YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; KALININA, V.Ye.

Catalytic activity and stability of vanadium (V) complex compounds with organic acids. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 8 no.3:385-391 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

ALEKSANDROV, N.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; KALININA, Ye.A., inzh.;
TRUBACHEV, S.G., inzh.

Use of different methods for determining the corona resistance of electric insulating materials. Elektrichestvo no.4:61-68 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Corona (Electricity))

S/035/62/000/004/029/056
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Kalinin, Ye. A.

TITLE: Works of an astronomic-geodetic team

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1962, 1, abstract 4G3 ("Tr. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsii. T. 19", Leningrad, "Morsk. transport", 1961, 48-54)

TEXT: The main task of the team is specified: to provide, with the plan base of astronomical points, the materials of aerial photosurvey for mapping 1 : 500,000 charts on the coast of Antarctica; the auxiliary task is conducting magnetic observations. The author describes observational methods and amounts of works performed, lists instruments employed, and describes the sequence of observations and precision achieved. It is noted that centers of astronomical points were not fixed and that coordinates of magnetic points, not coinciding with astronomical ones, were calculated from the course and velocity of the AH -2 (AN-2) aircraft used by the team during travel. The catalog of coordinates of IV-class astronomical points and a summary table of magnetic observation results are attached.

I. Mityachkin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

GIL'DIN, S. R., SHTERNGOL'D, YE. YA., ASHMARIN, I. I., ZHDANOVA, L. D., ZVAGEL'SKAYS, V. N., KALININA, YE. F., LOSKUTOVA, N. N., PYZHOVA, M. M., AND SLAVINA, A. M.

Further Observations on the Effectiveness of Subcutaneous Vaccination Against Dysentery

Shows that the epidemiologic effectiveness of subcutaneous vaccination against dysentery is very low and has no advantages over the enteral method. (RZhBiol, No. 7, 1955) Vopr. Kravevoy Patologii AN UzSSR, 3, 1953, 51-52

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

KALININA, Ye.F.

Characteristic of paratyphoid bacilli from the Gartner group isolated from cats in the city of Tashkent. Vop.kraev.pat. no.4:33-37 '54.
(MLRA 9:12)

(TASHKENT--SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS)

KALININA, Ye.F.

Salmonella enteritidis Jena in laboratory and domestic animals; abstract. Vop.kraev. pat. no.4:38 '54. (MLRA 9:12)
(SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS)

KALININA, YE. F.

KALININA, YE. F. — "Variability of Cholera and Cholera-like Vibrios under the Influence of Certain Factors." Tashkent State Med Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Tashkent, 1955. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 3 September 1955

KALININA, Ye. F.

USSR/Microbiology - Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals. F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43316

Author : Kalinina, E.F.

Inst :

Title : Alterations of Cholera and Cholera-Like Vibrios When They are Maintained in Reservoir Water.

Orig Pub : Vopr. kraevoy patol. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 8, 21-25.

Abstract : Sterile reservoir water poured into test tubes (10 ml in each) was infected by cholera and cholera-like vibrios. After holding for 18 hours at 37°, some test tubes were refrigerated (4°), while others were maintained at 37°. At the low temperature the cholera vibrios were preserved in the water up to 49 days; the cholera-like ones 82 days; at 37° the cholera types-- up to 37 days, the cholera-like types-- 34 days. Two stable variants were isolated from the water infected by cholera vibrios:

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals. Bacteria. Vibrios. F-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76752.

Author : Kalinina, Ye. F.
Inst : AS Uzbek SSR.
Title : Resistance of Cholera and Cholera-Like Vibrios to Stains.

Orig Pub: Vopr. krayevoy patol. AN UzSSR, 1956, vyp. 8, 27-29.

Abstract: The bactericidal effect of several dyes was studied on cholera vibrios. Methylene blue in a dilution of 1:50000 and thionin in a dilution of 1:12500 produced a bactericidal effect in relation to the cholera vibrio; these dyes had no effect on cholera-like vibrios. cTen of the fourteen variants obtained from cholera vibrios, cultivated in extracts of cholera-like vibrios, attained to growth

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Card 2/3

KALININA, E. F

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19343

Author : Grishin, S.I., Kalinina, E.F., Gaikina, V.S.
Inst : -
Title : Proof of the Assimilation by one Bacterial Species of Decomposition Products of Another Species, Using Labeled Atoms (P^{32})

Orig Pub : Vopr. kraevoy patol. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 8, 66-75

Abstract : Cultures which served for preparing the extracts labeled with P^{32}, were developed on a medium with $Na_2HP^{32}O_4$. The extract of washed cells was prepared by treating it with toluene and shaking, and also by alternately freezing and thawing and subsequent filtration through a Zeiss filter. The extract was spread either on the surface of a deficient (?) agar or used as a liquid nutrient medium. It was established that Bacterium coli, strain 499, assimilates decomposition products of extracted cells of Salmonella

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19343

enteritidis v. Moscow 417 and vice versa, as a result of which the cultured microorganism tends to display a change toward the strain from which the extract is prepared.

Card 2/2

L 18196-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AMD/AFFTC/ASD AR/K 57
ACCESSION NR: AP3005656 S/0242/63/000/006/0062/0063 54

AUTHOR: Kalinina, Ye. F.; Abidov, A. Z.

TITLE: Action of Co-60 gamma rays on contaminating variolar vaccine microbes

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 6, 1963, 62-63.

TOPIC TAGS: variolar vaccine, Staph. albus, Bact. subtilis, Co-60 gamma radiation, dose, purification

ABSTRACT: This study was carried out to determine the minimum Co-60 gamma radiation dose for purification of variolar vaccine from microbes without changing the basic properties of the vaccine. Bact. subtilis and Staph. albus were used for the experiment because they are the most common contaminating microorganisms found in variolar vaccine. A mixture of sterile variolar vaccine (inactivated by gamma radiation) and microbe suspension were poured into ampules and vacuum dried. The ampules were then sealed and gamma-irradiated (Co-60) with different doses. 2-3 days after irradiation the survivability of microbe cells was checked by growth of colonies. For each microbe and

Card 1/2

L 18196-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005656

each radiation dose the mean results for ten Petri dishes were taken. The non-irradiated dried mixture served as a control. Results show that a 50,000 r dose decreases surviving Staph. albus cells almost two fold and a 900,000 r dose kills them off completely. Bact. subtilis are more resistant and require a 900,000 r dose to kill 60-65% and 1.5 mil r dose to kill completely. Orig. art. has: none.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i sy*vorotok (Takhkent Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Serums)

SUBMITTED: 06Apr62 DATE ACQ: 03Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ABIDOV, A.A.; KALININA, Ye.F.; ABIDOV, A.Z.

Preservation of standard strains. Uzb. biol. zhur. 7 no.5: 35-39 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut krayevoy eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN UzSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4035154 S/0242/64/000/003/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Kalinina, Ye. F.; Abidov, A. Z.

TITLE: Effect of Co-60 gamma irradiation on smallpox vaccine basic properties

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal uzbekistana, no. 3, 1964, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: smallpox vaccine, smallpox vaccine purification, gamma irradiation, vaccine virulence, vaccine immunogenic property

ABSTRACT: Purification of smallpox vaccine with large gamma radiation doses (600,000 to 1,000,000 r) sharply reduces its virulence and immunogenic properties. The present study investigates smallpox vaccine purification with gamma radiation doses of 5000 r and 3000 r. In a series of experiments groups of rabbits were inoculated with gamma irradiated (3000 r and 5000 r doses) vaccines and nonirradiated vaccines. Contamination of vaccines was determined before and after irradiation by the number of bacteria in 1 ml. Vaccine virulence was tested before and after irradiation by an intradermal titration method. Immunogenic properties were determined by immunization.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4035154

Findings show that vaccine bacteria is reduced by 25% for a 3000 r dose and by 60 to 65% for a 5000 r dose. Irradiation affects the staphylococci albus mostly and not the sporeforming bacteria. Vaccine virulence and immunogenic properties are not affected by 3000 or 5000 r doses. Purification of smallpox vaccine with a 5000 r gamma radiation dose (47 r/sec) sharply reduces bacteria without loss of virulence or immunogenic properties. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaksin i sy*vorotok (Tashkent Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Serums)

SUBMITTED: 22Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

EYDEL'SHTEYN, S.I., GOL'TSER, S.G., KALININA, Ye.G., KRUCHININA, N.V.

Levomycetin aerosols. Sov.med. 22 no.11:81-83 N'58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov i TSentral'noy poliklinik Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(RESPIRATORY TRACT, infect.
chloramphenicol aerosol ther. (Rus))
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, ther. use
resp. tract infect., aerosol admin (Rus))

KRISTALIK, L.I.; MELIKOVA, G.L.; KALININA, Ye.G.

Effect of electrolysis conditions on the stability of graphite anodes in a chlorine bath. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.7:1537-1542 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Electrodes, Carbon) (Electrolysis) (Chlorine)

KRISHTALIK, L.I.; MELIKOVA, G.L.; KALININA, Ye.G.

Effect of electrolysis conditions on the stability of graphite anodes in a chlorine bath. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.7:1543-1547 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Electrodes, Carbon) (Electrolysis) (Chlorine)

ROZENFEL'D, I.L.; LANTSEVA, Ye.N.; KALININA, Ye.I.

Anodic oxidation of zirconium. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.5:995-1003 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii, Moskva.
(Zirconium) (Oxidation, Electrolytic)

NIKITINA, A.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KALININA, Ye.I.

Antibiotics in controlling soybean diseases. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.11:31-32 N '62. (MIRA 16:7)

KALININA, E.I.

USSR/ Medicine - Animal morphology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 49/49

Authors : Kalinina, E. I.

Title : The synopsis of the spinal cord of rabbit embryos during the development of the motorial reflex reaction

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/5, 1029-1031, Feb 11, 1955

Abstract : Fifteen rabbit embryos were examined to determine the specific histogenetic periods of the sympathetic apparatus of the spinal cord directly preceeding and coinciding with the phases of development of their motorial reflex reactions. The results obtained are listed. Nine references: 7 USSR, 1 Spanish and 1 USA (1929-1951). Illustrations.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, The I. P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology

Presented by: Academician K. M. Bykov, October 25, 1954

KALININA, E.I.

USSR/General Biology - General Histology.

B-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 28502

Author : Kalinina, E.I.

Inst :

Title : General Observations of Myelogenesis in the Principal Conducting Paths of Rabbit Brain.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta fiziol. AN SSSR, 1956, 5, 472-482

Abstract : Sections of rabbit brain were dyed in the embryonal period and after birth by the Zolotova method. Myelinization (M) is absent until the 23rd day of intra-uterine life, when it is manifested in the vestibular nerve. By the time of birth M spreads to the efferent and afferent conductors of the medulla oblongata and in part to the mid-brain. In the newborn rabbit the mid-brain nucleus of nerve V, the optical and olfactory tracts and the anterior stem of the cerebellum begin to myelinize. By the 4th day M appears in the optical chiasma and its . . .

Card 1/2

ascending connections with the cortex of the large hemispheres. By the 7th day the process involves the white matter, radial fibers of the sensory-locomotor regions of the cortex as well as its descending connection with the optical chiasma and quadrigeminal corpora. By the 10th day M appears on the basic inner cortex lamina, chiefly of the VI layer. On the 17th day, pulpy fibers appear in the I layer and already characteristic properties of radial tufts are noted in different fields. On the 30th day features appear of myelo-architectonic structure in some cortex fields in the dorsal and posterior medial parts of the hemispheres. The process of shaping the structural myelo-architectonic patterns of the cortex fields is not completed even by the 40th day.

KALININA, E.I.

USSR / General Biology. General Histology

B-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 251

Author : Kalinina, E.I.

Inst : Not Given Inst. Physiol. im I. P. Pavlova AS USSR

Title : Formation and Embryonal Histogenesis of Rabbits' Spinal Cord in Relation to Development of Locomotor Function.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv anatomii, gistol. i embriologii, 1956, 33, No 2, 22-29

Abstract : Comparing the evolution of the rabbit's spinal cord structure in the intra-uterine stage with the development of locomotor reflex reaction, the author separates 5 phases. The immobile phase exists from the 12th-15th day of embryonic life in response to body surface stimulation and to introduction of picrotoxin and chorazol. At this stage there occurs in the spinal cord an intense multiplication and migration of neuroblasts; intra- and inter-segment connections are established. Later the phase of local reflexes follows (16th-17th day). Structurally this phase corresponds to the formation of

Card : 1/2

connections between the links of some reflex arches, which expresses itself in the appearance of dendrites in the locomotor and sensory neurons, and also collaterals in the rear column fibers. On the 19th day a generalization of reflexes appears, also a reciprocation of anterior limbs. Numerous reflex arches and the first collateral connections between the spinal cord halves are developed. During the 23rd-24th day the phase of the secondary generalization of reflex reactions appears and reciprocity not only of the anterior, but also posterior, limbs. At the same time in the posterior commissure a middle cluster is found and numerous reflex arches are formed along the whole length of the spinal cord. By the 27th day there appears the phase of specialized locomotor reactions. Inserted elements possess the greater differentiation of the basic conducting routes of the spinal cord, except that the rubrospiral and the pyramidal ones are myelinated.

KALININA, Ye.I.

Development of conditioned reflex activity from the olfactory analysor in a rabbit in its ontogenesis. Nauch. soob. Inst. fiziol. AN SSSR no.1:24-26 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'nogo ontogeneza vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti. (zav. - V.A.Troshikhin) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (ONTOGENY)
(OLFACTORY NERVE)

KALININA, Ye.I.

Some data on postembryonic histogenesis of the cortical end of the auditory analysor in puppies. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.2:235-244 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Physiological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Leningrad.
(ACOUSTIC NERVE) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

KALININA, Ye.I.

Correlative histogenesis of cerfain links in the olfactory reflex arc in the rabbit. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 8:565-574 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii (zaveduyushchiy N.G. Kolosov) i Laboratoiya sravnitel'nogo ontogeneza vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zaveduyushchiy - V.A. Troshikhin) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(OLFACTORY NERVE) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

KALININA, Ye.I.

Correlative development of the olfactory bulb and the prepyriform area of the early cerebral cortex in puppies. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.5:792-797 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut of Physiology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
(OLFACTORY NERVE) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

TOKIN, B.P.; KALININA, Ye.I.

Regeneration and somatic embryogenesis in Laomedea flexuosa Hincks. Trudy MMBI no.3:105-112 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy i eksperimental'noy embriologii (zav. -B.P.Tokin) Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.
(Hydrozoa) (Regeneration(Biology))

L 2951-66 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b) WW/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5024958

UR/0286/65/000/016/0020/0020
677.521
541.486:547.391.3+546.762

AUTHOR: Kalinina, Ye. I.; Lukina, Ye. M.

TITLE: Preparation of adhesive for glass fibers. Class 8, No. 173705

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 20

TOPIC TAGS: adhesive, sizing adhesive, glass fiber

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for adhesives based on a complex "salt of chromium and hydrochloric and methacrylic acids" [sic. complex salt: chromium chloride and methacrylate?]. To impart sizing properties to the adhesive, a telomeric acid of the general formula,

$$R(-CH_2-\underset{\displaystyle COOR'}{CH}-)_n-S-CH_2COOH,$$

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L 2951-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024958

(where R is the initiator radical, R' is an alkyl group with 1 to 4 C atoms, and n = 5 to 10), and with a molecular weight up to 1000, is added to the complex salt. [BO]

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlororganicheskikh produktov i akrilatov (State All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Organochlorine Products and Acrylates)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4108

Card 2/2

TUMANOV, A.T., glav. red.; VYATKIN, A.Ye., red.; GARBAR, M.I., red.; ZAYMOVSKIY, A.S., red.; KARGIN, V.A., red.; KISHKIN, S.T., red.; KISHKINA-RATNER, S.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; PANSHIN, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ROGOVIN, Z.A., red.; SAZHIN, N.P., red.; SKLYAROV, N.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; FRIDLYANDER, I.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SHUBNIKOV, A.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, red.; SHRAYBER, D.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GENEL', S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VINOGRADOV, G.V., doktor khoz. nauk, red.; NOVIKOV, A.S., doktor khoz. nauk,red.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; ZHEREBKOV,S.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BOGATYREV, P.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,red.; SANDOMIRSKIY, D.M., D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BUROV, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POTAK, Ya.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KUKIN, G.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOVALEV, A.I., kand.tekhn. nauk, red.; YAMANOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHEFTEL', I.A., kand. khoz. nauk, st. nauchn. red.; BABERTSYAN, A.S., inzh., nauchn. red.; BRAZHNIKOVA, Z.I., nauchn. red.; KALININA, Ye.M., mlad. red.; SOKOLOVA, V.G., red.-bibliograf; ZENTSEL'SKAYA, Ch.A., tekhn. red.

[Building materials; an encyclopedia of modern technology] Konstruktsionnye materialy; entsiklopediia sovremennoi tekhniki. Glav. red. A.T.Tumanov. Moskva, Sovetskaia entsiklopediia. Vol.1. Abliatsiia - korroziia. 1963. 416 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kishkin).

18.8000
18.1210

66897
SOV/126-8-1-15/25

AUTHORS: Popov, M. M., Timokhina, Ye. N., Skuratov, S.M. and Kalinina, Ye. N.

TITLE: Latent Energy of Plastic Deformation of Alloy of Aluminium with Copper

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 103-113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some of the work of plastic deformation is stored in the metal as internal stresses and only appears as heat when these stresses are removed by annealing. This latent energy of deformation can be found from measurements of the difference between the specific heats (or apparent specific heats) of the deformed alloy in the un-annealed and annealed states. In the research described this method was applied to aluminium-copper alloys (3 and 5% Cu) deformed to 30% by forging. The authors review published work of a similar character (Refs 1-16) tabulating the material, type of deformation, work, method of measuring work, additional measurements for some (Refs 1-12). In their own work the "apparent" specific heat was determined by a method described by M. M. Popov and G. L. Gal'chenko (Ref 29). An unusual

Card 1/4

Latent Energy of Plastic Deformation of Alloy of Aluminium with Copper

calorimeter (Fig 1) was used, consisting of a squat cylindrical heater on either side of which two initially cylindrical specimens 20 mm in diameter and 30 mm high were placed. The outer ends of the specimens were in contact with thermocouple-containing silver cylinders. The assembly was bound with wire and suspended inside a massive silver container in a furnace. Systematic errors in the results were of no significance in the procedure adopted. Fig 2 shows specific heats as functions of temperature for the annealed and for hardened undeformed alloys, together with the corresponding additive functions. Deviations between the former and latter and the complex shape of the "apparent" specific heat functions indicate exo- or endo-thermic transformations. Specific heats of annealed and hardened 3% Cu alloys for successive reheatings are shown in Fig 3 as functions of temperature. Since annealed specimens gave unreproducible results, tests on deformed alloys were restricted to the hardened or semi-hardened (i.e. cooled from 520 to 80°C in 16 hours) alloys.

Latent Energy of Plastic Deformation of Alloy of Aluminium with Copper

Deformation, limited to 30% by a ring, was effected by a free-falling bob. Fig 4 shows specific-heat vs. temperature curves for hardened deformed and undeformed 3 and 5% Cu alloys. Further experiments were carried out in which determination of the latent heat of deformation was reduced to 1) deformation of a semi-hardened specimen, 2) determination of the difference between enthalpies at two given temperatures for the first heating and for the second and subsequent heatings. This was carried out with six pairs of the 5% Cu alloy (Figs 5 and 6 give the corresponding specific heat vs. temperature curves), showing that 1) less heat is required for the first than for subsequent heating between the same temperatures; 2) the latent heat of deformation for the six pairs varied from 0.4 to 2.3 cal/g; the latent heat of deformation is released over a wide temperature range. The authors consider their experimental errors such that only the order of magnitude of the latent heat of deformation can be found.

66897
SOV/126-8-1-15/25

Latent Energy of Plastic Deformation of Alloy of Aluminium with Copper

There are 6 figures, 1 table and 29 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 5 German and 13 English (of which 3 are Japanese).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1957 (Initially)
August 5, 1958 (After revision)

Card 4/4

FRIDLYANDER I.N.; ANDREYEV, A.D.; PAVLOVA, I.K.; ROMANOVA, O.A.; ARCHAKOVA, Z.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: FOMIN, K.N.; POTAPOVA, V.I.; KALININA, Ye.N.

Selecting a technology and studying the effect of technological factors on the structure and properties of the VAD23 alloy. Alium. splavy no.3:182-193 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KALININA YE. P.

FA 31/49T42

USSR/Engineering Sep 48
Polishing Materials
Electroplating

"Rationalizer Inventions Replacement of Grass Disc Brushes With Linen Disc," Ye. P. Kalinina, 1/2 p

"Med Prom SSSR" No 3

Polishing department of electroplating shop in Moscow EMA plant has modified process of mechanical preparation of parts before plating due to shortage of Mexican grass. Describes new procedure. Concludes that any plant can successfully use linen discs and chromium oxide paste, [redacted]

31/49T42

USSR/Engineering (Contd) Sep 48

when no Mexican grass brushes are available. [redacted]

31/49T42

SHAROV, M.Ya., DENKER, I.I.; KALININA, Ye.P.

Conversion of the resin BMK-5 into a steric (three-dimensional) polymer. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:25-27 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Resins, Synthetic) (Polymers)

DENKER, I.I.; KALININA, Ye.P.

Daylight luminous paints. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:18-21 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Paint, Luminous)

KALININA, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk

Significance for diagnosis and expert testimony of determining the amount of lipoproteins in the blood serum of patients with chronic nonspecific pneumonia complicated by bronchiectasis. Trudy LIETIN 2:147-157 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(LUNGS--DISEASES) (LIPOPROTEINS) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

KALININA, Ye.Y., kand.med.nauk

Studies of the fractional composition of the proteins, lipoproteins and glycoproteins of the blood serum of cancer patients. Trudy LIETIN 2:316-327 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (CANCER)

KHVILIVITSKAYA, Mariya Iosifovna. Prinimali uchastiye: ADAMOVA, A.V.; BOGOMAZOVA, V.P.; KALININA, Ye.V.; LIKHNITSKAYA, I.I.; MIKIRTUMOVA, Ye.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.F.; NIKIFOROVA, O.A.; SADOF'YEV, A.I.; SEL'KOV, Ye.A.; SOBOLEVA, A.V.; UL'YANOVA, L.S.; KHRUSTINA, S.B.; DEMBO, A.G., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Adjustment of the body following pulmonary resection] O prisposobliaemosti orgsnizma posle rezektsii legkogo. Leningrad, Gos. izdvo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 170 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kollektiv klinicheskogo otdela Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (for all except Khvilivitskaya, Dembo, Kharash).
(LUNGS--SURGERY)

KALININA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Biochemical changes in the blood of elderly and senile persons with atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries. Trudy LIETIN no.16:242-249 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov.

KALININA, Ye. N.

Zootekhnicheskaia rabota inkubatornoptitsevodcheskoi stantsii v kolkhozakh (Zootechnical work of hatcheries among collective farms). Opyt raboty Kamyshlovskoi IPS Sverdl. obl. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1954 13 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 7, Oct. 1954

KOSOY, I.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KALININA, Yu.P.

Obstetrical and gynecological service for the population of Stupino. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.1:71-76 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Stupinskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.P.Grinavtseva)
(STUPINO--HOSPITALS, GYNECOLOGIC AND OBSTETRIC)

KALININA, Z., agronom

Intervarietal corn hybrids in the forest-steppe zone of Siberia. Nauka i pered.op. v sel'khoz. 8 no.11:52 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Siberia--Corn (Maize))

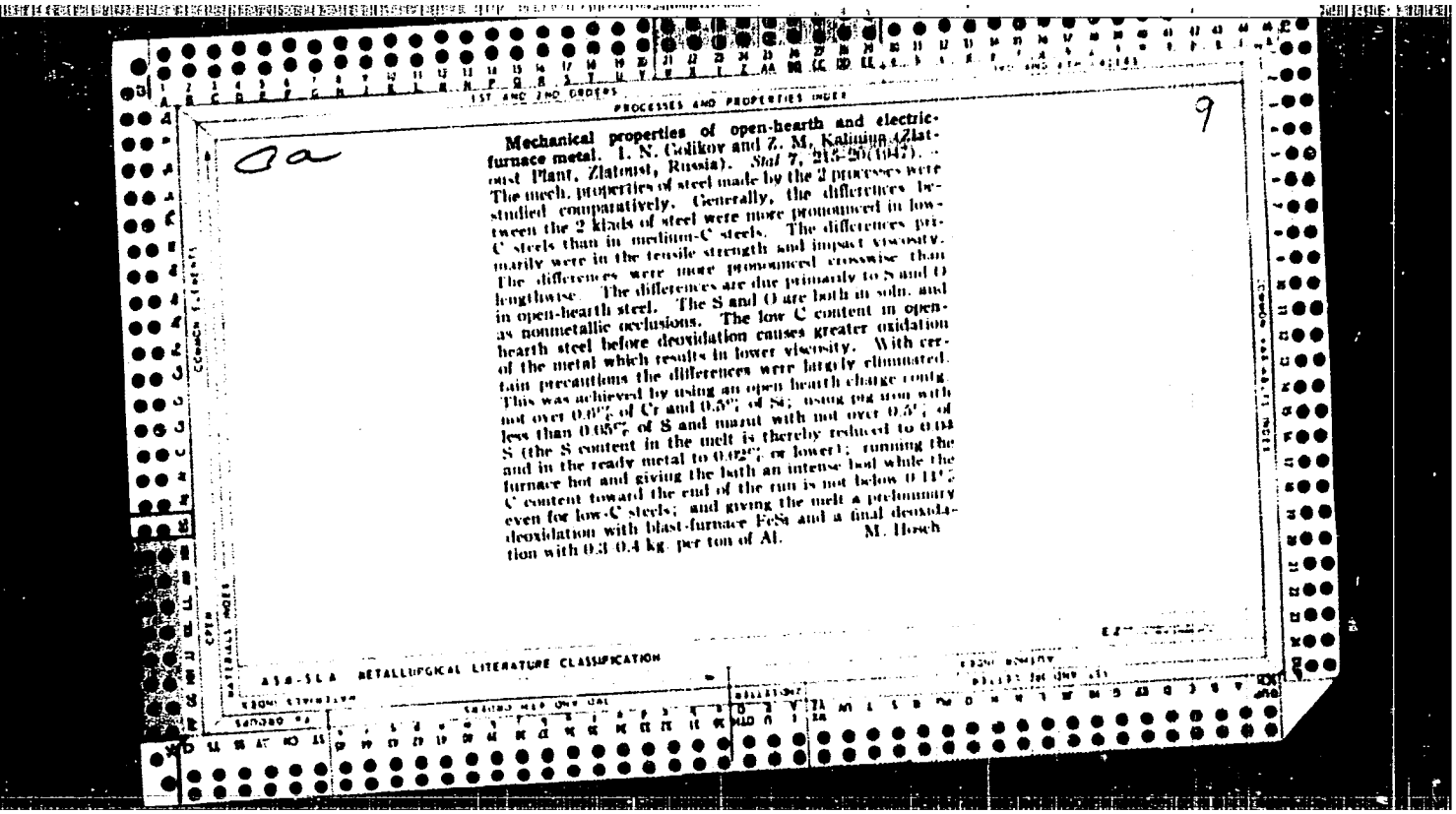
KALININA, Z.G.

Intervarietal hybrids of corn in Siberia. Agrobiologiia no.5:80-85 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva, g. Novosibirsk.

(Siberia--Corn breeding)

KALININA, Z.G., Cand Agr Sci --(diss) "Variation and inheritance of hybrids of corn in the northern forest-steppe foothills of Novosibirskaya Oblast." Minsk, 1959. 21 pp (Belorussian Scientific Research Inst of Agr), 160 copies (KL, 31-59, 115)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

9a

Mechanical properties of open-hearth and electric-furnace metal. I. N. Golikov and Z. M. Kalinina (Zlatoust Plant, Zlatoust, Russia). *Stal* 7, 215–20(1947). — The mech. properties of steel made by the 2 processes were studied comparatively. Generally, the differences between the 2 kinds of steel were more pronounced in low-C steels than in medium-C steels. The differences primarily were in the tensile strength and impact viscosity. The differences were more pronounced crosswise than lengthwise. The differences are due primarily to S and O in open-hearth steel. The S and O are both in soln. and as nonmetallic occlusions. The low C content in open-hearth steel before deoxidation causes greater oxidation of the metal which results in lower viscosity. With certain precautions the differences were largely eliminated. This was achieved by using an open hearth charge contg. not over 0.6% of Cr and 0.5% of Si; using pig iron with less than 0.05% of S and manut with not over 0.5% of S (the S content in the melt is thereby reduced to 0.03 and in the ready metal to 0.02% or lower); running the furnace hot and giving the bath an intense boil while the C content toward the end of the run is not below 0.11% even for low-C steels; and giving the melt a preliminary deoxidation with blast-furnace FeSi and a final deoxidation with 0.3–0.4 kg. per ton of Al. M. Hosch

A36-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GOLNIKOV, I. N. ; KALININA, Z. M.; MIRZIN, I. I. ; PERIN, M. A.

Mbr., Zlatoustovskiy Metallurgical Plant, -c1948-.

Cand. Technical Sci.

"Production of steel with a minimum striking of cracks, Stal', No. 5, 1948

KALININA, Z. M.

AUTHOR: ANTROPOVA,N.G., KALININA,Z.M., PETROV,A.K., PA - 2381
engineers, Metallurgical Plant of Zlataust.

TITLE: Influence of Deoxidation with Aluminium on Quality of Structural Steel. (Vliyaniye raskisleniya alyminiyem na kachestvo konstruktsionnoy stali, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, Vol 17, Nr 1, pp 64 - 69 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: Control of high-quality steel according to the appearance of fracture makes it possible to ascertain faults which may disappear in the course of further blooming. When investigated, billets of 200 x 200 and more were found to have no faults on the occasion of a control of transversal macro-templets, but at the point of fracture they were found to have a peculiar crystalline structure and a characteristic shape at certain places, which are distinguished from others by a lighter shade, so-called "fractures". Investigations showed that aluminium and nitrogen exercise an essential influence on some properties of alloyed structural steels. In a metal that was previously well deoxidized only part of the introduced aluminium combines with the oxygen remaining in the solution. Aluminium surplus forms no chemical compounds with nitrogen. During the processes of crystallization and following cooling of the steel the aluminium

Card 1/2 liquates [illegible] the

AUTHOR: KALININA, Z.M., eng. PA - 2421

TITLE: Comparison of the Results of Metal Controlling for Fine Cracks in Billets and in Ready Products. (Sopostovleniye kontrolya metalla na volosoviny v zagotovkakh i gotovykh detalyakh, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, Vol 17, Nr 3, pp 261-263 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 6 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The control of metals for hair-line cracks is carried out with three samples which have steps and have a length of 200 mm; they were cut off from any three rods of the finished product. The results were then regarded as additional characteristics for the smelting quality. Already in an earlier work (Stal', 1953, Nr 11) the author stated that, after a 100% control by means of a magnetic defectoscope, there is no connection whatever between the control data of the billet and those of the quantity of waste in the finished product. Consequently, such experiments henceforth were carried out for a number of steel grades, i.e. for castings as well as for forgings. They showed that a correct classification of the metal cannot be achieved with the blank even if the samples furnished with steps are very accurately controlled. Therefore, this method of control does not characterize the properties of the smelt. Besides, this method entails considerable unproductive losses of material and one cannot absolve the metallurgical plants of their responsibility for the waste caused by hair-line cracks. Evaluation of smelting must be carried out by

Card 1/2

PA - 2421

Comparison of the Results of Metal Controlling for Fine Cracks in Billets and in Ready Products.

a control of the finished parts by means of a defectoscope. Control for hair-line cracks of the billets must be stopped. (3 Tables).

ASSOCIATIONS: Zlatoust Steel Works (Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-9-18625

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 66 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yedneral, F.P., Kalinina, Z.M.

TITLE: Intensification of the Reducing Period in the Melting of Structural Steel in an Arc Furnace (Intensifikatsiya vosstanovitel'nogo perioda plavki konstruktsionnoy stali v dugovoy elektropechi)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 48-63

ABSTRACT: 21 experimental melts of 45KhNMFA steel were run in 20-t basic electric arc furnaces in accordance with a procedure including blowing the bath with O_2 at the end of the oxidizing period; addition of 2 kg Si-Mn per ton metal after the blow and of 3/4 kg Mn-Si-Al or Si-Mn-Ca per t after the skimming of the Fe-Cr oxidizing slag, the alloys being in 4:1:0.5 and 1:1:0.5 ratio, plus slag formers in the amount of 3.5% of the weight of the metal; deoxidation of the slag by ground Si-Ca and coke breeze; holding of the metal under the white slag for 40 min; introduction of 0.3-0.4 kg Al/t before tapping, and 0.7 kg Si-Ca/t in the ladle. The total length of the refining period was

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SOV/137-58-9-18625

Intensification of the Reducing Period in the Melting (cont.)

60-70 min. By sampling the slag and metal during the melt and by tests of the finished rolled product it was established that the O, N, and H contents before tapping were respectively 0.0042-0.0048%, 0.0094% and 4.9 $cm^3/100$ g, while the final metal contained 0.012% S. The macroscopic structure and mechanical properties of the steel in these experimental heats was satisfactory, and seams were fewer than in steel melted the usual way, while contamination with nonmetallic inclusions was no higher than with the latter. The duration of the experimental heat was 17% shorter than the usual, consumption of electrical energy dropped 17%, and O_2 consumption came to 10 m^3/t. Bibliography: 6 references.

A.Sh.

1. Steel--Melting 2. Furnaces--Applications 3. Industrial production --Development

Moscow Inst Steel and Zlatoustovsk Metallurgical Plant

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5319

Kalinina, Zoya Mikhaylovna

Defekty legirovannykh staley (Defects of Alloyed Steels) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 247 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,700 copies printed.

Reviewer: V.G. Speranskiy; Ed.: M.I. Vinograd; Ed, of Publishing House: M.M. Syrchina; Tech. Ed.: Ye.D. Turkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel of plant laboratories and engineering inspection units of steel mills. It may also be used by students at schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Defects observed in the production of alloyed-steel blanks are classified and factors affecting steel properties and the quality of finished products are analyzed. Also described are methods of preventing defects and rejects in high-quality steels. These methods resulted from investigation and inspection work carried out at the Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant) under the supervision of I.N. Golikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences. The author thanks A.S. Samoylova, K.S. Shmatko, L.S. Kryzhko, A.M. Danilov, L.M. Danilova, Ye.M. Poznyakova, V.S. Borisova, and Ye L. Napalkova for their assistance. There are 145 references, all Soviet.

Card 1/5

ZHILO, N.L.; KALININA, Z.M.

At the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Research Institute. Stal' 22 no.9:816, 849 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Chelyabinsk--Metallurgical research)

KALININA, Z. M.

(4)

S/133/63/000/004/002/011
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Kapel'nitskiy, V. G., Shved, F. I., Yartsev, M. A., Tulin, N. A., Pozdeyev, N. P., Sergeyev, A. B. Merenishcheva, I. I., Kalinina, Z. M., Pozdnyakov, M. V.

TITLE: Melting of steel and alloys in vacuum furnaces

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1963, 325 - 328

TEXT: ШХ 15 (ShKh15) and Х20Н80 (Kh20N80) grade steels often display spotty liquation, bright streaks, and bright skins. Tests for eliminating these defects were carried out by V. N. Kuzovatov, R. F. Maksutov, G. Ye. Mysina, A. V. Shelgayeva, L. A. Zhivichkin, Yu. A. Gayduk, V. S. Galyan, D. A. Soskov, I. I. Khmelev, G. I. Parabina et al. To prevent the rotating movement of the liquid metal, the circuit scheme was modified (under the control of I. S. Pinchuk, Candidate of Technical Sciences) and upon the suggestion of the NIIM (Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii/Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy) all ferromagnetic parts were eliminated from the electric system which then was redesigned on a bifilar-coaxial scheme. In

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Melting of steel and alloys in vacuum furnaces

the current system of the arc a negative reversed connection was realized for generator-induction. The arc was kept constant by a NIIM-pulse generator. The steel for the self-baking electrodes was produced according to the standard method, while care was taken to limit the content of S to 0.006% and that of P to 0.015%. The induction type vacuum furnace (ОКБ-571Б /OKB-571B) with a capacity of 0.5 ton and a vacuum of 1 μ Hg, supplied by a high frequency ВГО -250-2500/VGO-250-2500 type generator, with an inductor voltage of 1,000 (formerly 2,000) and a frequency of 2,500 cps was also revised. The vacuum system consisted of 5 mechanical (ВН -6Г /VN-6G) and 3 oil-vapor (ВН-4500/VN-4500) pumps. The furnace construction was improved (in co-operation with the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo oborudovaniya/ All-Soviet Scientific Research Institute of Electrotechnical Apparatus and the Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy) by fixing the inductor more rigidly, by applying lever-type vacuum seals, suitable for application in the mnemonic furnace control system, by redesigning the feeding, tilting apparatus, etc. The crucible material - having a marked effect on the metal quality - was also tested. The most uniform macrostructure was obtained with a crucible of melted magnesite, and 30 μ Hg was found to be the optimum vacuum. The effect

Melting of steel and alloys in vacuum furnaces

S/133/63/000/004/002/011
A054/A126

of the reduction of the alloys on their ductility in forging was also studied. The forging properties were improved by adding a nickel-magnesium masteralloy and calcium silicate to the bath prior to tapping, calculating 0.12 - 0.15% magnesium for the finished metal. Wires with a 30 μ thickness could be drawn from the metal produced under the modified conditions. There are 4 figures.

Card 3/3

L 23367-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD

AUTHOR: Grazdankin, A. N.; Sulkina, Z. M.

TITLE: Impact strength of alloy EI437B at high temperatures

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Teoriya i praktika metallurgii. Vyp. 6. Chelyabinsk, 1963, 102-106

TOPIC TAGS: metal [illegible], high temperature effect, metal ductility, metal failure, metal grain boundary, alloy EI437B

TRANSLATION: The impact strength at temperatures [illegible]-1,250° (holding

Card 1/2

L 23[illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AR5000738

[illegible] for 10 and 360 min respectively at a temperature of [illegible]

the grain boundaries. B. Semarin

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 40205-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/
ACC NR: AP6030052 EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/RH SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/001/0083/0083

45
B

AUTHOR: Kalinina, Z. M.

ORG: Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy

TITLE: Study of the quality of alloy steels and alloys by ultrasonic testing

SOURCE: Stal', no. 1, 1966, 83

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, ultrasonic flaw detector, metal test, steel/EI-961 steel, EI-481 steel, 30KhGSNA steel, EI-437B alloy steel

ABSTRACT: Established standards for ultrasonic inspection stipulate the conditions for surface preparation of ingots (175 mm and larger) and the procedures for locating specific internal defects in steels EI-961, EI-481, 30KhGSNA, 18Kh2N4VA and alloy EI-437B--pores, cracks, nonmetallic inclusions, etc. Rejection of ingots with defects increases the amount of scrap with a metallurgical plant from 0.5 to 22% but, correspondingly, lowers the amount of scrap in parts at machine building plants. Conditions for inspection and norms for rejection must be adopted for each grade of steel and each ingot cross-section completely independent of future technology. [JPRS: 35,432]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 658.562:669.14

0918 0647

L 04309-67 EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018266 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/002/0174/0175 61 60 B

AUTHORS: Bushmin, V. S.; Kalinina, Z. M.; Guseva, Z. F.; Kolyasnikova, R. I.; Antropova, N. G.; Chikina, V. G.

ORG: Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Scientific Research Institute (Chelyabinskiy n.-i. institut metallurgii); Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant (Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Production technology and properties of valve steel EI992 44 44 44

SOURCE: Stal', no. 2, 1966, 174-175

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, metallurgic research, valve, engine component, internal combustion engine / EI992 alloy steel

ABSTRACT: A new valve steel (EI992) has been developed. It is designed for use in construction of valves for high compression automobile engines. The microstructure, hardness, and the usual mechanical properties of the steel were determined, and the results are tabulated. A brief description of the manufacturing process is presented. The following technique for valve production was developed: 1) thermal treatment after drop-forging with attainment of 20—26 R_c hardness; 2) mechanical treatment; 3) surfacing the face of valve head; 4) filling with

Cord 1/2 UDC: 621.785:669.15:62—332

L 04309-67

ACC NR: AP6018266

sodium and sealing; 5) complete thermal treatment (quenching from 1050—1080C in oil or air and annealing at 760—800C). Valves made from steel EI992 have been successfully tested and are used at present in truck engines. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 graph.

SUB CODE: 11,13/SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

KHAVIN, Isaak Borisovich, prof.; NIKOLAYEV, Oleg Vladimirovich, prof.; KALININA-ZOLOTAREVSKAYA, N.V., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Diseases of the thyroid gland] Bolezni shchitovidnoi zhelezy. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1961. 250 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(THYROID GLAND--DISEASES)

CHERNOGOROV, Ivan Alekseyevich; KALININA-ZOLOTAREVSKAYA, N.V., red.;
CHULKOV, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Disorders of the cardiac rhythm]Narusheniia ritma serdtsa.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 370 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(HEART—DISEASES)

YELOVA, Mariya Yakovlevna; KALININA-ZOLOTAREVSKAYA, N.V., red.; MIRONOVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Bronchoscopy in the clinical treatment of internal diseases] Bronkhoskopiia v klinike vnutrennikh boleznei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 174 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(MEDICINE, INTERNAL) (BRONCHOSCOPY)

KARNAUKHOV, Vladimir Kuz'mich; KALININA-ZOLOTAREVSKAYA, N.V., red.; VEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Nonspecific ulcerative colitis] Nespetsificheskii iazvennyi kolit. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 180 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KALININSKAYA, T. A.

"The Physiological Characteristics of Asotomonas Fluorescens." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Microbiology, Acad Sci USSR, 29 Dec 54. (VM, 21 Dec 54)

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

KALININSKAYA - T. A.

Atmospheric nitrogen fixation efficiency of Azotomonas fluorescens with different carbohydrates and at various growth stages. M. V. Fedorov and T. A. Kalininskaya (K. A. Timiryazev Agr. Acad. and Inst. Microbiol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 25, 176–83(1956). —In general, N-fixing capacity is proportional to the available chem. energy of the carbohydrate, usually 2–3 mg./kcal. In a whole growth cycle the synthesis attained is proportional to sugar utilized and N fixed, i.e., N fixation is a function of the growth of the organism. Variations in pH between 6.1 and 8.5 have little effect. Depending both on growth and the enzyme system, N fixation must be closely related to the structure of the protoplasm. I. E. S.

2

KALININSKAYA, T.A.

USSR/Microbiology. General Microbiology. F-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No. 7, 1958, 28842.

Author : Fedorov, M.V., Kalininskaya, T.A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Effect of Different Factors in the External Environment on Nitrogen Fixation Activity of Azotomonas Fluorescens.

Orig Pub: Vliyanie razlichnykh factorov vneshney sredy na azotfiksiruyushchuyu aktivnost Azotomonas fluorescens. Mikrobiologiya, 1956, 25, No 6, 690-696.

Abstract: A. fluorescens was grown on a Fedorov-modified nitrogen-free medium containing 0.1 mol of glucose. The optimum temperature for growth of this microorganism and its fixation of nitrogen was found to be 20-30°. Outside the limits of this temperature range the productivity of

Card : 1/2

K.A. Timiryazev Agric Acad, Moscow

Card : 2/2

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Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 7, 1958, 28841.

trates. The rate of nitrate consumption is dependent on a number of factors, one of which is pH. In the process of assimilation nitrates are reduced to nitrites and ammonia. Nitrites in non-toxic concentrations are used as a source of nitrogen and inhibit nitrogen fixation. In acid medium (pH 6.4) nitrites in a weak concentration cause a marked diminution of nitrogen fixation productivity. Hydroxylamine and acetamide are not used by A. fluorescens and have no effect on its fixation of nitrogen. Organic compounds of nitrogen (aminoacids, peptone) are not only available sources of N for the microorganism studied, but can support growth of this microorganism when they are the sole source of C and N in the medium

FEDOROV, M.V.; KALININSKAYA, T.A.

Nitrogen fixing activity of mixed cultures of oligonitrophilous micro-organisms. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.3:343-351 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. K.A. Timiryazeva i Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

(MICRO-ORGANISMS, culture
nitrogen-fixing capacity of mixed cultures of oligonitrophile micro-organisms (Rus))

FEDOROV, M.V., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, prof.; KALININSKAYA, T.A., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Interrelation between species of oligonitrophilous bacteria which are able to fix molecular nitrogen in mixed cultures. Izv. TSKhA no.2:125-126 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR. 2. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. K.A.Timiryazeva (for Fedorov).

(Micro-organisms, Nitrogen-fixing)

FEDOROV, M.V.; KALININSKAYA, T.A.

New species of nitrogen-fixing Mycobacterium and its physiological characteristics. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.1:9-14 Ja-F '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazava i Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(MYCOBACTERIUM)

FEDOROV, M.V.; KALININSKAYA, T.A.

Relation of nitrogen-fixing mycobacteria (Mycobacterium sp. 301) to various sources of carbon and supplementary growth factors. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.5:833-840 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A.Timiryazeva i Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.
(MYCOBACTERIUM) (CARBON--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KALININSKAYA, T.A., kand.biolog.nauk

Biological fixation of nitrogen. Vest.AN SSSR 32 no.7:44-50 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(NITROGEN—FIXATION)

KALININSKAYA, T.A.

Biological fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Priroda 51 no.6: 106-107 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(MICRO-ORGANISMS, NITROGEN-FIXING)

KALININSKAYA, T.A.

Bacteria and the harvest. Priroda 52 no.2:125 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Micro-organisms, Nitrogen-fixing)

KALININSKIY, I.F. (Ashkhabad)

Young helpers. Med. sestra 21 no.4:51-52 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(RED CROSS)

Kaliniychuk, Ye. M.

73-1-22/26

AUTHOR: Kul'skiy, L. A., Koganovskiy, A. M., Makhorin, K. Ye., Kaliniychuk, Ye. M., Chertov, V. M. and Dikolenko, Ye. I.

TITLE: Production of Active Anthracite Suitable for the Purification of Waste Waters of the Aniline-Dye Industry. (Polucheniye Aktivirovannogo Antratsita, Prigodnogo Dlya Ochistki Stochnykh Vod Anilinokrasochnoi Promyshlennosti.)

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol. 23, No.1, pp. 117 - 121 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Laboratory and pilot plant investigations on the activation of anthracite by water vapour and a mixture of combustion products of carburetted benzene with water vapours at 800 - 950° C are described. It was found that the quality of obtained adsorbents depended on the treatment of the anthracite. The activated anthracite contained 150 - 200 mg/g phenol and up to 300 mg/g methylene. The activation of anthracite gives an absorbent with a phenol content of 125 - 165 mg/g and a methylene content of 120-130 mg/g. Activated coal KAD is produced. The usefulness of the activated anthracite for sorption purification of waste waters of the aniline-dye industry is evaluated. The kiln for the activation of anthracite is illustrated and described. The properties of activated anthracite

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Production of Active Anthracite Suitable for the Purification of Waste Waters of the Aniline-Dye Industry.

are tabulated in tables 1 and 2. Waste waters are analysed and results before and after treatment with activated coal are tabulated. There are 1 graph, 4 tables and 5 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April, 1, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian S.S.R.
Gas Utilisation Institute, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian S.S.R. (Institut Obshchey i Neorganicheskoy Khimii AN USSR, Institut Ispol'zovaniya Gaza AN USSR.)

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SOV/64-59-4-12/27

TITLE: Regeneration of Activated Coal After Adsorption Purification of Waste Waters in the Aniline Dyestuff Industry (Regeneratsiya aktivirovannogo uglya posle adsorbtsionnoy ochistki stokov anilinokrasochnoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 4, pp 46-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The regeneration of activated coal (AC) which may be used for purifying waste waters in aniline dyestuff factories is most suitably carried out by thermal-destructive regeneration. The first experiments of a simple annealing of the (AC) of the type KAD at 600-850°, without or with limited air admission have shown (Tables 1, 2) that already after having repeated the treatment for 3 - 4 times nearly complete deactivation of the (AC) occurs. Further investigations were carried out in superheated steam current with KAD and a relatively inert anthrazite (AN) which was produced according to the method IONKh AN UkrSSR (Ref 9). Regeneration was carried out in the laboratory in a retorte (previously heated up to 750°) in steam current at

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750° for 20 minutes. The different substances corresponding to the above mentioned waste waters were adsorbed in (AC) and (AN) in different test series, and (AC) and (AN) were then regenerated. Experiments (Table 3) have shown that on heating the KAD in steam current at 700-750° for 20-40 minutes ((AN) for 60 minutes) a complete regeneration without a decrease in the adsorption properties may be obtained. The steam consumption is 0.9 - 1 g/g for KAD and 1 - 2 g/g for (AN) at a mean carbon consumption of 5-6%. For the purpose of obtaining high quality of regenerated coal with small carbon consumption, the temperature must rise slowly in the beginning of the regeneration process. The different composition of waste waters of aniline factories hardly influences the quality of the regenerated coal. For the purpose of checking laboratory experiments, two semi-industrial experiments were made in cooperation with K. Ye. Makhorin and V. M. Chertov. For these experiments a mixture of steam and carburetor gas - combustion products was used. The results obtained are given (Table 4). There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

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USSR/Human and Animal Morphology. Circulatory System S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 31260

Author : Kalinka V.D.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Morphology of the Veins of Thebesius in Atrium Cordises During Endocarditises and Atherosclerosis.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Rizhsk. med. in-t, 1957, 7, 81-87

Abstract : During atherosclerosis, all of the membranes of the thebesian veins (TV) are thickened predominantly in the locality of their outlet in the endocardium at the expense of the growth of the compound tissue. Here and there the walls of the TV are hyalinized and sclerosed. Changes of TV are more strongly expressed in the left endocardium in the bicuspid valve and in the right endocardium in the tricuspid valve; TV are often obliterated. During theumatism, growths of connective tissue, round-cellular infiltrates in the medial and external membranes of the TV wall are noted, in the internal membrane-edema; and necrosis occurs TV can be completely or partly obliterated.

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