KHMIN, P. F. --

"The Agriculture of Turkey (Economic-Geographical Characteristics)," Cand Geog Sci, Kursk Oblast Pedagogical Inst, 14 Oct 54. (VM, 5 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended in USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 471, 5 May 55

S/048/62/026/012/008/016
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Kryukova, L. N., Murav'yeva, V. V., Shpinel', V. S., Malysheva, T. V., and Khotin, V. A.

TITLE: Scheme of levels of Ir^{189} excited on electron capture in Pt^{189}

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 12, 1962, 1492 - 1494

TEXT: The decay of the neutron-deficient isotope Pt^{189}, $T_{1/2}$ = 10.5 hrs, was studied by analyzing the conversion spectrum of the platinum fraction. In the 30 - 650 kev range, the measurements were made with a magnetic spiral spectrometer using a method and experimental conditions described earlier (Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 24, 1109 (1960); 25, 1257 (1961)). Besides the lines found previously, two new ones were discovered: 381 kev, $T_{1/2}$ = several hours, K457.1 and 644.5 kev, $T_{1/2}$ = 10 ± 1 hr, K720.6. The energies of the γ-transitions in Ir^{189} were measured and their multipole orders estimated (Tab. 2). Proceeding from the similarity of the odd isotopes Ir^{191} and Ir^{193}, a level scheme was proposed on the basis of the

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sums and differences of the γ-transition energies (Fig. 1). It was supposed that the excited states with energies of 113 and 305 kev correspond to the first and second levels of the principal rotational band. The 94 kev level is a single-particle level 1/2 [400] and that of 175 kev is the first rotational level of this state. As no direct transition with an energy of 234 kev could be detected, doubt arose whether a level possessing this energy was present, which could be regarded as the second rotational level of the $1/2^+$ [400] state. Levels with energies of 568 and 720 kev were not interpreted. If the energies of the lower levels of the odd Ir isotope are represented graphically as a function of the mass number A or the number of neutrons N, a smooth curve results. It was therefore concluded that the equilibrium form of the nucleus does not undergo any considerable change in the transition from N = 122 and N = 116. This paper was presented at the 12th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Leningrad from January 26 to February 2, 1962. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov); Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Fig. 1. Energy level diagram of Ir^{189}.

Table 2. Energy and multipole order of the γ-transitions in Ir^{189}.

Legend: (1) Possible values of the multipole orders; (2) small admixtures.

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KRYUKOVA, L. N.; MURAV'YEVA, V. V.; SHPINEL', V. S.; MALYSHEVA, T. V.; KHOTIN, V. A.

Level scheme of Ir^{189} excited by electron capture in Pt^{189}. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 16 no.12:1492-1494 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova i Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. Vernadskogo AN SSSR.

(Iridium—Isotopes) (Platinum—Isotopes)
(Electrons—Capture)

ANDREYEV, K.K.; KRIGER, G.E.; KHOTIN, V.G.

Formation of combustible gases in the reaction of aluminum with water and with solutions of ammonium nitrate. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11: 2569-2570 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Aluminum) (Ammonium nitrate) (Gases)

L 17941-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(1)EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/RPL Ps-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/JW/
TF/JWD/H
ACCESSION NR: AT3006097 S/2938/63/000/000/0495/0498

AUTHORS: Andreyev, K. K.; Khotin, V. G.

TITLE: 33. Factors determining the possibility of explosives burning out in shot holes

SOURCE: Teoriya vzry*vchaty*kh veshchestv, sbornik statey, 1963, 495-498

TOPIC TAGS: explosive , pobedit VP-1, pobedit, ammonite, ammonite PZhV-20

ABSTRACT: The burning out of safety ammonite PZhV-20 and pobedit VP-1 (an ammonium nitrate explosive containing 9% liquid nitroesters) was studied. Using an ED-8-56 (mercury fulminate-Tetryl) electrodetonator, detonation of these charges, compressed and uncompressed was determined. With uncompressed charges, detonation stopped at similarly small diameters; under high compression PZhV-20 detonated up to 8 mm while the VP-1 diameter rose sharply to 20-26 mm range. It is suggested that these deficiencies in pobedite be

Card 1/2

L 17911-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3006097

removed by replacing the liquid sensitizer with a solid and introducing compression-inhibiting materials in amounts corresponding to the liquid contained. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 14Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AR NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ANDREYEV, K.K.; KHOTIN, V.G.

Factors determining the tendency of coal mining explosives to burn out. Vzryv. delo no.52/9:140-151 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

KHOTIN, V.G.

Some ways of reducing the tendency of industrial explosives to burn out. Vzryv. delo no.52/9:152-155 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

L 04217-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT
ACC NR: AR6015859 SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/65/000/012/A006/A006

AUTHOR: Sushkin, N. G.; Alferova, Ye. V.; Bash, Yu. M.; Perezhogin, M. I.; Khotina, A. V.

TITLE: Graphic construction of the trajectory of electrons in a magnetron gun

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 12A36

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta elektroterm. oborud. vyp. 1, 1965, 50-65

TOPIC TAGS: particle trajectory, magnetron, electron gun

ABSTRACT: Powerful electron guns (up to 100 kw) for electron heating, with electrostatic focusing, require a high accelerating voltage (of the order of 25—35 kv) and are sensitive to changes in the dimensions and alignments of the electrodes. The possibility is considered of using a magnetic field for focusing the electrons. The magnetic field makes it possible to reduce anode voltage to 10—15 kv and reduce requirements for accuracy of adjustment of the anode and cathode. For validated calculation of the optical system, a graphic method has been developed for constructing electron trajectories in superimposed homogeneous and heterogeneous electric and axisymmetric magnetic fields. The electron trajectory is constructed on the meridional plane by the method of curvature radii $R = f(r, z)$, and the plane itself rotates together with the electron with an angular velocity $\Psi = f(t)$. The advantage of the method is the

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.38

L 04217-67

ACC NR: AR6015859

0

possibility of calculating electron trajectory not only in the axial regions, but also at any distances from the axis. The calculated trajectory coincided well with the experimental one. A shortcoming of the method is the cumbersomeness and complexity of the calculations. Translation of abstract Bibliography of 7 titles. N. M.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2 pb

KHOTINA F. YA.

Jaundice

Hemloytic jaundice in newborn as an etiological factor in the development of congenital double athetosis. Vop. pediat. i oikhr. mat. i det. 20 No. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, Unclassified.

KHOTINA, F. YA.

Infants - Diseases

Hemolytic jaundice in newborn as an etiological factor in the development of congenital double athetosis. Vop. pediat. i okhr. mat. i det. 20 No. 2, 1952.

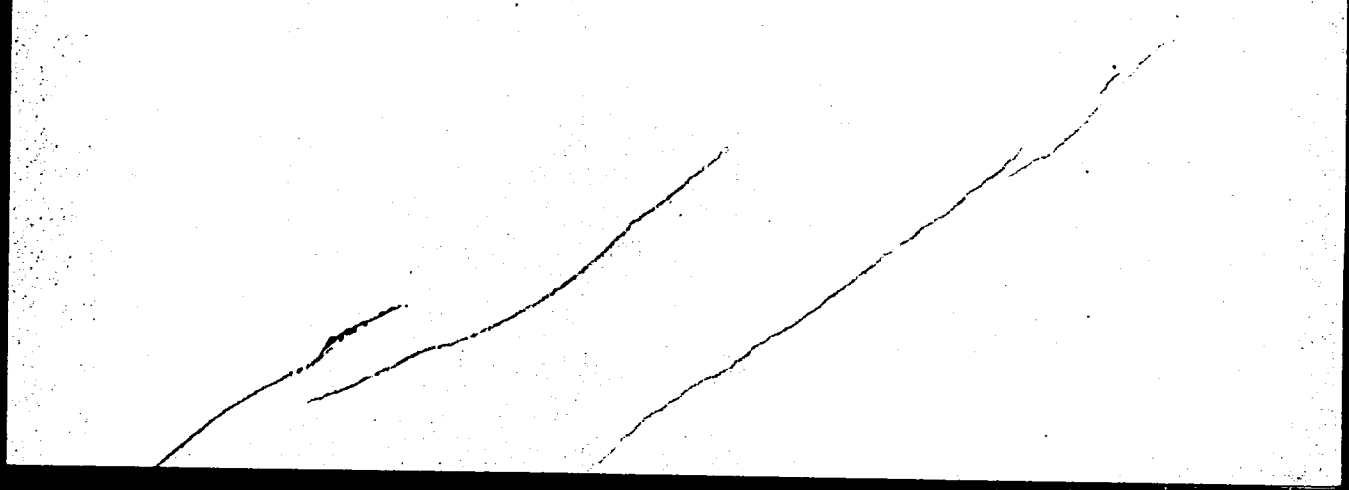
Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, August 1952, Unclassified.

SERGEYEV, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOTINA, G.A., inzh.

Vibration of liquids in pipes and intensification of heat exchange. Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.10:74-79 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SERGEYEV, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOTINA, G.A., inzh.

Intensification of heat exchange by means of vibrations. Trudy VNIIKIMASH no.9:75-91 '65. (MIRA 18:6)



DUBNOV, L.V.; KHOTINA, L.D.

Study of the channeling effect during the detonation of some industrial explosives. Vzryv. delo no.52/9:168-179 '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po vzryvnomu delu.

SMIRNOV, L.P.; KHOTINA, M.I.

Find of pyropes in the Maymecha Valley. Inform. biul. NIIGA no.19: 41-43 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Maymecha Valley--Pyrope)

KHOTINA, S. Ya.

Causes of congenital diseases of the central nervous system in children. Vop. okhr. materin. dets. 8 no.1:20-25 '63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Leningradskoy ob"yedinennoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach K.A.Koshevaya).

KHOTINA, S. YA.

Paralysis, Spastic

"Dibazol" therapy of spastic paralysis in children, Pediatriia, No. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress October 1952, Unclassified.

KHOTINA, S.Ya.

Hemolytic jaundice of newborn as the etiologic factor in bilateral athetosis. Vopr. pediat. 20 no.4:29-33 July-Aug 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Of the Department of Nervous Diseases (Head -- Prof. G. D. Aronovich), Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute (Director -- Prof. N. T. Shutova).

KHOTINOK, A. (Ashkhabad)

[Misprint in the "Star atlas of the northern sky"]. Astron.tsir. no.141:13 S '53. (MLRA 7:7)
(Stars--Atlases)

KHOTINOK, R.L.

33880. Dryef Myetyeornykh Sledov Po Nablyudyeniyam V Tule. Byullyetyen: Vsyesoyuz. Astron-Gyeodyez. O-va, No 6, 1949. C 36-39.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 46, Moskva, 1949.

KHOTINOK, R. L.

Meteors

Results of photographic observations of the Perseid meteor stream made in August 1950 at Firyuza. Izv. Turk. fil AN SSSR No. 3, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

KHOTINOK, R.L.; ZUBAIROV, M.Kh.

Results of photographic observations of the meteoric shower of Perseid in Ashkhabad, August, 1950. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.1:92-96 '52. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Meteors--August)

[redacted], B. L.

"Processing of a Single-Observation Photograph of the Meteor of 11 August 1946" Izv. AN USSR, No. 4(1952), pp. 74-77

1. [redacted], N. L.

2. USSR (600)

4. Eclipses, Solar - 1952

7. Determining the boundaries of the total phase area of the solar eclipse of February 25, 1952 from observations made in the Turkmen S. S. R. Astron. tsir. No. 132, 1952.

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

KHOTINOK, R. L.

Astrometry, Astrometrical Observations (1652)
Izv. AN Turkm. SSR, No 2, 1953, pp 89-90
KHOTINOK, R. L.
"Determining the Exact Boundaries of the Path of Totality of the Solar Eclipse of 25 February 1952." The author and a group of assistants calculated the exact boundaries of the path of totality, making use of measurements taken during the eclipse.

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal--Astronomiya i Geodeziya, No 1, Jan 54; (W-30785, 28 July 1954.)

KHOTINOK, R.L.;

The sound-producing bolide of August 9, 1951, as observed in southern Turkmenistan. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.3:96 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Meteors)

KHCTINOK, R.L.

"Electrophonic" bolide of July, 1949, in Iolotan' District, Turkmen S.S.R. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.4:96 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR. (Iolotan' District--Meteors)

KHOTINOK,R. (Kushka, Turkmenskaya SSR)

Errors in determining the duration of flight of telescopic meteors. Astron.tsir. no.158:19-21 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Meteors)

KHOTINOK, R.L. (Moskva)

Observation of a bright meteor in Turkmenistan at points 482 km. apart. Astron.tsir. no.164:21-22 O '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Meteornyy otdel MO VAGO.
(Turkmenistan--Meteors)

KHOTINOK, R.L. (Moskva)

Determination of the spatial density of meteor showers. Astron.tsirk. no.170:24-25 '56. (Meteors) (MLRA 9:10)

KHOTINOK, R.L.

Catalog of observations on telescopic meteors. Trudy Inst. fiz. i geofiz. AN Turk. SSR 3:49-63 '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Chardzhou--Meteors)

KHOTINOK, R.L.

Lunar eclipse of May 13-14, 1957, in Moscow. Astron. tsir. no.181:13 Je '57. (MIRA 13:3)
(Eclipses, Lunar--1957)

SOV/169-59-4-4034

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khotinok, R.L.

TITLE: The Activity and the Density of the Meteor Stream of the Lyrids in 1953

PERIODICAL: Byul. Vses. astron.-geod. o-va, 1958, Nr 21, pp 45 - 49

ABSTRACT: The observations of the meteor stream of the Lyrids for determining the spatial density were performed by pupils of the high school Nr 17 of the Kushka town in the TurkmSSR under the guidance of the author from April 20 to 24, 1953. During 16 hours, 443 meteors were registered, 175 of which were belonging to the meteor stream of the Lyrids. The observations made it possible to determine the distribution of the meteors of the stream in respect to luminosity and hourly numbers. These data were used for determining the function of luminosity and the spatial density of the particles in the stream. A formula is suggested for determining the average distance between two neighboring particles, which represent meteors up to a certain

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Moscow Dept. of All Astronomo-Geodesy Society Meteor Dept.

SOV/169-59-4-4034

The Activity and the Density of the Meteor Stream of the Lyrids in 1953

stellar magnitude:

$$r = 35.7 \sqrt{\frac{v_g H^2}{N_h} \sin^2 \frac{\epsilon}{4}}$$

where H is the average altitude of the meteors of the stream, N_h is the hourly number, ϵ is the cross section of the field of view of the observer or of the team of observers, and V_g is the geocentric velocity of the meteors of the stream. On the basis of the observations on April 21-22, 11953, the author obtained for the meteors up to the stellar magnitude 6 the distance r = 565 km.

L.A. Katasev

Card 2/2

KHOTINOK, R.L.

Determination of exact positions of satellites by means of photographs taken with azimuth instruments. Biul.sta. opt.nabl.isk.sput.Zem. no.9:1-5 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Stantsiya nablyudeniya iskusstvennogo sputnika Zemli Astronomicheskogo soveta AN SSSR.
(Artificial satellites--Tracking)

ZOTKIN, I.T. Prinimali uchastiye: MARTYNENKO, V.V.; SIMAKINA, Ye.G.; TERENT'YEVA, A.K.; KHOTINOK, E.L. FEDYNSKIY, V.V., otv.red.; BERKGAUT, V.G., red.izd-va; EPIFANOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for observing meteors] Instruktsiia dlia nabliudenii meteorov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 52 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Meteors)

5(2)

SOV/78-4-1o-21/4o

AUTHORS: Rudnitskiy, A. A., Khotinskaya, A. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the System Silver - Rhodium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1o, pp 2308 - 2312 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A phase diagram was recorded from the system Ag - Rh. The thermal analysis was carried out by means of the Kurnakov-pyrometer and - above 1800° - in the device of N. A. Nedumov (Ref 3). Further, micro-structure and microhardness. electric resistance and its temperature coefficient as well as the thermo-electric properties were investigated. Both components of this system are not miscible with each other in the liquid phase in the range between 25-99.5% Ag. The alloys consist of mixtures of the solid α-solution of silver in rhodium with pure silver. The solubility of silver in rhodium is 5% and increases at 1400° up to 10%. The maximum of the microhardness corresponds to a saturated solution of silver in rhodium (5-10%). The electric resistance of alloys rich in silver shows no difference as compared with the resistance of pure silver. The alloys rich in rhodium show a maximum at the limits of solubility of Ag in Rh.

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Investigation of the System Silver - Rhodium SOV/78-4-1o-21/4o

The determination of the thermoelectric force confirmed as well as the nearly complete insolubility of Rh in Ag. Small Ag-additions increase the plasticity of Rh. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

Card 2/2

S/078/60/005/012/009/016
B017/B064

AUTHORS: Rudnitskiy, A. A. (Deceased), Khotinskaya, A. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the System Palladium - Rhodium - Gold

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 12, pp. 2781-2794

TEXT: Microstructure, hardness, breaking point, expansion, and resistivity and its temperature coefficient of hardened and softened three-component alloys of palladium, rhodium, and gold were investigated. The solubility of palladium in gold was found to be strongly restricted if more than 1% of rhodium is added as third component. The mechanical properties of the alloys are improved by adding the third component. Sections with constant palladium content were used to draw the three-component diagram; the sections run in parallel to the side rhodium - gold. The course of the boundary $\alpha/\alpha+\beta$ is determined by studies of the microstructure and from the phase diagram. An addition of gold to two-component alloys palladium - rhodium improves their mechanical properties. The electrical properties of

24730

S/078/61/006/007/007/014
B107/B207

18.1280

AUTHORS: Rudnitskiy, A. A. (Deceased), Khotinskaya, A. N., Duplik, K. S.

TITLE: Study of the syst palladium - rhodium - silver

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganic skoy khimii, v. 6, no. 7, 1961, 1622-1635

TEXT: The system palladium - rhodium - silver was studied, particularly in the part which is rich in palladium. The object of the study was to determine the suitability of the alloys for electric contacts and measuring devices. The specimens were prepared from pure metals by melting together. After five days' heating to 1200°C (alloy rich in silver to 800°C), the specimens were cooled down in the course of one week; or, the specimen was chilled in ice water after one day's heating. The following was studied on the specimens thus prepared: Microstructure, Brinell hardness, tensile strength, relative expansion, resistivity, its temperature coefficient and the integral thermo-emf. Table 1 shows the composition of the alloys studied and the majority of the results of

Card 1/7

measurement; Fig. 1 shows the phase relations. The interfaces were determined on the basis of the discontinuous change of properties, and of the microstructure. Table 2 lists the values for the integral thermo-emf. The unlimited miscibility of the system palladium - silver was found to touch the ternary system very little, approximately up to 1% Rh. These low rhodium contents improve, however, the mechanical properties considerably. The miscibility gap of the system rhodium - silver vanishes only with an addition of at least 60% palladium. Owing to the investigation results palladium found a much wider applicability allowing a partial substitution of platinum alloys. Preliminary studies on the boundary systems by the following Soviet authors are mentioned: V. A. Nemilov, R. S. Polyakova, Ye. Ya. Rode, V. G. Kuznetsov. There are 8 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: R. W. Drier, H. Walker. Philos. Mag., 16, 294 (1933).

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1960

Card 2/ 7

29533
S/078/61/006/011/011/013
B101/B147

18.1280

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, Ye. M., Baron, V. V., Khotinskaya, A. N.

TITLE: Phase diagram of the system niobium-palladium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 11, 1961, 2603-2605

TEXT: The present paper deals with the examination of hardly fusible alloys on the basis of hardly fusible rare metals and precious metals. The phase diagram of the system Nb-Pd was determined (Fig. 2a). The compound Nb_2Pd forms on the basis of the peritectic reaction liqu + $\beta \rightleftarrows Nb_2Pd$ (β = solid solution based on Nb) at $1650 \pm 25^{\circ}C$. It has a tetragonal σ-phase crystal lattice. The lattice constants are: $a = 0.98$ Å, $c = 5.11$ Å; $c/a = 0.52$. [Abstracter's note: One of the data given for a, c, and a/c is wrong. From a and c it follows that $c/a = 5.2$.] The hardness of Nb_2Pd is 578 kg/mm^2, and its microhardness is 645 kg/mm^2. The compound is brittle. The Kurnakov compound Pd_3Nb forms from the melt

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at 1700°C. The crystal structure of this phase is being studied by Ye. I. Gladyshevskiy and P. I. Kripyakevich. Hardness is 225 kg/mm^2, microhardness 321 kg/mm^2. The existence of these compounds is expressed in the curves plotted for the various properties of the alloys: thermo emf (Fig. 2б), hardness (Fig. 2в), and oxidation rate (Fig. 2г). There are 2 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: P. Greenfild, P. Beck, Trans. AIME, 206, 265 (1956); A. C. Knapton, J. of the Less Common Metals, 2, 113 (1960).

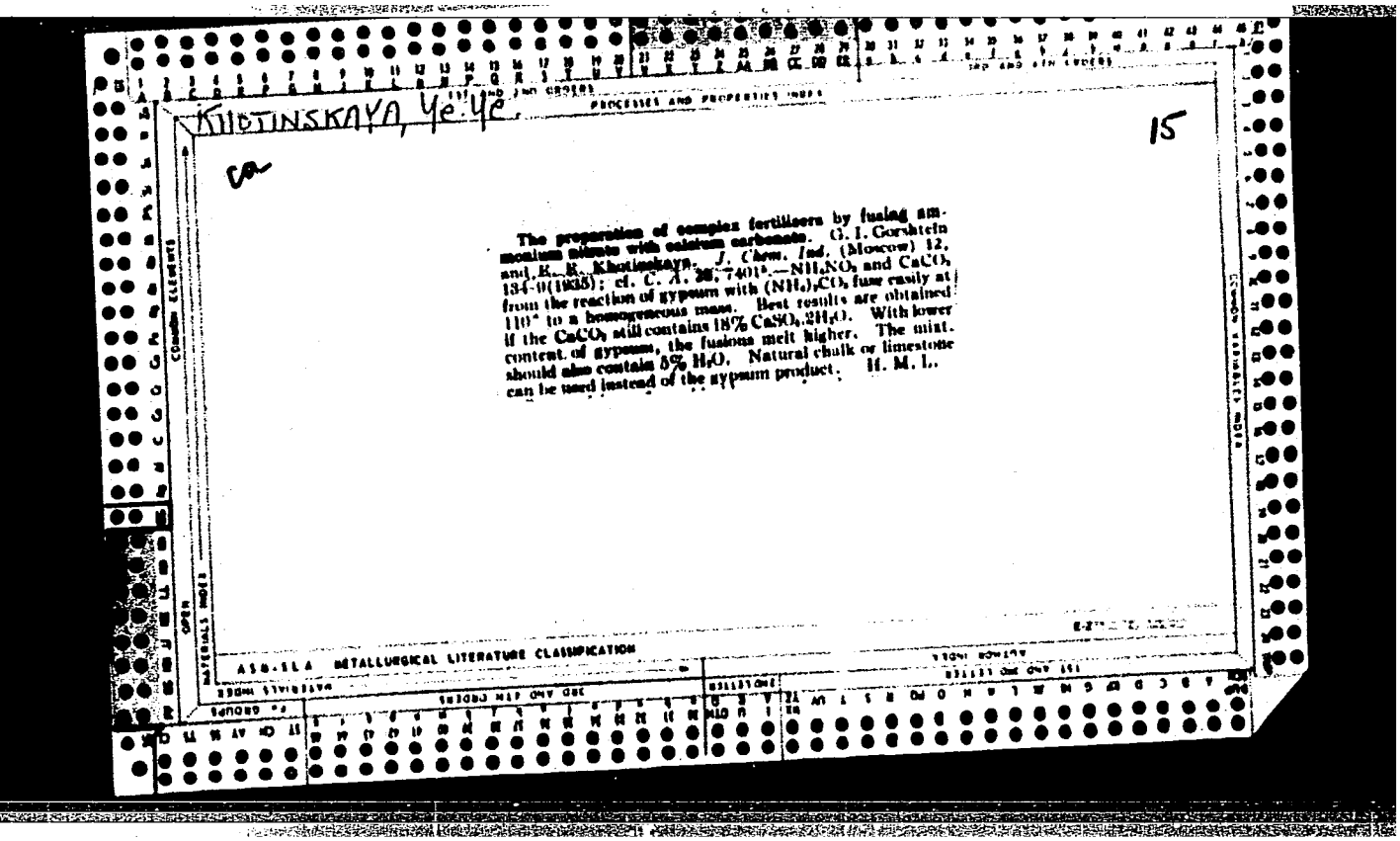
ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1961

Fig. 2. System Nb-Pd. (а) Phase diagram; (б) absolute thermo-emf; (в) Vickers hardness of tempered samples; (г) oxidation rate at 1200°C. Legend: (1) atom% of Nb; (ж) liquid; (2) thermo-emf, μv/°C; (3) H_V, kg/mm^2; (4) oxidation rate, mg/cm^2·hr; (5) Nb, % by weight.

RUDMITSKIY, A.A.; KHOTINSKAYA, A.N.; DUPLIK, K.S.

System palladium-rhodium-silver. Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:1622-1635 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Palladium) (Rhodium) (Silver)



KHOTINSKAYA, Ye. Ye.

15

The preparation of complex fertilizers by fusing ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate. G. I. Gorshtein and K. E. Khotinskaya. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 12, 134-9(1935); cf. *C. A.* 30, 7401⁹.—NH_4NO_3 and $CaCO_3$ from the reaction of gypsum with $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ fuse easily at 110° to a homogeneous mass. Best results are obtained if the $CaCO_3$ still contains 18% $CaSO_4.2H_2O$. With lower content of gypsum, the fusions melt higher. The mixt. should also contain 5% H_2O. Natural chalk or limestone can be used instead of the gypsum product. H. M. L.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.; MATSKEVICH, R.M.; KHOTINSKAYA, Ye.Ye.

One-step method of preparation of aminophenylimides of naphthalic acid from naphthalic anhydride and nitroanilines. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 86, 953-5 '52. (MLRA 5:11)
(CA 47 no.20:10515 '53)

1. A.M.Gor'kiy State Univ., Kharkov.

KRASOVITSKIY, B.N.; KHOTINSKAYA, Ye.Ye.

Condensation of naphthalic anhydride and its derivatives with aromatic amines. Part 3: Azo dyes derived from phenylimides of naphthalic acid. Uch.zap. KHGU 71:145-154 '56. (MLRA 10:8)
(Azo dyes)

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.; KHOTINSKAYA, Ye.Ye.; OGDANETS, N.D.; ALENICH, Ye.N.

Yellow pigments from aminophenylimides of naphthalic acid. Uch.zap. KHGU 71:253-254 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

(Pigments) (Naphthalic acid)

5(3) SOV/63-4-2-36/39

AUTHORS: Blinov, V.A., Krasovitskiy, B.M., Khotinskaya, Ye.Ye.

TITLE: On the Light Resistance of Some Monoazo-Dyes Which are Derivatives of Benzanilide and I-Acid

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 285-286 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The tested azo-dyes were used in dyeing cellophane. The azo-component of the dyes was I-acid. The resistance to light and light-weather was studied in the usual way employed by colorists. All dyes showed considerable resistance to light. In the light-weather test the dyes without substitutes in the benzanilide grouping had the lowest resistance. The dimethylamino-group and the carbethoxy-group increase the resistance. The introduction of a second benzene ring increases also the light resistance of the dye.

Card 1/2 There is 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

SOV/63-4-2-36/39

On the Light Resistance of Some Monoazo-Dyes Which are Derivatives of Benzanilide and I-Acid

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1958

Card 2/2

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.; PLAKIDIN, V.L.; KHOTINSKAYA, Ye.Ye.; KRAVCHENKO, E.F.; GOLOMB, L.M.; ROMANOVA, M.G.

Vat dyes, derivatives of 1,8-naphthoylene-1',2'-benzimidazole-4,5-dicarboxylic acid imide. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.6:1330-1335 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Rubezhanskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.
(Dyes and dyeing) (Benzimidazolecarboxylic acid)

SOV/120-59-1-39/50

AUTHORS: Berestovskiy, G. N., Khotinskiy, M. S.

TITLE: A Relay Switch (Releynyy kommutator)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 1, pp 139-140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The oscillographic measurement of two voltages can be done by means of one tube, if a change-over relay is employed to switch the input of the oscillograph from one measured voltage to another (see the circuit of Fig 1). In order to obtain a versatile measurement circuit, the relay can be connected either directly to the input terminals, or, alternatively, the input signals to the relay switch are first applied to cathode followers. If the second alternative is employed, the switch acts as a two-channel pick-up with cathode followers, and its input capacitances are of the order of 10 pF. One of the channels contains a capacitance-compensated attenuator, having attenuation ratios of 1:1, 1:10 and 1:100. The oscillographic display of the signal can be adjusted vertically by the potentiometer R_1 in the cathode circuits. The switching relay is operated by the mains voltage at 6.3 V. It is a polarized relay, type RP-4. The capacitance between the open contacts of the relay is about 7 pF and its input capacitance is about 20 pF. In order to reduce the relay bounce, the

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A Relay Switch

device is mounted on an absorbing substance (expanded rubber). The input resistance of each of the cathode followers is 10 MΩ. If the input capacitance of the oscillograph is 50 pF, the bandwidth of the device is about 12 Mc/s. The oscillograph is synchronized by the external signal taken from the input of either the first or the second channel. When the switch is in operation, it is possible to observe on the screen of the oscillograph two faint curves, apart from the two bright waveforms. This is due to the transient phenomena of the switch. The second disadvantage of the switch is the difficulty in displaying the signals having a frequency of 50 c/s or less. The papor contains 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet MGU (Physics Dept. of the Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: February 6, ~~1958~~.

Card 2/2

NEYSHTADT, M.; KHOTINSKIY, N.

Conference on modern ways and methods for the study of bogs. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.3:139-142 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

NEYSHTADT, M.I.; DEVIRTS, A.L.; MARKOVA, N.G.; DOBKINA, E.I.; KHOTINSKIY, N.A.

Dating of holocaine deposits by radiocarbon and pollen analysis. Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:1129-1131 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.P.Gerasimovym.
(Holocaine) (Geological time)

KHOTINSKIY, N. A.

Comparison of the diagrams of zonal division of the Late and Post-Glacial time using synchronizing levels. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:74-77 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V. N. Sukachevym.

FEDOROVA, R.V.; KHOTINSKIY, N.A.

Methodological conference of palynologists. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser. geog. no.2:152-153 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Palynology--Congresses)

KHOTINSKIY, N.A.

On the 60th anniversary of Mark Il'ich Neishtadt's birthday.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.3:128-129 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

LYUBIMOVA, Ye.L.; KHOTINSKIY, N.A.

Prospects for studying plants as indicators of geological conditions in the insular forest steppe of central Siberia. Trudy MOIP 8:137-140 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

MANUILOV, K.G.; KHOTINSKIY, N.A.

Data on the deep sinks of ancient rills of glacial discharge. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.3:89-96 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(East European Plain--Sinkholes)
(East European Plain--Glacial epoch)

KHOTIMSKIY, Ye., sud'ya vsesoyuznoy kategorii

Moral aspect of a sportsman. Voen. znan. 39 no.6:24 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Sports--Philosophy)

AUTHORS: Besprozvannyy, I.G., Khotinskiy, Ye.A. SOV/90-58-1-5/9

TITLE: On Designing the Circuitry for the Secondary Commutation of a Busbar-Connecting Switch (K voprosu o proyektirovanii skhem vtorichnoy kommutatsii shinosoyedinitel'nogo vyklyuchatelya)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy byulleten', 1958, Nr 1, pp 25-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to make sure that paragraph 57 of the Soviet "Rules for the Installation of Electro-Technical Establishments" concerning the protection of the transformers is observed, even in the case when one of the transformer's switches is substituted by a busbar - connecting breaker, the authors propose and justify the following 2 technical arrangements: 1) every leg of the transformer's differential protection unit has to be equipped with a current-testing unit and a two-way switch. Control cables are to be laid between the panel of the transformer's protection unit and the panel of the busbar-connecting switches; 2) every busbar-connecting switch has to be equipped with an outfit of current transformers made especially for differential protection, further with testing unit, and with collecting terminals for reserving current circuits of the transformer's differential protection unit as well as "disconnection" circuits which act upon the

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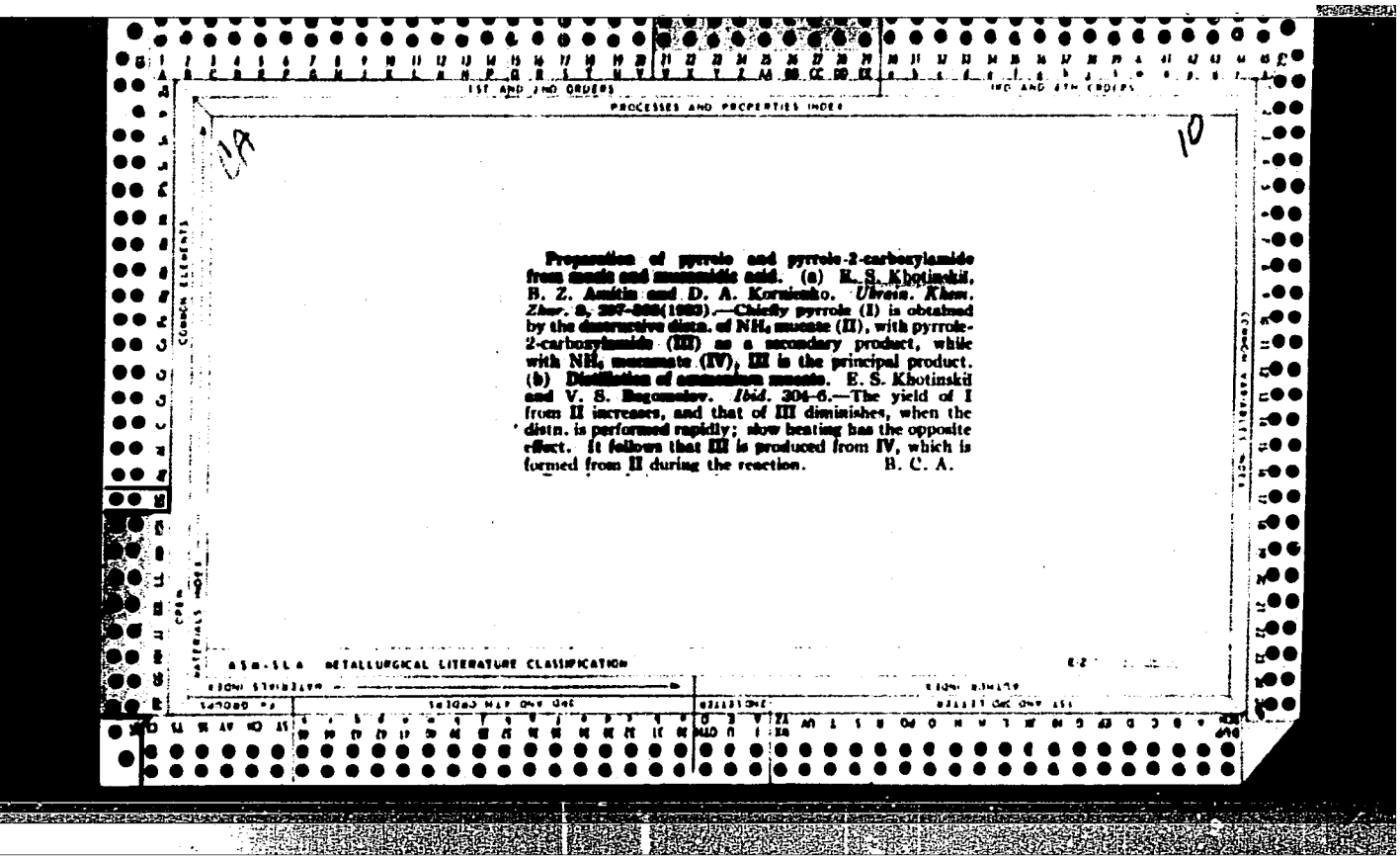
On Designing the Circuitry for the Secondary Commutation of a Busbar-Connecting Switch

busbar-connecting switch. Thus the transformer will have all three prescribed protection units: a) differential protection; b) gas protection, and c) maximum current protection. There are 2 circuit diagrams.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Preparation of pyrrole and pyrrole-2-carboxylamide from muconic and mucomucic acid. (a) **E. S. Khotinskii, B. Z. Anikin and D. A. Kormienko.** *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* **8**, 297-305(1933).—Chiefly pyrrole (I) is obtained by the destructive distn. of NH_4 muconate (II), with pyrrole-2-carboxylamide (III) as a secondary product, while with NH_4 mucomucate (IV), III is the principal product. (b) **Distillation of ammonium muconate.** E. S. Khotinskii and V. S. Bogomolov. *Ibid.* 304-6.—The yield of I from II increases, and that of III diminishes, when the distn. is performed rapidly; slow heating has the opposite effect. It follows that III is produced from IV, which is formed from II during the reaction. B. C. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

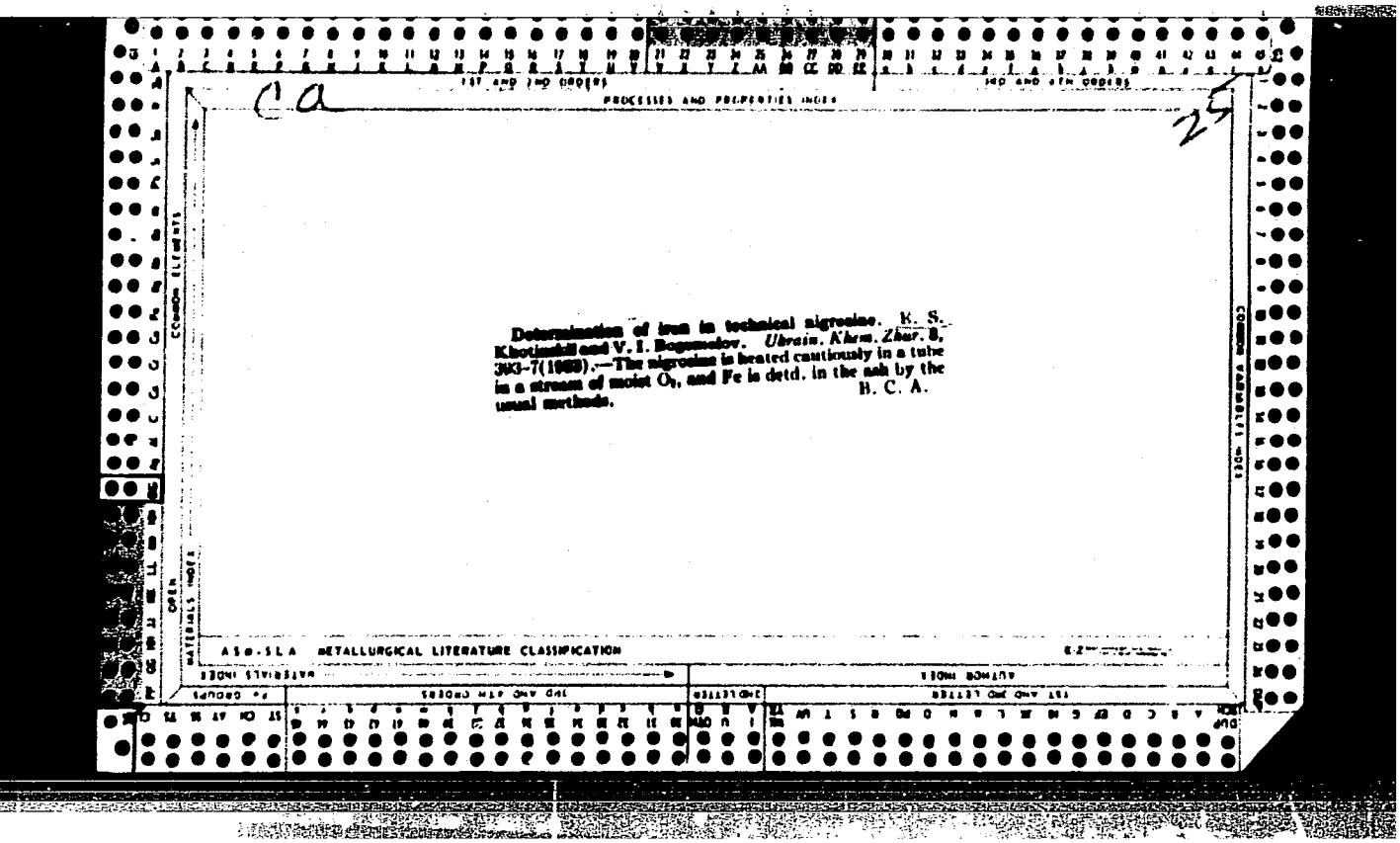
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

21

Simultaneous determination of ash and sulfur in coal. E. S. Khotinskii and V. I. Bogomolov. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 8, [illegible]([illegible]).—The coal is heated in a combustion tube in a stream of moist O_2, and the combustion gases are passed through aq. H_2O_2 or NaOCl, the ash (contg. not more than 0.1% of S) is weighed, and sulfate is detd. in the soln. B. C. A.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

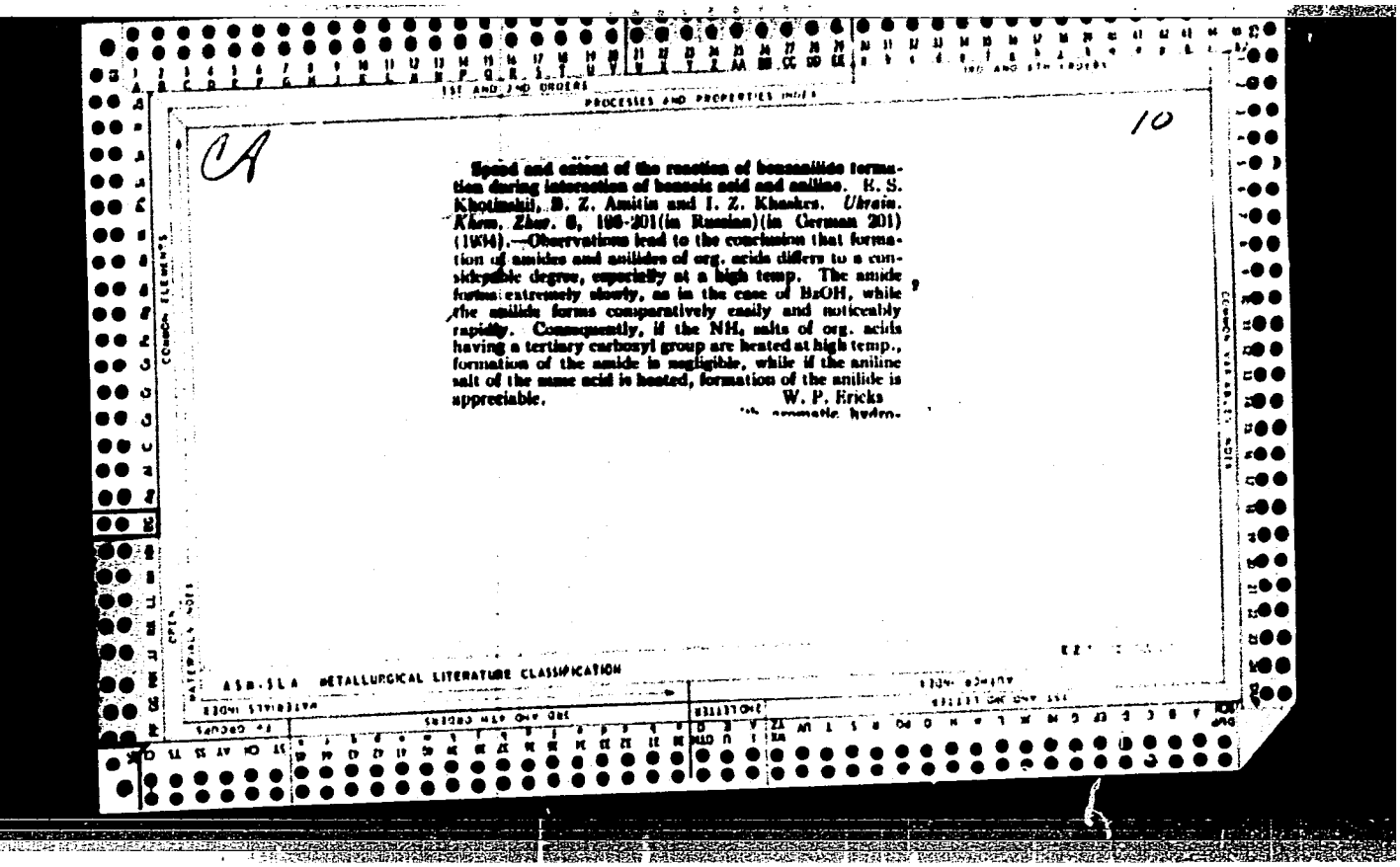


Ca

25

Determination of iron in technical nigrosine. K. S. Khotinskii and V. I. Bogomolov. *Ukrain. Khem. Zhur.* 8, 3N3-7(1933).—The nigrosine is heated cautiously in a tube in a stream of moist O_2, and Fe is detd. in the ash by the usual methods. B. C. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

10

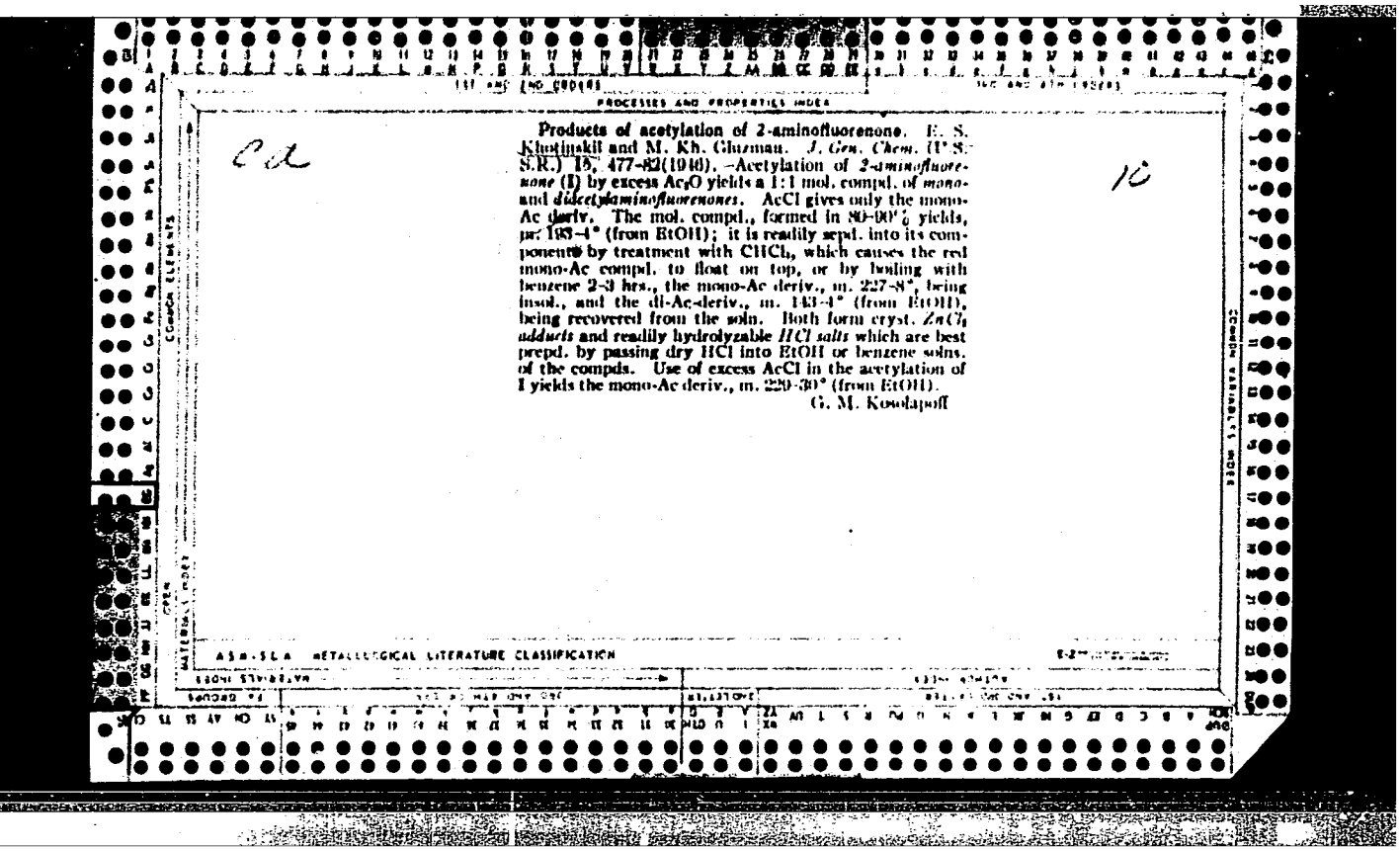
Speed and extent of the reaction of benzanilide formation during interaction of benzoic acid and aniline. R. S. Khotimskii, B. Z. Amitin and I. Z. Khenkes. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 8, 198-201(in Russian)(in German 201) (1934).—Observations lead to the conclusion that formation of amides and anilides of org. acids differs to a considerable degree, especially at a high temp. The amide forms extremely slowly, as in the case of BzOH, while the anilide forms comparatively easily and noticeably rapidly. Consequently, if the NH_4 salts of org. acids having a tertiary carboxyl group are heated at high temp., formation of the amide is negligible, while if the aniline salt of the same acid is heated, formation of the anilide is appreciable.

W. P. Ericks

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KHOTINSKII, E. S.

Biphenylene hydrazones of aldehydes, ketones, and quinones. E. S. Khotinskii and M. Kh. Ghenman (Kharkov State Univ.). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 16, 171-6 (1946). *Biphenylenehydrazine* (*o*-aminocarbazole) is prepared in 60% yield by nitrosation of carbazole and reduction of the product by Zn dust in EtOH–AcOH; the product is a powerful skin irritant. The following *aldehyde* and *ketone biphenylenehydrazones* were prepd with it: *p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde*, m. 123.1° (from EtOH); *acrolein*, m. 98°; *fluorenone*, m. 182.3°; *2-nitrofluorenone*, m. 192.7° or, at times, 198–204°; *phenanthrenequinone*, m. 223–7°; *acenaphthenequinone*, m. 238.0°; *1,4-naphthaquinone*, m. 121.3° (from EtOH); *1,2-naphthaquinone*, m. 126° (decompn.). G. M. Kosolapoff



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Cd

10

Products of acetylation of 2-aminofluorenone. E. S. Klushnikii and M. Kh. Glazman. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 15, 477-82(1940). —Acetylation of *2-aminofluorenone* (I) by excess Ac_2O yields a 1:1 mol. compd. of *mono-* and *diacetylaminofluorenones*. AcCl gives only the mono-Ac deriv. The mol. compd., formed in 80-90% yields, m. 193-4° (from EtOH); it is readily sepd. into its components by treatment with $CHCl_3$, which causes the red mono-Ac compd. to float on top, or by boiling with benzene 2-3 hrs., the mono-Ac deriv., m. 227-8°, being insol., and the di-Ac-deriv., m. 143-4° (from EtOH), being recovered from the soln. Both form cryst. $ZnCl_2$ *adducts* and readily hydrolyzable *HCl salts* which are best prepd. by passing dry HCl into EtOH or benzene solns. of the compds. Use of excess AcCl in the acetylation of I yields the mono-Ac deriv., m. 229-30° (from EtOH).

G. M. Kosolapoff

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KHOTINSKIY, Ye.S.; GABEL', Yu.O., professor, redaktor; STUCHEVSKIY, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Stereochemistry] Stereokhimiia. Kurs lektsii, Khar'kov, 1950. 143 p. (Stereochemistry)
(MLRA 8:2)

KHOTINSKIY, E.S.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Khotinskii, E. S.: Kurs Organicheskoi Khimii (Course of Organic Chemistry). Rev. ed. Kharkov: State Univ. 1953. 690 pp.

8-31-54

KHOTINSKII, YE. S.

Valence (Theoretical Chemistry)

Method of studying valence in schools. Khim. v. shkole No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

KHOTINSKIY, E. S.

(3)

Azo dyes, derivatives of anilides of diphenic acid. B. M. Krasovitskii and E. S. Khotinskii (A. M. Gorkii State Univ., Kharkov). *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 18, 483–503(1952) (in Russian).—Azo dyes prepd. from substituted anilides of diphenic acid are described; these show good light and weather stability. Comparison of color of these dyes with corresponding ones derived from BzOH indicates that doubling the size of the central unit does not significantly affect the color and other dye properties. Introduction of Br atoms into the 5,5'-positions does not have much effect on the color. Reduction with $Na_2S_2O_4$ of *m*- and *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4NHBz$ gave 45–50% of the corresponding *N*-benzoylphenylenediamines, which were converted to azo dyes by coupling with a series of naphtholsulfonic acids for comparison purposes with the derivs. of the diphenic acid series. Condensation of *o,o'*-$(C_6H_4COCl)_2$ with nitroanilines in C_6H_6, followed by reduction with $Na_2S_2O_4$ gave 40–50% *m*- and *p*-aminoanilides of diphenic acid. These were coupled with 2-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, 2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid, 1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, and 1-amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, in alk. medium. The resulting dyes did not differ in color or in abs. spectra from the corresponding acids derived from BzOH. Both series of dyes showed very little direct affinity for cotton. All gave yellow-orange to red-violet shades to acid-dyed wool, with abs. max. 480–535 mμ. The coupling product of diphenic acid *m*-aminoanilide with 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid had abs. max. 490 mμ; that with 1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid had abs. max. 520 mμ; that with 1-amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid had abs. max. 530 mμ. The 2nd dye after chrome treatment changed its color to green. Ice colors formed on cotton with Azotol A ranged from red to brown. Dyes with 3-hydroxyphenanthrene coupling agent were more deeply colored than those with 2-naphthol. The dye from coupling of the *m*-aminoanilide of diphenic acid with 3-hydroxyphenanthrene had abs. max.

(over)

515 mμ; that derived from 2-naphthol had abs. max. 490 mμ. These were insol. in alkalies as expected. Coupling diazotized aminoanilides of diphenic acid or BzOH with 1-naphthol, 2-chloro-1-naphthol, or 4-bromo-1-naphthol gave *p*-hydroxy azo dyes, the 1st 2 of which were unstable in alkali, while the last case gave a d/e insol. in alkali, since the coupling took place in the 2-position of naphthol; the abs. max. of these 3 dyes were, resp., 480 mμ, 505 mμ, and 500 mμ. Condensation of diphenic anhydride with *m*- or *p*-nitroanilines in C_6H_5 gave 85–6% of the corresponding nitromonoanilides, which with $Na_2S_2O_4$ were reduced to 50–60% of the corresponding *m*- and *p*-aminoanilides, isolated as HCl salts. These were dissolved in 10% Na_2CO_3, treated with $NaNO_2$, and the mixts. added to a large excess of concd. HCl; the diazotized substances were coupled with the same components as are listed above. The resulting dyes gave yellow-orange to red-violet colors on wool. Abs. max. of EtOH solns. of the dyes from mono-*m*-aminoanilide (I) of diphenic acid with 2-naphthol is about 500 mμ, as is that of the corresponding dianilide; with *p*-amino coupling agent the abs. max. was about 490 mμ. I coupled with 2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 480 mμ; the *p*-amino deriv., abs. max. 500; I with 2-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 480 mμ; the *p*-amino analog has abs. max. 495 mμ; I with 1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 490; *p*-amino analog 510; I with 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 490; *p*-amino analog 510; I with 1,8-dihydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 520; *p*-amino analog 530; I with 1-amino-8-hydroxy-3,6-naphthalenedisulfonic acid gave a dye with abs. max. 530; *p*-amino analog 535 mμ. Chrome treatment dulls the colors of these dyes but makes them somewhat deeper on wool, with an increase of fastness. Bromination of phenanthrenequinone, followed by oxidation gave 5,5'-dibromodiphenic acid, which was converted to the respective bis(*m*-aminoanilide) and mono-*m*- and *p*-aminoanilides; the 1st

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was diazotized by means of nitrosylsulfuric acid, the last 2 were diazotized as described above by conventional methods. These coupled with the components listed above produced azo dyes that dyed wool from orange to red-violet shades with considerable fastness. Chrome treatment deepened their colors and increased fastness, with some loss in brightness. Ice colors formed by coupling on cotton with azotols gave red colors. The abs. max. of these dyes lie within 3 mμ of those of the unsubstituted analogs.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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B M. Krasovitskii

KHOTINSKIY, Ye. S.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Khotinskiy, Ye. S.	"Course in Organic Chemistry" (student manual)	"Kar'kov State University imeni A.M. Gor'diy

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

KHOTINSKIY, Ye.S., zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki USSR, professor; LEMAY-LOV, N.A., professor, redaktor; ZADOROZHNYY, V.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Course in organic chemistry] Kurs organicheskoi khimii. Perer. i dop. izd. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. universiteta im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1953. 705 p. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Khotinskiy)
(Chemistry, Organic)

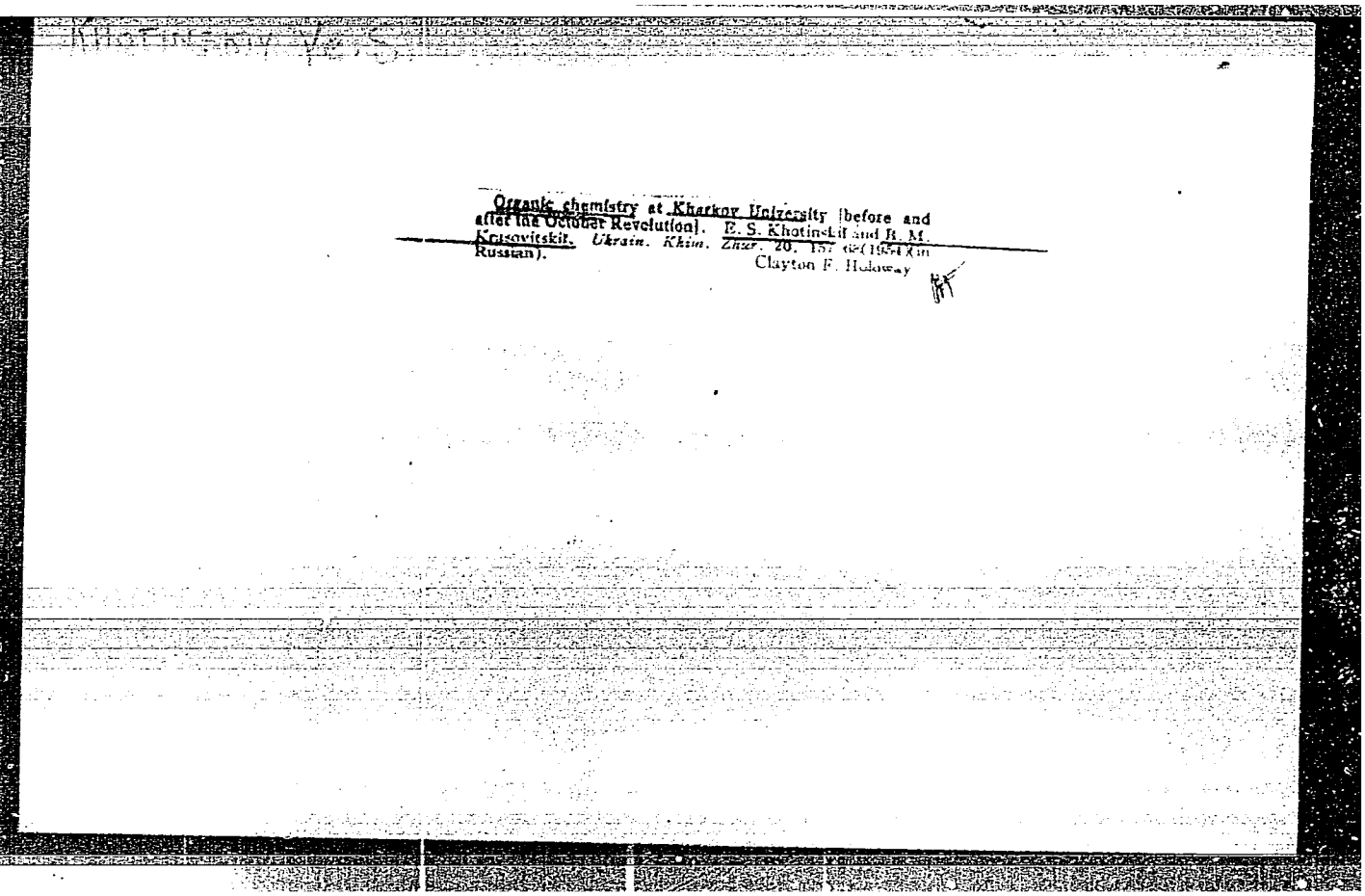
KHOTINSKIĬ, E. S.

Course in organic chemistry Perer. i dop. izd. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. universitets, 1954. 705 p. (55-25120)

QD251.K54 1953

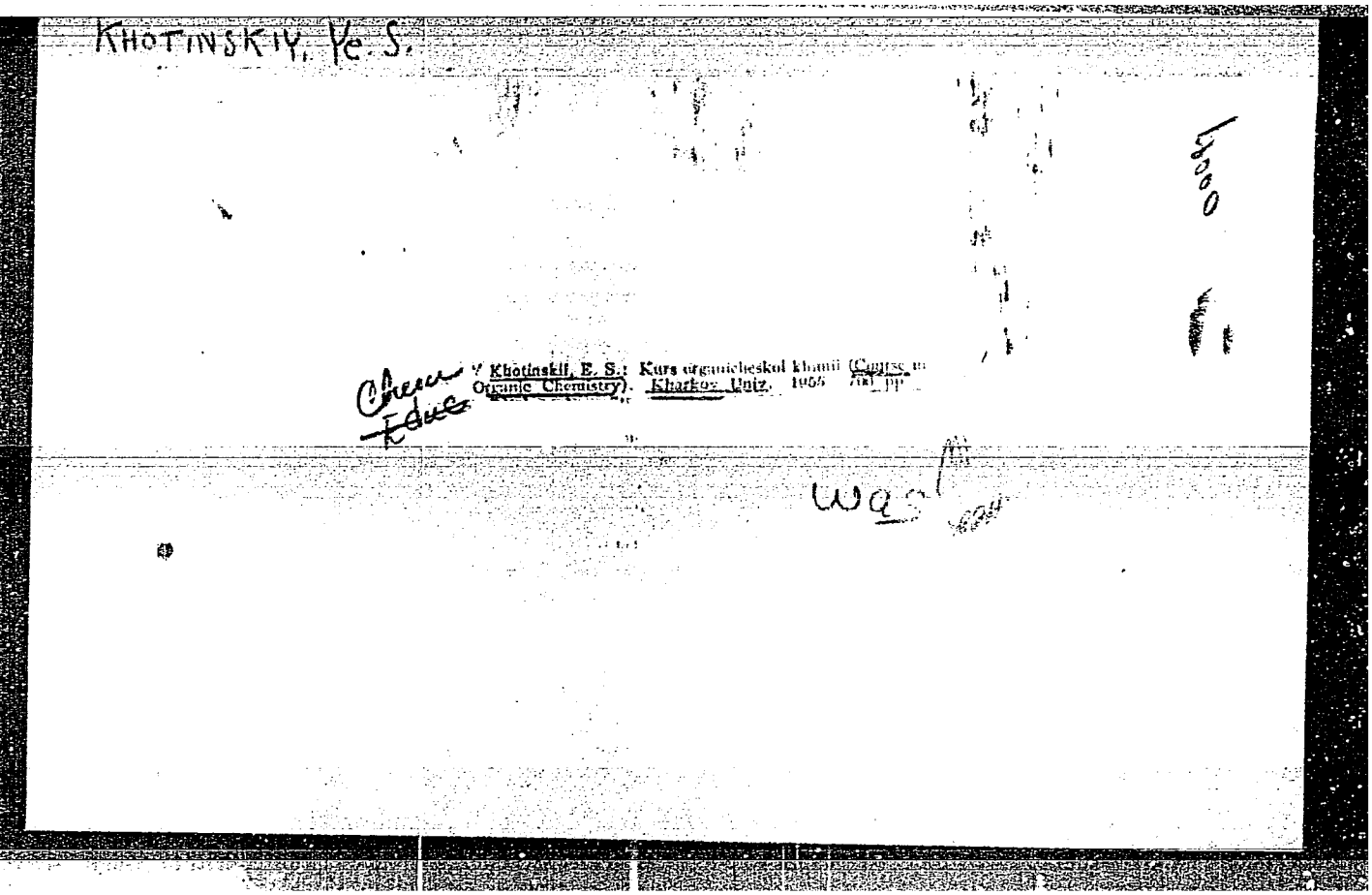
KHOTINSKIY, Ye.S., professor.

M.I.Konovalov's reaction and its scientific and practical importance.
Khim.v shkole 9 no.3:25-30 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Konovalov reaction)



Organic chemistry at Kharkov University [before and after the October Revelution]. E. S. Khotinskii and B. M. Krasovitskii. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 20, 157-62 (1954) (in Russian).

Clayton F. Holoway



KHOTINSKIY, Ye. S.

Chem Educ

V Khotinskiĭ, E. S.: Kurs organicheskoĭ khimii (Course in Organic Chemistry). Kharkov, Uniz, 1935 [illegible] pp

WQS

KHOTINSKIY, Ye. S.

10

The chemical faculty of A. M. Gorkii State University of Kharkov, its pre-history, formation, and growth. E. S. Khotinskii, A. T. Davydov, V. P. Kornienko, I. Ya. Levitskii. *Uchenye Zapiski, Khar'kov Gosudarst. Univ. im. A. M. Gor'kogo* 58, No. 13, 7-43(1955). - A history commemorating 150 yrs. of the university. Research Institute of Chemistry (Kharkov University). Gritsan. *Ibid.* 45-57. - Organization and history of the institute are discussed. Organic chemistry in Kharkov University from the day of its founding. E. S. Khotinskii and B. M. Krasovitskii. *Ibid.* 59-85. - A review (... references) with particular prominence given to I. P. *Il'tekov's* work on isomerization (1874-82), his studies on the hydrolysis of ethylene and propylene dibromides, the formation of 2-butene by reaction of CH_3CHS with Cu, and his priority in the study of the hydrogenation of Me CC-(Me):CH_2 to yield isoheptane. History of analytical chemistry in Kharkov University. N. P. Komar. *Ibid.* 87-112. - A review with 151 references. The growth of physical chemistry in Kharkov University during the 150 years of its existence. N. A. Izmailov. *Ibid.* 113-46. - This review (many references) gives considerable prominence to *N. N. Beketov*, to whom is ascribed priority in discovery of the *aluminothermic reaction* named for Goldschmidt. Colloid chemistry in Kharkov University. D. N. Gritsan, V. M. Simonova, and S. G. Teletov. *Ibid.* 147-61. - A review with extensive references. C. H. Fuchsman

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Chem

RM

MK

KHEGI, Villi [Haegi, W.]; KHOTINSKIY, Ye.S. [translator].

Advances in the chemistry of metalloid organic complexes. W. Haegi. [Translated from Bulletin de Societe chimique de France, fasc. no.4:581-587, by E.S. Khotinskii]. Usp.khim. 25 no.7:903-914 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Metalloids) (Compounds, Complex)

KHOTINSKIY, Ya.S.; MATSKEVICH, R.K.; KRASOVITSKIY, B.F.

Condensation of naphthalic anhydride and its derivatives with aromatic amines. Part 4: Azo dyes from phenylimides of phthalic, naphthalic, 4-nitronaphthalic, and 4 aminonaphthalic acids. Uch. zap. KHGU 71:155-163 '56. (MLRA 10:8)

(Azo dyes)

KHOTINSKIY, Ye.S., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR; IZMAYLOV, N.A., prof., otv.red.; ZADOROZHNYY, V.S., tekhred.

[Course in organic chemistry] Kurs organicheskoi khimii. Izd.4., perer. i dop. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ.im. A.M. Gor'kogo, 1959. 723 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo (for Khotinskiy).

(Chemistry, Organic)

30(12)

SOV/25-59-2-18/48

AUTHOR: Khotinskiy, Ye.S., Professor (Khar'kov)

TITLE: About the "Celestial Manna" (O "manne nebesnoy")

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, 26 Nr 2, p 53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author denies the trustworthiness of the biblical tradition and quotes the statements of some scientists on the chemical composition and other characteristics of the various kinds of "manna" found in the East.

Card 1/1

KHOTINSKIY, Ye.S., prof., otv. red.; NEKRASOV, F.M., tekhn. red.

[From the history of Russian chemistry; the role of Kharkov University scientists in the development of chemical science] Iz istorii otechestvennoi khimii; rol' uchenykh Khar'kovskogo universiteta v razvitii khimicheskoi nauki. Khar'kov, 1952. 322 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kharkov. Universitet.
(Chemistry)

DRUKOVANYY, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; GEYMAN. L.M., gornyy inzh.;
KHOTIYENKO, Yu.P., gornyy inzh.

Effect of the location of the point of detonation on the mechanism of breaking and the degree of crushing of friable bodies by blasting. Vzryv. delo no.53/10:105-112 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Otdeleniye gornorudnykh problem AN UkrSSR.
(Blasting)

NOVOZHILOV, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; DRUKOVANYY, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; GEYMAN, L.M., gornyy inzh.; YEFREMOV, E.I., gornyy inzh.; KHOTIYENKO, Yu.P., gornyy inzh.

Effect of the diameter of the charge on the extent of the crushing of friable bodies by blasting. Vzryv. delo no.53/10: 59-76 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Otdeleniye gornorudnykh problem AN UkrSSR.
(Blasting)

KHOTKEVICH,S.G.

The present situation in the mechanization of heating and plumbing installation work and future prospects. Vod.i san.tekh.no.4:1-7 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:12)

(Plumbing) (Heating)

KHOTKEVICH, S.G., inzhener; GENIN, M.Ya., inzhener.

Mechanization of sanitary engineering work. Mekh.trud. rab. 10 no.6:12-15 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Pipe fitting)

KHOTKEVICH, S., inzhener.

Machinery for producing pipes used in sanitary engineering. Gor.i sel'. stroi. no.4:18-20 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Pipe cutting)

Khotkevich, S. G.

VASIL'YEV, S.N.; KHOTKEVICH, S.G.

Progress in the installation of sanitary engineering systems.
Vod. i san. tekh. no.11:7-14 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Sanitary engineering)

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