GAIKINA, G.V.

KANTSEPOL'SKIY, I.S.; GAIKINA, G.V.; MYAKINCHENKO, M.I.; ZHABITSKIY, M.S.

Sulfate stability of portland cement with different content of
tricalcium aluminate and tetracalcium alumoferrite as influenced
by clay (gliesh). Trudy Inst. khim. AN Uz.SSR no.4:3-25 '53.
       (Portland cement)   (Clay)   (MIRA 11:3)
       (Alkali metal aluminates)

GALKINA, G.V.; MILOGRADSKAYA, A.I.

Activated concrete based on burned limestone. Trudy ... Inst. khim.
AN Uz.SSR no.4:63-76 '53.   (MIRA 11:3)
                        (Concrete)   (Lime)

GALKINA, G.V.; KANTSEPOL'SKIY, I.S.

Hardening of the aluminum ferrite postland cement intermixed with
active minerals in low magnesium salt solutions. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR
no.4:39-43 '57.   (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR S.Yu.
Yunusovym.
          (Portland cement)

GALKINA, G.V.

Utilization of opoka of the Angren deposit. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR
no.5:23-26 '57.   (MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR S.Yu.
Yunusovym.
                        (Portland cement)
                        (Ubekistan--Opoka)

GALKINA, G.V.; KANTSEPOL'SKIY, I.S.

Hardening of aluminum ferrite portland cement intermixed with active minerals in a 3% solution of Na_2SO_4. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.6:37-41 '57.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR S.Yu. Yunusovym.

(Portland cement)

GALKINA, G.V., kand.khim.nauk, otv.red.; LUNEZHEVA, M.S., red.izd-va;
BARTSEVA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Cements based on local raw materials] TSementy na mestnom
syr'e. Tashkent, 1959. 210 p.   (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut khimii.
(Cement)

GALKINA, G.V.; VOYKOVA, L.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Production of table sirups] Proizvodstvo stolovnkh patoch-
nykh siropov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 56 p.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Sirups)

GALKINA, G.V.

Use of ferments in the manufacture of starch products.
Sakh. prom. 34 no. 12:61-63 D '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut krakhmal'no-
patochnoy promyshlennosti.
                        (Starch products)

KANTSEPOL'SKIY, I.S.; GALKINA, G.V.; MILOGRADSKAYA, A.I.

Corrosion of cements in highly concentrated magnesium sulfate
solutions. Kor. tsem. i mery bor'by s nei no.1:27-70 '61.
(MIRA 17:2)

KANTSEPOL'SKIY, I.S.; GALKINA, G.V.; MYAKINCHENKO, M.I.

Sulfate resistance of cements in low magnesia salt solutions.
Kor. tsem. i mery bor'by s nei no.1:77-87 '61.   (MIRA 17:2)

KANTSEPOL'SKIY, I.S.; GALKINA, G.V.; GIEKEL', F.L.

Effect of the duration of cement prehardening in water
on its sulfate resistance. Kor.tsem.i mery bor'by s nei
no.2:94-108 '62.   (MIRA 15:11)
            (Portland cement)
            (Sulfates)

GALKINA, G. V.

Changes occurring in the carbohydrate composition of hydroly-
zates during saccharification in an apparatus with continuous
action. Trudy TSNIIKPP no.5:18-37 '63.   (MIRA 16:7)

(Sugar---Inversion)   (Starch)   (Carbohydrates)

GALKINA, G.V.

Obtaining highly saccharified products by the method of double
hydrolysis of starch. Trudy TSNIIKPP no.6:25-39 '63.

Investigating the hydrolysis of starch-containing raw materials
by means of enzymes in the manufacture of glucose products.
Trudy TSNIIKPP no.6:48-62 '63.   (MIRA 16:12)

FEDOTOV, N.M.; GALKINA, G.V.

New type of sacchariferous products from corn. Sakh. prom.
37 no.10:47-51 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Sredne-Volzhskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Fedotov).
2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut krakhmalo-
patochnoy promyshlennosti (for Galkina).

GALKINA, G.V.; SIDOROVA, Ye.K.

[Production and use of starch products with a high degree
of sweetness] Poluchenie i ispol'zovanie produktov vysokoi
stepeni sladosti iz krakhmala. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-
tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1964. 33 p.
                                        (MIRA 18:6)

68756

S/131/60/000/03/010/013

B015/B005

1-(2) /5. 2200

AUTHORS: Popil'skiy, R. Ya., Galkina, I. P.

TITLE: Experiments of Casting Dross Products With a High Content of
             Fire Clay

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, Nr 3, pp 137-142 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The applicability of ceramic casting with high fire-clay con-
             tent is investigated, and the results of laboratory work to
             study the peculiarities of ceramic casting of masses with high
             fire-clay content are presented. Yu. V. Kuranov took part in
             the laboratory work. Problems of dilution and the choice of
             moisture of the dross with high fire-clay content are discus-
             sed; table 1 shows the characteristics of this dross. Table 2
             indicates the influence of vacuum treatment on the properties
             of dross with high fire-clay content. Tables 3 and 4 show the
             influence of vibration on dross structure and density of
             castings. These experiments were carried out by means of the
             device of A. Ye. Desev and P. S. Kuznetsov. Figure 2 shows
             the curves of moisture delivery of dross in plaster molds for
             3 types of mass. Table 5 indicates the comparative values of

68756

Experiments of Casting Dross Products With a
High Content of Fire Clay

S/131/60/000/03/010/013
B015/B005

the properties of pressed and cast samples. Finally, the
authors state that it is possible to cast dross products with
a high fire-clay content and a moisture content of up to 15%.
A preceding vacuum treatment of the dross, as well as a
vibration of the plaster mould, is considered to be convenient.
With the use of this casting method it is possible to make
complicated products with high fire-clay content which cannot
be achieved by pressing. Operation experiments are being
carried out to check and determine more precisely the
characteristic values of the procedure worked out, and to de-
termine the technical and economic efficiency of this method.
There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 9 references, 6 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Mendeleyeva (Institute
of Chemical Technology imeni Mendeleyev)

Card 2/2

L 25159-65   EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   Pab-10/
Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4   IJP(c)   JD/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5001301   8/0131/64/000/012/0556/0565,

AUTHOR: Galkina, I. P.; Popil'skiy, R. Ya.

TITLE: Sinterability, phase composition and microstructure of ceramics based on
MgO - MgO-alumina

SOURCE: Ogneupory, no. 12, 1964, 556-565

TOPIC TAGS: magnesite, alumina, sintering, ceramic phase composition, ceramic
microstructure, spinel, periclase

ABSTRACT: Sintering experiments were carried out in an electric Kryptol resistance
furnace with a series of binaries from the MgO : Al_2O_3 system in order to deter-
mine their chemical stability, heat resistance and other qualities as refractories.
Various compositions of spinel, periclase, alumina and magnesite were tested after
different heat and pressure treatments had been applied to the powders having
various grain sizes and degrees of dispersion. Chemical reactions, degree of cak-
ing and recrystallization were recorded during such treatment in a vacuum and also
in helium and other gas media. All such compositions (except pure spinel) caked
at 1600C in the Kryptol furnace; in a vacuum magnesium oxide began to evaporate
at 1700C, but spinel proved considerably less volatile and caked at this tempera-
ture. Chemical and x-ray analyses showed that practically no MgO or αAl_2O_3
Card 1/2

L 25159-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001301

remained in samples fired to 1500 or 1600C, which indicates complete spineliza-
tion. It was found that compounds ranging between pure spinel and pure periclase
sintered at lower temperatures and were more compact than the pure forms, produc-
ing particularly hard solid solutions. Spinel synthesis, however, causes sharp
variations during hot working of larger shapes, which leads to stresses, deforma-
tion and cracking. This can only be avoided by combining periclase with pre-syn-
thesized spinel. "Chemical analyses of the samples were carried out at the
NIITsement; the x-ray structural analyses were performed at the VNIIKSM; and the
petrographic studies were carried out under the direction of T. V. Yufimovskaya."
Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva
(Moscow chemical engineering institute)

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 016   OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 57017-65   EWT(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(b)   Pab-10/Pu-7   WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5015875   UR/0131/65/000/006/0033/0039
                                           666.856

AUTHOR: Galkina, I. P.; Popil'skiy, R. Ya.

TITLE: Certain properties of super-duty ceramic refractories in the MgO-MgAl$_2$O$_4$ system

SOURCE: Ogneupory, no. 6, 1965, 33-39

TOPIC TAGS: ceramic refractory, super duty refractory, periclase, spinel, high temperature vacuum furnace, alumina content, magnesium oxide

ABSTRACT: The present work is a continuation of an earlier investigation by the authors (Ogneupory, 1964, No. 12), which was concerned with the sinterability, phase composition, and microstructure of super-duty ceramic refractories in the MgO-MgAl$_2$O$_4$ system, whereas the present article deals with the physico-technical properties of the same compounds, determining their usefulness at high temperatures. The investigations were chiefly centered on specimens fired at optimal sintering temperatures: 1710°C for periclase and spinel and 1600°C for compounds with an intermediate composition. Flexural, compressive, and tensile

Card 1/3

L 57017-65

ACCESSION AP5015875

strength tests of the specimens of 17 different compounds of this kind with different MgO:Al_2O_3 ratios (from 1:1 to 64:1) and different Al_2O_3 content (up to 71.7%) were performed both at room temperature and at high temperatures (up to 1450°C) in a setup consisting of a Silit-heater furnace and a loading machine. In addition, the evaporation rate of these materials was investigated in a high-temperature vacuum furnace with a tungsten heater, in a vacuum of the order of 10^{-4} mm Hg at 1800 and 2000°C. Deformation under load was investigated in a specially developed high-temperature furnace in which tests could be performed at temperatures of as much as 2500°C. It was found that compounds containing up to 15% Al_2O_3, particularly those of the spinel type, make it possible to markedly improve the temperature resistance of periclase ceramics while simultaneously reducing the sintering point. Spinel and related compounds have lower evaporation rates than periclase and thus the corresponding ceramic materials with predominance of spinel are suitable for use at higher temperatures even though periclase is greatly superior in deformation temperature to spinel. The temperature limits of the reliability of periclase ceramics, particularly in vacuum, are restricted by the high vaporizability of magnesium oxide rather than by the thermomechanical and refractory properties of these ceramics. Intermediate compounds containing from 20 to 50% Al_2O_3 do not appear to be of

Card   2/3

L 57017-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015875

practical interest as super-duty ceramic refractories. Orig. art. has: 4
figures, 4 tables, 20 references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva
(Moscow Chemical Technology Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB. CODE: MT,MM

NO. REF SOV: 015   OTHER: 006

Card   3/3

ACC NR: AP6028302   SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/006/1115/1118

AUTHOR: Poluboyarinov, D. N.; Popil'skiy, R. Ya.; Galkina, I. P.; Bakunov, V. S.

ORG: Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute im. D. I. Mendeleyev (Moskovskiy khimiko-
tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Creep of ceramic materials in the MgO-MgAl2O4 system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 6, 1966, 1115-
1118

TOPIC TAGS: creep mechanism, oxide ceramic, magnesium compound, aluminum compound

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of creep and deformation under load in the periclase-spinel
system was studied. The creep rate was measured as a function of temperature and load,
and the empirical creep law $\epsilon = Se^{-Q/RT} n$ was found to hold, ϵ being the deformation
rate, Q the activation energy, R the gas constant, T the temperature, and S and n em-
pirical constants. The lowest creep rates were exhibited by spinel and periclase:
when MgO admixtures are introduced into spinel and spinel admixtures into MgO, the
creep rate increases, and in the range of 14-63 wt. % Al2O3 becomes equal to or great-
er than that of the pure components. The dependence of the deformation rate of the
materials studied on the stress approximately obeys the law for viscous flow. The
mechanisms of deformation under load at high temperatures and of creep at lower temper-
atures are similar. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

L 06489-67
ACC NR: AP6028302

SUB CODE: 11,20/SUBM DATE: 21Apr65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

GALKINA, L.A.

Geograrhical variability in the size of eggs of Oncorhynchus
gorbuscha and Oncorhynchus keta as related to the problems of
acclimatization. Trudy MMBI no.9:33-40 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

ZHITENEVA, L.D.; GALKINA, L.A.

Morphometric characteristics of young Oncorhynchus gorbuscha
and Oncorhynchus keta produced in the fish hatcheries of
Murmansk Province and Sakhalin. Trudy MMBI no.9:67-87 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

SLUTSKER, A.; GALKINA, K.

Hygienic evaluation of local exhaust systems in the sacking of
flour at flour mills. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.10:20-22 O '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Moscow—Flour mills—Ventilation)

GALKINA, K. A.

Subject   : USSR/Medicine   AID P - 2163

Card 1/1   Pub. 37 - 5/22

Author   : Galkina, K. A., Scientific Worker

Title   : Efficiency of dust removal during wet drilling in the
                Donetz Basin coal mines

Periodical   : Gig. i san.,   4,   20-23,   Ap 1955

Abstract   : Describes investigations of the amount of dust in the
                air made in two places of the "Gidroshakhta" of the
                "Ordzhonikidze ugol'" trust where drilling operations
                were being conducted. Discusses the advantages of wet
                drilling from the hygienic point of view, especially
                when the wetting agent OP-7 is used. One Russian ref.
                in footnote, 1951.

Institution : Donetz Institute of Industrial Physiology

Submitted   : My 10, 1954

SHUMILOV,V.V. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TARASENKO,V.I.; GALKINA K.A.
   STARUSHENKO,A.S.; SHAPTAIA,A.A.

   Experience of dry dust catching in working with the ShBM-1 cut-
   ter-loader. Ugol' 30 no.5:46-47 My '55.   (MIRA 8:6)

   1. Mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Donskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
   skogo ugol'nogo instituta (for Tarasenko) 2. Zaveduyushchaya
   laboratoriyey gigiyeni truda (for Galkina) 3. Mladshiy nauchnyy
   sotrudnik Instituta Fiziologii truda (for Starushenko) 4. Mlad-
   shiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Instituta Fiziologii truda (for Shaptala)
         (Donets Basin--Coal mining machinery) (Mine dust)

GALKINA, K. A.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Some problems of improving the health

conditions of work for cutters in coal mines of the Donbass". Moscow, 1959.

9 pp (Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the Acad Med Sci USSR),

200 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 119)

GALKINA, I. A., POLLOVSKIY, V. L., LAYEVSKIY, L. L., OVELLAYA, N. I.,
CHELGA, N. I., SHCHERBAKOVA, C. I., EN'YAROVA, P. A., MARY-ACAYEVA, N. T.

"Pneumoconiosis in workers engaged in underground work
in coal mines, and means of its proplylaxis."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

GALKINA, K.A., kand.med.nauk; TKACHEV, V.V., gornyy inzhener; KOSSOV, P.A.;
VARFOLOMEYEV, G.S.; SLUTSKER, A.S.

Effectiveness of settling dust with mist sprayers during
blasting operations. Bor'ba s sil. 142-146 '62.   (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
AMN SSSR.
            (Mine dusts—Prevention)   (Blasting)

GALKINA, K. I.

"Fever Reactions in Cases of Acute Atrophy of the Liver," Klin. Med., 27, No.6, 1949.

1st Therapeutic Clinic. Moscow Oblast' Sci.Res.Clinical Inst.

1. YEMEL'YANOV, A. I., GALKINA, K. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Liver - Diseases

7. Early cirrhosis of the liver in Botkin's disease. Klin. med. 30 no. 8, '52.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

TUTOVA, ~.F.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.F.; _____, L.V.; _____, _._.;
    _OL'YEVSKIY, A.A.; GALKINA, K.I.; _____, K.__.;
    KU.YLEVA, T.Ye., otv. red.; KUT__CV_, B.I., red.

[Transactions and materials of scientific congresses and
conferences published abroad in 1962; an index] Trudy i
materialy nauchnykh kongressov i soveshchanii, opublikovan-
nye za rubezhom v 1962 godu; ukazatel'. Vypusk 3. Lenin-
grad, 1964. 133 p.   (_____ 17:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Biblioteka.

KCVALEV, N.; GALKINA, L.

Need for physicochemical specifications for culinary products.
Obshchestv.pit. no.1:27-28 Ja '62.   (MIRA 15:4)
(Food industry--Standards)

ZHEREBTSOVA, P.; KURVATOV, N.; GALKINA, L.

Centralized manufacture of tomato and sour-cream sauces. Obshchestv.pit.
no.1:27-29 Ja '63.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli imeni F.Engel'sa.
                              (Sauces)

3 (9), 17 (4)

AUTHOR: Galkina, L. A.   SOV/20-126-2-49/64

TITLE: Degeneration Phenomena in Gametes of the Pacific Herring
             (Yavleniya degeneratsii polovykh kletok u tikhookeanskoy sel'di)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 2,
             pp 404-405 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The degeneration (in the fat), named in the title, is very
             rare in maritime species of fish (on the contrary to fresh
             water spawning fish). The author observed degeneration
             phenomena in various zones of the Far-east, after the end of
             the main spawning. Fish exhibiting these phenomena constituted
             10 % at most. They were but not visually apparent and only
             an embryological analysis of the artificially-extracted
             fertilized spawn showed their impotence of normal fertilization
             and development (Fig 1). This degeneration is not only
             restricted to individual fishes, to those herrings which
             have spawned late, but to whole herring banks: Mid-June, 1957,
             in the Gulf of Gizhizinskaya Guba Sea of Okhotsk). Here,
             bigger fish (29-30 cm long) were effected. On the 7th day
             of observation (which coincided with the last day when the
Card 1/3   fish were near the coast), it was difficult to distinguish

Degeneration Phenomena in Gametes of the Pacific   SOV/20-126-2-49/64
Herring

the outline of the eggs: in the case of individual fish, eggs
and sperma formed a liquified mass with a trombus of
hardened gametes, hard by the sexual opening. In the case of
the males, the sperma resembled that of dead fish after
2-3 days. Apparently, such a degeneration as named in the
title, and in such proportions, hardly occurs with maritime
fish. One may assume that such a degeneration can only occur
in the case of fish with relatively restricted spawning-
grounds. With Pacific herring, this can lead to an over-
ripeness of the sexual products as a result of casual factors
such as storms, sudden changes in temperature, soiling of the
spawning-grounds etc (Ref 3). It is difficult to say, if the
decomposing sexual products endanger the cells of new generations:
this may yet be the case. If so, then it is possible that
those fish with gametes effected with resorption, will not
take part in the next year's spawning. Perhaps this factor
explains the falling-off in the numbers of herring
approaching the coast for the purpose of breeding. There are
1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

Degeneration Phenomena in Gametes of the Pacific   SOV/20-126-2-49/64
Herring

ASSOCIATION: Murmanskiy morskoy biologicheskiy institut Kol'skogo filiala
                im. S. M. Kirova Akademii nauk SSSR (Murman Maritime-
                biological Institute of the Kola Branch imeni S. M. Kirov
                of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 5, 1959, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1959

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Tager, A. A., Galkina, L. A.   SOV/156-58-2-39/48

TITLE: The Thermodynamic Investigation of the Solution Process of
              Polystyrene in Methyl-Ethyl Ketone and Ethylacetate (Termo-
              dinamicheskoye issledovaniye protsessa rastvoreniya polistirola
              v metiletilketone i etilatsetate)

ABSTRACT: The experimental results concerning the solution of poly-
              styrene in benzene (Ref 1) and ethyl-benzene (Ref 2) give
              evidence of laws which differ basically from those concerning
              the elastic polymers. The most important difference is the
              modification of the entropy of the solvent. The penetration
              of the benzene- or ethyl-benzene molecules into the range
              of the polystyrene macromolecule is accompanied by an
              abrupt decrease of the entropy. In contrast to this the
              increase of the solvent entropy is characteristic of the
              dissolution of the elastic polymers which are in an elastic
              state (the mixture entropy is high). An attempt to explain
              the causes to which this law is due was interesting: it is
Card 1/3   either the nature of the polymer or that of the solvent.

The Thermodynamic Investigation of the Solution   SOV/156-58-2-39/48
Process of Polystyrene in Methyl-Ethyl Ketone and Ethylacetate

Therefore the investigation mentioned in the title was
carried out. The two mentioned liquids dissolve polystyrene
(molecular weight 142000) to a different extent: it is well
soluble in methyl-ethyl ketone, whereas ethyl-acetate causes
only a swelling of polystyrene. Sorption isothermal lines
(fig 1) of both liquids by polystyrene were determined
by means of earlier described methods (Ref 1) and the heat
of solvation was determined. Figure 1 shows that methyl-ethyl-
ketone is sorbed by polystyrene in greater quantities than
ethyl-acetate. ^{O}n the strength of these results the authors
draw the following conclusions: the character of the observed
laws does not depend on the nature of the low-molecular
liquid. They are determined only by the nature of the poly-
styrene. An abrupt decrease of the entropy of the low-
molecular liquid which takes place in the case of penetration
of the latter into the polystyrene phase may be explained
by a loose packing of the polystyrene macromolecules and by
the formation of orientated adsorption layers of the low-

Card 2/3   molecular liquid in the micropores of this polymeric sorbent.

The Thermodynamic Investigation of the Solution   SOV/156-58-2-39/48
Process of Polystyrene in Methyl-Ethyl Ketone and Ethylacetate

There are 4 figures and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Ural'skogo gosudarstvennogo uni-
versiteta im.A.M.Gor'kogo (Chair of Physical Chemistry
of the Ural State University imeni A.M.Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1957

Card 3/3

GALKINA, L. A., Cand Biol Sci — (diss) "Spawning and the Early Stages of Development of Herring in the Northern Regions of the Sea of Okhotsk." Leningrad, 1960, 18 pp, (Academy of Sci USSR; Zoological Institute) 210 copies, free (KL, 21-60, 121)

GALKINA, L.A.

Characteristics of the reproduction and early developmental stages
of herring in northern regions of the Sea of Okhotsk. Probl. Sev.
no.4:108-120 '61.   (MIRA 15:1)
                        (Okhotsk, Sea of--Herring)

GALKINA, L.A.

Fertilization and development of the roe of the White Sea herring
(Clupea harengus Pallasi n. maris-albi Berg (var. A.)) in waters
of different salinity. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:479-
482 Mr '62.   (MIRA 15:3)

1. Murmanskiy morskoy biologicheskiy institut Kol'skogo
filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
                        (WHITE SEA—HERRING)
                        (SALINITY)
                        (FERTILIZATION(BIOLOGY))

GALKINA, L.A.

Inexpediency of the "dry" method for fertilizing the eggs of sea
fishes. Vop. ikht. 3 no.3:563 '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

1. Murmanskiy morskoy biologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Dal'niye
Zelentsy.
          (Fish—Culture)   (Fertilization (Biology))

GALKINA, L.A.; POZDNYAKOVA, L.Ye.; TSEYEB, T.Ya. [deceased]

    Kanda Bay and its inhabitants. Okeanologiia 3 no.5:898-906 '63.
                                        (MIRA 16:11)
    1. Murmanskiy morskoy biologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

SOV/96-59-3-11/21

AUTHORS: Varavitskiy, I.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
             Kostrikin, Yu.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences;
             Galkina, L.G., Engineer and
             Savinovskiy, D.A., Engineer

TITLE: The Preparation of Distillate in an Installation with
             Direct-Flow Gas Evaporator (Prigotovleniye distillyata
             v ustanovke s pryamotochnym gazovym isparitelem)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 49-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By the use of gas evaporators it is possible to obtain
             distillate in an amount up to 8-10% of the steam raising
             capacity of the boiler. In addition, the flue gas
             temperature is reduced, the size of the convective parts
             of the furnace is smaller and corrosion of the heating
             surfaces is reduced. Gas evaporators can operate either
             on a direct-flow circuit or with natural circulation.
             All the equipment used in the gas evaporators is proved
             and reliable. In October, 1954 a gas evaporator was
             added to a boiler of 160-200 tons/hour output. A small
             heat-exchanger coil was installed at the end of the
Card 1/4   existing convective part of the furnace beyond the air

SOV/96-59-3-11/21

The Preparation of Distillate in an Installation with Direct-Flow
Gas Evaporator

heater. It was intended to operate during the winter
period as an economiser and during the summer period as
a gas evaporator. A general schematic diagram of the
equipment is given in Fig.1 and a sketch of the
horizontal separator in Fig.2. Since the gas evaporator
operates at low pressure, steam is only contaminated by
dropwise carry-over of salts. An expression is given for
the ratio of the quantity of salt in the distillate to
that at the inlet to the separators. In conducting the
tests, in order to accelerate and simplify the analyses
of water salt content, solutions of phosphates and
chlorides were specially added to the water reaching the
evaporator. The results of 16 tests are given in Table 1.
The thermal efficiency and general characteristics of the
gas evaporator were determined from long-term operating
experience. The main conditions for producing distillate
of the necessary quality during the tests are given in
Fig.3. It appears that at humidities of up to 45%,
almost all of the moisture reaching the separator is
removed. At higher humidities the efficiency of removal

Card 2/4

SOV/96-59-3-11/21

The Preparation of Distillate in an Installation with Direct-Flow
Gas Evaporator

is less and a single separator does not suffice. Even
the use of two film separators in series, although a
considerable improvement, does not give distillate of the
required quality. Distillate quality as a function of
various operating conditions is plotted in Fig.4 and 5.
To study the operation of the separator during possible
periods of intermittent salt carry-over, thermo-couples
were installed on the coils. Thereby pulsation and the
uniformity of distribution of water on the coils were
registered. The corresponding test results are given
in Fig.6. An outline drawing of the calorifier with
multi-stage separation appears in Fig.7 and the main
characteristics of the equipment are stated. Operating
experience showed a high thermal efficiency; the tubes
did not become contaminated or damaged, except occasionally
when they were abraded by ash. There were no special
difficulties in erection or repair and the installation
was particularly reliable in operation. Although in
Card 3/4   some cases the tubes operated below the dew point, external

SOV/96-59-3-11/21

The Perparation of Distillate in an Installation with Direct-Flow
Gas Evaporator

corrosion was not observed. After 13,000 hours
operation one coil was cut out of the calorifier and
no internal deposits were found. On the basis of this
operating and test data extensive introduction of gas
evaporators is recommended. Their field of application
should be determined and design and operating
instructions worked out. There are 7 figures, 2 tables
and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut –
Sverdlovenergo (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute –
Sverdlovenergo)

Card 4/4

SOV/96-59-9-19/22

AUTHORS: Varavitskiy, I.B., (Candidate of Technical Sciences) and
             Galkina, L.G. (Engineer)

TITLE: Full-scale Tests on a Coil-type Calorifier

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 89-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An article by Varavitskiy and others published in
             Elektricheskye Stantsii Nr 3, 1954, described an arrange-
             ment of tail-end heating surfaces developed by the All-
             Union Thermo-Technical Institute. In applying this
             circuit a small coil-type calorifier was developed and
             installed in a boiler with a steam output of 160/200 tons
             per hour in 1955. An outline drawing of the calorifier
             is given in Fig 1. During the tests the heat-transfer
             coefficient of the calorifier was determined; the
             assumptions made and the experimental conditions are
             described. The coefficients were determined from the
             experimental data obtained during measurements from the
             air side. Corresponding measurements were also made
             from the steam side. The methods of measurement and of
             working out the experimental data are explained. The
             heat-transfer test results are plotted in Fig 2 and the
Card 1/2   test data are tabulated. A relationship is given

Full-scale Tests on a Coil-type Calorifier   SOV/96-59-9-19/22

between the Nusselt and Reynolds criteria for this
calorifier.   It was found that the level of water in
Card 2/2   the calorifier had little influence on the test
results.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut
(All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute)

L 4252-66   PWE(1)/P   JIT

ACC NR: AR6022386   (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0397/65/000/024/0055/0056

AUTHOR: Lenkevich, M. M.; Purshev, F. I.; Maychuk, Yu. F.; Galkina, L. G.

TITLE: Polyvinyl alcohol -- a new drug base for antibiotics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Farmakologiya. Toksikologiya, Abs. 24.54.431

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy Nauchn. konferentsii, posvyashch. 30-letiyu Fil. Gos. n.-i. in-ta glazn. bolezney, 1963. Cheboksary, 1965, 69-75

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl alcohol, tetracycline, erythromycin, antibiotic

ABSTRACT: In preparing antibiotic solutions with a polyvinyl alcohol base, antibiotics were added on the basis of 10,000 units/ml to a 10% polyvinyl alcohol solution. It was established that antibiotic activity in a polyvinyl alcohol solution lasted 2 to 4 times longer than in aqueous solutions. Polyvinyl alcohol solutions did not cause irritations of eye tissues. Following the administration of tetracycline hydrochloride (aqueous solution and polyvinyl alcohol solution) in experiments on 44 rabbits, a higher content of the antibiotic was found in the conjunctival sac with a polyvinyl alcohol solution than with an aqueous solution or antibiotic in the form of an ointment. Similar

1/2

L. h1 2-2-66

ACC NR: AR6022386

O

results were established in determining tetracycline hydrochloride levels in conjunctival cavity lavages and conjunctival cell scrapings; and, also with the use of other antibiotic solutions (erythromycin ascorbate and erythromycin). Treatment (1% solution of tetracyline hydrochloride embedded 2 to 3 times daily) of 104 trachoma patients (adults and children) produced good results. Mean number of bed days was 57.1%. Treatment (1% polyvinyl alcohol solution of erythromycin was imbedded once daily) for 6 mos. prevented any recurrence of trachoma cases during a one year observation period. N. S. /Translation of abstract/.

SUB CODE: 06

2/24mT

GALKINA, L.I.

Taxonomy of marmots (genus Marmota). Trudy Bio. inst. Sib. otd. AN
SSSR no.8:135-156 '62.   (MIRA 15:12)
                        (Siberia—Marmots)

GALKINA, L.L. Cand Chem Sci (diss) "The extraction separation of

beryllium from accompanying elements for its quantitative determina-

tion." Tashkent, 1960, 20 pp (Central Asian Polytechnical Institute.

Central Asian Sci-Res Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources)

(KL, 34-60, 120)

GALKINA, L.L.; MARKMAN, A.L.

Determination of beryllium by liquid-liquid extraction. Uzb.
khim. zhur. no. 2:53-65 '60.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
                (Beryllium—Analysis)

GALKINA, L.L.; MARKMAN, A.L.

Flurometric determination of small amounts of beryllium. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.5:735-738 '63.   (MIRA 16:12)

1. Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra analiticheskoy
khimii.

L 23034-65   EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   IJP(c)   JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5001138   S/0291/64/000/004/0038/0042

AUTHOR: Markman, A. L. ; Galkina, L. L. ; Grushetskaya, M. A.

TITLE: Extraction of the rare earth elements using butyric acid

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1964, 38-42

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element extraction, butyric acid chloroform extractant, Trilon B, sulfosalicylic acid

ABSTRACT: The conditions used earlier (Galkina, L. L.; Markman, A. L. "Uzb. khim. zh.", No. 2, 53 (1960)) for the extraction of beryllium were found to be optimum for the extraction of the rare earth elements. Almost complete extraction of the rare earth elements was effected in one step by a butyric acid-chloroform mixture from the NaCl-saturated aqueous phase. The degree of extraction was independent of the rare earth concentration. The effect of Trilon B and of sulfosalicylic acid complexing agents on the extraction of the rare earth elements was studied. With Trilon B the rare earth elements remained in the aqueous

L 23034-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001138

phase as complexonates. The sulfosalicylic acid formed weak complexes with the rare earth elements and, in the presence of an excess of it the rare earth elements were extracted in the organic phase. This complexing agent formed a strong complex with calcium, preventing its extraction. The use of saturated NH_4Cl or NH_4NO_3 solutions eliminated the precipitation caused by saturated NaCl in the presence of the 50% sulfosalicylic acid solution. Small amounts of rare earth elements could thus be extracted in 10-15 minutes in a single step extraction from large amounts of Ca using sulfosalicylic acid as the masking complexing agent.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya (Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Geology and Minerals)

SUBMITTED: 23Nov62   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: IC, GC

NR REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 000

ACC NR: AP6028186   SOURCE CODE: UR/0186/66/008/003/0358/0360

AUTHOR: Galkina, L. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Separation of rare earth elements from thorium, scandium and uranium by extraction with n-butyric acid

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 358-360

TOPIC TAGS: thorium, scandium, uranium, butyric acid, rare earth element, chemical separation

ABSTRACT: In order to determine whether rare earth elements can be separated from Th, Sc, and U, the distribution of all these elements between a concentrated aqueous solution of ammonium nitrate and n-butyric acid was studied. The rare earths, Th, Sc and U were found to be extracted by n-butyric acid with high distribution coefficients, and the latter depend strongly on the pH; Th, Sc and U are extracted at substantially lower pH's than the rare earths (see Fig. 1). This considerable difference in pH values made it possible to separate Th, Sc and U from the rare earths. Th and U are separated by a single extraction with n-butyric acid at pH 2.0-2.3, and scandium is separated by double extraction at pH 2.15-2.35. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

Card 1/2   UDC: 543.21 (546.65+546.841+546.631+546.791) 542:61

ACC NR: AP6028186

Fig. 1. Extraction of rare earths, thorium, scandium and uranium with butyric acid. 1 - rare earths; 2 - scandium; 3 - thorium; 4 - uranium
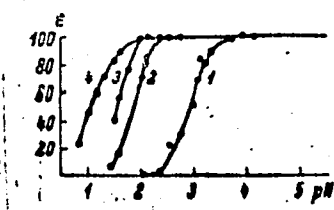
SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 09Oct65/ ORIG REF: 007

ACC NR: AP7011822

SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/009/1058/1063

AUTHOR: Galkina, L. L.; Glazunova, L. A.

ORG: Central Asiatic Scientific Research Institute of Geology and Minerals, Tashkent (Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya)

TITLE: Extractive method for separating rare earth elements for their subsequent determination

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 9, 1966, 1058-1063

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth metal, metal extracting

SUB CODE: 11

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of investigations of conditions required for extraction of rare earth elements with butyric acid, and also on the use of this extractive method for separation of rare earth elements from other elements. The experiments were conducted with solutions containing the elements of the cerium group (40 % Ce_2O_3, 25 % La_2O_3, 25 % Nd_2O_3, 10 % Pr_2O_3), elements of the yttrium group (50 % V_2O_5, 20 % Yb_2O_3, 10 % Ho_2O_3, and 5 % each of Gd_2O_3, Dy_2O_3, Er_2O_3, and Lu_2O_3), with solutions of elements from both groups, and also with so-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7011822

lutions of several rare earth elements. In all cases, complete extraction was achieved when optimal conditions were met.

In addition to speed (15-20 minutes), this method is precise since only one extraction is used. This fact led to the proposal of a method of concentrating small $(n \cdot 10^{-2} - n \cdot 10^{-3} \%)$ amounts of rare earth elements from ores. This method was verified with silicate ores. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables. [JPRS: 40,361]

GALKINA, L.M.

Device for lifting the weights equalizing the top carriage on
roving machines. Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.16:38-39 '56.
(Spinning machinery) (MIRA 11:11)

S/188/62/000/002/004/013
B125/B102

AUTHORS: ·Kerimov, B. K., Popov, Yu. A., Loskutov, Yu. M., Galkina,
               L. P.

TITLE: Polarization properties of μ^+-meson decay electrons

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika,
               astronomiya, no. 2, 1962, 29-35

TEXT: The polarization properties of electrons from the $\mu^\mp \rightarrow e^\mp + \gamma + \gamma'$
decay of a longitudinally polarized charged muon at rest were investigated
with two variants of weak four-fermion V-A interactions. In the Lee-Yang
version of the interaction Hamiltonian, the transverse polarization of
electrons polarized in the plane perpendicular to that of decay is
sensitive to a possible non-conservation of time parity; in the
Feynman-Gell-Mann version, however, there is no polarization. If the state

of polarization of decay electrons is described by $\psi_e = \sum_{s_e} g_{s_e} \psi_{s_e}$, the

probability of electron production is given by

Card 1/6

Polarization properties of ...

$$dW = \frac{\vec{dk_e}}{(2\pi)^4 c \hbar^2 24} \, \tilde{s} \left\{ \sum_{s_e} g_{s_e}^+ g_{s_e} W_{s_e} + (g_1^+ g_{-1} + g_1 g_{-1}^+) \frac{1}{2} W_3 + \right.$$

$$\left. + i (g_1 g_{-1}^+ - g_{-1} g_1^+) \frac{1}{2} W_2 \right\}.$$

(8) with

$$W_{s_e} = \frac{1}{2}(1-\eta)(1 \mp s_e \beta_e) \{(q^2 - 3k_e^2 \pm 2s_e q k_e)(3 - s_e \cos\theta) +$$

$$+ 8k_e (k_e \mp s_e q)\}, \quad (\text{см. } [5]),$$

$$W_3 = \pm (1 - \eta)(q^2 - k_e^2) \frac{k_{0e}}{K_e} \sin\theta,$$

(9),

$$W_2 = 0.$$

in the Feynman-Gell-Mann version, and with

Card 2/6

Polarization properties of ...

$$W_{s_e} = \{(1 \pm s_e \beta_e \tau_l)\,[(q^2 - 3k_e^2)\,(3 - s_e \cos\theta) + 8k_e^2] +$$

$$+ 2\,(1 + s_e \cos\theta)\,qk_e\,(\beta_e \pm s_e \tau_l) + \tau_{l1}\frac{k_{0e}}{K_e}\,(k_e^2 - q^2)\,(3 - s_e \cos\theta)\Big\}. \qquad (10),$$

$$W_3 = \pm\,2\sin\theta\left[\frac{k_{0e}}{K_e}\,(q^2 - k_e^2) - \tau_{l1}\,(2\beta_e k_e q + k_e^2 + q^2)\right],$$

$$W_2 = 2\sin\theta\,(\tau_{l2}\beta_e)\,(k_{0\mu}^2 - k_{0e}^2),$$

in the Lee-Yang version.

$$\xi = G_A^+ G_A + G_V^+ G_V, \quad \eta = \frac{1}{\xi}\,(G_A^+ G_V + G_V^+ G_A),$$

$$\tau_{l1} = \frac{1}{\xi}\,(G_V^+ G_V - G_A^+ G_A), \quad \tau_{l2} = \frac{i}{\xi}\,(G_V^+ G_A - G_A^+ G_V), \qquad (11).$$

$$q = k_{0\mu} - K_e, \quad \beta_e = \frac{k_e}{K_e} = \frac{v_e}{c}, \quad \cos\theta = (\vec{s}_\mu \vec{k}_e^0), \quad \frac{k_{0e}}{K_e} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{E_e},$$

The square of the modulus of the constant g_{s_e} yields the probability of the electron being in the ψ_{s_e} state ($s_e = \pm 1$). $\vec{s}_\mu = s_\mu \vec{k}_\mu^0$ is the spin vector

Card 3/6

Polarization properties of ...

of a muon at rest. The transverse polarizations P_3 and P_2 of electrons polarized in the decay plane $(\varphi = 0)$ and perpendicularly thereto $(\varphi = \pi/2)$, respectively, are given by $P_{3,2} = W_{3,2}/(W_1 + W_{-1})$. $W_0 = W_1 + W_{-1}$ is the total electron-decay probability, and $P_1 = (W_1 - W_{-1})/W_0$ is the

longitudinal electron polarization. The relation $\sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + P_3^2} = 1$ is valid for a completely polarized electron beam. If the beam is partly formed by unpolarized electrons, the fraction P_0 of the unpolarized state

is given by $P_0 = 1 - \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + P_3^2}$. The polarization of the decay electrons is closely related to the ratio between the constants G_A and G_V. As a phase shift $(G_A = G_V e^{-i\delta})$ exists between constants with equal modulus, $\eta = \cos\vartheta$, $\eta_1 = 0$, and $\eta_2 = \sin\vartheta$. If $\delta = \pi$ $(G_A = -G_V)$ (V-A interaction), the Feynman-Gell-Mann and the Lee-Yang versions are equivalent. If $\delta \neq \pi$, the following is found: In the Lee-Yang version, part of the high-energy

Card 4/6

Polarization properties of ...   S/188/62/C00/002/004/013
                                                  B125/B102

electrons ($K_e \gg k_{oe}$) are polarized transversely to the plane perpendicular
to that of decay. The existence of transversely polarized high-energy
electrons characterizes the degree of violation of the time parity W_2 in
(10). In the Lee-Yang version,

$$P_0 = 1 - \frac{2k_{0\Lambda}^2}{w_0} \sqrt{[(3-2x)\cos\delta \pm (2x-1)\cos\theta]^2 + \sin^2\theta\sin^2\delta}. \qquad (22)$$

for $K_e \gg k_{oe}$, and in the Feynman-Gell-Mann version, $P_0 = 0$. If G_A and G_V
are not equivalent regarding their modulus, and if $k_{oe}/K_e \to 0$, the
Lee-Yang version contains transversely polarized electrons both in the
decay plane and in the plane perpendicular thereto, while the Feynman-
Gell-Mann version has none. If $\beta_e \to 1$, the fraction of unpolarized
electrons is zero in the Feynman-Gell-Mann version, but tends toward
$(1-|\eta|)$ in the Lee-Yang version. The lifetime τ of the muon at rest in
versions (2) and (3) is $((4.3/(1-\cos\delta)\pm0.02)\cdot10^{-6}$ and $(2.15\pm0.02)\cdot10^{-6}$ sec,

Card 5/6

Polarization properties of ...

S/188/62/000/002/004/013
B125/B102

respectively. If $\delta = \pi$, τ is the same in both versions. P_2 is very sensitive to phase shifts. It is noted that the investigation of transverse polarization is an appropriate means for choosing the interaction Hamiltonian. A. A. Sokolov is thanked for discussions and advice. The English-language reference is: Sokolov A. A. Nucl. Phys., 9, 420, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra statisticheskoy fiziki i mekhaniki (Department of
               Statistical Physics and Mechanics)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1961

Card 6/6

GALKINA, M.

"Two hundred and twenty Tatar recipes" by IU.A.Akhmetzianov [chlen TSentral'nogo kulinarnogo soveta pri Ministerstve torgovli RSFSR, master-povar]. Reviewed by M.Galkina. Obshchest.pit. no.3:33 Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik otdela obshchestvennogo pitaniya Ministerstva torgovli Tatarskoy ASSR.
         (Cookery, Tatar)   (Akhmetzianov, IU.A.)

GALKINA, M. M.

25926   Galkina, M. M.   Iz opyta raboty bol'nitsy vosstanovitel'noy
khirurgii. V sb: Problemy vosstanovit. lecheniya invalkdov
Otechestv. voyny. Astrakhan', 1948, s. 12-19.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

GALKINA, M.Ya.

I.S. Belostotskii, the organizer of health protection in the Urals
during the first years of Soviet regime. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 1 no.9:
32-37 S '57.   (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny
(i.o.zav. A.G.Vershinina) Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
      .(BELOSTOTSKII, IVAN STEPANOVICH, 1882-)

GALKINA, M.Ya., aspirant

Aleksandr Dmitrievich Blank; leading physician of prerevolutionary times in the Urals. Sov.zdrav. 16 no.5:46-49 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny (1.o.zav, A.G.Vershinina) Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (BLANK, ALEKSANDR DMITRIEVICH)

GALKINA, N.A.

Treatment of pseudarthrosis. Vop. travm. i ortop. no.13:108-112
'63.   (MIRA 18:2)

1. Glavnyy travmatolog Sakhalinskoy oblasti.

5.4600

75671
SOV/80-32-10-20/51

AUTHORS: Galkina, N. I., Popova, G. M., Kondrashov, D. L., Burshteyn, R. Kh.

TITLE: Baked Electrodes Depolarized by Air

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2247-2252 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Carbon electrodes for electric cells should possess a highly porous structure to assure efficient depolariza-tion by air. It was recommended (Burshteyn, R. Kh., Veselovskaya, I. Ye., Collection of Studies on Alkaline Cells with Air Depolarization--Sbornik statey po shcheloch-nym elementam vozdushnoy depolyarizatsii.--Gosenergizdat, 1947, p 57) that such electrodes be made with binding agents which are converted on baking into activated car-bon, as they show a higher electrical conductivity, high porosity, and mechanical strength, and are cheaper than electrodes made with binders requiring organic solvents. The present study deals with the manufacturing and the effects of the electrode structure on their electrochemical

Card 1/3

Baked Electrodes Depolarized by Air

75671
SOV/80-32-10-20/51

characteristics. Commercial carbon, type 8/60, was found to be suitable for the manufacture of baked electrodes due to its highly porous, fine structure; samples prepared at 900° with 7% charring and activated in CO_2 at 900-950° gave 5 milliamp/cm sq at 1.2 v in reference to zinc electrode. Other investigations were made with electrodes made of a mixture of 50% BAU activated birch carbon and 50% lamp black, with molasses, pitch, or tar binders. After baking and activation, the percentage of charring was determined, as this constant characterized the adsorption capacity of the electrode. It was established that molasses gave a higher porosity than tar or pitch. The electrochemical activity increased with the degree of charring. The rate of oxygen reduction on the electrode and the activity of the electrode were in linear relation up to a charring of 30%. The highest electrochemical activity was shown by electrodes with the most fine porous structure. A linear relation was observed also between the voltage and the current density in the range up to $4.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ amp/cm sq. The investigation of the working life at

Card 2/3

Baked Electrodes Depolarized by Air   75671
                                                       SOV/80-32-10-20/51

1.2 v in reference to zinc electrode showed that the electrode with finer pores (the degree of charring being equal) worked longer and showed a higher current density. Sample series prepared from carbon mixtures above but with a tar binder, and with charring of 10%, gave a voltage of 1.16 v under a load of 1 amp which corresponded to a current density of 20 milliamp/cm^2. The above experiments proved that baked electrodes of fine porous structure and containing activated carbon can be used successfully in electric cells with air depolarization. There are 9 figures; 2 tables; and 5 references, 1 U.S., 4 Soviet. The American reference is: Ritter, H. L., Drake, L. C., Ind. Eng. Ch., Anal. Ed., 17, 787 (1945).

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR
               (Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1958

Card 3/3

15.2250

25935
S/136/61/000/008/001/005
E021/E180

AUTHORS: Fialkov, A.S., Kazakova, O.B., Galkina, N.I., and Temkin, I.V.

TITLE: The influence of surface-active materials on the properties of carbon-graphite materials

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No.8, pp. 41-46

TEXT: In the first experiments carbon-black with a specific surface area of 15.17 m^2/g, pH of 8.47 and specific resistance of 1440 ohm mm^2/m was used. A 30 g sample was treated with a 1% aqueous solution of the surface active material. The moisture was then removed and the adsorption of pitch by the sample from a solution of pitch in benzol was determined. The results were as follows:

Surface active material	% pitch adsorbed
Untreated carbon black	65
ОП-10 (OP-10) emulsifier	58
ОП-7 (OP-7) emulsifier	57
ОП-4 (OP-4) emulsifier	53
Aerosol 103	53
Sulphanol (Nekal)	51
Alkoman	50

Card 1/7

25935

The influence of surface-active ...   S/136/61/000/008/001/005
                                         E021/E180

The influence of adding surface active material on the properties of
pitch is shown in Table 1.   The pitch was coked in a closed
porcelain vessel with a gradual heating to 950 °C, followed by
holding for 8 hours.   The physico-mechanical properties of coke
obtained from pitch with different additions of surface active
material are shown in Table 2.   Fig.1 shows the pore distribution
of coke.   [Abstractor's note: meaning of $\Delta V/\Delta r$ not
explained].   Curve 1 is for coke from untreated pitch· curve 2
for coke from pitch treated with 0.5% oleic acid; curve 3 with
3% oleic acid.   It can be seen that the surface-active material
results in a structure with finer pores and the quantity of coarse
pores decreases.   Semi-fabricated components of lamp-black and
high temperature pitch were tested and the effect of additions of
oleic acid (abscissa %) on the physico-mechanical properties is
shown in Fig.3.   Curve 1 is the bending strength in kg/cm^2 (left-
hand ordinate); curve 2 is the specific electrical resistance in
ohm mm^2/m (middle ordinate); curve 3 is the hardness in kg/mm^2.
Thus the shielding action of surface active materials on the
surface of carbon powders is demonstrated.   Additions of surface-
active material to pitch result in a finer pored structure of the
Card 2/ 7

.25935

The influence of surface-active ...   S/136/61/000/008/001/005 ,
                                        E021/E180

coke made from it, because of a decrease in surface-tension and
viscosity of the pitch. Additions of surface-active material to
carbon-graphite mixtures improve the physico-mechanical
properties of the carbon-graphite materials.
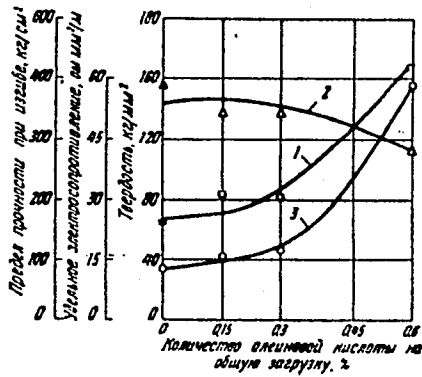There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 6 Soviet references.

Fig.3

Card 3/7

ACC NR: AP7011841

AUTHOR: Nikitina, N. G.; Galkina, N. K. Senyavin, M. M.

ORG: Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. V. I. Vernadskiy AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Selection of conditions for ion exchange concentration and determination of trace impurities in analysis of high-purity materials

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, ion concentration, chemical composition, water

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The authors examined some of the characteristics of concentration used for analysis of high-purity chemicals. Consideration is given to the factors which affect the degree of absolute concentration, i.e. the volumetric ratio of the initial and final solutions. The volume of the solution to be analyzed (initial) depends on the quantity (weight) of impurity which must be present for subsequent determination. The volume should be a minimum to reduce the duration of the concentration stage. The volume of regenerating solution at 100% regeneration (final)

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7011841

is independent of the degree of treatment of the ion exchanger layer and depends only on its quantity. These principles are illustrated by determining traces of chlorine in highly pure water. A method is developed on the basis of this example for determining micro quantities of chlorine and sodium ions in water and for selecting optimum conditions of ion exchange concentration of impurities from pure solutions. Conditions are studied for composite ion exchange concentration of impurities using KU-2 and KB-4 ion-exchange resins with subsequent spectral determination of the impurities. Optimum conditions are found for ion exchange concentration of impurities from saline solutions with separate precipitation of the components, and a method is developed for determining traces of radioactive substances in river and tap water. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 formulas and 9 tables. [JPRS: 40,351]

Card 2/2

32631
S/137/61/000/011/123/123
A060/A101

S 5600

AUTHORS: Galkina, N. K., Senyavin, M. M.

TITLE: Chromatographic separation of mixtures of alkali metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 15, abstract 11K88
             (V sb. "Redk. shchelochn. elementy". Novosibirsk. Sib. otd. AN SSR,
             1960, 87-96)

TEXT: A study was carried out of transforming a Cs chloride into an iodide
by means of an ion exchange process, using cationite КУ-2 (KU-2) in the H form
and anionite ММГ-1 (MMG-1). The conditions are worked out for obtaining pure
salts of alkali metals, which may be utilized for their analytic separation. To
separate Cs from Na, one washes the column with 0.3 N. acid at a rate of 1 ml/
min-cm^2; to separate Cs from Ca one uses 0.4 N. acid at a rate of 3 ml/min-cm^2,
and the weight of the separated mixture should constitute $<3\%$ of the weight of
the tar.

Inst. Geochem. & Anal. Chem. L. Vorob'yeva
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]   *AS USSR*

Card 1/1

GALKINA, N.K.; RUBINSHTEYN, R.N.; SENYAVIN, M.M.

Statics of ion exchange in mixtures. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.5:1144-1146 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.P.Vinogradovym.
(Ion exchange)

GALKINA, N.K., RUBINSHTEYN, R.N., SENYAVIN, M.M.

Statics of exchange of a mixture of ions. Zhur. fiz. khim, 36
no.9:1860-1969 S '62.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo,
Moskva.

L 54005-65   EWT(m)   Peb   DIAAP   RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5013920

AUTHORS: Makhlis, F. A.; Sugak, L. A.; Galkina, N. N.; Rumyantsev, S. A.

TITLE: Calculation of gamma-ray energy absorption

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1965, 675-679

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray, energy absorption, Monte Carlo method, numerical method, random number/ Minsk computer, EVM computer

ABSTRACT: The energy flow, the flow of gamma quanta and the absorption energy distribution were calculated for an isotropic point source of 1.25 Mev energy located at the center of a water hemisphere with finite and infinite radii. The method consisted of following the random trajectories of the gamma quanta in the hemisphere using the Monte Carlo technique. The calculations were carried out on the electronic computer Minsk-1. The print-out included the rectangular and polar coordinates of the collision points, energy loss at each collision and the flight path geometry. The flow diagram for the computation is given in Fig. 1. on the Enclosure. On this diagram λ indicates the azimuthal scattering angle, L is the path through the material, X, Y, Z, r give the coordinates for gamma-electron

Cord 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013920

interaction points and α' defines the gamma-quanta energy after scattering. A total of 1017 individual gamma-quanta absorption histories were recorded. A special subroutine was prepared to generate pseudo-random numbers based on the selection of the mean of the product of two numbers. The energy absorption is shown on a histogram, ΔW versus r, where results from the Monte Carlo technique are compared with approximate calculations using the equation

$$\Delta W = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} W 4\pi r^2 dr = SE_0 [\exp(-\gamma R_1) - \exp(-\gamma R_2)].$$

A maximum discrepancy of 8% was noticed between these two methods; the numerical method giving the higher values. Each program in the Monte Carlo method is identified in detail and represented in the form of simple formulae. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti, g. Moskva (Institute of Rubber Industries)

SUBMITTED: 13May64   ENCL: 01

NO. REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 002   SUB CODE: GP

Card 2/3   MR

GALKINA, N. V.

"The Accomodation Constant for Phosphene in the Clinical Course of Eye Diseases." Cand Med Sci, Liningrad State Inst for the Advanced Training C.. of Physicians, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of S cientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

GALKINA, N.V.; GINFORT, Ye.A.; STROMM, N.G.

Biological characteristics of the seeds of Uzbek tau-saghyz
(Scorzonera uzbekistanica C.Czevr. et O.Bond.). Trudy Inst.bot.
AN Uz.SSR.no.3:195-199 '55.
(MIRA 10:1)
(Uzbekistan--Tau-saghyz) (Germination)

GALKINA, N.V.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing.   M-5

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29907

Author   : Galkina, N.V., Motkhin, I.N.
Inst   : -
Title   : The Effect of the Associations of the Uzbek Tau-Saghyz,
              Scorzonera tau-saghyz, on its Seed Renewal.

Orig Pub   : Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1957, No 2, 45-48 (Resume in Uzbek) .

Abstract   : The effect of associative plant groups on the seed renewal
              of the tau-saghyz, Scorzonera tau-saghyz, was studied.
              In order to elucidate the influence of various components
              on the pread of tau-saghyz, plantings in diverse associa-
              tions were undertaken. Sowing on southern slopes where
              the vegetation was represented by Salsola montana Litv.,
              produced no shoots. In the presence of Artemisia glandu-
              ligera Krasch. solitary shoots were observed which died
              afterwards. In those associations, however, where Aneuro-
              lepidium alaicum Nevski. appeared as the principal compo-
                                                              nent,
Card 1/2

- 23 -

GALKINA, N V.

Duckweed (Lemna minor L.) as a forage plant. Uzb. biol. zhur.
8 no.1:18-20 '64.

Cultivation of the perennial water rice (Zizania latifolia Turcz.)
in the waters of Tashkent Province. Ibid.:21-24

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.

GALKINA, N.V.; ABDULLAYEV, D.A.; ZAKIRZHANOVA, V.A.

Biological characteristics and feed value of smaller duckweed.
Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no.3:44-47 '65.   (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.

SAMSONOV, G.V.; VOROB'YEVA, V.Ya.; KONDRAT'YEVA, N.N.; GALKINA, O.A.

    Sorption of albomycin by anion exchangers; report No. 1. Trudy
    Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.15:197-203 '62. .   (MIRA 15:11)
        (ALBOMYCIN)   (ION EXCHANGE RESINS)

CHEBYSHEVA, V.V.; GALKINA, O.I.; ZYUBIN, L.M.

Vocational guidance of secondary school pupils. Vop.psikhol.
5 no.5:29-39 S-O '59.   (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut psikhologii AMN RSFSR, Moskva (for Chebysheva).
2. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pedagogiki
APN RSFSR (for Galkina, Zyubin).
          (Vocational guidance)

GALKINA, G. F., ENGINEER

"Analysis of Methods for Calculating Dipoles Used as Balance Circuits in Electrical
Communication." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci., Sub 9 Jun 49, Moscow
Electrical Engineering Inst of Communications.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering
in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

GALKINA, O.
S A

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

538.245

A 53

2888. **Theory of hysteresis loops.** N. A. Artuov, O. S. Galkina and V. I. Ivanovand. Dokl. Akad. Nauk. SSSR, 88 (No. 5) 833-6 (1949) in Russian. Starting from the classical Rayleigh-Stoletov theory, the author derives an important relation between hysteresis losses and residual magnetization: $Q_0 = a^2 H_m^3/3$. The residual magnetization is given by $I_r = \frac{1}{3}bH_m^2 + \frac{1}{2}aH_m^2$. The experimental investigation was carried out on Fe-Co specimens on an Akulov-Bozorth magnetometer. Excellent agreement with theory was obtained.
B. F. Braun

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION