ACC NR: AR7004857 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/010/G032/G032

AUTHOR: Kudinova, K. G.; Kazanskaya, L. N.; Rabinovich, Ye. M.; Korchagin, M. I.; Mishnayevskiy, Ye. N.

TITLE: Investigation of possibility of coarsening the grain size of titanium powder by gas absorption

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 10G230

REF SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo stali i splavov i vliyeniye obrabotki na ikh svoystva. Tula, 1965, 50-53

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, titanium powder, grain size, reduction

ABSTRACT: Titanium powder with a grain size of $\geq 45\mu$ has the optimum gas absorbing capacity. In order to coarsen titanium powder by reducing titanium oxide with calcium, a finished powder of titanium metal with a grain size of $\leq 10\mu$ was added to the charge as the finished crystallization centers. By adding up to 8% titanium powder to the charge, the yield of the coarse-grained fraction of the reduced titanium increases up to 48%; further additions of titanium

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ACC NR: AR7004856

metal to the charge will only slightly increase the coarse-grained fraction. The titanium powder obtained meets the requirements of the State Technical Specifications for Ferrous Metallurgy, (ChMTU-987—63. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. B. Neshpor. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6035416 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/009/G023/G023

AUTHOR: Shishkhanov, T. S.; Rabinovich, Ye. M.; Kudinova, K. G.; Sariadi, F. S.; Kazanskaya, L. N.

TITLE: Reduction of titanium-hydride with increased hydrogen content

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9G167

REF. SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo stali i splavov i vliyaniye obrabotki na nikh svoystva. Tula, 1965, 31-35

TOPIC TAGS: titanium compound, metal hydride, chemical reduction, hydration

ABSTRACT: Titanium powder reduced by Ca hydride (IMTU 987-63), titanium sponge TG-00 produced by a magnesium-thermal process (MRTU-14 no. 19-64), and electrolytic iron produced by the method of dissolved anodes, were all hydrated with H_2 of 99.99% purity containing $\leq$ 0.003% of O_2 and $\leq$ 0.2 g/m^3 of moisture. The optimal hydration condition was determined, namely hydration temperature 650°, soaking at this temperature, flow of H_2 of 8m^2/hr until the end of absorption, and cooling in air at a flow of $H_2 \leq 0.5$ m^3/hr. Introduction of these conditions in industry has ensured production of titanium hydride with a stable hydrogen content of 3.8 — 3.98%, and has improved the productivity of the plant. A. Shmeleva. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 07

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.295.4

L 2679-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022892 UR/2776/65/000/043/0099/0108

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, Z. V.; Golubeva, L. S.; Shchegoleva, R. P.; Ruch'yeva, N. A.; Kudinova, K. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the properties and production conditions of nichrome powder

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 99-108

TOPIC TAGS: nichrome alloy, powder alloy, nonmetallic inclusion, sintering, solid solution, twinning, heat resistant alloy, resistivity

ABSTRACT: In view of the deviations observed in the technological properties of the products fabricated from the powder of Kh20N80 nichrome alloy prepared by the method of the combined reduction of metal oxides with CaH_2 developed by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, the authors performed a thorough investigation of the parameters of the process. Gas analyses and metallographic examinations established that nichrome powders obtained at

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oxide-reduction temperatures of 900-1100°C (for 6 hr) contain a considerable amount of non-metallic inclusions, associated with the higher content of oxygen. This condition is corrected (the oxygen content is reduced to the required minimum of 0.4% and the microstructure becomes homogeneous) by raising to 1175°C the reduction temperature and performing reduction for 6-8 hr (6 hr for 219-mm diameter retort and 8 hr for 273-mm diameter retort). However, while the powder prepared at 1175°C for 6-8 hr displays the optimal compactibility, its sinterability is much lower than in powders prepared at lower reduction temperatures (900-1100°C), which evidently is attributable to the activizing effect of oxygen as well as to granulometric composition. Since, the oxygen content may not exceed 0.04%, it appears that sinterability can be improved only by altering the granulometric composition of the powder. This composition can be regulated within broad limits by pulverizing the sinter (pulp) for 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2 hr. To evaluate its quality, the powdered-metal nichrome prepared on the basis of the above improvements was subjected to heat treatment and cold working and tested for physical properties. Specimens compacted under a pressure of 6.0-6.8 tons/cm^2 and sintered at the maximum temperature (1375°C) were found to display the highest ultimate strength and plasticity. Wire of 0.5-2.0 mm diameter fabricated from sintered briquets displays, following its heat treatment (water quenching from

L 2679-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022892

870°C), physical properties as high as those of standard nichrome wire. Following its sintering, as well as following its forging in the temperature range 1000-1200°C, the powdered-metal nichrome has the monophase structure of a nickel-base solid solution with grain boundaries clearly revealed by etching. Following its annealing at 800 or 900°C the nichrome displays the typical structure of nickel austenite; the grain orientation changes and a large number of twins appears. In addition to their high heat resistance and resistance to oxidation at high temperatures, the products fabricated from such nichrome powder display a high resistivity (1.07-1.12 ohm-mm^2/m). Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

L 2682-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5022897 UR/2776/65/000/0043/0135/0139

AUTHOR: Teplenko, V. G.; Kudinova, K. G.; Shishkhanov, T. S.

TITLE: Production technology of the hydrides of titanium and calcium

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 135-139

TOPIC TAGS: hydride, titanium, calcium, powder metallurgy, hydrogen

ABSTRACT: Techniques for the production of CaH_2 and TiH_2, developed by the Laboratory of Powder Metallurgy, Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, are described. Normally, CaH_2 is produced in the following sequence: crushing of 45-50 kg blocks of double-distilled calcium metal into small (~150 mm) lumps of arbitrary shape by means of a 50-ton hydraulic press; charging of these lumps (which weigh ~2 kg each) into a stainless steel retort which is then hermetically covered; evacuation of air from the retort, connection of the retort to a water supply line via a rotameter; and placement of the retort in a furnace heated to 600°C. Within 30-40 min afterward the period of rapid

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absorption of hydrogen by calcium sets in, following the reaction:

$$Ca + H_2 = CaH_2 + 195.1 \text{ kilo-joules } (46.6 \text{ kcal/mole}).$$

Since the reaction between Ca and H_2 is known to occur more completely at 300-400°C than at 800°C, the temperature of saturation with H_2 was experimentally reduced to 400-500°C on directly charging the entire calcium-metal block into the retort without first crushing the calcium. To reduce the amount of fused CaH_2, the consumption of H_2 in the subsequent experiments was lowered to 1.5 m^3/hr. Ultimately, it was thus found possible to increase the yield of acceptable CaH_2 to 98%, while increasing the burden per retort to two 45-50 kg blocks of Ca metal. This new technique dispenses with the preliminary crushing of Ca blocks. As for TiH_2 it is produced with the same equipment as above. The titanium subjected to saturation with H_2 is taken in the form of either powder or sponge (wastes of the thermal reduction of magnesium). It was experimentally established that the process of the saturation of Ti with H_2 in the furnace can be safely reduced from 6 to 1 hr and, further, that adjusting the saturation temperature to 500°C and the rate of delivery of hydrogen to 4 m^3/hr makes it possible greatly to increase

L 2682-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022897

furnace productivity and reduce power consumption. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

KC

3/3

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SOCHAVA, V.B., otv. red.; KROTOV, V.A., prof., otv.red.; GERASIMOV,I.P., akad., red.; POKSHISHEVSKIY, V.V., prof. red.; RIKHTER,G.D., prof., red.; VOROB'YEV, V.V., kand.geogr.nauk, red.; KUDINOVA, L.I., red.; KHOKL'NITSKAYA,Ye.S., red.; SEPPING, N.G., red.; PECHERSKAYA,T.I., tekhn.red.

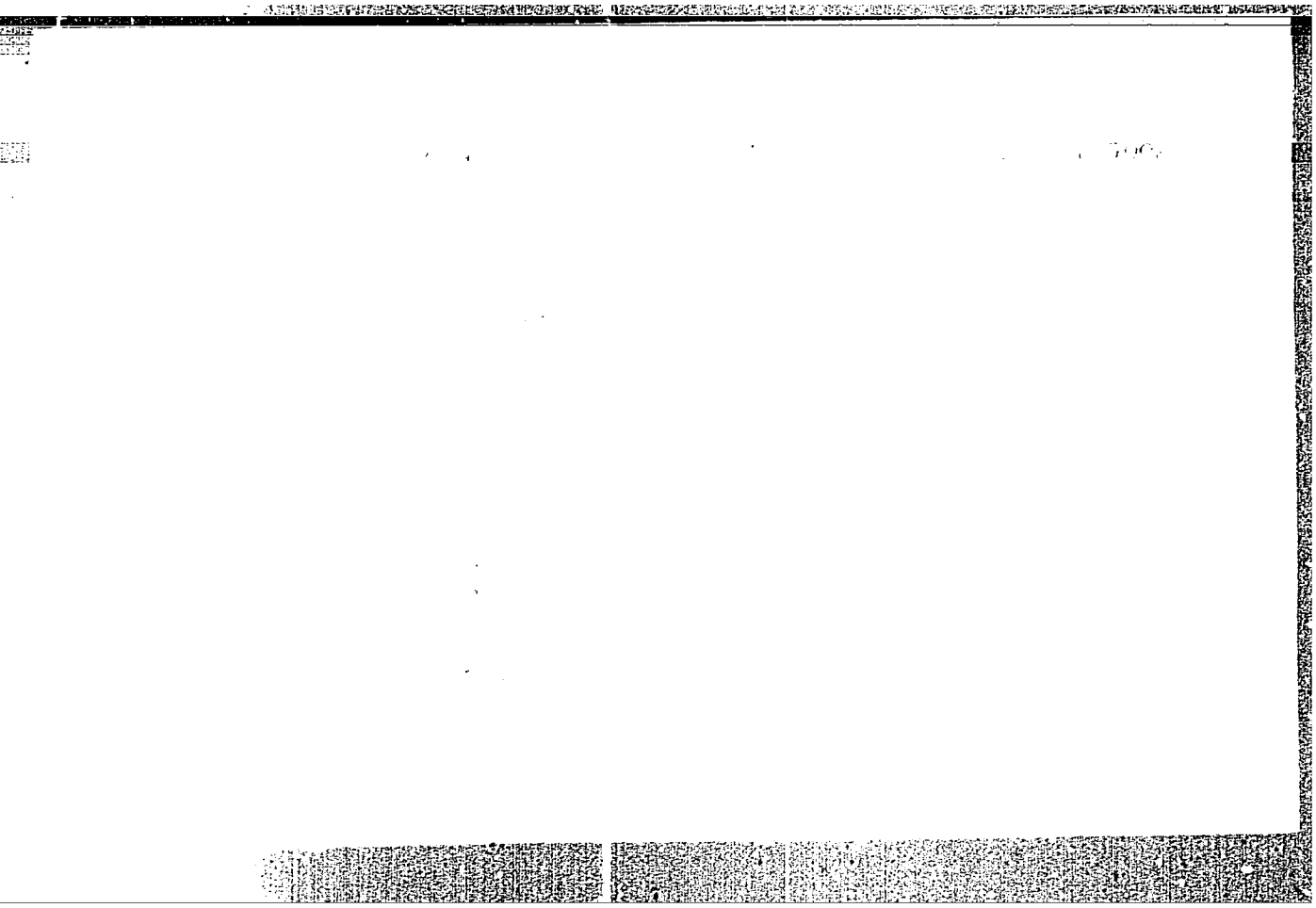
[Geographical problems of Siberia and the Far East; results of the First Scientific Conference of the Geographers of Siberia and the Far East] Problemy geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka; itogi Pervogo nauchnogo soveshchaniia geografov Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sochava)
(Siberia--Geography) (Soviet Far East--Geography)

KUZNETSOV, Yu.A.; MAKAROV, A.A.; MELENT'YEV, L.A.; MERZLIKOV, A.P.; NEKRASOV, A.S.; TSVETKOV, N.I.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.A.; MAKAROVA, A.S.; KARPOV, V.G.; MANSUROV, Yu.V.; SYROV, Yu.P.; KHAILEV, L.S.; TSVETKOVA, L.A.; VOYTSEKHOVSKAYA, G.V.; YEFIMOV, N.T.; LEVENTAL', G.B.; KHANAYEV, V.A.; BELYAYEV, L.S.; GAMM, A.Z.; KARTELEV, B.G.; KRUMM, L.A.; LIOPO, T.N.; SVIRKUNOV, N.N.; DRUZHININ, I.P.; KONOVALENKO, Z.P.; KHAN'YANOVA, N.V.; SHVARTSBERG, A.I.; NIKONOV, A.P.; STARIKOV, L.A.; POPYRIN, L.S.; PSHENICHNOV, N.N.; TROSHINA, G.M.; CHEL'TSOV, M.B.; SVETLOV, K.S.; SUMAROKOV, S.V.; TAKAYSHVILI, M.K.; TOLMACHEVA, N.I.; KHASILEV, V.Ya.; KOSHELEV, A.A.; KUDINOVA, L.I., red.

[Methods for using electronic computers in the optimization of power engineering calculations] Metody primeneniia elektronno-vychislitel'nykh mashin pri optimizatsii energeticheskikh raschetov. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 318 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Energeticheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Melent'yev).



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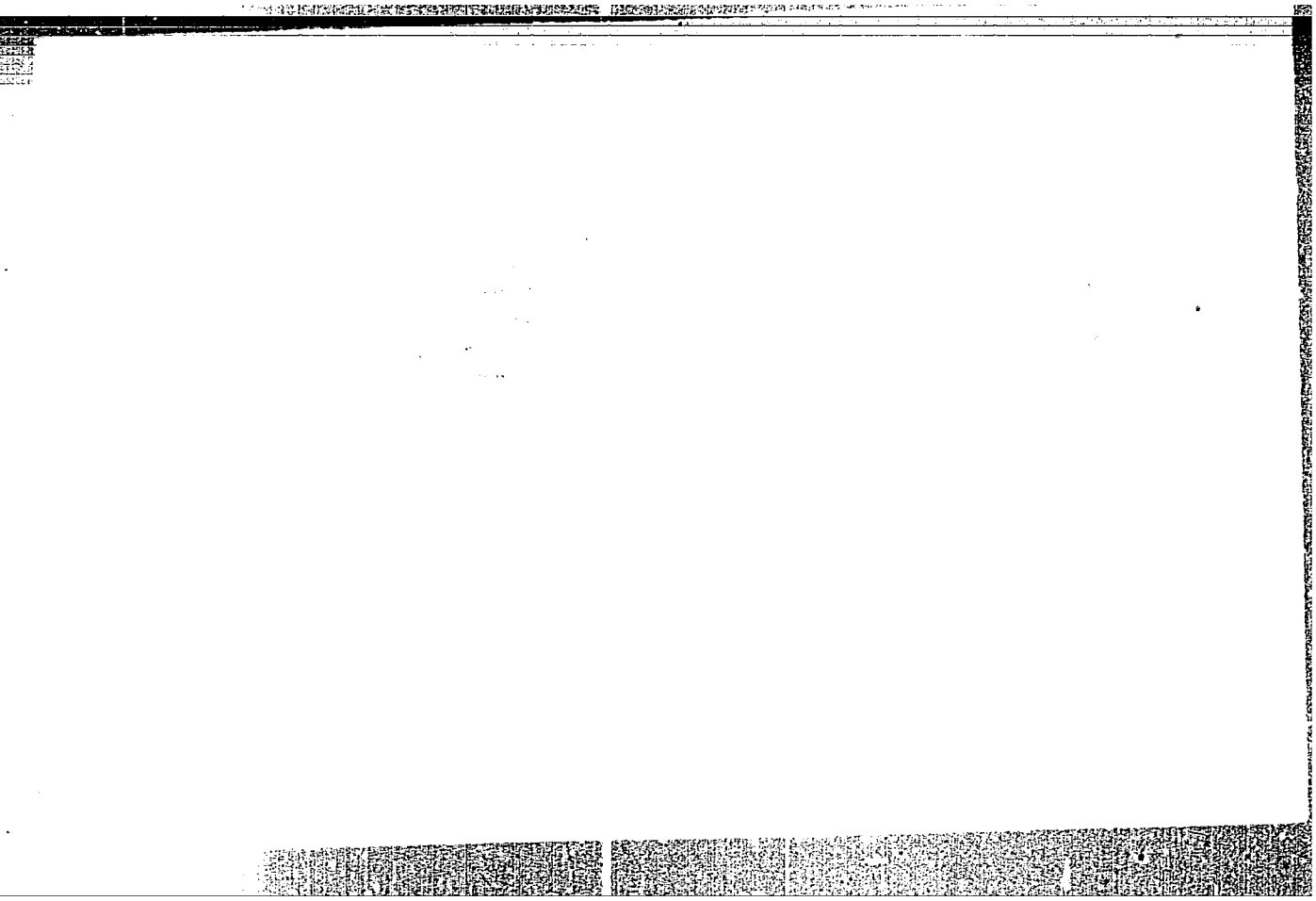

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BYKOV, M.M.; KUDINOVA, L.M.

Decomposition of lead (+2) compounds by sulfide-bisulfide ions.
Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHO no.4:43-47 '53. (MIRA 10:10)
(Lead compounds) (Sulfides)

MAL'KOVA, D. G.; KUDINOVA, M. D.

Textile Fabrics - Testing

Testing fabrics for resistance to fraying of threads. Tekst. prom. 12 No. 7, 1952.

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

KUZNETSOVA, V.P.; SMETANKINA, N.P.; BELOGOLOVINA, G.N.; CPRYA, V.Ya.; KUDINOVA, M.A.

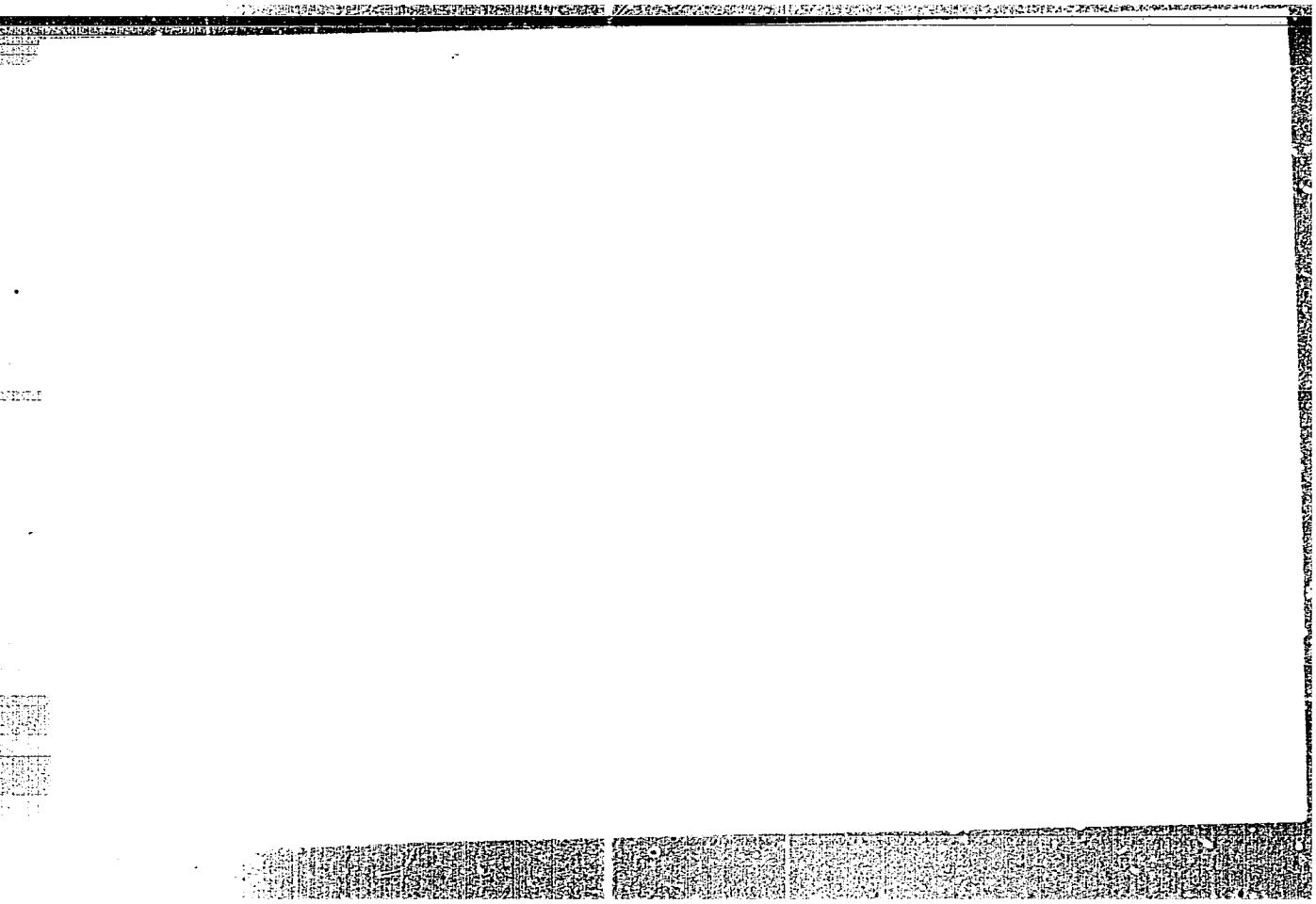
Synthesis and study of functional organosilicon compounds with a hydrocarbon bridge between silicon atoms. Part 7: Certain properties of acetylene hydrocarbons with ethylene and phenylene bridges between silicon atoms. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1636-1639 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN UkrSSR.

KUDRIOVA, M.D.

Application of papermaking methods in the manufacture of non-woven fabrics. Tekst. prom. 24 no.5:79-81 My '64
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Starshiy inzh. Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo komiteta po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot SSSR.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2"

KUDINOVA, M.K.

D-amino acid content in cell hydrolysates of the thyrothricin-producing organism (Bacillus brevis Dubos) and the gramicidin-producing organism (Bacillus brevis var. G-B) [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.6:33-36 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Laboratoriya vydeleniya i ochistki novykh antibiotikov Instituta po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(BACILLUS,
brevis, D-amino acids in hydrolysates in Dubos & G-B strains (Rus))
(AMINO ACIDS, metab.
D-amine acids in Bacillus brevis Dubos & G-B strains (Rus))

KUDINOVA, M. K. Cand Biol Sci -- "Determination of D-amino acids in polypeptide antibiotics and their producers." Mos, 1960. (Acad Med Sci USSR). (KL, 1-61, 188)

BRASHNIKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; LAVROVA, M.F.; USPENSKAYA, T.A.

Isolation and properties of monomycin. Antibiotiki 5 no.4:6-10 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novych antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

KUDINOVA, M. K., MURAYEVA, L. I., and BRAZHNIKOVA, M. G.
(USSR)

"Chemical Nature of the Antibiotic Monomycin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

BRASHNIKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; TROFILEYEVA, R.N.

A study of the decomposition products of monomycin. Biokhimiia 26 no.3:448-453 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of New Antibiotics, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.

Hydrolysis of some antibiotics and their decomposition products in the presence of ion-exchange resins. Antibiotiki 8 no.7: 588-592 Jl '63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; MURAV'YEVA, L.I.

Sequence of amino group substitution in monomycin and its relation to the biological action. Antibiotiki 9 no.1:13-17 Ja '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KUDINOVA, M.I.; POVSHAROVA, I.N.; PROSHLYAKOVA, V.V.; PROZOROVSKAYA, N.A.; BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.

Isolation, purification and study of the physicochemical properties of antineoplastic antibiotics of the encaline group. Antibiotiki 10 no.6: 488-496 Jo '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut po iskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KOCHETKOVA, G.V.; KUDINOVA, M.K.; ZIMENKOVA, L.F., BIBIKOVA, M.V.

Some physiological characteristics of Staphylococcus and Bacterium paracoli mutants with an oxidation defect. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.4:587-592 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut po issyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

L 46322-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB/JD

ACC NR: AT6024977 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0347/0353

AUTHOR: Kudinova, N. I.; Romanov, V. V.

38
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Nature of the brittle failure of steel in acid media

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Zashchitnyye metallicheskiye i oksidnyye pokrytiya, korroziya metallov i issledovaniya v oblasti elektrokhimii (Protective metallic and oxide coatings, corrosion of metals, and studies in electrochemistry). Moscow, Nauka, 1965, 347-353

TOPIC TAGS: brittleness, stress corrosion, chromium steel, rupture strength / 1Kh13 steel

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to determine the nature of the decrease in the stress-rupture strength of a metal (1Kh13 chromium steel) under conditions where failure due to stress corrosion cracking and hydrogen brittleness is basically possible. To this end, the dependence of the rate of failure of 1Kh13 steel on the density of the polarizing current was studied in 0.1 N H_2SO_4 (containing 4 g/l Na_2S as the hydrogenation stimulator) at room temperature. The brittle failure of 1Kh13 steel under stress was found to be due to stress corrosion cracking and to be completely unrelated to the hydrogen brittleness. The view held by other authors that the nature of the failure of chromium steels in acid media is related to hydrogen brittleness is considered erroneous. A plot of the rate of brittle failure of the metal versus the density of the po-

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ACC NR: AT6024977 O

larizing current, and comparison of this curve with a typical curve characterizing the analogous relationship in the stress corrosion cracking of metals permit one to make a reliable distinction between stress corrosion cracking and certain other destructive factors which may be acting during the corrosion of metals under stress. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Aug63/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 010

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TARASOVA, L.N.; ROMANOV, V.V.; KUDINOVA, N.I.

Study of the pitting corrosion of a metal under stress by means of the modeling method. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.10:2285-2290 O '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KUDINOVA, N.I.; ROMANOV, V.V.

Effect of polarization on the corrosion cracking of brass in a mercury medium. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2465-2469 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

188309

S/080/61/034/008/013/018
D204/D305

AUTHORS: Kudinova, N I and Romanov, V V

TITLE: Influence of the corrosive medium on the characteristic shape of the polarization curve in the stress corrosion of metals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v 34, no 8, 1961, 1825-1829

TEXT: The purpose of the present investigation was to ascertain the influence of the degree of aggressiveness of the corrosive medium on the characteristic shape of the polarization curve The material used in the study was standard V95 alloy sheet, 1 5 mm thick, having the following chemical composition (weight %): 6 Zn, 2,3 Mg, 1,7 Cu, 0,4 Mn, 0,2 Cr, remainder Al The specimens were cut in the direction of rolling and had the shape usually used for stress corrosion specimens They were first annealed at 460 - 480° for 3 hours, and then water quenched and artificially aged at 120° for 4 hours (with subsequent cooling in air) The working surface

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of the specimens was then ground with emery paper from grade No 14, after which they were degreased and screened for 5 minutes in a solution consisting of 6 g HNO_3 1 g $K_2Cr_2O_7$ rinsed, dried with filter paper and placed in a desiccator for 18 - 20 hours. The prepared specimens were then transferred to glass tumblers through an opening in the bottom, in which they were held in position by means of split rubber bungs, which hermetically sealed the tumblers. The tumblers had double walls between which thermostatically controlled liquid was circulated. Solutions of H_2SO_4 + NaCl of the following concentrations were chosen as the corrosive media: 0.1 N H_2SO_4 + 35 g/l NaCl, 0.3 N H_2SO_4 + 35 g/l NaCl, 0.5 N H_2SO_4 + 35 g/l NaCl. Polarization was produced by means of accumulator cells. A platinum wire forming a uniform loop round the working portion of each specimen was used as the auxiliary electrode. The non-working surface and the grips were insulated by means of BF-2 glue as far down as 5 mm below the water line. Tensile stresses were set up in the metal by means of uniaxial pulling of the specimen in a VP-8 machine and for the initial state were equal to 43 kg/mm^2. The investiga-

tion was carried out at 30°. The temperature was controlled by means of an ultrasensitive thermostat The rate of corrosion of the alloy in the solutions investigated was determined gravimetrically at time intervals of 2 hours The following were studied: 1) influence of aggressiveness of the corrosive medium on the shape of the characteristic polarization curve in the stress corrosion of the metals; 2) influence of a change in acid concentration of the testing solution on the magnitude of the protective current in the stress corrosion of alloy V95; 3) influence of change in acid concentration of the above solution on the rate of corrosion of alloy V 95. It was found that in the absence of polarization, an increase in the concentration of sulphuric acid from 0 1 - 0 5 N increases the rate of cracking of the metal by a factor of five The relationship between sulphuric acid concentration and magnitude of protective current in stress corrosion cracking of alloy V95 is linear (the protective current density is that at which corrosion cracking does not set in for a period 5 times longer than in the same solution in the absence of polarization) The stresses appear to be able to participate independently in the destruction of metals by

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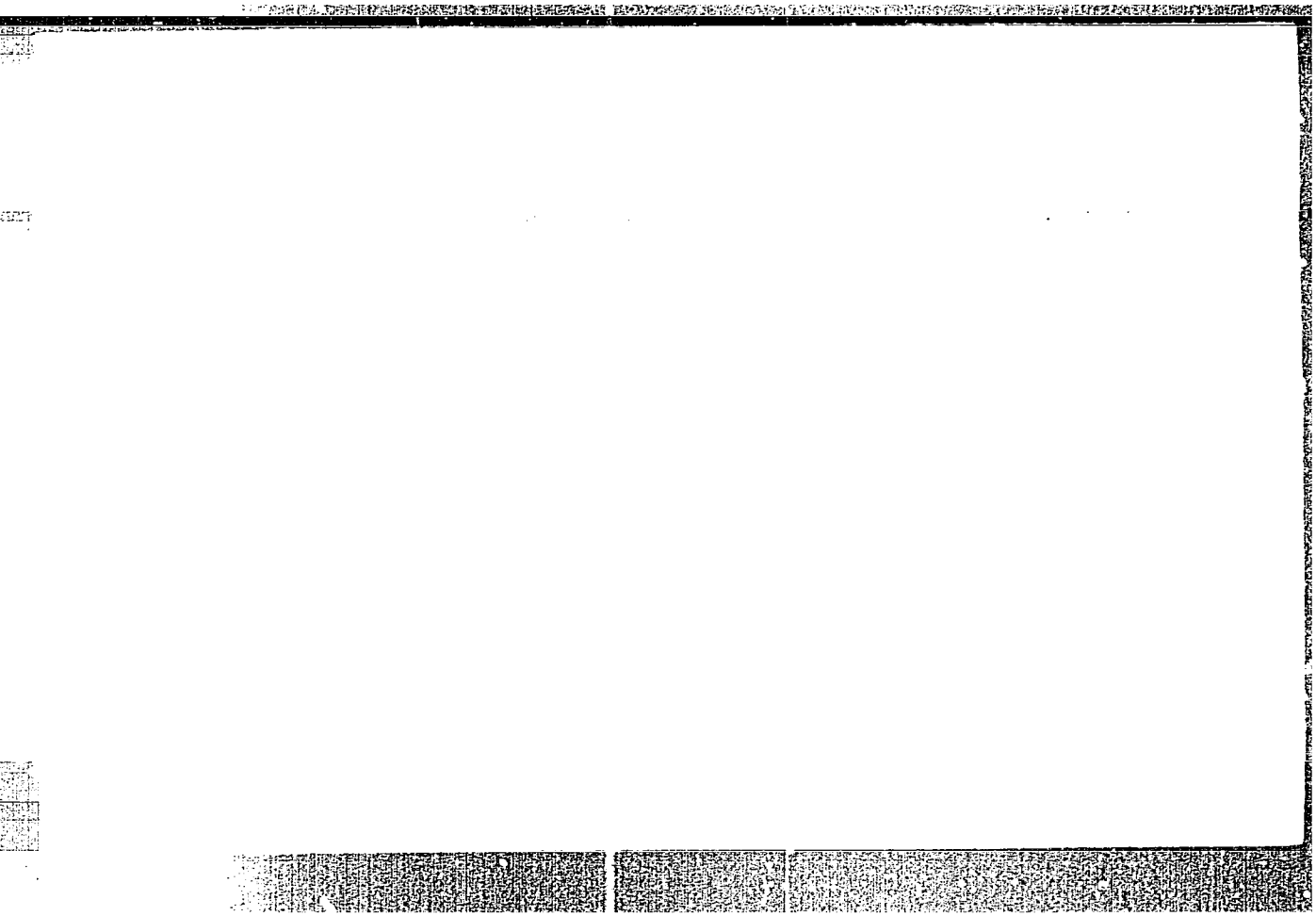
Influence of the corrosive medium.

causing mechanical micro-disruptions of the lattice. The latter are probably responsible for the high rate of cracking, for the influence of the plasticity of the metal on the rate of cracking and for certain other phenomena. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1960

Card 4/4



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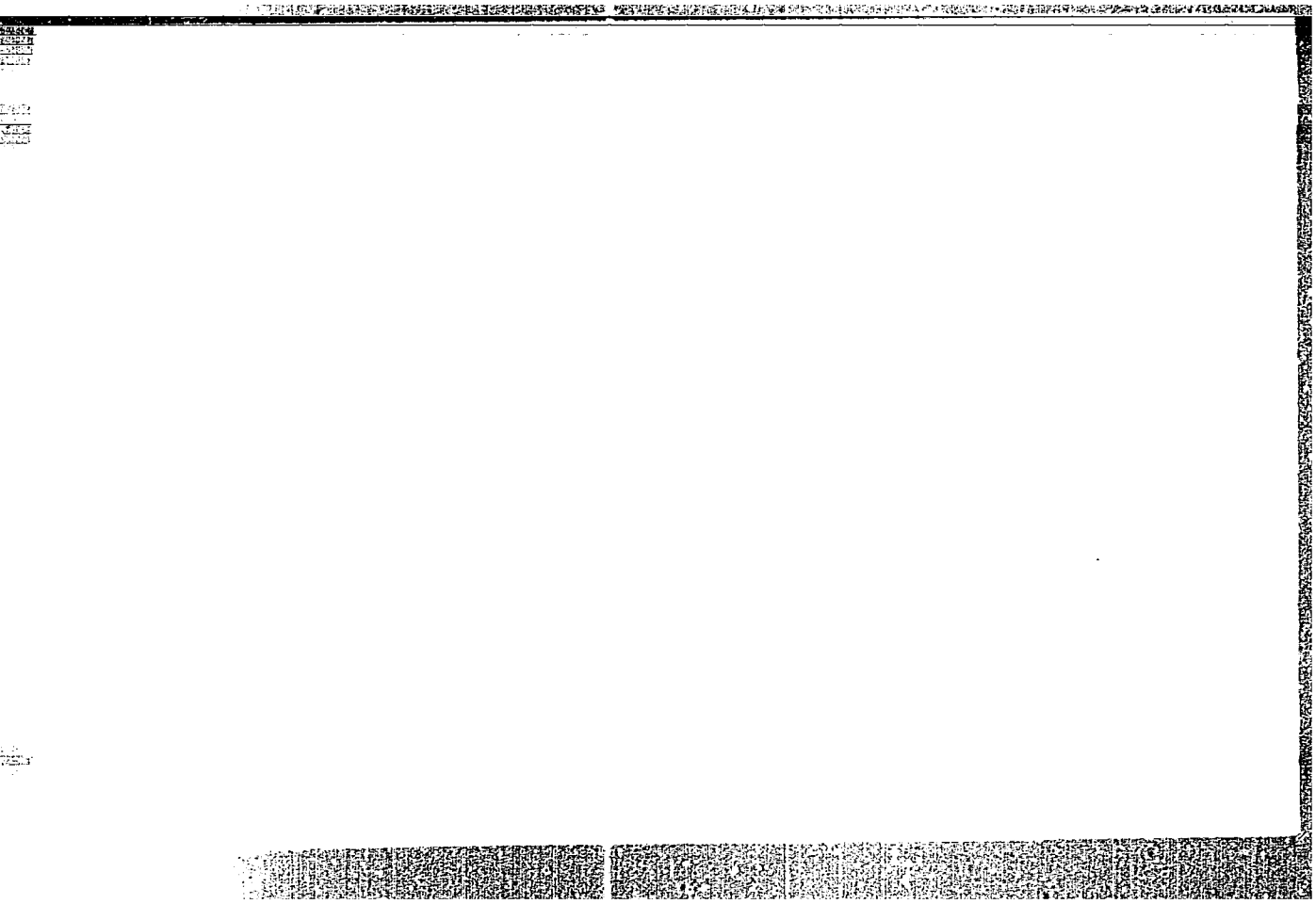

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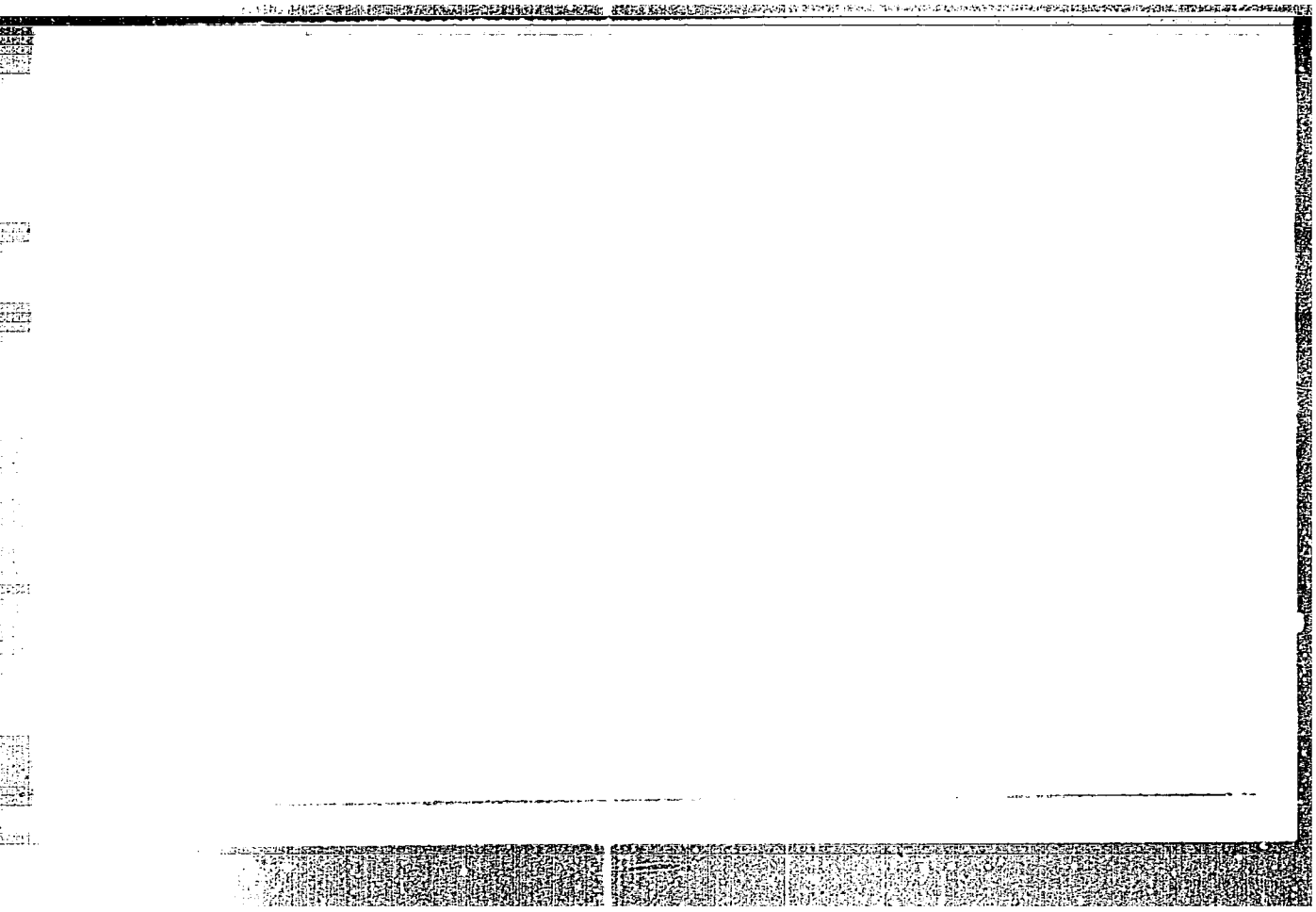


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2"

LEVITSKIY, L.M., doktor med.nauk; YEGOROV, M.N., prof.; KUDINOVA, T.I.; LIBERMAN, A.B.; ZIKEYEVA, V.K. (Moskva)

Associated antibiotic and dietetic therapy in chronic infectious angiocholecystitis [with summary in English]. Klin.med. 37 no.2: 79-87 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya (zav. - prof. F.K. Men'shikov) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.P. Molchanova).

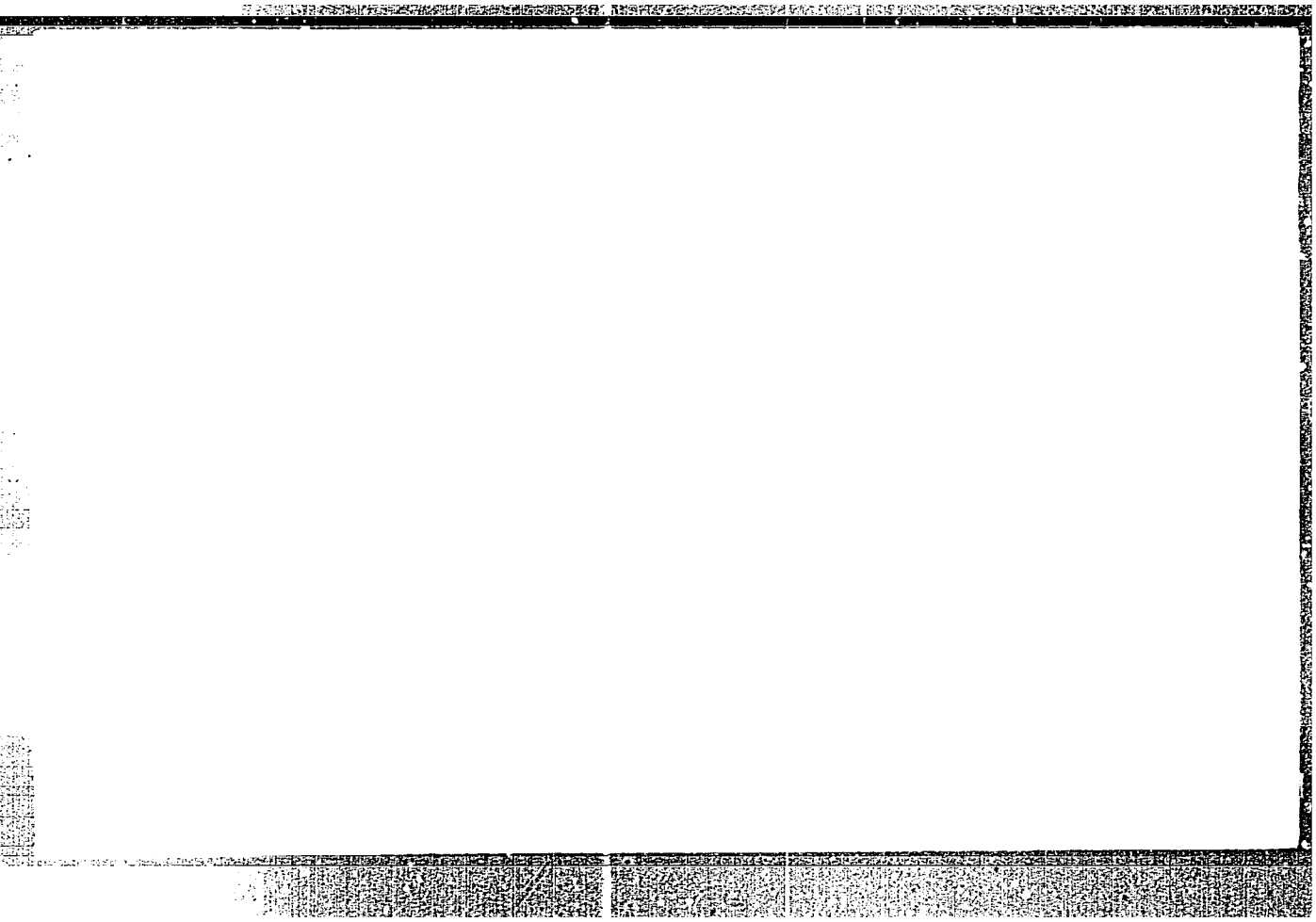
(CHOLECYSTITIS, therapy,
antibiotics & diet ther. in chronic infect. angiocholecystitis (Rus))
(BILE DUCTS, dis.
chronic infect. angiocholecystitis, antibiotic & diet ther. (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use,
chronic infect. angiocholecystitis, with diet ther. (Rus))
(DIETS, in var. dis.
chronic infect. angiocholecystitis, with antibiotics (Rus))

KOL'tsov, B.I., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, KUKLINOVA, T.P.

Determining the concentration of free chlorine in the reaction mass. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.4:66-67 O-D'63. (MIRA 17:6)

GOZHENKO, N.A. [Hozhenko, N.A.]; KUDINOVA, T.F., PUDIAK [illegible] kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Determining chlorine and carbon disulfide impurities in carbon tetrachloride. Khim. prom.[Ukr.] no.1:60-61 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)



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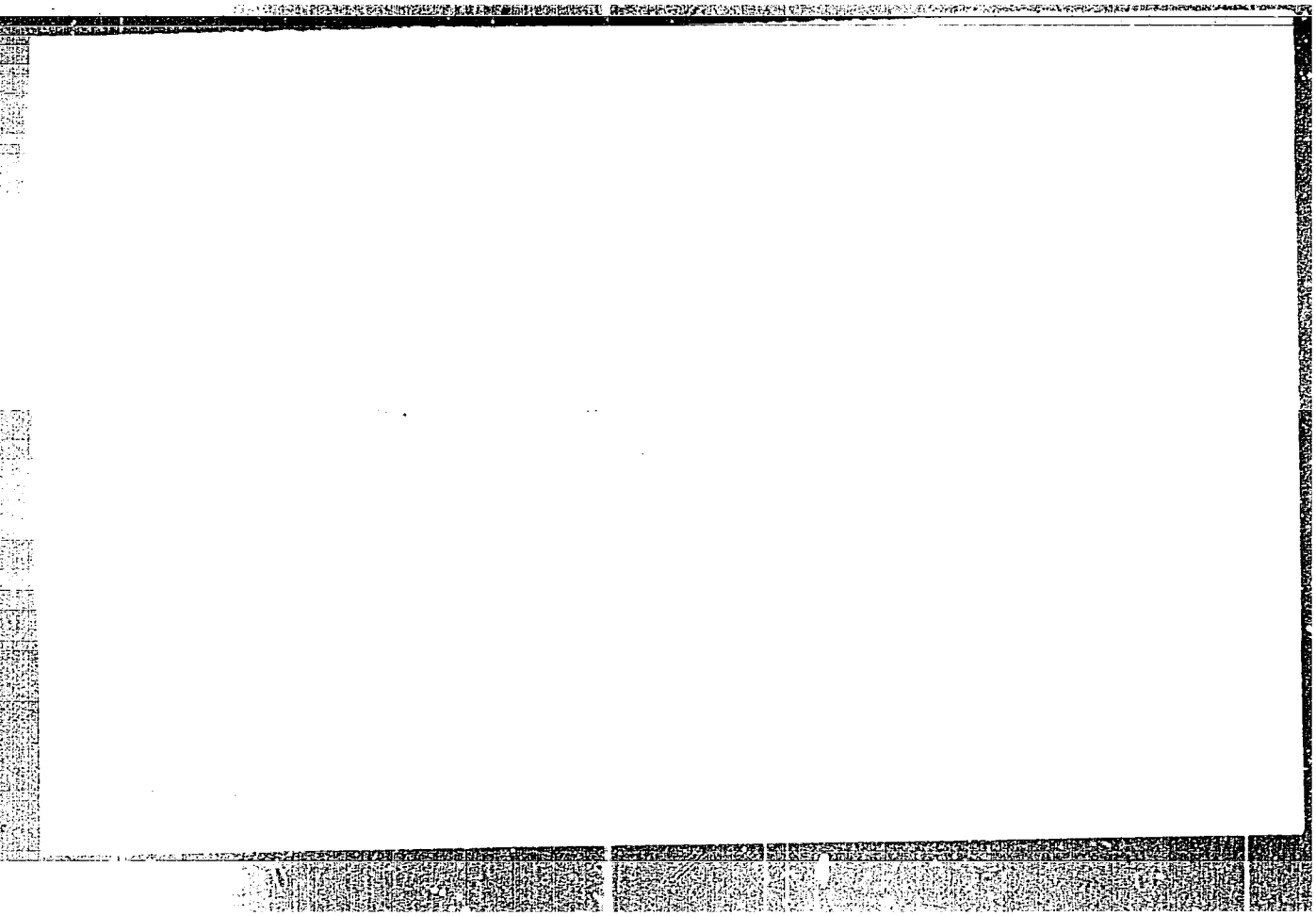

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5431

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii.

Astronomicheskiy yezhegodnik SSSR na 1962 g. (Astronomical Yearbook of the USSR for 1962) Moscow, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960. 647 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii Akademii nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: M. F. Subbotin, Director of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for astronomers and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: The Astronomical Yearbook of the USSR for 1962 has been compiled in accordance with changes proposed by the International Astronomical Union to member organizations at its meeting in 1958. In addition to usual

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information on the Sun, Moon, Earth, and planets, the Yearbook contains the ephemerides of the lunar crater Moesting A, which until 1960 were published by the Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch, [Berlin Astronomical Yearbook], and whose regular publication has now been undertaken by the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the USSR at the request of the Union's Committee on Ephemerides. The solar, lunar, and planetary coordinates in the Yearbook are based on data supplied by the British Nautical Almanac as stipulated by the Astronomical Union. The material in the Yearbook was compiled and prepared by the following scientists: computation of ephemerides of the lunar crater Moesting A on high-speed computer BEMS at the Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR (Computer Center AS USSR) - D. K. Kulikov, reduction of solar and lunar ephemerides - A. G. Mal'kova and G. A. Mazing; computation of nutation on high-speed computer BEMS - D. V. Zagrebin, O. M. Gromova and A. Ya. Faletova; computation of reduction values of visible positions of ten-day and near-polar stars - M. B. Zheleznyak and M. A. Fursenko; preparation of original data on visible positions of ten-day and near-polar stars -

E. A. Mitrofanova (in charge), O. M. Gromova, G. A. Mazing, T. I. Mashinskaya, G. M. Poznyak, K. G. Shumikhina, and P. A. Gutkina; heliocentric coordinates of the large planets - O. M. Gromova, A. G. Mal'kova; reduction values (trigonometric system) - E. A. Mitrofanova, and K. G. Shumikhina; mean positions of stars - E. A. Mitrofanova, M. B. Zheleznyak, O. M. Gromova, K. G. Shumikhina, M. A. Fursenko; solar and lunar eclipses - E. A. Mitrofanova, M. A. Fursenko; planetary configurations - E. A. Mitrofanova, O. M. Gromova; ephemerides for physical solar observations - P. A. Gutkina, T. I. Mashinskaya; ephemerides for physical lunar observations - G. A. Mazing, P. A. Gutkina, K. G. Shumikhina; ephemerides of the illumination of the discs of Mercury and Venus - T. I. Mashinskaya, G. M. Poznyak; ephemerides for physical observations of Mars - G. M. Mazing, T. I. Mashinskaya; ephemerides for physical observations of Jupiter - T. I. Mashinskaya, E. A. Mitrofanova; Saturn's rings - G. A. Mazing, T. I. Mashinskaya; sunrise and sunset - A. I. Frolova; rising and setting of the moon - P. A. Gutkina and K. G. Shumikhina; altitudes and azimuths of the Polar Star - A. G. Mal'kova

Astronomical Yearbook (Cont.) SOV/5461

and K. G. Shumikhina; table for determining latitude by the altitude of the Polar Star - K. G. Shumikhina and P. A. Gutkina; preparation of manuscript for publication - V. G. Kudinova; review and edition of "Explanatory Notes", D. K. Kulikov. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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KUDINOVA, V. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Peroxides Dec 52

"The Decomposition Mechanism of Benzoyl Peroxide in Solvents," S. R. Rafikov and V. S. Kudinova, Inst of Chem Sci, Acad Sci Kaz SSR, Alma-Ata

"DAN SSSR" Vol 87, No 6, pp 987-990

The decompn of benzoyl peroxide was studied in benzene and ethyl alc. It was found that the mechanism of the decompn depends on the solvent. In solvents which are incapable of reacting with the peroxide group, the decompn is thermal, while in solvents which are capable of reacting with the

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peroxide group, the decompn is one of simple exchange of radicals temps below that of thermal decompn. The kinetics and chain mechanisms of the decompn are discussed in detail. The inhibiting action of hydrogninone is explained. Presented by Acad A. N. Nesmeyanov 25 Apr 52.

2407

KUDINOVA, V. D.

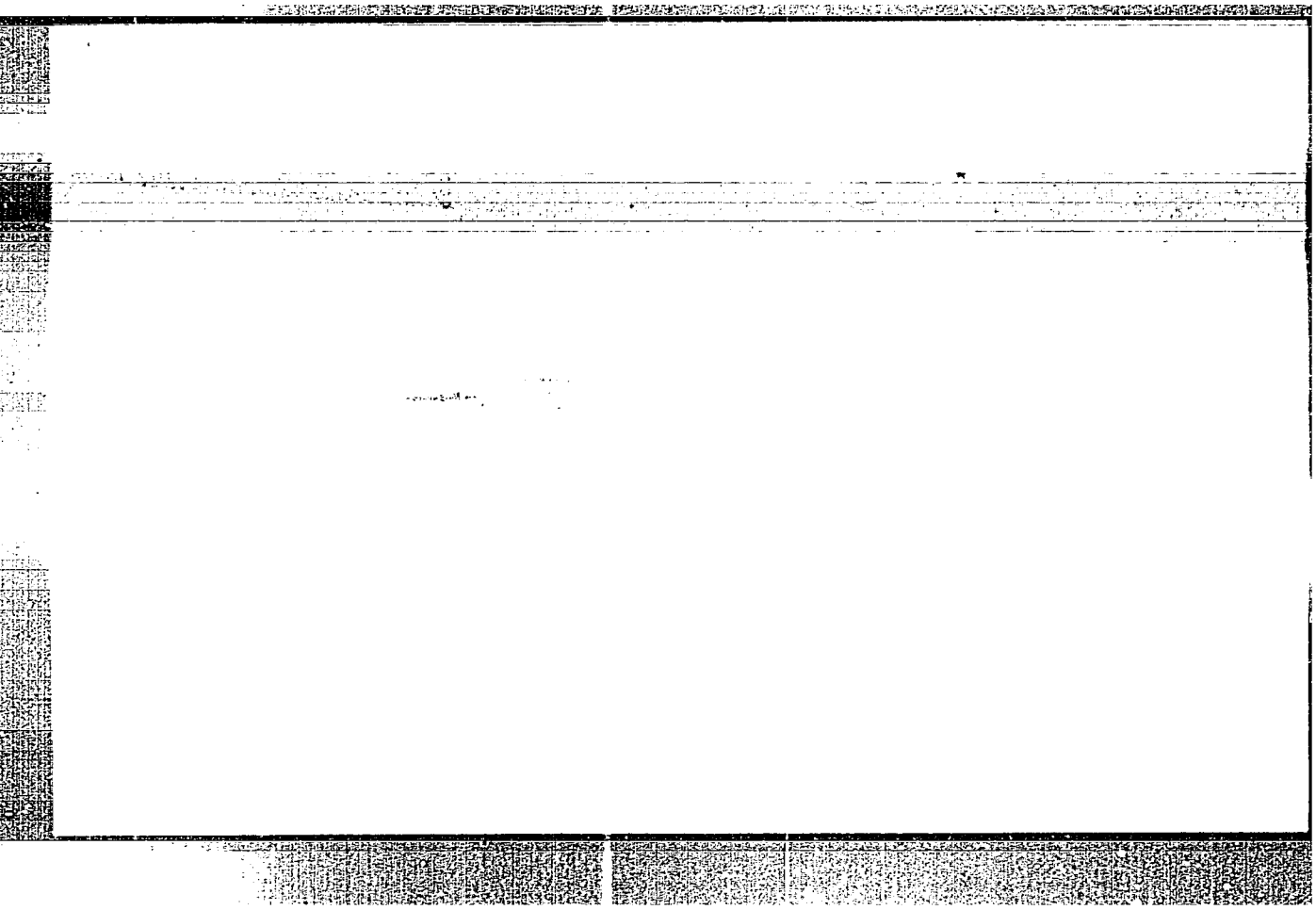
Defended his Dissertation for Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Institute of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences, Kazan' SSR, Alma-Ata, 1953

Dissertation: "Reactions of Benzoyl Peroxide in Various Media"

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal Khimiya, No. 1, Oct. 1953 (W/29455, 26 Apr 54)

RAFIKOV, S.R.; KUDINOVA, V.S.

Oxidation of organic compounds. Part 6. Decomposition of benzoyl peroxide in benzene. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR no.123:54-69 '53.
(MLRA 7:3)
(Benzoyl peroxide)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000827120009-2"

KUDINOVA, V.S.

•AUTHOR SUVOROV, B.V., RAFIKOV, S.R., KUDINOVA, V.S., KHMURA, M.I.,

20-2-31/67

TITLE On the Mechanism of Oxidation Transformations of Methyl Alcohol Formaldhyde and Formic Acid in the Vapour phase in the Presence of Tin Vanadate.
(O mekhani zme okislitel'nykh prevrashcheniy meti lovogo spirta formaldegi da i mirav'incy kisloty v parovoy faze v prisutstvii vanadata alova

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 355-357, (U.S.S.R.)

Received 6/1957 Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT On the occasion of oxidation of alkyl benzols in the vapour phase on vanadium catalysts a considerable quantity of compounds of relatively small molecules develops as by-products. Formaldehyde, carbon monoxide and -dioxide among them develop the main products. The formation mechanism and further transformations of these "splinters" are in sufficiently investigated (methanol, formic acid and others would be expected espectially on the occasion of oxidation of the benzol homologies with an isopropyl group). The present particulars indicate that the lowest aliphate alcohols are the most unsteady ones. Larger quantities of corresponding aldehydes and products of a complete combustion develop from them by oxidation. The yield of acids is small, allegely because of its unsteadiness under these conditions. Oxidation was carried out in a dis-

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On the Mechanism of Oxidation Transformations [redacted]
of Methyl Alcohol, Formaldehyde and Formic acid in the Vapour
Phase in the Presence of Tin Vanadate. 20-3-31/67

charge plant(1100 mm lenght, 21 mm of diameter). The results of experiments with methanol showed that it completely enters into the reaction already at a temperature of 310°. The main products were: formaldehyde and carbon monoxide, the latter obviously as decomposition product of formaldehyde. This is confirmed by the results of the oxidation of formaldehyde itself. Moreover, illustation 1 shows that, on the occasion of formic acid, up to 40% CO_2 develop whereas in th case of methanol and formaldehyde its share does not exceed 10%. This demonstrated that formic acid cannot be looked upon as necessary by-product of a complete oxidation of methanol and formaldehyde. Obviously here the reaction proceels in several directions. Also the residual oxidation of carbon monoxide is here out of the question as the reaction of tin vanadite at a temperature of 410° proceeds only slowly. According to the peroxide- and chain-theory it is possible to suppose a general scheme of oxidation of methanol(and formaldehyde) (reaction II) based on the reaults obtained. For the purpose of an additional testing of this scheme, it was interesting to investigate the oxidation of methanol under comparable conditions, however under presence of ammonia. As expected up to 90% cyano-hy-

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On the Mechanism of Oxidation Transformations of Methyl Alcohol, Formaldehyde and Formic Acid in the Vapour Phase in the Presence of Tin Vnadate. 20-2-31/67

drogen developed on this occasion, probably by formamide. Ammonia (3-5 g per 1 g initial matter) did not effect any essential modifications of the HCN. CO does not react with ammoniaat the experimental temperature either. It is characteristic that on the occasion of interaction between formic acid and ammonia under similar conditions the HCN-yield does not exceed 50%. So the high HCN- yield cannot be caused by the intermediate formation of formic acid. The results of these latter experiments thus confirm (under the given experimental conditions) the above transformations of methanol and formaldehyde following each other.
(2 illustrations, 16 citations from publications)

ASSOCIATION Institute for Chemical Science of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.
PRESENTED BY ARBUZOV, B.A., Member of the Academy.
SUBMITTED 29.9.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 3/3

KOSTROMIN, A.S.; KUDINOVA, V.S.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; SUVOROV, B.V.; KHMURA, M.I.

Oxidation of organic compounds. Report No. 20: Effect of water addition on catalytic oxidation of aromatic compounds in the gaseous phase. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim. no.2:56-61 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Aromatic compounds) (Oxidation)

SOV/153-2-[illegible]-27/32

5(1,3)

AUTHORS: Suvorov, B. V., Rafikov, S. R., Khmura, M. I., Kudinova, V. S., Kostromin, A. S.

TITLE: Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence From Dialkyl Benzenes and Terpene Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 614 - 618 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Aromatic dinitriles are promising raw materials for the production of phthalic acids and diamines of the aliphatic-aromatic and alicyclic sequence. These again are the initial products for the production of polyesters and polyamides (Ref 1). The latter, however, can be directly obtained from dinitriles by their interaction with secondary and tertiary highly molecular alcohols (Ref 2). Hence the great interest in the new ways of producing dinitriles of various structures. After giving a survey of publications (Refs 3,4) the authors state that they have been dealing with the catalytic ammonolysis of organic compounds for years (Refs 5-7). With regard to their task of synthesizing dinitriles they pay special attention to the ammonolysis of dialkyl benzenes especially in the presence of air. The apparatus

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used for this purpose is filled with a granulated catalyst. Mixed catalysts of oxides of vanadium, tin, titanium, and some other elements with varying valence proved to be most effective. p-Xylene is the most accessible and promising raw material in the synthesis of dinitrile of terephthalic acid. Hence its transformations were investigated most thoroughly. Figure 1 shows the qualitative composition and the quantitative conditions of the reaction products of a characteristic experimental series. Hence it appears that oxidative ammonolysis yields a very complicated scale of substances. The main products, however, are the dinitrile and p-tolunitrile required. The composition of the reaction products greatly depends on the reaction conditions. The process can be directed to the special formation of any product by the choice of the respective reaction products. The structure of the initial product is also of importance. In addition to p-xylene, other p-dialkyl benzenes as well as hydroaromatic and terpene hydrocarbons underwent the reaction mentioned. All of them yielded terephthalic-acid dinitrile, and may thus be considered a source of reserve raw materials. Dinitriles of isophthalic and o-phthalic acid are

Direct Synthesis of Dinitriles of the Aromatic Sequence From Dialkyl Benzenes and Terpene Hydrocarbons SOV/153-2-4-27/32

very interesting. In addition to xylylene diamines (for the production of high-melting, fiber-forming polyamides), other valuable compounds can be obtained: orthoisomer (for phthalocyanine dyes (Ref 9), for refractory varnishes and glasses). Their yield exceeded 50%. The ammonolysis mentioned can also take place without oxygen (Ref 3), but the yield of dinitriles remains small (5-10%) (Fig 2). Aromatic aldehydes and acids react readily with ammonia under similar conditions and give nitrile yields close to theoretical ones (Ref 10). A report on the above paper was given at the All-Union Conference on "Ways of Synthesis of Initial Products for the Production of High Polymers" which took place in [illegible] from September 29 to October 2, 1958. There are 2 figures and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR)

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KUDINOVA, V.S.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; SAGINTAYEVA, K.D.; SUVOROV, B.V.

Role of water vapors in the reactions of the vapor-phase catalytic oxidation of aromatic compounds. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.10:2313-2318 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Aromatic compounds) (Oxidation) (Water vapor)

KUDINOVA, V.S.; SUVOROV, B.V.; UMAROVA, R.U.

Oxidation of organic compounds. Report No.34: Catalytic vapor phase oxidation of n-propylbenzene, n-butylbenzene, and some of their derivatives. Trudy Inst.khim.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 8:157-162 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Benzene) (Oxidation)

SUVOROV, B.V.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; ZHUBANOV, B.A.; KOSTROMIN, A.S.; KUDINOVA, V.S.; KAGARLITSKIY, A.D.; KHMURA, M.I.

Catalytic synthesis of the dinitrile of terephthalic acid.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1837-1847 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

FOSS, V.L.; KUDINOVA, V.V.; POSTNIKOVA, G.B.; LUTSENKO, I.F.

Derivatives of β-ketophosphinic acids. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5: 1106-1108 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Phosphinic acid)

AP7012427

AUTHOR: Kudinova, V. V.; Foss, V. L.; Lutsenko, I. F.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/010/1863/1864

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: New methods of synthesizing functionally substituted organic arsenic derivatives

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 10, 1966, 1863-1864

TOPIC TAGS: acetic acid, organic arsenic compound

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The authors developed a number of methods for the preparation of alpha-arsenated ketones, esters, and amides of acetic acid. The first representative of alpha-arsenated ketones -- phenyldi (butanone-2-yl-1(arsine) -- was prepared by boiling phenylarsenic sulfide with mercuribis-methyl ethyl ketone in xylene. The methyl ester of di(carboxymethyl)phenylarsine was prepared 1) by heating phenylarsenic sulfide with the methyl ester of mercuribis-acetic acid and 2) by heating phenyldichloroarsine with the methyl ester of triethylstannylacetic acid. Other esters of di(carboxymethyl)-phenylarsine were prepared analogously. The diethylamide of dipropylarsylacetic acid was

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UDC: 547.242

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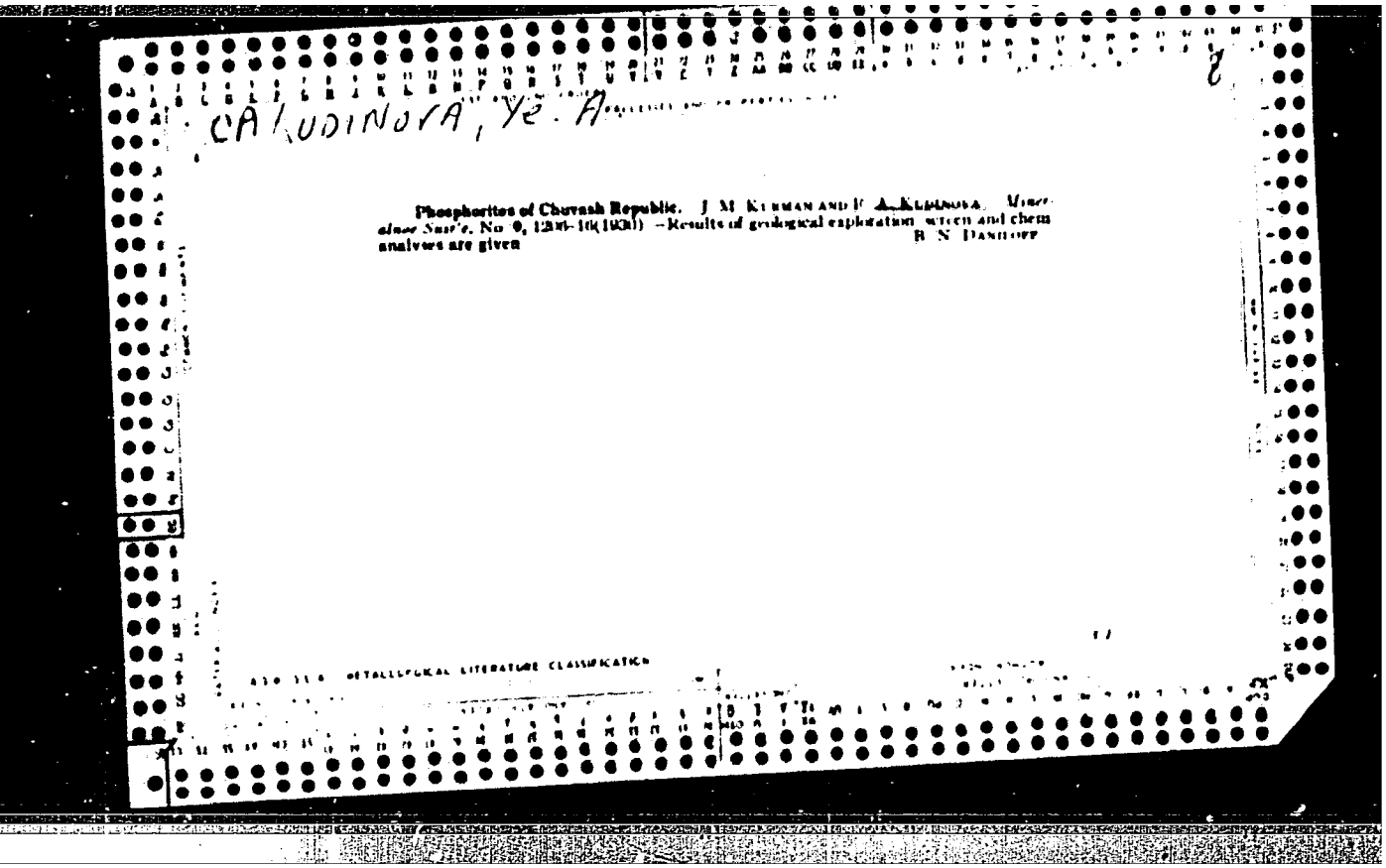

CALUDINOVA, Ye. A.

Phosphorites of Chuvash Republic. J. M. KUMAN AND E. A. KALUDINOVA. *Mineral. Sour's.*, No. 9, 1205-10(1931).—Results of geological exploration, mineralogical and chem analyses are given. B. S. DANILOFF

1. KUDINOVA, Ye. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Phosphates - Novo-Ukrainskiy Region

7. Report on the geological-prospecting activities in the southern part of the Novoukrainskiy phosphorited deposits for 1944. /Abstracts/. Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no. 2; 1947

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. March 1953. Unclassified.

KUDINOVA, YE. I.

Geology, Structural

Structure of the southwestern part of the Moscow Depression. Trudy MOIP.Otd. geol. 1, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

KUDINOVA, Ye. A.

"Procedure for Paleotechnic Analysis (On the Example of a Study of the History of the Formation of the Southwestern Part of the Moscow Dpression)" Tr. Vses. n.-i. geol.-razved. neft. in-ta, No 3 4, 1954, 130-147

By constructing of alignment profiles (or surfaces of leveling) and of paleostructural maps by the method of successive imposition of stratigraphic horizons the author traces the transformation of the plutonic structure and clarifies the laws governing the structural development of the ~~xxx~~ southwestern part~~o f~~ of the Moscow Depression. (RZhGeol, No 6, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

KUDINOVA, Yekaterina Andreyevna. Prinimala uchastiye POTAPOVA, V.V., geolog. VASIL'IEV, V.G., otv.red.; MIRAKOVA, L.V., red.izd-va; MAKOGONOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Geotectonic development of the texture of the central provinces of the Russian Platform] Geotektonicheskoe razvitie struktury tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 94 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (for Potapova).
(Russian Platform--Geology, Structural)

KUDINOVA, Ye.A.

Ancient weathering surface of traps in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform. Nauch. soob. IAFAN SSSR no.3:18-25 '60. (MIRA 16:3)

(Siberian Platform--Rocks, Igneous)
(Siberian Platform--Weathering)

KUDINOVA, Ye. A.

Ancient weathering surface and outlook for finding bauxites in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform. Biul.MOIP.Otd. geol.38no.2:90-107 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Siberian Platform--Bauxite) (Siberian Platform--Weathering)

KLETS, E.I.; KHRUSTSELEVSKIY, V.P.; KOLESNIK, R.S.; KUDINOVA, Z.S.; OL'KOVA, N.V.; SMIRNOVA, L.A.

Susceptibility of tarbagans and Eversmann suslike to experimental plague. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. no. 1:15-17 '55. (MIRA 11:3)
(RODENTIA--DISEASES AND PESTS) (PLAGUE)

KUDINOVA, Z.S.

KLETS, S.I.; KOLESNIK, R.S.; KHRUSTSELEVSKIY, V.P.; SMIRNOVA, L.A.; KUDINOVA, Z.S.; OL'KOVA, M.V.

Experimental plague in tarbagans and Eversmann suslika. Tez.i dokl. konf. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum. inst. no.2:23-24 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(PLAGUE)
(RODENTIA--DISEASES AND PESTS)

KLETS, N.I.; KHRUSTSELEVSKIY, V.P.; KOLESNIK, R.S.; KUDINOVA, Z.S.; OL'KOVA, N.V.; SMIRNOVA, L.A.

Susceptibility of Siberian marmots and long-tailed susliks to experimentally induced plague. Isv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl. protivochum.inst. 14:3-18 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
(RODENTIA--DISEASE) (PLAGUE)

KLETS, N.I.; KOLESNIK, R.S.; KHRUSTSELEVSKIY, V.P.; SMIRNOVA, L.A.; KUDINOVA, Z.S.; OL'KOVA, N.V.

Experimental plague among marmots and long-tailed susliks. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 20:15-30 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(PLAGUE) (MARMOTS--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(SUSLIKS--DISEASES AND PESTS)

KUDINOVA, Z.S.

Materials on plague epidemiology in the Mongolian People's Republic. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 20: 99-103 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(MONGOLIA--PLAGUE)

KUDINOVA-PASTERNAK, P. K.

Marine Biology

Interaction of bio-filters and water masses. Vop. geog. 26, 1951.

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

KUDINOVA-PASTERNAK, R.K.

Possibility of the spread of the shipworm into the Caspian Sea [with summary in English]. Zool zhur. 36 no.6:847-851 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Caspian Sea--Shipworms)

Kudinova-Pasternak, R.K.

AUTHOR: Kudinova-Pasternak, R. K. 20-3-48/52

TITLE: Some Peculiar Features in the Propagation and Development of Three Species of the Teredinidae Family (Nekotoryye osobennosti razmnozheniya i razvitiya trekh vidov semeystva Teredinidae).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 3, pp. 530-532 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Nothing is known as yet on the development of most of the marine wood-boring mollusks of the indicated family. Its representatives are characteristics for the protandric hermaphroditism. With species with an external impregnation eggs and sperm are delivered into the water where the impregnation takes place. With species with an internal impregnation the female sucks in the sperm from the water by way of the inlet-siphon. The impregnation occurs in the so-called supra-branchial chambers between the branchiae, where the further development of the larvae takes place. With the species with external impregnation the larva runs through the stages of the Trochophora, Veligers and Velikoncha until it is mature to settle down on wood. With the others the larvae remain in the maternal organism until the stage of an early "Veliger" or even a "Velikoncha" and then is delivered into the water.

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Some Peculiar Features in the Propagation and Development of Three Species of the Teredinidae Family 20-3-48/52

While the one or the other kind of development is specific for certain species, some are able to change over from one way of propagation to the other. Zernov calls this phenomenon Poecilogony. Teredo navalis is a boreal species and does not feel at home in the Adriatic, because of its high water temperatures. While this wood-borer delivers early "Veliger" larvae in the North, it yields "Velikonchae" larvae in the South, the latter are ready for settling. In the Black Sea where the temperature and salt content are more favorable the larvae leave the maternal organism as early Veliger. T.utriculus and T.norvegica are to be found together in the South-West of France. It is very difficult to distinguish these two species. The only difference is of biological nature: While the T.norvegica delivers unfertalized eggs the whole year round, the T.utriculus does it only during the winter. During summer the female bears the larvae the full time in the branchia chambers. Together with Roch (Ref. 10) the author thinks that these two species are more likely to be two subspecies of one species than two

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Some Peculiar Features in the Propagation and Development of Three Species of the Teredinidae Family

proper species. It is said that the T.pedicellata keeps the larvae in the branchia chambers untill the "Velikoncha" stage in the Mediterranean. But the author has observed a delivery at the early "Veliger" stage in the Black Sea. One fact remains obscure, namely the question why the T.predicellata propagates only at 10-19° in the Mediterranean. The question must be left unanswered, so much the more, as Ayshem and Tayarney (Ref. 5) doubt the accuracy of the determination of the T.pedicellata.
There are 12 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

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

PRESENTED: October 22, 1956, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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KUDINOVA-PASTERNAK, R.K.

Survival of the shipworm (Teredo navalis L.) in fresh water and air. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:10-13 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lononosova.
(Shipworms)

KUDINOVA-PASTERNAK, R.K.

Teredo pedicellata quatrefages found in the Black Sea [with summary in English] Zool.zhur. 37 no.10:1555-1557 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Black Sea--Shipworms)

KUDINOVA-PASTERNAK, R.K.

Survival of shipworms of the Black Sea (Teredo navalis L.) in sea water of various salinity and temperature. Zool.zhur. 39 no.7: 1003-1011 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Department of Inverterbrate Zoology, Moscow State University.
(Black Sea--Shipworms)
(Salinity)
(Temperature--Physiological effect)

KUDRINOVA-PASTERNAK, R.K.

Maturation of gonads and formation of the larvae of Teredo navalis L. in waters of decreased salinity. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:28-31 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii bespozvonochnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(SHIPWORMS) (SALINITY)

KUDINOVA-PASTERNAK, R.K.

Effect of sea water of reduced salinity and various temperature on the larvae of the shipworm (Teredo navalis L.). Zool.zhur. 41 no.1:49-57 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Department of Invertebrate Zoology, State University of Moscow.
(Shipworms)

KUDINOVA-PASTERNAK, R.K.

Lethal effect of high temperature on Teredo navalis L.(Mollusca, Bivalvia, Teredinidae). Zool. zhur. 43 no.7:1074-1076 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Biological-Pedological Faculty, Moscow State University.

KUDINOVA-PASTERNAK, R.K.

Proterogyny of nibe-carrying Tanaidacea (Crustacea). Zool. zhur. 44 no.3[illegible] '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Department of Invertebrate Zoology, State University of Moscow.

KUDINOVICH, F. A.

Reconstruction of machine parts by electrolytic iron plating Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. Litry Leningradskoe otd-nie 1952. 44 p. (54-18331)

TJL53.K8

[illegible], M.M., [illegible], G.G. (Minsk)

Experience of the [illegible] Plants in the improvement of the quality [illegible] goods. Suvein.prom. no.2:7-9 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 17:10)

N

[illegible] influence of temperature on the hydrolysis of wood [illegible] cellulose with concentrated hydrochloric acid. P. N. [illegible] Kalmova, and A. G. [illegible] Trudy [illegible] No. 2, [illegible] The effects of temp. on the de[illegible] with HCl on wood saccharification, the [illegible] of sugars and acids, and the viscosity of [illegible] When glucose solns. (I) [illegible] were studied. When [illegible] vol. % I were heated 20 min. [illegible] and [illegible] the percentage I decompd. was [illegible] and 45.0. When similar solns. of wood [illegible] heated at 50, 60, 70, and 80° the percentage [illegible] was 0.3, [illegible] 6.1, and 20.6. When solns. of [illegible] were heated at 50 and 70° 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 hrs. the percentage I decompd. was 0.0 and 8.3, 1.6 and 14.4, 4.6 [illegible] and 7.0 [illegible] and 5.8 and 47.4. When solns. contg. 32 and 7.0 [illegible] I were heated 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 hrs., the percentage [illegible] was 0.0 and [illegible] 26, 1.6 and 4.6, 4.6 and 9.9 and [illegible] and 12.7. Pine sawdust (5 g.) (6.7% EtOH-C_6H_6 [illegible] extractives and 1.15% H_2O) was hydrolyzed in 100 cc. HCl [illegible] HCl), 25 cc. H_2O added, the mixt. stirred 30 min., filtered, and the residue washed with HCl contg. [illegible] HCl, with 25% HCl soln., and then with H_2O, and dried at 105°. Cellodextrins (III) were detd. by dilg. the hydrolyzate and the HCl washings with a 3-fold vol. of H_2O, filtering, and drying. Reducing sugars were detd. by the Bertrand method. Hydrolysis for 1, 2, 3, and 6 hrs. at 20°, gives 40.4, 64.1, 68.1, and 72.0% II; 32.1, 31.8, [illegible] and 31.86% unhydrolyzed residue (IV), and 21.0, 5.0, 1.2, and 0.2% III (all based on original wood). At 40° and 1 and 0.5 hr., the percentage II was 71.8 and 64.8, IV 31.9 and 38.9, and III 0.07 and 0.10. Solns. contg. various concns. of HCl and I were kept for various times and temps., and the degree of inversion was detd.; values for the concns. of HCl and I in g./l., and the degree of inversion were at 17° 213.3, 344.0, and 54.1 (5 hrs.); 114.6, 271.2, and 66.2 (1 hr.); 63.1, 244.3, and 55.8 (1 hr.); 18.0, 183.0, and 53.3 (1 hr.); 372.9, 378.1, and 65.8 (0 time); 372.9, 376.3, and 57.8 (40°, 1 hr.); 300.4, 333.3, and 68.5 (60°, 5 hrs.); 311.4, 2[illegible], and 72.2 (50°, 1 hr.); 119.5, [illegible], and [illegible] (60°, 1 hr.); 75.5, 229.1, and 62.8 (70°, 1 hr.), and 212, 138.2 and [illegible] (80°, 1 hr.). Cotton linters were hydrolyzed 24 hrs. with 41% HCl, the soln. was [illegible] to dryness at 45-50° [illegible] and the sugars were dissolved in H_2O, filtered, and inverted by heating with HCl. For a soln. contg. 17% sugar and [illegible] heated 3 hrs. at 70°, inversion was 100%. [illegible] 1.5 and 2.0% HCl [illegible] and 10.20 min., resp., heated at 120° for [illegible] and [illegible]. For inversion was [illegible] solns. contg. 2% HCl and 15, 20, and 25% sugar, heated 20 min. at 120° inversion was 90.3, 98.0, and 97.6%, resp. The diffusion of solns. of [illegible] V, H_2SO_4, and HCl into wood (chips, 10 × 3 × 4 mm., 67% H_2O) was studied. The concns. in g./l. of V, H_2SO_4, and HCl were 102.3, 101.7, and 104.9, chip wts. 73.4, 93.0, and 74.7 g., vol. of solns. 112.0, 142.0, and 114.8 cc., diffusion time 6 min., and at 17° the diffusion values in kg. solute/cm. [illegible] of wood/hr. were 17 × [illegible], [illegible] × 10 [illegible] and [illegible] × 10 [illegible], and at 50° were 29 × 10 [illegible], 205 × 10 [illegible], and 347 × 10 [illegible], resp. The viscosity [illegible] of a soln. contg. 40.0% HCl and 5.0% I was 0.75, 0.0[illegible] and 0.55 (the [illegible] values for each soln. are referred to [illegible] of unity at 18°, at 40, 50, and 60°, resp. Comparable values at 40, 50, and 60° for a soln. contg. 40% HCl and 16.3% I were 0.71, 0.50, and 0.50, for 40% HCl and 23.0% I were 0.68, 0.57, and 0.48, for 25% HCl and 40.0% I were 0.65, 0.53, and [illegible], for 25% HCl and 50.0% I were 0.55, 0.44, and [illegible], for 25% HCl and 58.0% I were 0.48, 0.35, and 0.31, and for 23.0% HCl and 66.0% I were 0.43, 0.31, and 0.23.

John Lake Keays

GOTLIB, Yu.Ya.; KUDINSKAYA, L.V.

Theory of the vibration spectra of polymers. Part 3. Calculation and interpretation of the vibrational spectrum of polyethylene. (MIRA 14:8)
Opt.i spektr. 10 no.3:335-342 Mr '61.
(Polymers--Spectra) (Polyethylene--Spectra)

GOTLIB, Yu.Ya.; KUDINSKAYA, L.V.

On the theory of "crystalline" bands in polyethylene and long-chain normal paraffins. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.4:591-593 O '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Ethylene—Spectra) (Paraffins—Spectra)

KUDINSKIY, Yu.G.

Necrotic pancreatitis caused by obstruction of the pancreatic duct by ascarids. Khirurgiia 34 no.7:130-131 Jl '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz voyennogo gospitalya (nach V.A. Ivanov).
(PANCREATITIS, etiology & pathogenesis
pancreatic duct obstruct. by ascarids causing necrotic pancreatitis (Rus))
(ASCARIASIS, complications
same (Rus))

KUDINSKIY, Yu.G.

Cytologic diagnosis in some pathologic processes. Vrach.delo no.2:191-193 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)

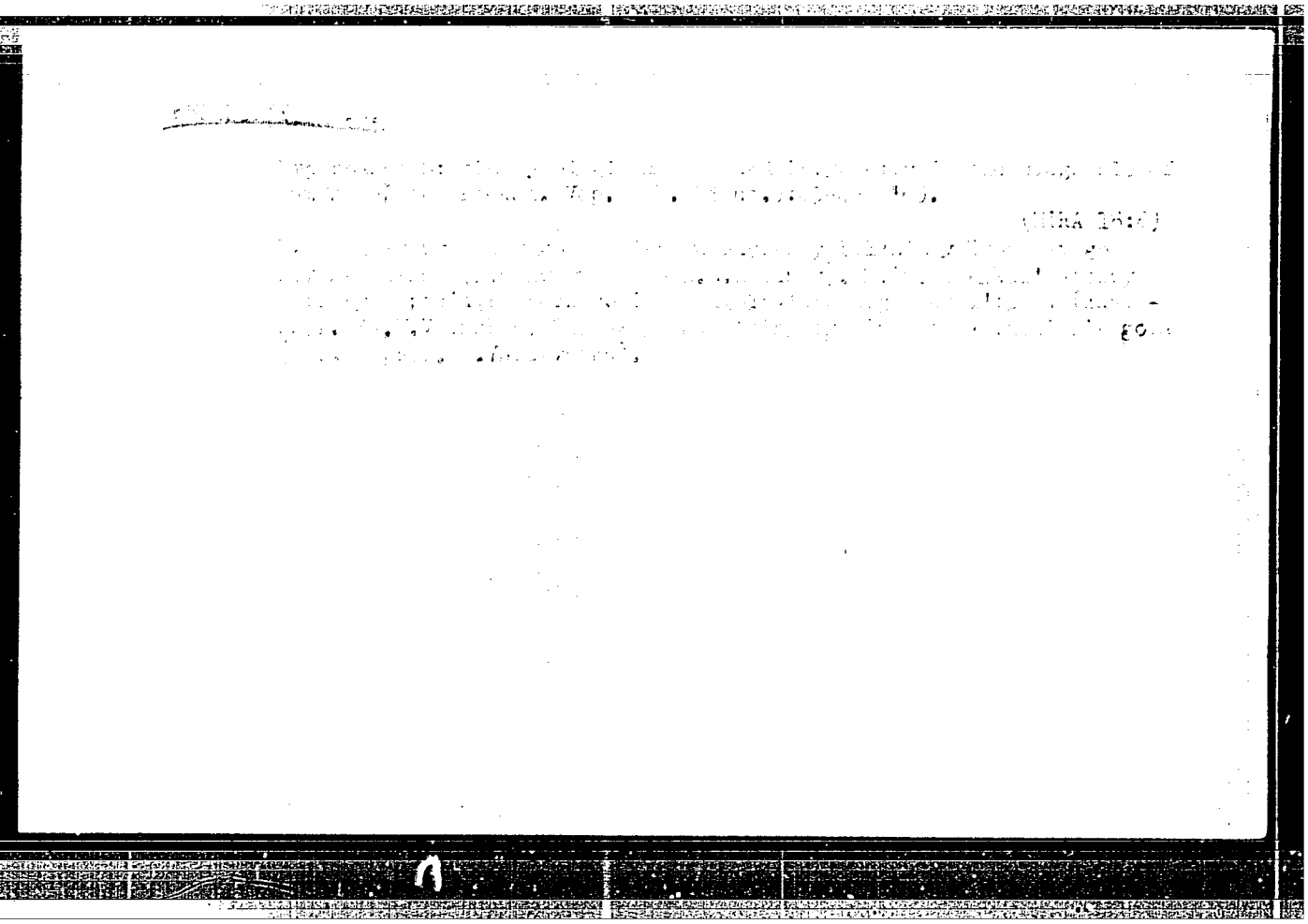
1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy Stalinskogo rayona - kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof.Ya.M.Voloshin) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.A.Uspenskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PATHOLOGY, CELLULAR)

YERMULOVICH, Ya.V.; KUDINSKIY, Yu.G.

Problem of the diagnosis of malignant neoplasms of the thyroid gland. Probl. endok. i gorm. 6 no. 5:81-88 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(THYROID GLAND--CANCER)

PIKIN, K.I., prof.; MITIUNIN, N.K., kand.med.nauk; KUDINTSEV, V.I., dotsent

"Military field surgery" by A.A. Vishnevskii, M.I.Shraiber. Reviewed by K.I.Pikin, N.K.Mitiunin, V.I.Kudintsev. Vest. khir. 91 no.7:141-143 Jl '63 (MIRA 16:12)



LEVIN, Mark Mironovich, prof.; ZADOROZHNYY, B.A., dotsent, red.;
BELOUSOV, V.A., prof., red.; BOKARIUS, N.N., prof., red.;
VOROB'YEV, F.P., assistent, red.; GRISHCHENKO, I.I., prof., red.;
DERKACH, V.S., prof., red.; KORSUN', A.Ya., dotsent, red.;
KOSHKIN, M.L., prof., red.; KUDINTSEV, V.I., dotsent, red.;
PIKIN, K.I., prof., red.; PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K., prof., red.;
POPOV, I.D., dotsent, red.; SOLOV'YEV, M.N., prof., red.;
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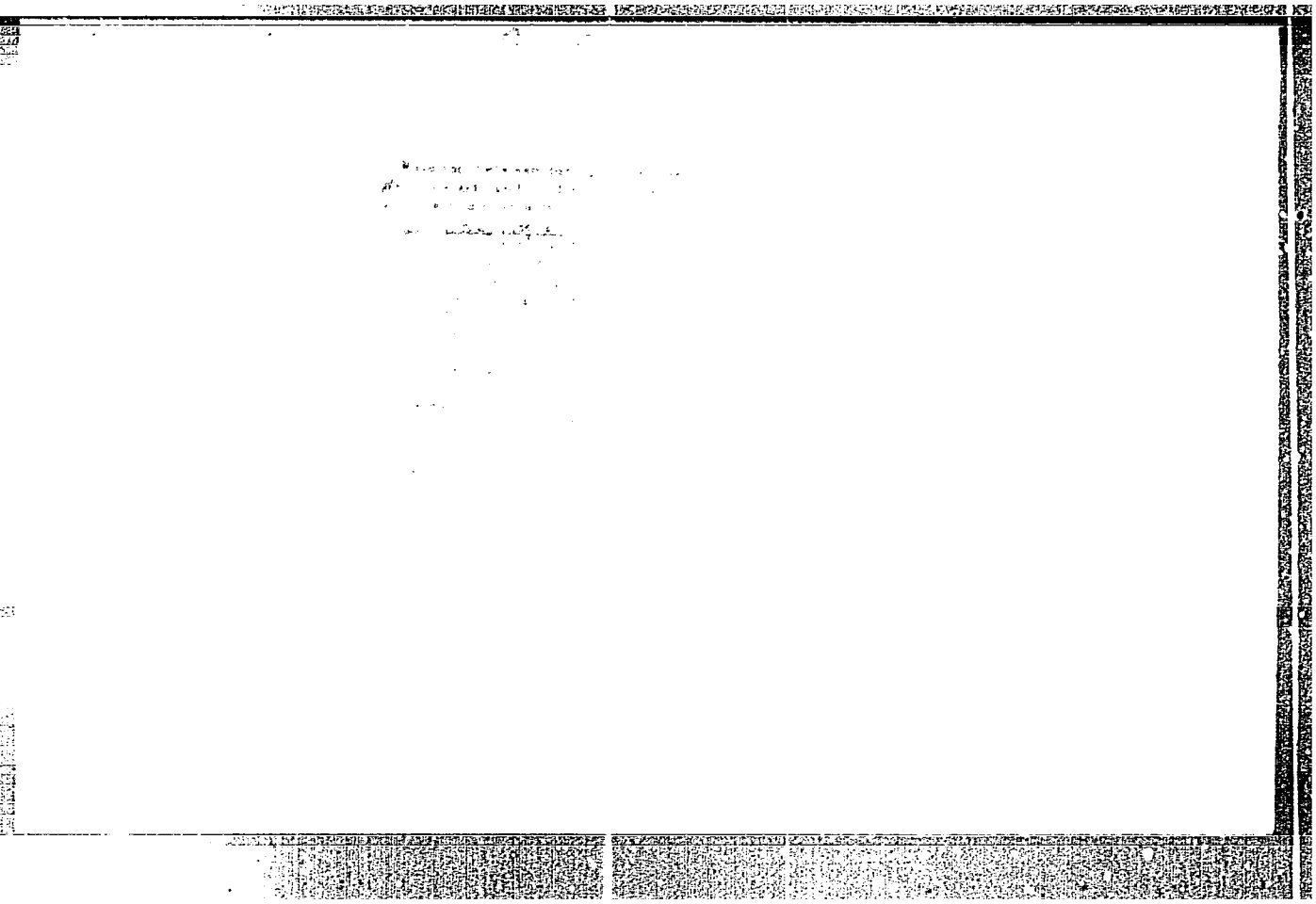
[Repeated surgery in stomach diseases following operations]
Povtornye operatsii pri zabolevaniiakh operirovannogo zheludka.
Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ., 1961. 177 p.
(Kharkov. Medychnyi institut. Trudy, vol.58). (MIRA 16:2)
(STOMACH--SURGERY)



5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1916

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po khimii bora, 1955

Bor; trudy Konferentsii po khimii bora i yego soyedineniy (Boron; Transactions of the Conference on the Chemistry of Boron and Its Compounds) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1958. 189 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Ed.: G.P. Lushinskiy; Tech. Ed.: M.S. Lur'ye.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, as well as for industrial personnel working with boron and its compounds.

COVERAGE: This collection contains 24 studies on the chemistry, crystalline structure, physicochemical properties, and technology of boron and its compounds. Twenty-two of the studies were presented at the All-Union Conference on Boron Chemistry, held at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Physicochemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov) in

~~Boron; Transactions of the Conference (Cont.) SOV/1916~~

December 1955. Two of these articles deal with the thermochemistry of boron. The two studies on "borundum" production are being published for the first time. The studies are well illustrated and accompanied by bibliographies.

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