

BQSYE, M.K.; KOVTUN, A.P., student; KOLYADENKO, G.I., student;  
SUKHANOVSKAYA, O.N., studentka

Studies on the duration of inhibitory aferpotentials during  
extinction of conditioned reflexes. Vopr.fiziol. no.9:19-28  
'54. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.  
(REFLEX, CONDITION,  
inhib. afterpotential, duration  
during extinction)

KOLYADENKO, Z.

On the occasion of a seminar. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.7:27 JI  
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proizvodstvennoy rabote  
moskovskogo khudozhestvenno-remeslennogo uchilishcha No.64.

Name: KOLYADENKOV, Mikhail Nikitich

Dissertation: Structure of the simple sentence in Mordvinian languages (the sentence and its principal members)

Degree: Doc Philological Sci

Affiliation: Mordvinian Sci Res Inst of Language, Literature, History, and Economics under the Council of Ministers Mordvinian Autonomous SSR

Defense Date, Place: 22 Mar 57, Council of Inst of Linguistics, Acad Sci USSR

Certification Date: 21 Sep 57

Source: BMVO 22/57

KOLYADICH, N.S.

Standardization of casting equipment. Standardizatsiia  
28 no.3:41 Mr'64.

(MIRA 17:5)

KOLYADICH, N.S.

Crane ladles for metal pouring. Standartizatsiia 28 no.8:37-38  
Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KOLYADIN, A., kapitan; MAKSIMOV, B., starshiy leytenant

Mastery is forged in work. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.22:56-59  
N 163. (MIRA 17:1)

GANZHA, W.D.; YEGOROV, A.I.; KAMINKER, D.M.; KOLYADIN, A.B.;  
KONOPEV, K.A.; SAYKOV, Yu.P.; SHAROV, V.T.

Electrophoretic filter for purifying reactor water. Atom.  
energ. 19 no.4:350-354 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1 0089-65 019/004/0350/0354

ACC NR. AF5026440

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/004/0350/0354

92  
10  
B

AUTHOR: Ganzha, V. D.; Yegorov, A. I.; Kaminker, D. M.; Kolyudin, A. B.  
Konoplev, K. A.; Saykov, Yu. P.; Sharov, V. T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrophoretic filter for reactor water purification

19 7

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 350-354

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear research reactor, nuclear reactor ~~operation~~, water purification equipment, ~~water cooled nuclear reactor~~, industrial filter, electrophoresis, corrosion, stainless steel / VVR-M nuclear reactor, 1Kh18N9T stainless steel

ABSTRACT: In January, 1962, a formation of turbidity in the primary loop of the VVR-M reactor of the Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, was observed. In June, the turbidity was so strong that a special electrophoretic filter for water purification was installed. The turbid water contained a 54-pct- suspension of hydrate aluminum oxide which was originated by the corrosion of aluminum reactor vessel and fuel-element cans. A daily amount of about 2 g/Mw of suspended particles was discharged into the water. The installed filter was equipped with the platinized titanium anodeplates, while the cathode

2

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.039.568



L 25966-66

ACC NR: AP5026440

plates were made of 1 18 9T stainless steel. A cylindrical prototype of the filter was experimentally tested and the results were explained and graphically illustrated. The tests showed that the chemical composition of turbid and filtered water was as follows:

	<u>Turbid</u>	<u>Filtered</u>
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> in m/kg	3.0	0
Fe <sup>+3</sup> " "	0.4	0.18
SiO <sub>2</sub> " "	6.0	1.3
O <sub>2</sub> " "	0.96	2.96
Optical density	0.065	0.008

The selected filter design data are summarized in the following table:

Water flow rate in kg/hr	250-500
Effective water flow in cu m/hr	0.5
Electrode voltage in v	110-220
Distance between electrodes in cm	1
Contact time in min. (at 250 l/hr)	2
Total filter volume in liter	10.7
Interelectrode volume in liter	7.5
Electrode size in mm	170x572
Number of anode plates	4
Number of cathode plates	5
Filter dimensions in mm	400x224x935

Card 2/3

L 25966-66

ACC NR: AP5026440

6

The filter has a small hydraulic resistance and needs only about 0.5 kw for its operation. A flow diagram represents schematically the circulation of water in the primary loop of the reactor. Another figure shows a photo of the electrophoretic filter which was successfully used for purifying water in the VVR-M reactor. The authors express their gratitude to Academician B. P. Konstantinoff for his continuous interest. Expressions of thanks are also given to V. P. Rodzevich (for apparatus design), V. D. Trenin and R. N. Rodionov (for analysis) and to D. A. Yashin and B. S. Razov for their assistance. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 18/3 / SUBM DATE: 4July64 / ORIG REF:001 / OTH REF:002

Card 3/3 FW

SUPRUN, P., podpolkovnik; KOLYADIN, A., mayor

With a pilot-engineer license. Av. 1 Kosm. 47 no. 185-10 Ja'65  
(MIRA 1881)

KOLYADIN, A.I.

USSR / Physical Chemistry, Liquids and Amorphous Bodies.

B-6

Gases,

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26025

Author : A.I. Kolyadin

Title : Anomalous Light Diffusion in Glas

Orig Pub : Optika i spektroskopiya, 1956, 1, No 7, 907 - 916

Abstract : The indicatrices of Rayleigh diffusion of 6 specimens of sodium-borosilicate glass were studied, an anomalously high grade dependence of the diffusion intensity on the wave length of the incident light having been observed in them. The specimens differed more than 1,000 times by the opalescence magnitude. The diffusion was measured at wave lengths of the incident light of 546, 578 and 436  $\mu$ m and at two orientations of the polarization of the initial beam. When the initial beam is polarized in the diffusion plane, the indicatrices increase monotonously with the angle. When it is polarized perpendicularly to the diffusion plane, the indicatrices have a minimum, which is

Card : 1/2

*Kolyadin, A.I.*  
USSR/Optics - Physical Optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12918

Author : Kolyadin, A.I.,

Inst :

Title : Anomalous Scattering of Light in Glass

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 109, No 1, 64-67

Abstract : The author has determined the scattering indicatrices of light at various wavelengths  $\lambda$  of the visible spectrum in specimens of opalescent sodium borosilicate glass with an opalescence that differs by a factor of more than 1000. The observed anomaly lies in the fact that in all cases the intensity of the backward scattered light has exceeded by a factor of many times the intensity of the light scattered forward. The corresponding ratios of the brightness varied from 5.5 to 55, reaching a maximum in specimens with a medium degree of opalescence. These results, which contradict the classical theory of Rayleigh

Card 1/2



Vitreous State (Cont.)	80V/5035	137
Bartenev, G.M. Mechanical and Structural Verification Discussion		153
Optical Properties and Structure of Glasses		
Florinskaya, V.A., and E.S. Penzhenina. Study of Glass Crystallization Products of the $\text{Na}_2\text{O-SiO}_2$ System by the Infrared Spectroscopic Method		157
Florinskaya, V.A. Infrared Reflection Spectra of Soda-Silicate Glasses and Their Relation to Structure		177
Alcheyev, A.G. Study of Glass Crystallization Products of the $\text{SiO}_2\text{-SiO}$ System by the X-Ray Diffraction Method		194
Bobovich, Ya.S., and T.P. Tulub. Combination Scatterings of Light [Raman Spectra] and Structure of Soda Silica Glasses		198
Kolesova, V.A. Study of the Structure of Alkali Aluminosilicate Glasses by Their Infrared Absorption Spectra Card 9/22		203
Vitreous State (Cont.)		
80V/5035		
Markin, Ye.F., V.Y. Obukhov-Denisov, T.A. Sidorov, K.M. Sobolev, and V.P. Chernitskiy. Vibration Spectra and Structure of Glass-Forming Oxides in Crystalline and Vitreous States		207
Sidorov, T.A. Molecular Structure and Properties of Crystalline Quartz		213
Brekhovskikh, S.M., and V.P. Chernitskiy. Study of the Structure of Lead Borate and Bismuth Borate Glasses With the Aid of Infrared Spectroscopy		219
Vlasov, A.G. Quantitative Correlation of the Ordered and Disordered Phases in Glass		222
Bezdol'nyants, G.O., and A.G. Alcheyev. Electron Diffraction Study of Vitreous Silica and Lead Silicate Glasses		225
Kolyadin, A.I. Anomalous Scattering of Light in Glass		230
Vitreous State (Cont.)		
80V/5035		
Andreyev, M.S., V.I. Artyukov, and E.A. Vyshevillo. On the Role of Inter- molecular Interference in Anomalous Optical Phenomena in Soda Borosilicate Glasses		234
Discussion		239
Electrical Properties of Glasses		
Muller, R.L. [Doctor of Chemical Sciences]. Mobility of Cations and the Degree of Disaggregation of Polar Groups As a Function of the Ion-Atom Composition of Glass		245
Preshov, V.A., V.I. Gazan, and L.M. Kravil'nikova. Electrical Conductivity of Glasses in High Strength Electric Fields and Problems of Glass Structure		251
Bel'yevskaya, L.M. Study of Electrical Conductivity of Glasses by the Method of Nonuniform Electric Field Card 11/22		254

S/058/61/000/007/033/086  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Kolyadin, A.I.

TITLE: Anomalous scattering of light in glass

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 7, 1961, 163, abstract 7016 (V sb "Stekloobrazn. sostoyaniye". Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 230-233, Discus., 238 - 242)

TEXT: Anomalous scattering in opalescent sodium-boron-silicate glasses and some other glasses consists in the following phenomena; at the absence of absorption and small refraction index of the separated phase, intensity of back scattering of light in optical range exceeds forward scattering by a factor of several scores, the exponent of wavelength dependence of scattered light intensity is close to 7, and the exponent of an analogous dependence of integrated scattering coefficient varies between 4 and 8. This anomalous scattering is explained by that the element of scattering particle, being excited later, oscillates in this case relative to the element of the same particle excited earlier with a phase lead. The author considers a simple model of two coupled oscilla-

Card 1/2



ACC NR: AF6036967

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/009/011/3254/3259

AUTHOR: Kolyadin, A. I.; Agsyeva, L. Ye.; Tyutikova, L. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Small-angle scattering of light in ruby and leucosapphire single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3254-3259

TOPIC TAGS: small angle scattering, ruby, sapphire, light scattering

ABSTRACT: Small-angle scattering of light was studied in one leucosapphire and one ruby sample of cylindrical shape with zero orientation of the axis, i. e., in which the optic axis of the crystal was parallel to the geometric axis of the cylinder and was at the same time the growth axis, and also in two leucosapphire samples and several ruby samples with a 90° orientation of the optic axis. The measurements were made with a small-angle nephelometer. It was found that in both types of orientation, scattering takes place mainly in the direction perpendicular to the electric vector, the ordinary ray being scattered at larger angles than the extraordinary ray. For both types of rays, the scattering coefficients in the plane of the electric vector are one order of magnitude smaller than the corresponding coefficients in the perpendicular plane. The scattering coefficients in the plane perpendicular to the electric vector for the extraordinary ray decrease more slowly with increasing angle than

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036967

for the extraordinary ray. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003.  
ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6035898

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0137/0137

INVENTOR: Kolyadin, A. I.; Mukhina, T. I.; Klyuchnikov, V. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for measuring the scattering coefficient of radiation. Class 42, No. 187356

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 137

TOPIC TAGS: light scattering, radiation, measuring instrument, optic system

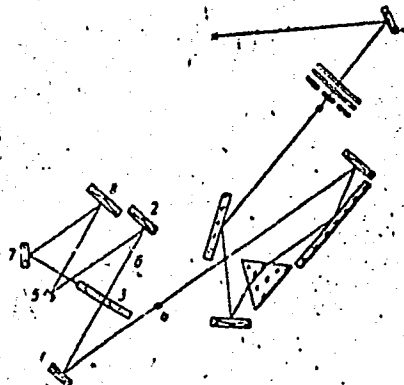
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A device for measuring the scattering coefficient of radiation. The installation contains a radiation source and receiver, monochromator and optical system for projecting the stream of radiation on the input slit. The range of angles at which the scattering coefficient can be measured in radiation of fixed wavelengths is expanded by using an optical system consisting of a parabolic and a spherical mirror or two spherical mirrors with the specimen between them in the form of a plane-parallel plate. The output slit of the monochromator is located at the main focus of the first mirror, while the radiation receiver is placed at the focus of the second. This receiver is mounted so that it may be moved in the focal plane. 2. A modification of this device for measuring radiation scattering coefficients at an angle of  $90^\circ$  to the surface of the specimen.

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.361.002.56

ACC NR: AP6035898

The unit has a trap mounted in the main channel and an auxiliary optical system made up of plane and spherical mirrors directing the given stream of radiation toward the receiver.



1—spherical or parabolic mirror; 2—spherical mirror; 3—specimen; 4—output slit;  
5—receiver; 6—trap; 7—plane mirror; 8—spherical mirror

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Jun65

Card 2/2

STROGANOV, Ye.V.; KOZHINA, I.I.; ANDREYEV, S.N.; KOLYADIN, A.B.

Crystal structure of crystal hydrate salts of transition metals.

Part 2: Structure of the crystal  $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Vest. LGU 15 no.4:  
130-137 '60. (MIRA 13:2)

(Nickel chloride crystals)

ANDRONNIKOV, K.S.; BALAKOV, V.V.; BUZHINSKIY, A.N.; BURAGO, A.N.; VEFTMAN, L.A.; VISHNEVSKIY, A.A.; VOLOSOV, D.S.; GASSOVSKIY, L.N., professor; GERSHUN, A.A., professor; YEL'YASHEVICH, M.A.; YEVSTROP'YEV, K.S.; GUREVICH, M.M., professor; KOLYADIN, A.I.; KORYAKIN, B.M.; KURITSKIY, A.L.; PAPIYANTS, K.A.; PROKOF'YEV, V.K., professor; PUTSEYKO, Ye.K.; REZUNOV, M.A.; RITYN', N.E., SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V., professor; SEVCHENKO, A.N.; SENNOV, N.I.; STOZHAROV, A.I.; FAYERMAN, G.P., professor; FEOFILOV, P.P.; TSAREVSKIY, Ye.N., professor; CHEKHMATAYEV, D.P.; YUDIN, Ye.F.; KAVRAYSKIY, V.V., professor; VAVILOV, S.I., akademik, redaktor

[Optics in military science] Optika v voennom dele; sbornik statei. Pod red. S.I.Vavilova i M.V.Savost'ianovoi. Izd. 3-e, zanovo perer. i dop. Moskva. Vol.2. 1948. 387 p. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Sostaviteli - sotrudniki Gosudarstvennogo Opticheskogo instituta (for all except Vavilov and Kavrayskiy)
3. Voenno-morskaya akademiya (for Kavrayskiy)  
(Optics)

KOLYADIN, G.I. [Koliadin, H.I.] (Khar'kov)

Vibrations of shafts of internal combustion engines taking into consideration the changeability of the moment of inertia. Prikl. mekh. 4 no.4:411-420 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.  
(Crank and crankshafts--Vibrations)

KOLYADIN, G. I., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Induced oscillations in internal-combustion engines taking into account variability of the moment of inertia". Khar'kov, 1959. 11 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Khar'kov Polytech Inst im V. I. Lenin), 120 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 137)



KOLYADIN, G.I., inzh.

Analyzing forced vibrations in engine shafts with consideration of the  
instability of inertia moments. Energomashinostroenie 5 no.3:23-25  
Mr '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Crank and crankshafts--Vibration)

KOLYADIN, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Forced vibrations in a system having a periodically varying  
inertia moment. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.6:78-83 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Alchevskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut.  
(Shafting—Vibration)

KOLYADIN, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Design and calculation of a resonance grate whose fundamental frequency does not change according to the degree of wear.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;gor.zhur. 6 no.11:109-113 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. KommunarSKIY gornometallurgichesKIY institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskoy i stroitel'noy mekhaniki.

KOLYADIN, G.I.

Resilient resonance grate for a vibration grizzly. Gor. zhur.  
no.9:75 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KOLYADIN, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LITVINENKO, V.P.

Manufacture of conical casings for 6500-P-1 type exhausters  
by roller knurling. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:72-73  
N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1

KOLYADIN, I.K., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby

Capillaroscopic observations in chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer.

Voen.-med. zhur no.5:89 My '57

(MIRA 12:7)

(CAPILLARIES) (STOMACH--DISEASES)

(PEPTIC ULCER)

*Handwritten:* Kolyadin, I.K.  
KOLYADIN, I.K.

Methyltestosterone for treating bronchial asthma. Klin.med.35  
[i.e.34] no.1 Supplement:15 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)  
(TESTOSTERONE) (ASTHMA)

83228

5.5310

S/051/60/009/002/004/006  
E201/E691AUTHORS: Gurevich, M.M. and Kolyadin, K.I.

TITLE: A "Spectrovisor"

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 253-256

TEXT: The authors describe a fast spectrophotometer (shown schematically in Fig. 1) which traces simultaneously the transmission coefficient spectra of a test and a standard sample on the screen of a cathode-ray tube. The spectrophotometer is suitable for the visible region and its speed can be judged from the fact that each transmission curve is traced in 0.01 sec. Twelve photographic records can be made in one second and this makes it possible to study fast chemical reactions, such as the reaction between solutions of furfural and aniline in acetone (Fig. 2). There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 23, 1960

Card 1/1

L 46750-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AR6001118

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/009/0118/0118

AUTHORS: Gurevich, M. M.; Kolyadin, K. I.TITLE: High-speed two-cell spectrophotometer for the spectral region 0.23 - 1.0 micron

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 9.32.833

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komiz. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 643-649

TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometer, spectrophotometry, *spectral distribution*

ABSTRACT: A high-speed two-cell spectrophotometer with mechanical scanning of the spectrum is described. The curve of the spectral transmission coefficient of the investigated object, the 100% line, and the zero line can be produced on the screen of an oscillograph. The spectral range of the device of 0.23-1.0  $\mu$  is divided into three spectral segments. The spectral transit time is 0.05 sec. Recording is produced with a movie camera with a rate of 24 frames/sec. The kinetics of chemical and photochemical reactions can be investigated with the device. High-speed spectrophotometry of investigated objects can also be produced. Illustrated. Bibliography of 2 citations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 *MT*

UDC: 389:535.853.673



KOLYADIN, L. B., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Conditions of Existence  
of Uranium in Oxane Water." Len, 1957. 14 pp (Acad Sci USSR,  
Radium Inst im V. G. Khlopin), 100 copies (KL, 48-57, 105)

- 10 -

istr: (EOR, R)

The conditions of occurrence of uranium in water

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

in the form of  $UO_2^{2+}$

Q. 5. 21  
*John*



STARIK, I.Ye.; KOLYADIN, L.B.; NIKOLAYEV, D.S.

Conditions under which micro quantities of uranium exist in  
solution. Radiokhimiya 1 no.3:317-320 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Uranium)

KOLYADIN L.B.

5407  
AUTHORS: Starik, I. Ya., Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Kurnatsov, Ya. I.,  
Sikolyev, D. S., Login, V. K., Lashov, L. P., Granchenko,  
S. M., Kolyadin, L. B.

TITLE: Distribution of Radio Elements in the Sediments of the Black Sea  
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol. 129, Nr. 5, pp 1142-1145  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The radioactivity of the sediments in the enclosed seas is almost uninvestigated. The Black Sea shows characteristic hydrological and hydrochemical conditions. It is also intensively fed with sedimentary material. For this reason its sedimentation strongly differs from that in large oceanic waters (Ref 5). In this connection the authors wanted to explain the influence of these specific conditions on the sedimentation and on the type of distribution of the radio elements in the Black Sea bottom sediments. The results achieved are not sufficient to draw final conclusions. For this reason only some assumptions are expressed. The authors think that the vertical distribution of uranium, radium, ionium, thorium, iron, and cobalt in the sediments of the Black Sea from the central part of the Black Sea from a depth of 2127 m. It was 227 cm long and consisted mainly of gray homogeneous clay with 5 intermediate sand strata. The upper 18 cm

Card 1/3

consisted of extremely fine-disperse mud with thin intercalated strata. Figure 1 shows the vertical distribution of the mentioned elements in the core. Table 1 gives the corresponding data. From these data it may be concluded that in the upper horizon above the radioactive equilibrium in the uranium series is violated, the ionium content is almost 4 times higher than the amount of uranium, and the equilibrium with uranium, the radium content, however, contains only 1/4 of this amount. The radium content in the water of the Black Sea is only 15% of the equilibrium value of uranium dissolved in the water. Thus the radium content in the sediment is hardly one fourth of the amount which should be assumed if 50% of the radium were sedimented from the water. Assuming that migration takes place in the case of marine sediments (Ref 1) the discrepancy in the radium balance in the water and in the sediments of the Black Sea may be explained by radium leaching from the sediments. It is supposed that in the upper horizons, the upper horizons are enriched with uranium and uranium. Their content increases towards the 12-14 m level and then practically remains constant. According to V. M. Faydlov more than 50% of CaCO<sub>3</sub> were sedimented by chemical

Card 2/3

methods. The main bulk of iron, however, is transported into the deep-seated sediments with the river water. The authors conclude therefrom that the vertical CaCO<sub>3</sub>-distribution reflects the change of the chemical conditions in the course of time. Since the vertical distribution of ionium and uranium agrees with that of CaCO<sub>3</sub>, it indicates that the main amount of ionium and uranium was separated from the solution. On the other hand it may be concluded from the parallel change in the thorium content with that of iron that the major part of thorium is of terrigenous origin. The authors calculated the rate of sedimentation in the Black Sea. It is estimated that the rate of sedimentation in the thousand years. It is, however, assumed that in the horizon 100-106 on the equilibrium between ionium and uranium is still attained (Fig 2) the rate of sedimentation is only 0.4-0.5 cm per 1000 years. The problem as to which of the two values is correct has hitherto not been definitely solved. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1959

Card 3/3

GRASHCHENKO, S.M.; NIKOLAYEV, D.S.; KOLYADIN, L.B.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.V.;  
LAZAREV, L.F.

Radium concentration in waters of the Black Sea. Dokl.AN SSSR  
132 no.5:1171-1172 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Black Sea--Radium)

KOLYADIN, L.B.; NIFOLAYEV, D.S.; GRASHCHENKO, S.M.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.V.;  
Lazarev, K.F.

Forms of the occurrence of uranium in waters of the Black Sea.  
Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4:915-917 Je '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.  
(Black Sea--Uranium)

*Kolyadin, L. B.*

81418

S/020/60/132/06/52/068  
B011/B126

*21.3000*

**AUTHORS:**

Nikolayev, D. S., Korn, O. P., Lazarev, K. F.,  
Kolyadin, L. B., Kuznetsov, Yu. V., Grashchenko, S. M.

**TITLE:**

The Concentration of Uranium in the Waters of the  
Black Sea

**PERIODICAL:**

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 6,  
pp. 1411 -- 1412

**TEXT:** It follows from an introductory survey publication that a fairly equal distribution is to be found in the oceans, an average of

$2.7 \cdot 10^{-6}$  g/l. Strong deviations from this concentration can occur in coastal waters and inland seas. The Black Sea has a special position among those that are related to the ocean. The exchange of water with the ocean is limited, mineralization is diminished, and the water is contaminated with  $H_2S$  up to the upper 125-175 m. It is to be assumed that under these conditions, hexavalent uranium is reduced to a state of pentavalency. This should lead to active uranium sedimentation and

Card 1/3



81418

The Concentration of Uranium in the Waters  
of the Black Sea

S/O20/60/132/06/52/068  
B011/B126

a change in concentration in the depths. Table 1 correlates data from 1951 and 1958 (central and western parts of the Sea). Uranium was determined by a luminescence method from 0.3 - 1 l samples with an accuracy of  $\pm 20\%$ . The authors draw the following conclusions from Table 1: 1) the uranium concentration fluctuates in the samples examined between  $1.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  and  $2.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$  g/l. 2) These variations occur on the surface as well as in the depths. No regularity in these concentration changes could be detected. Thus the specific reductive milieu of the Black Sea from 125-175 m upwards remains without influence on the distribution of the uranium concentration. According to approximate calculations, the average concentration of uranium in the part of the Black Sea examined is  $2.0 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-6}$  g/l, which approaches the average value in the ocean. The decline in concentration in the Black Sea does not exceed 30-35%, while the mineralization is lowered by 54% in comparison to the ocean. The authors thank I. Ye. Starik, Corresponding Member AS USSR, in whose laboratory the work was carried out. There are 1 table and 16 references: 2 Soviet, 7 American, 1 Swedish, 1 Japanese, and 3 Austrian.

Card 2/3

81418

The Concentration of Uranium in the Waters  
of the Black Sea

S/020/60/132/06/52/068  
B011/B126

PRESENTED: February 16, 1960, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1959

X

Card 3/3

KOLYADIN, L. D.

STARIK, I. Ye.; ~~KOLYADIN, L. D.~~

Conditions for the presence of uranium in ocean water [with  
summary in English]. Geokhimiya no.3:204-213 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Uranium) (Sea water)

KOLYADIN, P.B., inzh.

Compressed air and electric arc planning of metal. Sudostroenie  
(MIRA 13:4)  
25 no.12:53-54 D '59.  
(Metals--Finishing) (Electric metal cutting)

MANUKOVSKIY, N.F., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, brigadir; LEBEDEVA, A.T., zven'ev. Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KOLYADINA, A.A.; GUSEVA, N.F.; GUBANOVA, M.T.; GURENKO, A.G., svinar'; SVIRIDOV, I.G., svinar'; SHERSHOVA, M.V., zootekhnik; GORIN, D.P.; TAMBOVTSEV, P.K.; ULIN, I.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Leaders of socialist competition from Voronezh tell their stories]  
Rasskazyvaiut peredoviki-voronezhtsy. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz.  
RSFSR, 1960. 54 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Brigada kompleksnoy mekhanizatsii kolkhoza imeni Kirova Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Manukovskiy).
  2. Kolkhoz "Rossiya" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Lebedeva, Shershova).
  3. Ryadovyye zvana vysokoy proizvoditel'nosti kolkhoza imeni Stalina Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Kolyadina, Guseva).
  4. Zven'yevaya kolkhoza imeni S.M. Kirova Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Gubanova).
  5. Sovkhoz "Vorob'yevskiy" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Gurenko).
  6. Sovkhoz "Maslovskiy" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Sviridov).
  7. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Podgornoye" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Gorin).
  8. Direktor sovkhoza "Vtoraya pyatiletka" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Tambovtsev).
- (Voronezh Province—Stock and stockbreeding)  
(Socialist competition)

I 10876-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD  
ACC NR: AP6035943 (✓) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0204/0204 30

INVENTOR: Tyurin, V. I.; Klepatskiy, A. G.; Kolyadina, L. A.; Kitayev, Yu. V.; Sapogov, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Breathing device for divers working at constant depths. Class 65, No. 187553

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 204

TOPIC TAGS: water, air, respirator, diving mask, naval physiology

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a breathing device for divers working at constant depths. It consists of a housing with a mask and inhaling and exhaling valves; it is connected to the breathing bag of the device regulating the required gas volume. The breathing bag has a bleeder valve joined to a regenerative cartridge containing a chemical substance, and to a cartridge containing a chemical absorbent. To insure that the diver can remain under water at constant depths for a long period, the component regulating the required gas

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.128.2/7 614.894

L 10876-67  
ACC NR: AP6035943

volume in the breathing bag is in the form of a housing with channels. The housing is joined to the exhalation tube by a regenerative cartridge and a cartridge containing a chemical absorbent. The housing contains a valve rest contacting an elasticized membrane mounted inside the housing and attached to the elastic walls of the breathing bag by flexible trip rods. The housing automatically distributes the flow of exhaled gas to the regenerative and absorbent cartridges. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [Translation] [N-67-2]

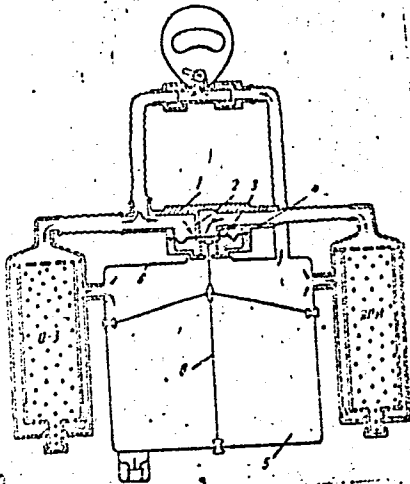


Fig. 1. Breathing device for divers.  
1—Housing of device regulating required gas volume; 2—valve rest; 3—membrane; 4—spring; 5—breathing bag; 6—elastic trip rods

SUB CODE: 06/SUBM DATE: 13Jan65/

Card 2/2

S/138/60/000/010/005/008  
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G.M., Kolyadina, N.G.

TITLE: On the Packing Mechanism of Flange Joints Using Rubber Linings

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 10, pp 29-34

TEXT: The authors conducted a study of the packing ability of ring-shaped linings with a rectangular cross-section compressed between groove flanges in sharp pressure drops. The loss of airtightness of these linings in the flange grooves takes place by the contact mechanism but, according to the authors, this phenomenon has not been dealt with sufficiently. Comparisons were also made by studying ring-shaped linings of rectangular cross-section compressed between flat flanges. Tests were made on linings with the following dimensions: internal diameter  $d = 24$  mm, external diameter  $D = 44$  mm, height of lining  $h = 9$  mm. The form factor  $\Phi(F)$  calculated according to the formula  $(D-d)4h$  was 0.55. The linings were prepared from 4 types of rubber with the following compositions: 1)CKБ (SKB), carbon black (60 weight parts to 100 weight parts of raw rubber), captax, sulfur; 2)CKC-30 (SKS-30), carbon black (30 w.p. to 100 w.p. of raw rubber), thiuram; 3) SKS-30, carbon black (100 w.p. to 100 w.p. of raw rubber), altax ДФГ (DFG), sulfur; 4)CKH-26 (SKN-26),

Card 1/8

S/138/60/000/010/005/008  
A051/A029

## On the Packing Mechanism of Flange Joints Using Rubber Linings

carbon black (110 w.p. to 100 w.p. of raw rubber), thiuram, sulfur. Fig. 1 represents the relationship of the actual tension to the degree of compression of the tested rubbers in static deformation. The tension was measured every 3 minutes from the moment the given value of compression was reached. The obtained measurement data were used to calculate the static rubber modulus  $E$  and lining modulus  $E'$  according to the formula:  $E' = E (1 + \alpha F)$  where  $\alpha = 0.5$  (Ref. 6). Table 1 gives the values of the moduli of the rubbers and the linings and also the rubber hardness according to Shore. The linings were tested on a stand at air pressure of 200 atm and 20°C. The attachments containing the linings were placed into a water bath. The lack of airtightness was noted by the appearance of air bubbles. Fig. 3 gives the data on the effect of the degree of compression of the linings located between the flat flanges on the value of the critical working pressures (i.e., the pressure whereby the lining loses its airtightness). The packing ability of the linings compressed between the flat flanges depends on the degree of compression and the rubber modulus. If the lining modulus  $E'$  and the degree of compression  $\epsilon$  are known, the specific compression load can be calculated  $f = E'\epsilon / (1 - \epsilon)$  (Ref. 6). The conclusion

Card 2/8



S/138/60/000/010/005/008  
A051/A029

On the Packing Mechanism of Flange Joints Using Rubber Linings

is drawn that the specific compression load of the lining is a function of the modulus and degree of compression of the lining and therefore determines its packing ability. By changing the hardness of the rubber or the degree of compression of the lining the necessary flange tension can be obtained which would determine the value of the critical working pressure in the system of flat flanges. The critical nature of the loss of airtightness is explained by the decreasing dependence of the lining's resistance on the radial shift. Since the resilient resistance force of the lining in the first moment of the radial shift is equal to zero, therefore the loss of stability is determined by the value of the friction force. This explains the reason for increasing the friction coefficient in using flange linings. Experimental findings are listed to confirm the conclusions drawn and to explain the effect of certain factors on the self-packing phenomenon of rubber lining. The size of the clearance between the lining and internal wall of the caliber was determined mathematically. Obtained data lead to these conclusions: 1) self-packing occurs in the presence of any clearance between the lining and the limiting ring, but the value of the critical compression  $\epsilon_k$  depends on the size of the clearance. 2) With an increase in the clearance  $\epsilon_k$  the critical compression

Card 3/8

✓

S/138/60/000/010/005/008  
A051/A029

On the Packing Mechanism of Flange Joints Using Rubber Linings

increases (or the critical specific load of self-packing  $f_p$ ). With an increase in the hardness of the rubber the critical compression load  $f_k$  increases and at zero clearance the self-packing takes place at a load  $f_k$  on the flanges which differs from zero and is the higher, the harder the rubber (Fig 7). It is stated that for linings between flat flanges under high pressure one should apply high-modulus rubbers. For linings in groove flanges the low-modulus rubbers should be used, since it is important that the packing begin at as low a pressure as possible on the flanges. Summarizing the experimental results the authors conclude that the packing of the rubber linings compressed between groove flanges (or with a lock) at low compressions takes place according to the same mechanism as that of the flat flanges (loss of stability). In high compressions increasing with the hardness of the rubber, self-packing occurs. The magnitude of the diameter clearance between the lining and the wall of the groove on the side opposite to the pressure has a significant effect on the packing ability of the linings located between the groove flanges. The greater the clearance, the more the self-packing phenomenon is noted at high compressions. For linings located between flat flanges the critical hydraulic

Card 4/8

S/138/60/000/010/005/008  
A051/A029

On the Packing Mechanism of Flange Joints Using Rubber Linings

pressure of the loss of airtightness is a function of the flange tension (specific load of compression of the lining) and hardly depends on the type of rubber. In the case of linings located in the grooves the critical working pressure of self-packing to a greater extent depends on the hardness of the rubber and the size of the diameter clearance. There are 7 graphs, 1 table, 1 diagram and 7 references: 6 Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti  
(Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

Card 5/8

28802

S/138/61/000/009/007/011  
A051/A129

15.9300

AUTHORS:

Kolyadina, N. G., Bartenev, G. M.

TITLE:

Effect of low temperatures on the hermetic sealing capacity of rubber linings

PERIODICAL:

Kauchuk i rezina, no. 9, 1961, 27 - 31

TEXT:

A study was conducted on the effects of low temperatures on the critical pressure of loss of sealing and on the contact tension of compression of the linings. It was noted that with a drop in temperature the hardness of the rubber sharply increases (Fig. 1). The contact tension (i.e., the resilient resistance of the lining relative to a unit area of the rubber contact with the metal) drops with a drop in the temperature, whereas the hardness of the rubber increases (Fig. 2) due to the fact that the measured contact tension is the equilibrium tension of the compressed rubber or close to it. It decreases with a drop in the temperature. Rubber linings of СКБ (SKB) showed an increase in the compression module with a drop in temperature from 20 to -60°C, i.e., by 6 times; a drop in the contact tension in the same interval by a factor of about 2 and an increase in the critical pressure of loss of sealing by about 6 - 7 times (Fig. 4).

Card 1/53

28802

S/138/61/000/009/007/011  
A051/A129

Effect of low temperatures on the...

The sealing properties of the linings are not characterized by the magnitude of the contact tension, which is explained by an increase in the friction force and hardness. Experiments to test the relative role played by these two factors in elevating the stability of the rubber linings at low temperatures using lubricated surfaces of contact between the rubber lining and the flange indicated that a drop in the friction reduces the critical pressure of sealing loss. An increase in the critical pressure with a drop in the temperature for linings with non-lubricated surfaces is explained by the increase in friction. Linings compressed between flat flanges with a loss in the sealing capacity, have a critical pressure which increases with a drop in the temperature, since the magnitude of the contact tension also drops. An increase of the critical pressure with a drop in the temperature is noted up to a certain critical temperature  $T_{cr}$ , below which the lining loses its sealing capacity. The critical pressure drops to zero at temperatures of vitrification  $T_g$ . Lubrication of the contact surfaces with low-temperature lubricants causes the temperature dependence on the critical pressure to drop sharply, which indicates the important role played by the friction force in the stability of the lining. The increase in the critical pressure within the region of low temperatures, up to  $T_{cr}$ , is explained by an increase in the friction

Card 2/5<sub>3</sub>

28802

Effect of low temperatures on the...

S/138/61/000/009/007/011  
A051/A129

coefficient (which is sharper than the drop of the contact tension); and partially by the increase in the lining hardness. All the obtained results indicate that the contact tension in itself does not determine the critical pressure of sealing loss, neither at low nor at elevated temperatures. There are 7 figures and 7 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. E. Morris, J. W. Hollister, A. E. Barrott, Ind. Eng. Chem., 42, no. 8, 1581 (1955).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti i Leningradskiy filial NIIRP (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry and the Leningrad Branch of the NIIRP)

Card 3/3

37901  
S/138/62/000/005/008/010  
A051/A126

15.9440  
AUTHORS:

Bartenev, G.M.; Kolyadina, N.G.

TITLE:

The self-sealing phenomenon in hermetic-sealing units with rubber linings

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1962, 29 - 33

TEXT:

A study is made of the change in contact tension of a rubber lining during its application in flanges with restricting rings which, in turn, take the place of a lining in the sealing units with groove or lock. An attachment was designed for this purpose (Fig. 1), where the contact tension can be measured directly in the sealing unit under any pressure. The attachment has two flanges (1, 2), connected through bolts. A restricting caliber (3) is placed into the lower flange, serving as a wall of the groove or lock. The working pressure is applied through the lower flange (compressed air). In the upper flange, at the point of contact with the lining, there is an aperture into which a rod (4) is placed, with a base area of  $0.07 \text{ cm}^2$ . The free motion of the rod, within a range of 0.01 mm, is limited above by a metal screw (5), and below, by

Card 1/3

S/138/62/000/005/008/010  
A051/A126

The self-sealing phenomenon in hermetic-sealing ....

contact (6), installed with a textolite screw (7), so that it is electro-insulated from the upper plate. The tension is measured by the compensation method. The effect of the lining under lubrication was studied. The pertinent parameters are then treated. The following general conclusions were drawn: Beginning at a certain critical value of the pressure of the sealing medium, a phenomenon is noted which is self-sealing with a transfer of the excess pressure of the working medium to the flanges, according to Pascal's law. When working with groove-type flanges, the friction force should be reduced by lubricating the contact surfaces, since this promotes the occurrence of the self-sealing effect at lower working pressures of the sealing medium.

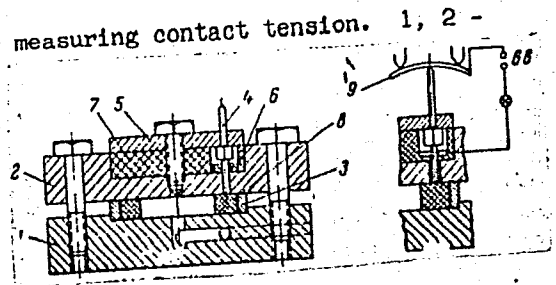
ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy filial NII rezinovoy promyshlennosti, kafedra fiziki tverdogo tela MGPI im. V.I. Lenina (Leningrad Branch of the NII of the Rubber Industry, Department of Physics of Solid Bodies MGPI im. V.I. Lenin)

Card 2/3



The self-sealing phenomenon in hermetic-sealing .... S/138/62/000/005/008/010  
A051/A126

Figure 1: Diagram of the attachment for measuring contact tension. 1, 2 - flanges; 3 - restricting caliber; 4 - rod; 5 - metal screw; 6 - contact; 7 - textolite screw; 8 - lining; 9 - flat spring.



Card 3/3

S/138/62/000/010/003/008  
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Kolyadina, N.G., Bartenev, G.M., Abrushchenko, B.Kh.

TITLE: Effect of residual deformation on highly-elastic regeneration of rubber at low temperatures

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1962, 28 - 31

TEXT: A study was made of rubber properties affected by accumulation of residual deformation, namely, the effect on the highly-elastic regeneration of rubber samples or rubber sealing parts. The causes of residual deformation accumulation are not analyzed. Both accumulation of residual deformation at high temperatures and "freezing" of the highly-elastic deformation at low temperatures cause the negative effect of a decrease of the highly-elastic regeneration. The mathematical calculation of various parameters and graphs plotted from experimental results are presented. It was found that the experimental data agree well with the computed values. The authors conclude that the frost-resistance of commercial rubber sealing parts depends not only on the frost-resistance of the rubber, but also on the degree of accumulation of residual deformation dur-

Card 1/2

S/138/62/000/010/003/008  
A051/A126

Effect of residual deformation on ....

ing storage or usage of the parts under tension, at temperatures over 0°C. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rezinovyoy promyshlennosti. Problemnaya laboratoriya fiziki polymerov MGPI im. V.I. Lenina (Leningrad Branch of the Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry. Laboratory for Problems of Polymer Physics MGPI im. V.I. Lenin)

Card 2/2

BARTENEV, G.M.; KOLYADINA, N.G.

Mechanism of self-packing in packing assemblies with  
rubber linings. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.5:29-33 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Leningradskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
rezinovoy promyshlennosti, kafedra fiziki tverdogo tela  
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im.  
V.I. Lenina.

(Packing (Mechanical engineering))  
(Rubber goods)

NOVIKOVA, L.A., prof.; KOLYADINA, P.I.; MUSINA, T.M.

Chemotherapy of malignant tumors of the female genitalia. Akush.  
i gin. 40 no.4:6-13 JI-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ginekologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. L.A.Novikov) Instituta  
eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - prof. N.N.Blokhin)  
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

NOVIKOVA, L.A.; KOLYADINA, P.I.

Primary results of the use of the antibiotic chrysomallin  
in compound treatment of malignant neoplasms of the ovaries.  
Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.11:67-69 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR,  
Moskva.

KOLYADINTSEVA, N.V.

Expansion of functions into continued fractions of a special type.  
Nauch. zap. Od. ped. inst. 25 no.2:17-24 '61.

(MIRA 18:2)

KOLYADITSKAYA, L.S., MIKEL'SON, R.S. and SERGIYENKO, F.E.

"On the problem concerning the method of manufacturing valuable preparation of dry dysenteric bacteriophage on solid cultur medium," Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, 10, pp 3-7, 1946.

From the Central Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology of the USSR Ministry of Health.

SO: Trans.-544, by L. Lulich.



KOLYADITSKAYA, L. S., MIKHEL'SON, R. S. and SHENURYGINA, A.

"A Comparative Study of the Lytic Activity of Dry and Liquid Bacteriophage",  
Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol i Imunobiol, No. 4, pp 96-102, 1950.

KOLYADITSKAYA, L. S.

Nov 53

USSR/Medicine - Modification of Microorganisms; Dysentery

"Investigation of Filterable Forms of Bacteria Isolated From Dysentery Phage Filtrates," V. D. Timakov, R. S. Mikhel'son, L. S. Kolyaditskaya, A. A. Shmurygina, Inst of Epidem and Microbiol im N. F. Gamaleya, Acad Med Sci Ussr.

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 11, pp 5-11

Secondary cultures obtained from phagolysates of dysentery bacilli were not very active. They could be regenerated by repeated culturing on a nutrient medium. Secondary culture No 23 exhibited a commonantigenic structure with the initial strain. By cross-aggultination, the mutual resemblance of antigenic structures of different secondary cultures as well as of secondary initial strains could be shown. The immune serum obtained by immunizing rabbits with a secondary culture protected mice from lethal doses of the culture and of the initial strain. Animals immunized with the initial strain were more resistant to a homologous culture than to secondary cultures. Immunization with secondary cultures did not assure complete protection against the initial strain, while there was pronounced resistance to homologous cultures.

271T33

KOLYADITSKAYA, L. S., YEMEL'YANOVA, O. S., OLSUF'YEV, N. G.

"Results of Work on Preparing Live Tularemia Vaccines by a New Technique and From New Strains." [Paper read at a session of the institute's Scientific Council held during the first half of 1955.] Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Division of Parasitology and Medical Zoology, Pavlovskiy, Yevgeniy' Nikanorovich, Active Member of Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, head. Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

KOLYADITSKAYA, L.S.

KOLYADITSKAYA, L.S.; SHMURYGINA, A.A.

Improving a dry living tularemia vaccine preparation. Zhur.mikrobiol.  
epid. i immun. 28 no.10:84-89 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN  
SSSR.

(TULAREMIA, immunology,  
vaccine, dry living (Rus))

KOLYADITSKAYA, L.S.; KUCHINA, K.V.; SHMURYGINA, A.A.

Tularemia bacteriophage; preliminary report. Zhur.mikrobiol.  
epid. i immun. 30 no.3:13-17 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei  
AMN SSSR.

(PASTEURELLA TULARENSIS,  
bacteriophage (Rus))

(BACTERIOPHAGE,  
of Pasteurella tularensis (Rus))

MUROMTSEV, S.N.; KOLYADITSKAYA, L.S.; VINOGRADOVA, I.H.

Results of using aerated deep cultivation for the production of brucellosis vaccine. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.10:76-78 0 '59.  
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.  
(BRUCELLOSIS immunol.)  
(VACCINES)

SHIPITSINA, G.K.; SAVEL'YEVA, R.A.; RODIONOVA, I.V.; KOLYADITSKAYA, L.S.

Further study of the specific substances of the tularemia  
microbe provoking a rapid allergic reaction. Biul. eksp.  
biol. i med. 52 no.9:83-88 S '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdela biokhimii (zaveduyushchiy - kand.biolog.nauk  
V.A. Blagoveshchenskiy) i laboratorii tulyaremi (zaveduyushchiy  
-- prof. N.G. Olsuf'yev) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii  
imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'ny  
chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.  
(PASTEURELLA TULARENSIS)  
(ALLERGY)

KOLYADITSKAYA, L.S.; SAVINOVA, M.P.

Simple and practicable method for handling laboratory utensils.  
(MIRA 17:12)  
Lab. delo no.9:574 '64.

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamalei, Moskva.



<sup>T</sup>  
KOLYADISSKAYA, Ye. A.

Kolyadisskaya, Ye. A. "A chart of the white blood cells in epidemic grippe",  
Voprosy med. virusologii, Issue 1, 1948, p. 245-54, - Bibliog: 9 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

KOLYADITSKAYA, Ye. A.

42674. KOLYADITSKAYA, Ye. A. Tsitologicheskiye Osobennosti Nosovogo Sekreta Pri Grippe i Katarrah Dykhatel'nykh Putey. Zhurnal Mikro-Biologii, Epidemiologii, i Immunobiologii, 1948, No 12, s. 39-43--Bibliogr: 6 Nazv.

\*KONOVA, K. P.--sm. No 42685

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

**KOLYADITSKAYA, Ye.A.,** kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; **KUKH, N.N.,** professor, doktor meditsinskikh nauk.

Cellular composition of secretion and its diagnostic value in cases of bleeding mammary glands. *Khirurgiia* no.10:48-52 0 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii im. A.V.Vihnevskogo (direktor - chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR professor A.A.Vihnevskiy, soveduyushchiy kliniki-diagnosticheskoy laboratoriyey - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Ye.A. Khrushcheva) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Mammary glands--Diseases)

KOLYADITSKAYA, Ye. A.

KHRUSHCHOVA, Ye. A.; KOLYADITSKAYA, Ye. A. (Moskva)

Morphological composition of blood in lung cancer berfore and after surgery. Klin.med. 15 no.4:71-77 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz klinicheskoy laboratorii Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy)

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, blood in

eff. of surg. on number of erythrocytes)

(ERYTHROCYTES, in various dis.

cancer of lungs, eff. of surg. on number of erythrocytes)

*KOLYADITSKAYA, Ye.A.*

**KOLYADITSKAYA, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)**

Cytological examination of sputum in lung cancer. Klin.med. 35 no.11:  
65-69 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik Ye.A.Khrushcheva) Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo  
AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy)

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, diag.

cytol. exam. of sputum)

(SPUTUM

cytol. in diag. of lung cancer)

KOLYADITSKAYA, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk; YEGOROVA, Ye.K. (Moskva)

Coprological data on patients following radical surgery in cancer of the cardial end of the stomach. Klin.med. 37 no.11:59-63 N '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz klinicheskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Ye.A. Khrushcheva) i 3-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' klinicheskoy chasti raboty - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Ye.A. Pechatnikova) Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Vishnevskiy).

(STOMACH neoplasms)

(GASTRECTOMY)

(FECES chemistry)

KOLYADITSKAYA, Ye.A.,; KRUSHCHEVA, Ye.A.

Hematological data on heart surgery with artificial circulation.  
Eksp.khir.i anest. 6 no. 22-26 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART)) (BLOOD)

MIROSHNICHENKO, Vitaliy Georgiyevich [Miroshnychenko, V.H.];  
KOLYAIKIN, V., red.; MEYEROVICH, S. [Melerovych, S.],  
tekh.n.red.

[Two years in Vietnam; engineer's notes] Dva roky u  
V'ietnami; notatky inshenera. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo polit.  
lit-ry URSR, 1959. 42 p. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Vietnam, North--Description and travel)



KOLYADKO, T.M.; NIKITINA, N.S.

Literature on the protection of legumes. Zashch. rast. ot vred.  
i bol. 7 no.9:63 S '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Bibliography--Peas--Diseases and pests)

KOLYADKO, T.M.

List of works by staff members of the All-Union Institute  
of Plant Protection published in 1957. Trudy VIZR no.21:  
101-111 pt.2 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

KOLYADKO, T.M.

List of works published by the contributors of the All-Union  
Institute of Plant Protection in 1955. Trudy VIZR no.17:  
392-399 '63.

List of works published by the contributors of the All-Union  
Institute of Plant Protection in 1956. Ibid.:400-411  
(MIRA 18:9)

KOLYADKO, T.M.; NIKITINA, N.S.

Literature on corn protection (to be continued). Zashch. rast.  
ot vred. i bol. 6 no.3:62 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Bibliography--Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests)

KOLYADKO, T.M.; NIKITINA, N.S.

Literature on corn protection; corn diseases and their control  
(to be continued). Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.5:61-62  
My '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Bibliography--Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests)

KOLYADKO, T.M.; NIKITINA, N.S.

Literature on the protection of corn. Zashch. rast. ot vred.  
i bol. 7 no.1:60-61 '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Bibliography--Corn (Maize)).

KOLYADKO, T.M.; NIKITINA, N.S.

Bibliography on the protection of pulse crops. Zashch.rast.ot  
vred.i bol. 7 no.6:60-61 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Bibliography--Legumes--Diseases and pests)

KOLYADKO, T.M.; NIKITINA, N.S.

Literature on corn protection (continuation). Zashch.  
rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.8:62-63 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Bibliography—Corn (Maize)—Diseases and pests)



KOLYADKO, T.M.; NIKITINA, N.S.

Bibliography on the protection of corn (continuation).  
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.2:62 F '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Bibliography--Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests)

KOLYADKO, T.M.; NIKITINA, N.S.

Literature on corn protection. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6  
no.9r61-63 S '61. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Bibliography--Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests)

KOLYADKO, T.M.; NIKITINA, M.S.

Literature on the protection of pulse crops (to be continued).  
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.10:62 0 '62.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Bibliography—Legumes—Diseases and pests)

KOLYADNYY, S.

"Gas fields of the U.S.S.R." by K.A.Belov and others. Reviewed  
by S.Koliadnyi. Neft. khoz. no.6:68-69 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Gas, Natural)

KOLYADNYI, S.N.

The stratigraphic significance of the *Straptocarella sokolovi*  
Andrussov mollusk. Geol.sbor. no.3:165-166 '55. (MIRA 8:6)  
(Cheleken--Mollusks, Fossil)

**KOLYADNYY, S.N.**

Determining the vertical movements of the sea shore by indications  
found in boring mollusk holes. Geol.sbor. no.3:228-230 '55.  
(Cheleken--Mollusks, Fossil) (MLRA 8:6)  
(Geology, Structural)

USSR/ Geology - Paleontology

Card 1/2 Pub. 22 - 34/49

Authors : Kara-Murza, E. N.; Kolyadnyy, S. N.; and Forsh, N. N.

Title : The flora from the red-colored stratum of the Cheleken peninsula

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/1, 137-139, May 1, 1955

Abstract : Geological data are presented on the flora from the red colored strata of the Cheleken peninsula in western Turkmen-SSR.

Institution : All-Union Petroleum Sc. Res. Geol. Explor. Inst.

Presented by : Academician D. V. Nalivkin, January 3, 1955

KOLYADNYY, S.H.

Lithological and stratigraphic study of the red formation on the  
Cheleken Peninsula. Avtoref. nauch. trud. VNIGRI no.17:257-259  
'56.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Cheleken Peninsula--Rocks, Sedimentary)



KOLYADNYI, S. N.

FORSK, M. N.; KOLYADNYI, S. N.

Correlation of red-colored deposits of the Neogene in Turkmenistan.  
Geol. nefti 1 no.2:30-32 F '57. (MLBA 10:8)  
(Turkmenistan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ADEL'BERG, I.M.; KAPLAN, Z.G.; KOLYADNYI, S.N.

Lithology of Neogene red beds in Turkmenistan. Geol.nefti i  
gaza 3 no.10:40-43 0 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-  
razvedochnyy institut.  
(Turkmenistan--Clay)

KOLYADNYI, S.N.

Analogs of the red series within the Balkhan Depression. Izv. AN  
Turk. SSR no.5:61-64 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-  
razvedochnyy institut.  
(Balkhan Depression--Geology, Stratigraphic)

S/009/60/000/004/004/004  
B027/B076AUTHOR: Kolyadnyy, S.

TITLE: On the Book "Gas Resources of the USSR"

PERIODICAL: Geologiya nefi i gaza, 1960, No. 4, pp. 56-57

TEXT: The author writes a critique of the book "Gazovyye resursy SSSR" ("Gas Resources of the USSR"), to which A. N. Kortunov, P. Ya. Antropov, and V. A. Kalamkarov contributed in addition to the main authors, Yu. I. Bokserman, A. A. Borisov, I. O. Brod, V. G. Vasil'yev, N. D. Yelin, N. S. Yerofeyev, N. M. Kudryashova, M. S. L'vov, M. F. Mirchink, A. T. Muratova, N. V. Nevolin, V. L. Sokolov, and A. A. Trofimuk. In the introduction, A. N. Kortunov gives a grand picture of the planned gas supply to the most important industrial areas of the USSR; this will influence the fuel balance of the country during the next few years decisively. P. Ya. Antropov describes the successes and the future tasks of geological exploration and prospecting during 1959-1965. V. A. Kalamkarov describes the role of natural gas and oil in the fuel balance of the USSR and deals with the necessity to develop various branches of industry and their conversion

Card 1/2