ratio $SiO_2:Al_2O_3$ in the colloids is 4–5:1. The compn. of colloids in the solonetz soils differs from that of podzol and red soils. The yields of various oxides from the eluvial and illuvial horizons are represented by the series $Al_2O_3 > SiO_2 > Fe_2O_3 > MgO$. The order of ability of various oxides to be transformed into the colloidal state is $Fe_2O_3 > Al_2O_3 > MgO > SiO_2$. SiO_2, Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, MgO and humus take part in the formation of the compact illuvial horizon in solonetz soils. There is a max. accumulation of Al_2O_3 in illuvial horizons of solonetz soils followed by SiO_2 and MgO.

W. R. Henn



CA

Nature of the uptake of ions by clays and soils. III. Uptake of univalent and bivalent cations of chernozem soil and humic acid. I. N. Antipov-Karataev, G. M. Kader, and V. N. Filippova. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 9, 315–24(1947); cf. *ibid.* 8, 161(1946).—Soil satd. with cation K_1 is shaken with a soln. of the chlorides of K_1 and K_2 in which the ratio $K_1:K_2$ is varied between 1:0 and 0:1. If the final concns. of K_1 and K_2 in the soln. are C_1 and C_2, and the amts. in the soil are X_1 and X_2, then $X_1C_2/X_2C_1 = k$ is the "equilibrium const." The uptake was reversible (i.e., identical values for k were obtained on either increasing or decreasing the ratio $K_1:K_2$) and k was independent of $K_1:K_2$ for the pairs K:NH$_4$ (k = 2.6), Ca:Mg (8.3), and Ca:Ba (0.77), all on a chernozem 100 g. of which satd. 44–45 milliequiv. K_1. The uptake was almost reversible but k varied with $K_1:K_2$ for Ca:Mg on a Ca humate from peat, for K:Na and Ca:Pb on chernozem, and also for Ca:Cu on chernozem when the exchange occurred in an alk. soln. The uptake was irreversible for Ca:Hg, Ca:Cu (in H$_2$O) and Ca:Al (at pH 4.3–7) on chernozem, i.e., Hg, Cu, and Al could not be displaced by Ca. The ionic strength in all expts. was 0.0225 or 0.0250. The differences between humic acid, chernozem, and montmorillonite are discussed. **IV. Uptake of bivalent cations by red-brown clays and some soils.** *Ibid* 10, 73–82(1948).—The uptake was reversible and the "equil. const." k was independent of $K_1:K_2$ for Ca:Mg on a red-brown clay (I) (whose satn. capacity m = 35 milliequiv. per 100 g.), a red soil (m = 22), and a podzol soil (m = 12), k being 1.5, 4.1, and 4.1, resp. The Cl$^-$ concn. was 0.015 N in all cases. The uptake was reversible but k varied with $K_1:K_2$ for Ca:Pb and Ca:Hg, and the reversibility was poor for Ca:Cu in both aq. and alc. solns.; all on I. The greater the value of k, the greater is the selectivity of a soil. Bentonite clay is less selective than soils contg. kaolin and sericite. The uptake decreases in the series Pb > Ba > Ca > Mg for chernozem and Pb > Ca > Ba > Mg for montmorillonite clay. The variation of k with the ratio $K_1:K_2$ is a measure of heterogeneity of the adsorbent; kaolin and humic acid are particularly heterogeneous. The (irreversible) uptake of Hg by chernozem is greater than by other soils, presumably because of the org. matter in chernozem.

V. Uptake of heavy metal ions by clays and soils in dynamic conditions. I. N. Antipov-Karataev, M. A. Pasvik-Khlopina, M. S. Merkulova, and V. I. Grebenshchikova. *Ibid.* 401–8.—Solns. of HgCl$_2$, PbCl$_2$, and CuCl$_2$ were filtered through a column 5 cm. wide of argillaceous soil, satd. with 10 mg. equiv. Ca per 100 g. at a rate of 1 cm./min. The heavy metal ions broke through after passage of V l. of soln. $V = kH - v$; H is the height of the column (10–40 cm.). For 0.002 N HgCl$_2$ and 0.0005 N PbCl$_2$, the const. k was 277 and 100 l./cm., resp. The const. v was almost identical for HgCl$_2$ and PbCl$_2$. CuCl$_2$ behaved like PbCl$_2$. Before the break through, the soil bound 1.1, 1.0, and 2.7 mg. equiv. Cu^{++} or Pb^{++} from their 0.0005 N, 0.001 N, and 0.002 N solns., resp. The above equation was valid also for the filtration of Na$_3$AsO$_3$ and NaF through a red-brown clay. I. I. Bikerman

KADER, G. M.

USSR/Soil Science
Ions
Absorption

Mar/Apr 1948

"The Nature of the Absorption of Ions by Clays and Soils: IV. Absorption of Bivalent Cations by Red-Borax Clays and Certain Soils," I. N. ANtipov-Karatayevm, G. M. Kader, V. N. Filippova, Soil Inst, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 10 pp

"Kolloid Zhur" Vol X, No 2

Describes replacement absorption of magnesium ions in Ca-clays, Ca-sub-ash soils and Ca-red clays, absorption of heavy metal ions on Ca-clay-covered surfaces, and results of the observations. Submitted 22 Mar 1947.

PA 70T107

C KAIDER, G.M.

13

Quantitative microchemical methods for the analysis of some components of aqueous and saline extracts of soil. G. M. Kaider. *Trudy Pochvennogo Inst im. V. V. Dokuchaeva* **33**, 300-21(1950).—An outline for detg. SiO_2, Al_2O_3, Fe, Ti, Mn, Ca, Mg, K, Na, SO_4^{--}, and Cl. The procedures are adaptations or modifications of known microanalytical methods. 50 references. M. Hosch

KADER, G.M.

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 5723

Author : Antipov-Karatayev, I.N., Kader, G.M.

Inst : Soil Sciences Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : On the Question of the Genesis of Argillaceous Minerals Through the Disintegration of Primary Minerals.

Orig Pub : Tr. Pochv. in-ta Akad Nauk SSSR, 1956, 51, 98-157

Abstract : An experimental study of the processes of alteration of primary minerals (mica and feldspar) and formation of secondary argillaceous minerals under the influence of water and water solutions of organic compounds -- complex formers -- was conducted by use of electrodialysis. Through separation of the powders of these minerals the processes of synthesis and crystallization of secondary minerals, deriving from reaction with the water-soluble

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USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 5723

products formed in the disintegration, were studied. It has been ascertained that R_2O_3 in a tartrate buffer is taken out in the form of negatively charged complexes; in the water extract from the ground cover of a spruce grove the yield of R_2O_3, in the form of positive ion compounds, increased. In this last medium the organic substances were absorbed and a protective film was formed on the dialyzed minerals, the result being a drop in the total loss of oxides from the minerals. It was demonstrated that hydromuscovite is formed from muscovite; and hydrobiotite, hydrogetite, opal, and so-called "cat gold" are formed from biotite. In extraction retorts opal, chalcedony, mica, and minerals of the montmorillonite group were derived from the products of the leaching of primary minerals. It is supposed that in natural conditions this synthesis method of forming secondary minerals predominates both in the disintegrating crust and in soils. A bibliography of 162 titles.

Card 2/2

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Melioration. Erosion. J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20082

Kader, G.M.

Inst : (ON NEXT PAGE; *)

Title : The Meliorative Appropriation of Solonetz Soils in the Chernozem Zone (Results of Experiments at the Kamennaya Steppe).

Orig Pub : Pochvovoedeniye, 1957, No 2, 1-17.

Abstract : By means of a special physico-chemical prognostic method of possible utilization of soil gypsum and carbonate layers, the foundation has been laid for several practical methods of self-melioration for solonetz soils. To set up a system of meliorative measures, these investigations were used on the solonetz soils of the central chernozem zone (Kamennaya Steppe). By using this method of forecasting the possibility of solonetz soil self-melioration,

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KADER, G. M. and I. N. ANTIPOV-KARATAYEV

"Experimental Studies of Hydrolysis Processes in Primary Minerals and the Formation of Secondary Argillaceous Minerals" p. 159

~~"Synthesis and Structure of Hydrosilicates containing Simple and Complex Heavy Metal Cations." p. 38~~

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, Trudy ... Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 516pp.

reprints of reports presented at conf. held in Leningrad, 26-31 Mar 1956. The purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems.

ANTIPOV-KARATAYEV, I.N.; KADER, G.M.

Evaluating irrigation water from the point of view of soil improvement [with summary in English]. Pochvedenie no.2: 96-101 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Irrigation)

5(4) SOV/69-21-2-2/22

AUTHORS: Antipov-Karatayev, I.N. and Kader, G.M.

TITLE: An Investigation of Exchange Reactions in Soils with the Aid of a Calcium Isotope (Issledovaniye obmennykh reaktsiy v pochvakh s primeneniyem izotopa kal'tsiya)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 2, pp 139-143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author has carried out an investigation tending to establish a desirable ratio of sodium salts and bivalent cation (particularly calcium) salts in irrigational and flooding waters, in order to prevent harmful effects on soils. A weighed portion of soil was treated with a solution (irrigational water), and subsequently the exchangeable calcium content of the solution was determined with the aid of radioactive calcium isotope Ca^{45}. The deficiency of calcium in the soil under investigation (i.e. salinity of the soil due to a superabundance of alkali cations) was determined by the difference between the absorbency of the soil and the found quantity of exchangeable calcium. The experimentally established

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An Investigation of Exchange Reactions in Soils with the Aid of a Calcium Isotope

interdependency between the critical amount of exchangeable sodium (10% of the exchange capacity) and the general mineralization of the water (in grams per liter) permits a preliminary qualitative evaluation of water intended for irrigational and flooding purposes. There are 2 graphs, 3 tables and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 1 English, 1 French and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Pochvennyy institut AN SSSR im.V.V. Dokuchayeva, Moskva (Soil Institute of the AS of the USSR im.V.V. Dokuchayev, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1959

ANTIPOV-KARATAYEV, I.N.; KADER, G.M.

Evaluating alkaline irrigation waters from the point of view of land improvement[with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.3:60-65 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Irrigation)

KADER, G.M.

Iodometric determination of hydrogen sulfide in soils.
Pochvovedenie no.5:101-104 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva.
(Soils—Analysis) (Iodometry) (Hydrogen sulfide)

ZHMAY, L.A.; OLEVSKIY, V.M.; KADER, T.L.

Mass transfer in tubular wetted-wall rectification towers at reduced pressure. Khim.prom. 41 no.4:58-62 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

KADER, Ya.

"Road to space" by IU.A.Pobedonostsev. Reviewed by IA.Kader. (MIRA 16:1)
Kryl.rod. 14 no.1:26 Ja '63.
(Space flight) (Pobedonostsev, IU.A.)

ZHDANOV, G.B.; KAUER, Ya.M., redaktor; DOBROTIN, N.A., konsul'tant, doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, professor; SRIBNIS, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Cosmic rays] Kosmicheskie luchi. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo Ministerstva oborony Soiuza SSR, 1954. 34 p. (MLRA 8:5)
(Cosmic rays)

PONOMAREV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; KADER, Ya.M., red.; SOLOMONIK, R.L., tekhn.red.

[Present day jet aviation] Sovremennaia reaktivnaia aviatsiia. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 257 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Jet planes)

BELIKOV, Leonid Aristarkhovich, dotsent, kand.med.nauk; KADER, Ya.M., red.; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Bacteriological warfare and means of defense against it] Bakteriologicheskoe orushie i sposoby zashchity ot nego. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1960. 197 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(BACTERIAL WARFARE)

IVANOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; RYBKIN, Georgiy Iosifovich; KADER, Ye.M., red.; SLEPTSOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Injurious action of nuclear explosions] Porazhaiushchee deistvie iadernogo vzryva. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1960. 382 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(Atomic bomb)

KRINOV, Yevgeniy Leonidovich, doktor geologo-miner. nauk; KADER, Ya.M., red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Celestial stones; meteors and meteorites] Nebesnye kamni; meteory i meteority. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va oborony SSSR, 1961. 85 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Meteors) (Meteorites)

POBEDONOSTSEV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; KADER, Ya.M., red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Way into space; achievements of Soviet rocket engineering] Put' v kosmos; dostizheniia sovetskoi raketnoi tekhniki. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 98 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Space flight) (Rockets (Aeronautics))

SUSHKOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KADER, Ya.M., red.;
KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Engines of spaceships] Dvigateli kosmicheskikh korablei.
Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 171 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Spaceships—Propulsion systems)

ASTASHENKOV, Petr Timofeyevich, inzh.-polkovnik; KADER, Ya.M., red.; ZUDINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[What is bionics] Chto takoe bionika. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1963. 79 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Bionics) (Radar)

SUSHKOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KADER, Ya.M., red.; SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhn. red.

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BELYAKOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; KADER, Ya.M., red.; ZUDINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Ocean of air (Atmosphere of the earth)] Vozdushnyi okean (atmosfera Zemli). Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 129 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Atmosphere)

BOGDANOVICH, Lidiya Anatol'yevna, kand. med. nauk; KADER, Ya.M., red.

[Not everybody knows this; on the harm of alcohol] Ne vse eto znaiut; o vrede alkogolia. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 89 p. (MIRA 17:12)

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COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. General
ABS. JOUR. : RZhChim., No 19 1959, No. 68099

AUTHOR : Kadera, Z.; Filip, Z.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : A New System of Technical Standardization in the Chemical Industry (Czechoslovakia)
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, No 2, 82-83

ABSTRACT : No abstract

Card: 1/1

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