B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Metals-Mechanical Working

5
(2) met

5465* Influence of Internal Grain Structure of Austenite on the Self Diffusion of Iron. (Russian.) P. L. Gruzin, E. V. Kurdiumov. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 93, no. 6, Dec. 81, 1953, p. 1021-1033.

Discusses effect of internal grain structure in investigating diffusion mechanism in alloys where there are phase tranforma-tions. Graph. 6 ref.

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; BABAYEVA, A.G.; KURDYUMOVA, A.G.

Mitotic activity of cells of the liver and the outer orbital gland in white rats. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.2:458-461 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Bakulevym.

(KARYOKINESIS)
(LIVER)
(LACRIMAL ORGANS)

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; KURDYUMOVA, A.G.

24-hour periodicity of mitotic division of cells in the epithelium of the esophagus of white rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.8: 81-84 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz laboratorii gistofiziologii (zav. V.N. Dobrokhotov) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; MARKELOVA, I.V.; SOKOLOVA, L.V.; TIMASHKEVICH, T.B.; NIKANOROVA, R.I.; KURDYUMOVA, A.G.

Effect of the time of injection of sarcolysine on the change in the mitotic activity of the tissues of white rats. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 11:165-185 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya gistofiziologii Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR.

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; MARKELOVA, I.V., SOKOLOVA, L.V., TIMASHKEVICH T.V.; NIKANOROVA, R.I.; KURDYUMOVA, A.G.

Effect of sarkolysine on the 24-hour periodicity of mitoses in some tissues of white rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.3: 97-102 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya gistofiziologii (zav. - kand. biol. nauk V.N. Dobrokhotov) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

VORONOV, B.G.; GUSEVA, L.M.; KURDYUMOVA, A.M.; KRASNOPROSHIN, V.A.

Spectrum analysis of girth joints in high-alloy steel. Avtom. svar. 17 no.4:94-95 Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

VORONOV, Vasiliy Gavriyevich; KULDYUMOVA, Angelina Mikhaylovna; [illegible], V.I., red.

[Using MUS-1 equipment for the microspectroscopy of steel] Primenenie ustanovki MUS-1 dlia mikrospektral'nogo analiza stalei. Leningrad, 1965. 16 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ACC NR: AR6035104 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/008/D034/D034

AUTHOR: Alferova, N. S.; Bernshteyn, M. M.; Kurdyumova, G. G.

TITLE: Mastering of technology for making pipe from N36KhT steel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 8D233

REF SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo trub. Vyp. 16. M., Metallurgiya, 1965, 41-45

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, pipe manufacture/N36KhT steel

ABSTRACT: A detailed analysis was made of the manufacturing technology of pipe from austenitic precipitation hardenable N36KhT steel. With this technology, more than 8000 m of various gages of pipe were produced from centrifugal hollow billets by cold rolling and drawing. The results of technological tests (flattening and expanding) indicated that the finished pipes meet all requirements. Comparison of their qualities with the qualities of cold-formed pipe produced from rolled drilled billets, indicated that the two types of pipe did not differ one from another in mechanical properties and impurity contentration of nonmetallic inclusions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. L. Kochenova. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.774.35

Kurdyumova G.G.

137-58-3-5345

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yankovskiy, V.M., Zil'bershteyn, L.I., Kurdyumova, G.G.

TITLE: The Effect of the Microstructure of a Strip on the Quality of Pipes Manufactured by Resistance Welding (Vliyaniye mikrostruktury lenty na kachestvo trub izgotovlennykh elektrosvarkoy soprotivleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnyy in-t, 1957, Nr 3, pp 39-47

ABSTRACT: Studies were performed in order to establish how the quality of welded pipe seams is affected by the microstructure of the original strip. It is noted that microstructural nonuniformity in the welded seam is attributable to the kinetics of phase transformations, caused by the great heating rates in the process of welding. The transformation proceeds in the manner of a non-diffusive transition from an α to a γ iron lattice with subsequent dissolution of carbides therein. Thus the structure of the welded seam will be determined by the size, shape, and distribution of the carbide particles in the initial structure of the strip. Both laboratory and shop experiments with the weld-

Card 1/2

The Effect of the Microstructure (cont.)

ing of flat specimens and pipes made of steel 10 with different initial microstructure have shown that mechanical and technological properties of the welded seam are adversely affected by the structure of strip edges that contain unequal and unevenly distributed areas of structurally free cementite.

A.P.

ACC NR: AP7005658 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0115/0115

INVENTOR: Zbar, N. R.; Baburina, G. Ya.; Korotkov, N. F.; Kurdyumova, G. V.; Ebel', I. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A memory unit. Class 42, No. 190661 [announced by the Design Office of the Main Administration for Signalling and Communications, Ministry of Means of Communication SSSR (Konstruktorskoye byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 115

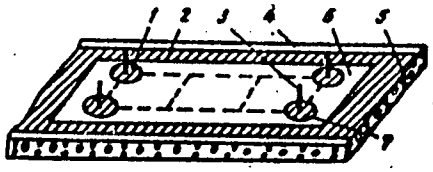
TOPIC TAGS: computer memory, thyratron, binary code

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a memory unit of the static type which uses metallized paper for recording binary coded information together with attachments for changing the paper by winding from a feed drum to a take-up drum. The recording process also involves the use of indicator and control units based on cold-cathode thyratrons and commutation elements. The design provides for simplification of the units for monitoring and signalling of a completed recording without erasing previously recorded data with repeated use. An elastic pad holds a contact plate against the metallized paper. Holes cut in this plate form informatic. storage cells. Within

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.07

ACC NR: AP7005658

these holes are contact springs which are used for recording information in the storage cells and also for readout of this information and signalling by current which is respectively sufficient and insufficient for breakdown of an electrically conductive layer. These operations are carried out by connecting the contact springs to all or some of the indicator elements based on thyratrons through the contact elements of the control systems.



1--areas of the electrically conductive layer; 2--electrically conductive layer; 3--contact springs; 4--metallized paper; 5--elastic pad; 6--metal plate; 7--holes

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 29Mar65

Card 2/2

BUTYLENKO, O.K.; KURDYUMOVA, I.G. [Kurdiumova, I.H.]; TREFILOV, V.I.

Determining the activation energy of chromium recrystallization.
Ukr.fiz.zhur. 4 no.6:813-814 N-D '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN USSR.
(Chromium crystals)

KURDYUMOVA, I.M.

62-58-4-7/32

AUTHORS: Minachev, Kh. M., Shuykin, N. I., Ryashentseva, M. A., Kononov, N. F., Kurdyumova, I. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the Properties of Metal-oxide Catalysts for Gasoline Reforming (Issledovaniye svoystv okisno-metallicheskikh katalizatorov riforminga benzinov). Communication 3: Conversions of the Gasoline Fraction at the Boiling Point 89,5-126° of the Second Baku Petroleum on Palladium Catalyst (Soobshcheniye 3. Prevrashcheniya fraktsii s t. kip. 89,5 -126° benzina neftey vtorogo Baku na palladiyevom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 428 - 436 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The previous papers (References 1,2) contained the data found in the investigation of the gasoline fractions of some petroleum types. The influence of the chemical properties of the carrier on the activity of the catalyst was already described in earlier works. This paper gives the experimental material of the authors. In the presence of 2 different samples

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Properties of Palladium-oxide Catalysts for Gasoline Reforming. Communication 5: Conversions of the Gasoline Fraction at the Boiling Point 99,5 - 126° of the Seed 1 Baku Petroleum on Palladium Catalyst

of a palladium catalyst 0,5% Pd - Al_2O_3 which are different by their working methods the refraining of the fraction (boiling point 99,5 - 126°) was carried out at 470 - 490° C at 20 atmospheres excess pressure. The experiment showed that both samples of the catalyst carry out the dehydrocyclization of 6-membered cyclanes as well as the conversion of 5- membered cyclanes into 6- membered ones (with their subsequent dehydrogenation). In the presence of the second experimental catalyst numerous 5-membered cyclanes and paraffines joined the process of formation of aromatic hydrocarbons. This process is still more intensive in the presence of catalyst n.2 than in that of n.1. Moreover the catalizate n.2 distinguishes itself by the richer content of ramified paraffines.

Card 2/3

62-58-4-7/32

Investigation of the Properties of Metal-oxide Catalysts for Gasoline Reforming. Communication 3: Conversions of the Gasoline Fraction at the Boiling Point 89,5 - 126° of the Second Baku Petroleum on Palladium Catalyst

Furthermore the composition of the initial fraction and of two catalysts were determined by means of a combined method. There are 1 figure, 7 tables, and 20 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Petroleum-Gasoline fractions—Analysis 2. Metal oxide catalysts—Properties

Card 3/3

L 16930-63 EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC JD

S/076/63/037/004/022/029

60

AUTHOR: Samoylova, A. N., Mal'tsev, V. A., Tatevskiy, V. M., Kurdyumova, I. N., Kuznetsova, L. A.

TITLE: Absorption spectrum due to photolysis of boron chloride with ozone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, V. 37, No. 4, 1963, 909

TEXT: The authors studied the reaction of oxidation of boron bromide by oxygen and of boron chloride by ozone. It is shown that in pulse photolysis of a mixture of boron trichloride with ozone it is possible to observe a band of 4,780 Å, for which the carrier is apparently an intermediate compound in the process of the oxidation of BCl_3 to BO_2. There is 1 figure. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: Johns, Canad. J. Physics, 39, 1738, 1961.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1962

Card 1/1

KURDYUMOVA, K.N.; DIDENKO, S.I., direktor.

Determination and study of Vi-antigen in paratyphoid B cultures. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:33-36 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

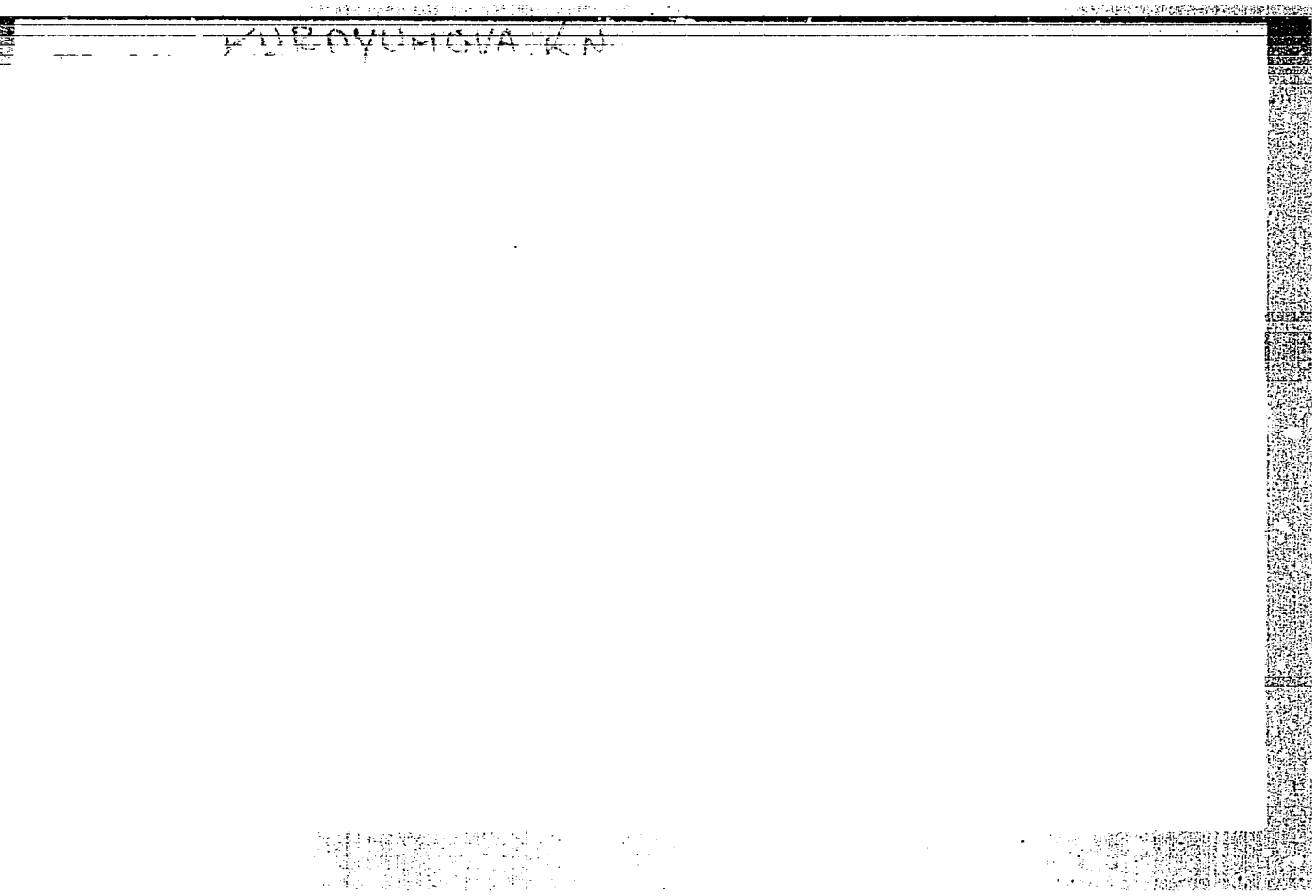
1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut vaktsii i syvorotok im. Tarasevicha. (Parathyphoid fever)

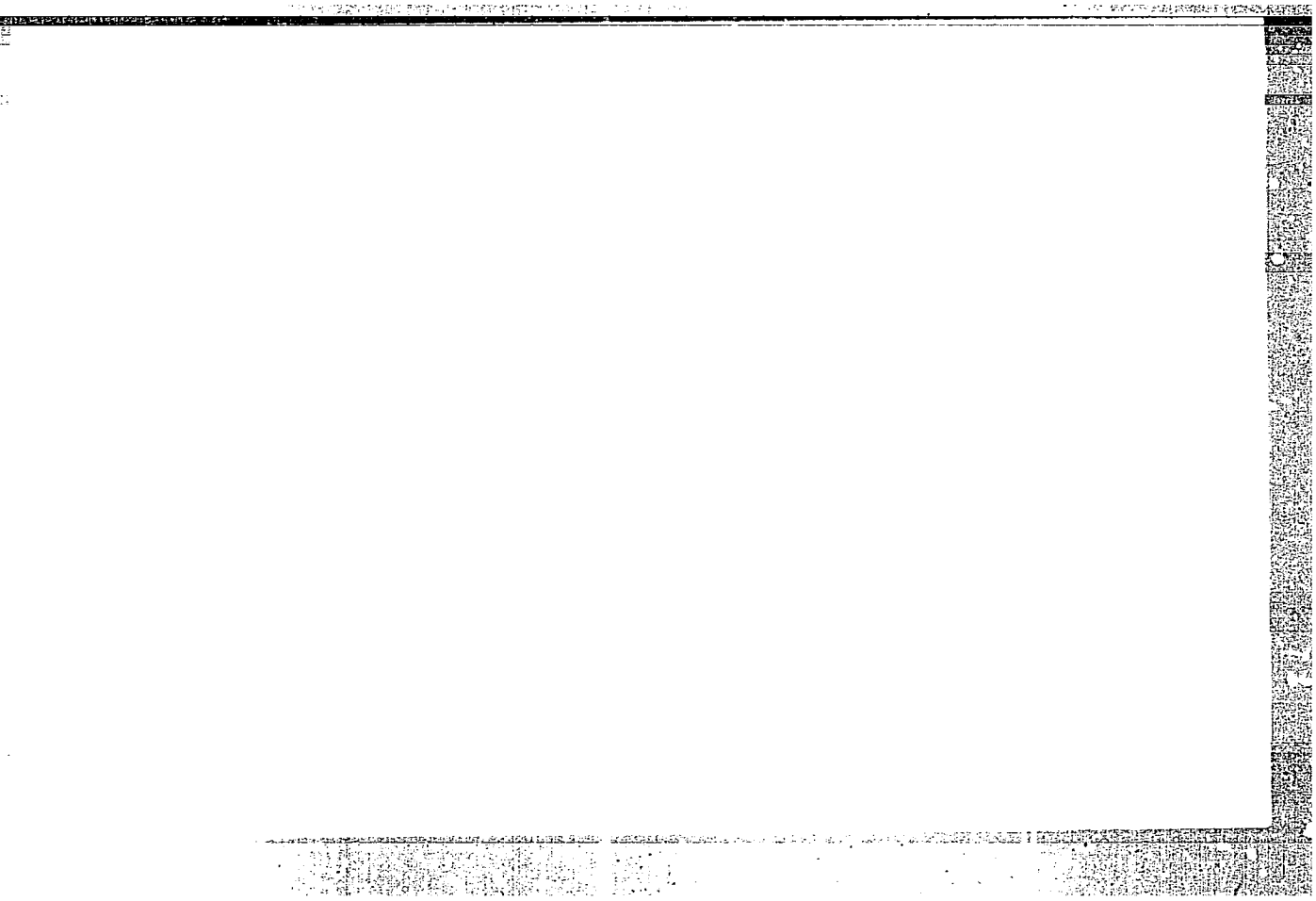
Kudryavtseva, K. N.

Structure and properties of dimetal compounds of arc

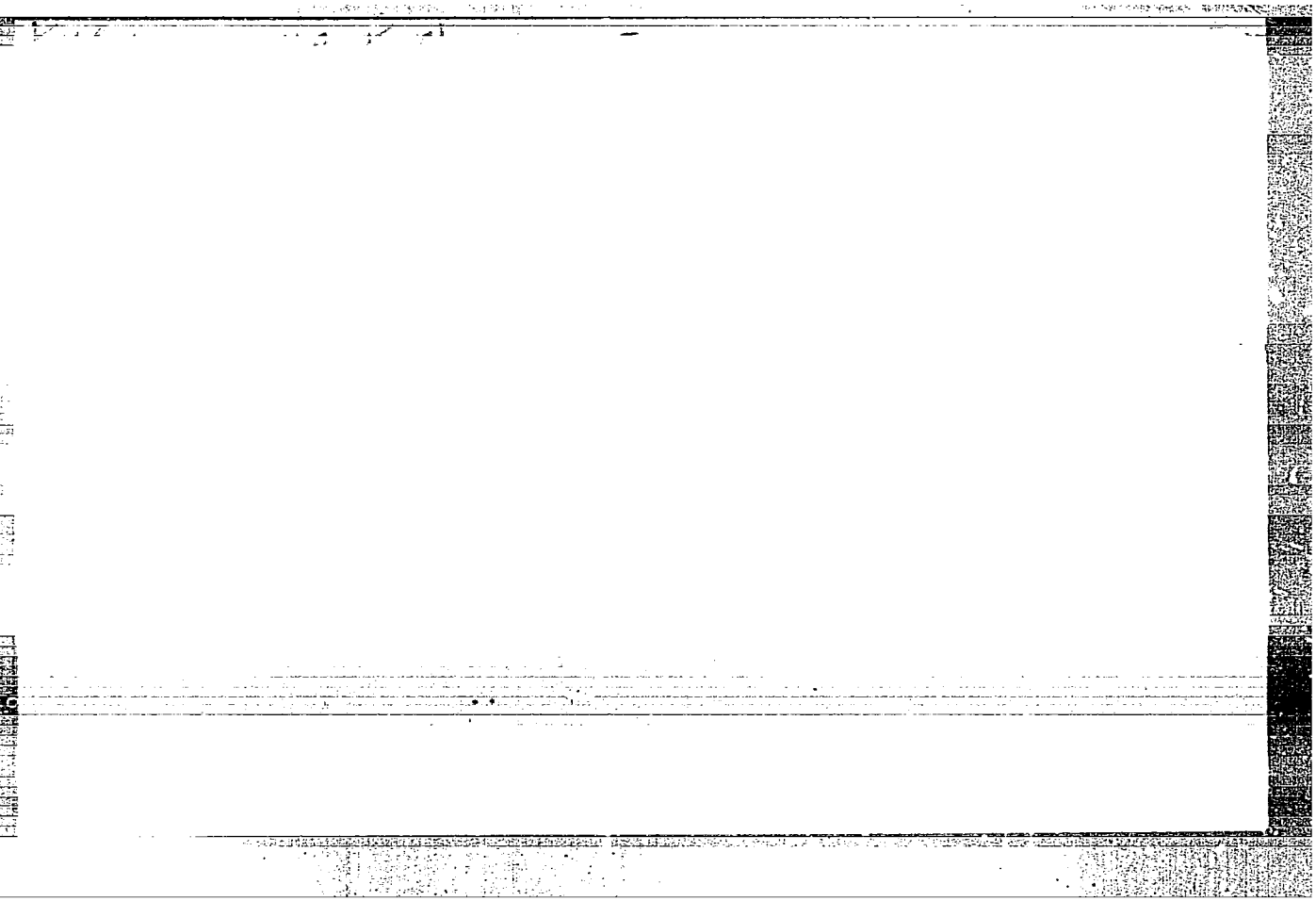
MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KURDYUMOVA, K.N.

Structure and properties of azomethine dimetallic compounds. Part 1. Structure of azomethine metal compounds. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.9:1734-1737 S '55. (MIRA 9:2)
(Schiff bases)





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927710007-8"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927710007-8"

KURDYUMOVA, K. N., Cand of Chem Sci -- (diss) "Structure and chemical transformation organic alkalinity compounds of analines." Moscow, 1957, 16 pp (Institute of Experimental Pathology and Cancer Therapy, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), 120 copies (KL, 37-57, 102)

KURDYUMOVA, K. N

Dissertations. Branch of Chemical Sciences, Jul-Dec 1957.
Vest. Ak Nauk SSSR, No. 4, 1958, pp. 116-117

At the Inst. for Organic Chemistry im N. D. Zelinskiy the following dissertations were defended: for the degree Candidate of Chemical Sciences:

BEL'SKIY, I. F. - Catalytic Hydrohenolysis of Furane Homologs.

KURDYUMOVA, K. N. - Structure and Chemical Transformations of Organo-Alkaline Anyl Compounds

NIKIFOROVA - Investigations of the Kinetics of and of the Sequence of the Hydrogenation of Couplings in the Functional Series of Some Hyperoxidic Compounds.

POLKOVNIKOV, B. D. - Catalytic Hydrogenation of Cyclic Hydrocarbons with the System of Linked Double Compounds.

At the Institute for Physich-Chemistry the following dissertations were defended: for the degree of Cand. of Chemical Sciences:

O. Abrarov - Determination of the Discharge Velocity of Nickel Ions and of Cobalt Ions.

LIPIN, A. I. - Investigation of the Precipitation Process of Electrolytic Coatings on Aluminum Alloys.

for the degree of Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences:

DUKHIN, S. S. - Theory of Diffusion Powers of Remote Effect in Aerosols.

KURDYUMOVA, K.M.

79-2-17/64

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M. , Kurdyumova, K. M.

TITLE: Structure and Chemical Conversions of Organic Alkali Compounds of Anils (Stroyeniye i khimicheskiye prevrashcheniya shchelochnoorganicheskikh soyedineniy anilov)
III. On the Conversions of Disodium- and Dilithium-Compounds of Benzophenone-o-Tolylimide and Benzophenone-p-Tolylimide Under the Influence of Alkyl Halide (III. O prevrashcheniyakh dinatriyevykh i dilitiyevykh soyedineniy benzofenon-o-tolilimida i benzofenon-p--tolilimida pod vliyaniyem galoidnykh alkilov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 355 - 359 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the preceding information (reference 1) it was shown that the influence of alkyl halide upon dimetallic compounds of benzophenon-phenylimide causes complicated conversions. As a result phenylbenz-hydril_amine - a product of substitution of two atoms of the alkaline metal by hydrogen atoms - and a number of substances forming due to the molecule-decomposition according to the carbon-nitrogen linkage are obtained: aniline, phenylated ethylenic hydrocarbons, 2,2,3,3,-tetraphenylbutane (with the use of alkyl halide) as well as gaseous hydrocarbons. For determining the influence exerted by the arylradical structure on the nitrogen atom upon the course of

Card 1/3

79-2-17/61

Structure and Chemical Conversions of Organic Alkali Compounds of Anils. III. On the Conversions of Disodium- and Dilithium-Compounds of Benzophenone-o-Tolylimide and Benzophenone-p-Tolylimide Under the Influence of Alkyl Halid.

the reaction of dimetallic anil compounds the authors investigated the action of methyl iodide and methyl chloride upon disodium- and dilithium-compounds of benzophenone-o-tolylimide and benzophenone--p-tolylimide. A complicated reaction leading to the formation of various substances can be observed in the interaction of the dilithium compound of benzophenone-o-tolylimide and methyl iodide. The production of dimetallic compounds of benzophenone-o-tolylimide and benzophenone-p-tolylimide were performed under the same conditions as they were described for organic metal compounds of benzophenonphenylamide (reference 1). Conclusions: 1) The presence and the position of the methyl group in the aryl radical at the nitrogen atom of the azomethine bond exert considerable influence upon the course of the process under the action of the methyl halides upon dimetallic benzophenone-o-tolylimide- and benzophenone-p-tolylimide-derivatives. 2) Under influence of methyl-iodide dimetallic benzophenone-o-tolylimide derivatives can substitute metal atoms by methyl groups, with the formation of the secondary amine - o-tolyl-1,1-diphenylethylamine and the tertiary amine - methyl-o-tolyl--1,1-diphenylethylamine. Simultaneously with the formation of amines one can observe the splitting of the azomethine bond in the dimetallic derivative and the formation of o-toluidine, 1,1-diphenyl-

Card 2/3

79-2-17/64

Structure and Chemical Conversions of Organic Alkali Compounds of Anils. III. On the Conversions of Disodium- and Dilithium-Compounds of Benzophenone-o-Tolylimide and Benzophenone-p-Tolylimide Under the Influence of Alkyl Halide

ethylene and 2,2,3,3-tetraphenylbutane. 3) Under the influence of the methyl halide upon dimetallic benzophenone-p-tolylimide derivatives and under the simultaneous formation of the tertiary amine - methyl-p-tolyl-1,1-diphenylethylamine - the splitting of the C - N bond in the dimetallic derivative and the formation of p-toluidine, 1,1-diphenylethylene and 2,2,3,3-tetraphenylbutane is observed. There are 1 table, and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Braz, G. I., Antonov, V. K., Kurdyumova, K. N. SOV/79-28-11-16/55

TITLE: On Some Ethylenimino—1,3,5-Triazines (O nekotorykh etilenimino-1,3,5-triazinakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 2972 - 2977 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is known, for the past 6 years the 2,4,6-triethylenimino-1,3,5-triazine (TET) has been already used as a medical preparation against new growths; its use is, however, limited as it has very high toxic effects. With the intention of finding compounds with higher chemotherapeutical efficiency the authors synthesized already earlier (Ref 1) the compounds (I)-(X) which have a similar structure as TET, and have two ethylenimine residues as well as a substituted amino, alkoxy, or alkyl mercapto group. These compounds were obtained by the condensation of the 2,4-diethylenimino-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazine with the corresponding aminos or sodium alcoholates and sodium mercaptides in anhydrous solvents. Some amino diethylenimino

Card 1/2

triazines were synthesized by the condensation of the 2-amino-4,6-dichloro-1,3,5-triazine with ethylenimine for reasons of comparison. According to this method also the compound (I) obtained already by American scientists in another way was synthesized. The synthesized ethylenimino triazines are white crystalline products and are stable at low temperatures. Only the compound (II) is an exception as it could not be obtained in crystalline state. The results of the biological investigations have not yet been obtained. There are 4 references, 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii raka Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Experimental Pathology and Cancer Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 28, 1957

BERLIN, A.Ya.; KURDYUMOVA, K.M.

Synthesis of p-diazoacetyl derivatives of phenylalanine. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.11:3759-3766 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Alanine)

KURDYUMOVA, K. N.; BERLIN, A. Ya.

Derivatives of 2-benzyloxy-4,6-diethylenimino-1,3,5-triazine.
Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:129-131 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

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

(Triazine)

SOV/81-59-8-28430

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 406 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Smolyan, Z.S., Kurdyumova, N.A., Pyryalova, P.S.

TITLE: The Low-Temperature Chlorination of Ethane in the Presence of Initiators

PERIODICAL: Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol., 1958, Nr 1, pp 187 - 189

ABSTRACT: It has been shown that the chlorination of ethane at temperatures of 65 - 70°C in a medium of CCl_4 containing about 1 mol. % of dinitrile of the azoisobutyric acid (I), benzoyl peroxide (II) or dimethylpercarbonate (III), leads to the formation of C_2H_5Cl and polychlorosubstituted ethane. I, II and III play the role of reaction initiators forming active radicals in the temperature range indicated which start the development of the chain process. The conversion of ethane in the presence of initiators at a ratio of $Cl_2 : C_2H_6 = 1 : 2.5$ is about 30%, and at a ratio of 1 : 1.7 it is about 60%. II is an initiator of more long-lasting action producing the largest quantity of C_2H_5Cl. The diagram of a laboratory installation for chlorination is presented.

Card 1/1

O. Chernitsov

53700

29041
S/081/61/000/018/021/027
B103/B101

AUTHORS: Smolyan, Z. S., Kurdyumova, N. A., Pyryalova, F. S.

TITLE: Low-temperature chlorination of ethane in the presence of initiators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1961, 340, abstract 18L10 (Sb. nauchn. rabot In-t Fiz.-organ. khimii AN BSSR, no. 8, 1960, 119-125)

TEXT: The possibility of a low-temperature chlorination of ethane in CCl_4 in the presence of initiators was pointed out. The reaction products are halogen derivatives of ethane with different degrees of substitution (27-35% C_2H_5Cl, 65-73% polychloro ethanes). Practical hints for determining the parameters of the process and its realization in an apparatus are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 1/1

5(3)

AUTHORS: Smolyan, Z.S., Pyryalova, P.S., Kurdyumova, N.A.

S/074/60/029/01/002/005
B008/B006

TITLE: Progress in the Field of Chlorination of Saturated Hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1960, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 23-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a survey of papers published in the USSR and in foreign countries from 1947 to 1958 on the chlorination of saturated hydrocarbons. A marked growth of the chemical industry of the USSR is planned for the period between 1958 and 1965. The necessity of utilizing natural and industrial petroleum gases as raw materials is mentioned. At present, there is a noticeable tendency to increase the production of chlorine-substituted hydrocarbons. Chlorine derivatives of hydrocarbons can be prepared in various ways: The methods mainly applied are 1) hydrochlorination and chlorination of unsaturated hydrocarbons, and 2) chlorination of saturated hydrocarbons. Valuable work was done in this field by Butlerov and V.V. Markovnikov (Ref 6), D.V.Tishchenko (Ref 8), foreign (Refs 10-13), and Soviet scientists (Refs 14-29). N.N.Semenov and his school (Refs 14,15,16,29) are particularly noteworthy for

Card 1/5

their theoretical and experimental investigations of the mechanism of chain reactions. By reason of their argumentation, the chain mechanism of photochlorination may be regarded as an established fact. Further papers on this subject are given in references 10, 29-47. In industry, thermal chlorination of paraffins is carried out at 400 - 600°. These temperatures ensure a considerable reaction rate. Apart from chain reactions, homogeneous bimolecular reactions evidently take place in thermal chlorination. At sufficiently high temperatures, thermal chlorination is to a greater or less extent accompanied by pyrolysis of the initial and chlorinated products. Also, a certain amount of isomerization of intermediates occurs. Thus, polychlorides are formed not only by chlorination of the monochloride, but also by chlorination of compounds formed by pyrolysis or isomerisation. Investigations of the chlorination of saturated hydrocarbons is mainly concentrated on the chlorination reactions of methane (Refs 10, 23,33,34,48-71). The thermal chlorination of methane, which has been realized on an industrial scale in the USSR, is described in detail in reference 72. The production of methylene

chloride in England and Eastern Germany is treated in references 73 and 74 respectively. Further chlorination methods applied in Germany are described in references 75-78. The usual preparation of carbon tetrachloride by reacting elemental chlorine with carbondisulfide (Refs 78-79) is replaced by the thermal or photochemical chlorination of methane (Ref 80). A new method developed in Romania is mentioned (Ref 81). The chlorination reactions of the other gaseous paraffins, (e.g., ethane, propane, butane) are less thoroughly investigated. The thermal chlorination of ethane is described in references 59, 82-86, and the thermal chlorination of propane and other hydrocarbons in references 6, 19,23,27,53,59,87-104. Comparatively little has been published on catalytic and photochemical chlorination processes. Of these, the reactions of methane and ethane were mainly investigated. A.V.Topchiyev and V.P.Alaniya (Ref 105) showed that the application of homogeneous catalysts in radical reactions yields very interesting results. It may be seen from publications (Refs 106-111) that various metal chlorides as well as adsorbing materials mixed with crushed calcium oxide have been used as catalysts. In paraffin chlorination, the

conditions required to obtain a certain reaction product depend not only on the type of catalyst but also on the initial paraffin. In photochlorination of paraffins, the substitution rate of primary and secondary hydrogen atoms is hardly influenced by the use of catalysts such as the chlorides of antimony, lead, aluminum, titanium, bismuth, or by iodine or sulfur. The catalytic chlorination of methane is discussed in references 24,25,48,109,112-138, and that of ethane and other saturated hydrocarbons in references 11, 21, 105, 109-111, 113, 139-147. The photochlorination reaction, which involves the splitting of a molecule into two atoms or radicals by a photon, is of great significance for the investigation of the theory of chain reactions. Both gaseous and liquid hydrocarbons can be chlorinated by the photochemical method (Refs 148-174). At present, great interest is taken in initiated chlorination. The introduction of materials into the reaction zone, which are able to form a great number of radicals, facilitates the dissociation of chlorine molecules into atoms, thus enabling chlorination at lower temperatures. In references 7,10,106, 107,110,176-180 low-temperature chlorination and the applica-

Progress in the Field of Chlorination of Saturated Hydrocarbons

S/074/60/029/01/002/005
B008/B006

tion of various types of initiators are described. The following Soviet scientists are mentioned: B.A.Krentsel', A.V. Topchiyev, D.Ye.Il'ina, V.A.Nekrasova, N.I.Shuykin, Ya.P. Choporov, O.A.Tishchenko, V.T.Vdovichenko, I.P.Galenko, I.G. Sarashvili, R.S.Galanina, A.S.Nekrasov, A.Trifonov, A.I. Kipriyanov, T.P.Kussner, N.A.Pokatilo, L.N.Andreyev, S.S. Nametkin, A.G.Serebrennikova, A. Dobryanskiy, Ye.Gurevich, A.Lemke, D.V.Tishchenko, N.I.Kursanov, R.S.Galanina, Yu.G. Mamedaliyev, M.Efendiyeva, M.M.Ketslakh, D.M.Rudkovskiy, I.F.Suknevich, L.N. Terenin, and V.N.Kondrat'yev. There are 13 figures, 5 tables, and 180 references, 53 of which are Soviet.

Card 5/5

124-57-4-2151

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, N: 2, p 97 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kurdyumova, N V.

TITLE: On the Stress Concentration at the Ends of Reinforcement Plates Subjected to Tension (K voprosu o kontsentratsii napryazheniy u kontsov vytyanutykh nakladok)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. korablestroit. in-ta, 1955 Vol 16 pp 38-49

ABSTRACT: Neyber's method Kontsentratsiya napryazheniya (Stress Concentration), Gostekhizdat, 1947 yields a solution for the problem of the tensile loading of an infinite plate with a welded-on elliptical gusset; it is shown that significant stress concentrations obtain at the ends of long reinforcement plates.

1. Structures--Stresses 2. Stress analysis A. Ya Gorgidze

Card 1/1

24.4200

S/044/61/000/004/007/053
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Kurdyumova, N.V.

TITLE: On the use of curvilinear coordinates for the solution of the plane problem of the theory of elasticity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 4, 1961, 29 abstract 4 Ж 147. ("Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va sudostroit. prom-sti", 1960, vyp. 35, 119-126)

TEXT: With the aid of the integral of differential equations of the theory of elasticity in the form of Papkovich - Neuber the author gives solutions of some special problems of the plane theory of elasticity obtained with other methods in earlier papers of several authors. A solution of any new problems is not given.

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

89397

S/040/61/025/001/017/022
B125/B204

10.2000

AUTHOR: Kurdyumova, N. V. (Leningrad)

TITLE: The solution of the plane vortex-free problem of hydrodynamics for doubly connected regions

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 25, no. 1, 1961, 145-147

TEXT: The present paper shows the following: If the function $z = \omega(\zeta)$, $(z=x+iy, \zeta = \varrho e^{i\varphi})$ (1) giving the conformal mapping of a circular ring upon the exterior of two given contours is known, the velocity potential φ may be immediately found. The problem of the plane flow in doubly connected regions is rather complicated, even when the function for the conformal mapping of an annular ring Σ with the radii ϱ_1 and ϱ_2 on a doubly connected region S (which may be assumed to contain the infinite point) occupied by a flow is known. To the boundary C_1 of the region S there corresponds the circle having the radius $\varrho = 1$ of region Σ. The ratio of the radii $\varrho_1/\varrho_2 = 1/\varrho_2$ is determined by the geometric shape of

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The solution of the plane...

region S. If in (1) the real part is separated from the imaginary part, one obtains $x = x(\varrho,\vartheta)$, $y = y(\varrho,\vartheta)$, where ϱ and ϑ are curvilinear coordinates in the region S. The velocity potential φ satisfies the Laplace equation, which in curvilinear coordinates reads

$$\nabla^2\varphi = \frac{\partial}{\partial\rho}\left(\frac{H_\vartheta}{H_\rho}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\rho}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta}\left(\frac{H_\rho}{H_\vartheta}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\vartheta}\right) = 0 \qquad (2).$$

Here H_ϱ and H_ϑ denote the Lamé parameters in the directions ϱ and ϑ (by direction ϱ one understands the direction of the normal on the curve ϱ = const on the side with increasing ϱ). Furthermore, $H_\varrho^2 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial\varrho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial\varrho}\right)^2$, $H_\vartheta^2 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial\vartheta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial\vartheta}\right)^2$ holds. $x(\varrho,\vartheta)$ and $y(\varrho,\vartheta)$ are connected with one another by the Cauchy-Riemann conditions. $\frac{\partial x}{\partial\varrho} = \frac{1}{\varrho}\frac{\partial y}{\partial\vartheta}$, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial\varrho} = -\frac{1}{\varrho}\frac{\partial x}{\partial\vartheta}$. Thus, the above-mentioned Laplace equation may be reduced to the form $\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial\varrho^2} + \frac{1}{\varrho}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\varrho} + \frac{1}{\varrho^2}\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial\vartheta^2} = 0$ (5). In the flow of a plane vortex-free liquid round two cylindrical bodies (or by the

The solution of the plane...

motion of two bodies in a vortex-free liquid), the boundary conditions have the same form as also in the Neumann problem for a circular ring. The solution of equation (5) is represented in the form

$\varphi = B_0\vartheta + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}(A_m\varrho^m + A_{-m}\varrho^{-m})\cos m\vartheta + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}(B_m\varrho^m + B_{-m}\varrho^{-m})\sin m\vartheta$ (6). The velocity potential is here determined in a curvilinear system of coordinates. First, a plane-parallel motion of two bodies in a plane flow is investigated. The authoress confines herself to a translatory motion with equal velocity vector $\bar{V}$. The velocity potential φ satisfies the equation (5), and the following boundary conditions, in addition, hold: On the edges of the cylinders the conditions of the impenetrability

$\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial n} = \frac{1}{H_\varrho}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\varrho} = V_x\cos(\varrho,x) + V_y\cos(\varrho,y)$ (7) hold, and herefrom it follows

with $\varrho = \varrho_1 = 1$, $\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\varrho} = V_x\frac{\partial y}{\partial\vartheta} - V_y\frac{\partial x}{\partial\vartheta} = \mu_1(\vartheta) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}(\alpha_m^{(1)}\cos m\vartheta + \beta_m^{(1)}\sin m\vartheta)$

(9) and with $\varrho = \varrho_2$, $\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\varrho} = -\frac{1}{\varrho_2}(V_x\frac{\partial y}{\partial\vartheta} - V_y\frac{\partial x}{\partial\vartheta}) = \mu_2(\vartheta) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty}(\alpha_m^{(2)}\cos m\vartheta + \beta_m^{(2)}\sin m\vartheta)$

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The solution of the plane...

(10). For the velocity potential formula (1

$$\varphi = B_0\vartheta + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha_m^{(1)}\rho_2^{-m-1} - \alpha_m^{(2)})\rho^m + (\alpha_m^{(1)}\rho_2^{m-1} - \alpha_m^{(2)})\rho^{-m}}{m(\rho_2^{-m-1} - \rho_2^{m-1})} \cos m\vartheta + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\beta_m^{(1)}\rho_2^{-m-1} - \beta_m^{(2)})\rho^m + (\beta_m^{(1)}\rho_2^{m-1} - \beta_m^{(2)})\rho^{-m}}{m(\rho_2^{-m-1} - \rho_2^{m-1})} \sin m\vartheta = B_0\vartheta + \varphi_0(\rho, \vartheta) \quad (11)$$

is obtained. It is then shown that when solving the problem of the motion of two bodies in an unbounded liquid, the velocities corresponding to the potential φ selected, vanish in infinity. In a similar manner also the problem of the potential flow round two cylinders is solved, where the projections of the velocity on the axes are in infinity equal to V_x^{∞} . V_y^{∞} . In this case one puts $\varphi = V_x^{\infty} x + V_y^{\infty} y + \varphi_1$. Here, φ_1 satisfies equation (5) and is set up in the form (6). If $\varphi(\varrho, \vartheta)$ is known, one finds for the projections of the velocity vector on the directions ϱ and ϑ in every arbitrary point $V_\varrho = \frac{1}{H_\varrho}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\varrho} = \frac{1}{|\omega'(\zeta)|}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\varrho}$, $V_\vartheta = \frac{1}{H_\zeta}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\vartheta} = \frac{1}{\varrho|\omega'(\zeta)|}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\vartheta}$.

There are 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.
SUBMITTED: June 16, 1960
Card 4/4

KURDYUMOVA, N.V.

Solving a plane irrotational problem in hydrodynamics for two-boundary areas. Trudy LKI no.34:69-80 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kafedra gidromekhaniki Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo instituta.

(Hydrodynamics)

KURDYUMOVA, N.V.

Flow around an elliptically shaped wing in the vicinity of a solid wall. Trudy LKI no.35:13-19 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra gidromekhaniki Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo instituta.

(Fluid mechanics)

S/040/62/026/004/013/013
D409/D301

AUTHOR: Kurdyumova, N.V. (Leningrad)

TITLE: On the plane-parallel motion of a thick elliptical hydrofoil under a free surface

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 26, no. 4, 1962, 797 - 800

TEXT: The stationary vortex-free motion of a hydrofoil under a free surface is considered in curvilinear coordinates ρ, v, related to the conformal mapping

$$z = \omega(\zeta), \quad \zeta = \rho e^{iv} \tag{0.1}$$

of an annular region onto a region bounded by the hydrofoil contour and the x-axis. It is assumed that the hydrofoil moves in the positive direction of the x-axis with velocity c. Only the case of large Froude numbers is considered. The velocity potential is sought in the form of the sum

$$\varphi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} v + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (A_m \rho^m + A_{-m} \rho^{-m}) \cos mv + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (B_m \rho^m + B_{-m} \rho^{-m}) \sin mv \tag{1.1}$$

Card 1/3

where Γ is the circulation. The constants A and B are determined from the boundary conditions. After calculations, one obtains the conjugated stream function Ψ and the complex potential

$$w(\zeta) = \varphi(p, v) + i\psi(p, v) = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi i}\ln\zeta + \sum_{1}^{\infty}(b_m\zeta^m + b_{-m}\zeta^{-m}) + iD \qquad (1.7)$$

$$b_m = A_m - iB_m, \quad b_{-m} = A_{-m} + iB_{-m}$$

where D is an integration constant. The above method of solution is illustrated by the example of the motion of an almost-elliptical hydrofoil which is deeply submerged. The function which effects the conformal mapping, is sought in the form

$$z = \omega(\zeta) = \frac{iB}{1-\varkappa\zeta} + A - \frac{iB}{2} + (Q + iP)\sum_{1}^{\infty}\varkappa^m\zeta^m + (Q - iP)\sum_{1}^{\infty}\varkappa^m\zeta^{-m} \qquad (2.1)$$

where A, B, Q, P and $\varkappa$ are real parameters, yet to be determined. At the hydrofoil contour, the mapping function is expanded in a Laurent series. Simplifying assumptions are made and an approximate expression is obtained for the hydrofoil contour, namely the equation of an ellipse in parametric form. The motion of an hydrofoil

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S/040/62/026/004/013/013
D409/D301

On the plane-parallel motion of a ...

in the neighborhood of a rigid wall, can be considered analogously. There is 1 figure and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1962

Card 3/3

SOV/70-3-1-5/26

AUTHORS: Vaynshteyn, B.K. and Kurdyumova, R.N..

TITLE: Cubic Modification of $(NH_4)_2GeF_6$ (Kubicheskaya modifikatsiya $(NH_4)_2GeF_6$)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 29 - 31 + 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to Hoard and Vincent (Ref 1), $(NH_4)_2GeF_6$ has a hexagonal structure with a = 5.85, c = 4.775 Å ; space group D_{3d}^3 . The present authors have established by means of electron diffraction the existence of a cubic modification of $(NH_4)_2GeF_6$. The cubic structure is assumed to be that shown in Figure 3. The Ge atom is at 4(a)000 , the N atoms are at 8(c)1/4 1/4 1/4 , the F atoms are at 24(e) x 00 , and the space group is O_h^5 . From experimental structure amplitudes, the one-dimensional potential distribution was found and hence a value was obtained for the parameter x which was found to be equal to 0.203 . This gives the Ge-F distance

Card1/2

equal to 1.72 ± 0.01 kX . The position of the H atoms was not determined but it seems likely that it is the same as in cryptohalite (Ref 3).
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 7 references, 3 of which are English and 4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1957

AUTHORS: Pinsker, Z.G. and Kurdyumova, R.N. SOV/70-3-4-18/26

TITLE: On the Question of the Nature of the Chemical Bond in Crystalline LiH (K voprosu o prirode khimicheskoy svyazi v kristallicheskom LiH)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 501-503 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: LiH is a particularly interesting material for the investigation of the ionic state as the valency electrons form such a large fraction of the total. X-ray analysis by Ahmed (Phil. Mag., 1951, Vol 42, p 997) tackled the problem by the extrapolation of the scattering curves to $\sin\theta/\lambda = 0$ which showed the ratio of the charge clouds was not 3:1 but $3 - x/(1 + x)$, where $x = 0.25$ approx., i.e. Li has a small excess of positive charge and H of negative charge. Bijvoet and Lonsdale, however, thought the possibility of satisfactory solution by X-ray methods to be slight. Polycrystalline films of LiH have now been examined by electronography and reflections up to 622 with $d = 0.615$ A (18 reflections) were recorded and photometered. The potential amplitudes were calculated from $\phi_{exp.} = (I_{exp.}/pd^2)^{1/2}$ and the scattering factors,

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On the Question of the Nature of the Chemical Bond in Crystalline LiH

$f_{Li} = 1/8\ (\phi_{even} + \phi_{odd})$ and $f_H = 1/8\ (\phi_{even} - \phi_{odd})$ were taken from Vaynshteyn's book (Strukturnaya elektronografiya, 1956). Temperature factors $B_{Li} = 0.3$ and $B_H = 0.7\ A^2$ were applied. The reliability factor was thereafter 8.9%. A three-dimensional section in the 110 plane was calculated for the potential distribution. Diffraction waves cause a negligible disturbance in the map. The potential peak heights were $\phi(0)_{Li} = 142$ and $\phi(0)_H = 43$ eV. The ratio is 2.98.

For the ratio of the maximum potential calculated from the theoretical structure amplitudes, the peak heights should be 138 and 55 e., respectively, with a ratio of 2.23. It thus appears that the H maximum is significantly lowered from the theoretical value thus raising the ratio. This experiment leads to a conclusion

On the Question of the Nature of the Chemical Bond in Crystalline LiH

of the presence in the LiH structure of appreciable ionic bonding Li^+H^- .

There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography of the Ac.Sc.USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

S/070/61/006/003/004/009
E021/E435

24.7200(1144,1153,1160)

AUTHORS: Kurdyumova, R.N. and Baranova, R.V.

TITLE: Electron diffraction study of the structure of thin layers of copper-iodide

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.3, pp.402-405 + 1 plate

TEXT: Samples were prepared by evaporation from a tungsten vaporizer on to celluloid films and glass plates at room temperature. Some of the samples were heated afterwards at 100 to 120°C for 30 to 40 min in vacuo. The electronograph of the samples heated to 100 - 120°C showed that the samples were face centred cubic with $a = 604$ corresponding to the γ-modification of CuI. The electronographs of the unheated sample showed that the sample was hexagonal with $a = 4.25 \pm 0.01$, $c = 20.86 \pm 0.06$. The relationships between the two structures were as follows

$$a_{hex} = \frac{a_{cub}}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad c_{hex} = a_{cub} \cdot 2\sqrt{3}$$

It was proposed that the new hexagonal modification had 6-layered packing of I atoms with Cu atoms in the tetrahedral voids

S/070/61/006/003/004/009
E021/E435

Electron diffraction ...

(Fig.4). The most probable packing was ABABAC. Fig.5 shows the proposed layered structure. The distance between the iodide and copper atoms was 2.61 Å. The closest distance between the atoms of copper was 3.0 Å. The hexagonal modification was obviously metastable, and was transformed to the γ form by heating to 100 to 120°C. The hexagonal modification had an anomalously high p-type electrical conductivity (10 $ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}$). The transformation to the cubic form on heating was accompanied by a sharp increase in electrical resistance. Acknowledgments are expressed to M.G.Kosaganova for her assistance with the measurements, to Professor Z.G.Pinsker and S.A.Semiletov for proposing and directing the work. There are 5 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1960

KURDYUMOVA, R. N.; SEMILETOV, S. A.

Some structural characteristics of the cubic modification of copper iodide (γ -CuI). Kristallografiia 7 no.3:366-370 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

(Copper iodide crystals)

KURDYUMOVA, R.N.

Electron diffraction examination of thin films of silver iodide. Kristallografiia 10 no.1:47-50 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

L 1272-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EPA(w)-2/[illegible]/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) AT/JD
ACC NR: AP5024545 UR/0070/65/010/005/0622/0625
548.74

AUTHOR: Kurdyumova, R. N.; Semiletov, S. A.

TITLE: Electron diffraction study of the structure of cuprous bromide thin films

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 622-625

TOPIC TAGS: copper compound, electron diffraction analysis, crystal lattice structure, crystal lattice vacancy, crystallography

ABSTRACT: The structure of thin films of the cubic γ phase of cuprous bromide was studied by electron diffraction. The samples were prepared by sublimation of a single-crystal fragment of CuBr in a vacuum onto substrates of NaCl covered with a graphite film. Three-dimensional Fourier synthesis showed the copper atoms to be located in tetragonal and octahedral vacancies of a close-packed lattice, with about 12% of the copper atoms in the octahedral vacancies at room temperature. This may be due to a partial dissociation and reflection of bromine from the substrate during vacuum deposition. Heating of CuBr samples with a cubic structure to 120C was invariably associated with the formation of a new modification unknown in this temperature range. Preliminary data indicate that this modification belongs to the tetragonal system with lattice constants a = 3.02 + 0.01 and c = 4.24 + 0.01 A, space group D_{4h}^{14}; ratio of axes a:c = $(\sqrt{2}/2)$: 1; number of molecules per unit cell n = 1. The tetragonal

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L 4272-66

ACC NR: AP5024545

phase was also obtained by subliming CuBr onto a substrate at a temperature above 120C. It is possible that this phase exists only in thin films and forms upon condensation of vapor in a vacuum. "The authors thank G. F. Dobrzhanskiy, who supplied the single-crystal cuprous bromide." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, IC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

CA KURDYUMOVA, T.N.

Rearrangement of azoxy compounds. V. O. Lukashevich and T. N. Kurdyumova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) **18**, 1963-76(1948); cf. *C.A.* **41**, 6472d.

$ClSO_3H$ with azoxy compds. yields chlorides of sulfonic esters of *p*-hydroxyazo compds., which on heating with alkalies quantitatively give *p*-hydroxyazo compds. The general scheme may be shown by: PhN:N(O)Ph + $ClSO_3H$ → [PhN:N(OH)(OSO_2Cl)Ph] → PhN:NC_6H_4-OSO_2Cl; the addn. of SO_3 would similarly give PhN:$NC_6H_4OSO_3H$ as the final rearrangement product, but if the reaction is run in H_2SO_4 the resulting ester is immediately hydrolyzed and gives the OH deriv. Addn. of 2 g. PhN:N(O)Ph to 20 g. 80-93% H_2SO_4 at 20° and the red soln. either let stand 3.5-8.5 days or heated 20 min. to 90°, gives after ice water treatment a mixt. of PhN:NC_6H_4OH, PhN:NPh, and PhN:N(O)Ph; the former is obtained in highest yield (61%) on standing 8.5 days with 85% H_2SO_4. Addn. of azoxy derivs. in the min. amt. of CCl_4 to 10 parts $ClSO_3H$ at −8° and stirring 1 hr., followed by ice treatment and extn. with CCl_4, give the chlorosulfonate esters (see below), which are readily hydrolyzed to the known hydroxyazo compds. by boiling 4-5 hrs. with 2.5% KOH. *PhN:NC$_6$H$_4$OSO$_2$Cl-p* (I) (85%), m. 116.5-17.5° (from AcOH), orange yellow; *2-MeC$_6$H$_4$N:NC$_6$H$_3$Me(OSO$_2$Cl)-3,4* (50%), m. 40-7.5° (from petr. ether); *3-ClC$_6$H$_4$N:NC$_6$H$_3$C$_6$H$_4$Cl-(OSO$_2$Cl)-1,4*, 80%, m. 56.4-6.2° (from AcOH); *p-BrC$_6$H$_4$N:NC$_6$H$_4$OSO$_2$Cl-p*, 80%, m. 106-7° (from petr. ether) (on hydrolysis gives *p-BrC$_6$H$_4$N:NC$_6$H$_4$OH*, m. 156-7.4°); *p-ClC$_6$H$_4$N:NC$_6$H$_4$OSO$_2$Cl-p*, 85%, m. 94.5° (from petr. ether). I on heating with 30% H_2SO_4 15 hrs. at 60-70° gives *PhN:NC$_6$H$_4$OSO$_3$H-p* [illegible], m. 162-4° (from MeOH, AcOH, or petr. ether), which on hydrolysis gives the [illegible] of PhN:N(O)Ph, m. 155-7°. II on further reaction with $ClSO_3H$ gives *p-[illegible]NC$_6$H$_4$-OSO$_2$Cl)$_2$*, m. 115.5-17.5° (from AcOH), which hydrolyzed by alkali gives *p-[illegible]NC$_6$H$_4$OH)$_2$*, m. 212-14°. (m-MeC$_6$H$_4$)$_2$N$_2$O with $ClSO_3H$ gives a solid, m. 62.8-3.4° (from AcOH), which is a chloroazotoluene, apparently (*o,2-ClMeC$_6$H$_3$N:*) [illegible], and a liquid, which, boiled with 4% NaOH, gives [illegible] dimethylazobenzene, m. 108-10° (12.5%). (*p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$)$_2$N$_2$O treated with $ClSO_3H$, followed by hydrolysis by NaOH, gives 25% *o,p'-dichloro-p-hydroxyazobenzene*, and an unsepd. mixt. of di- and tri-Cl derivs. (m. 106-13°). (*p*-ClC$_6$H$_4$)$_2$N$_2$O and $ClSO_3H$ after 3 days at room temp. give 60% *p,p'-dichloroazotoluene*, m. 184-4°, after ice treatment; similarly, (*p*-BrC$_6$H$_4$)$_2$N$_2$O gives *p,p'-dibromoazobenzene*, m. 201-3°. Addn. of (*p*-HO$_2$CC$_6$H$_4$)$_2$N$_2$O (1 g.) to 12 g. $ClSO_3H$, standing 3 days, and ice treatment give 0.92 g. of a mixt. of azo and azoxy derivs. (isolated as the mixed Et esters, m. 125-31°, by conversion to the Ag salts and treatment with EtI). Dry PhONa added to SO_2Cl_2 in C_6H_6 at 0°, followed by ice water washing gives 31% of an unstable *PhOSO$_2$Cl*, b.$_{10}$ 107-9°; similar reaction with *p*-PhN:NC_6H_4OH gives 30% *p-PhN:NC$_6$H$_4$-OSO$_2$Cl*; the latter boiled 5-6 hrs. with 10% H_2SO_4 is unchanged, while boiling 4 hrs. with EtOH removes only 12% of the Cl; treatment with pyridine-PhNH$_2$ and standing 24 hrs. give red needles of $C_{17}H_{17}N_2Cl$, m. 151-2°, while the residual liquid treated with alkali and acidified gives *p*-PhN:NC_6H_4OH. The substance m. 151-2° is also obtained when PhOSO$_2$Cl is used in the above reaction; it is identified as *glutaconaldehyde dianilide-HCl, PhN:CHCH:CHCH:CHNHC$_6$H$_5$*. The chlorosulfonates do not react with aromatic amines in the cold in the absence of pyridine. G. M. Kosolapoff

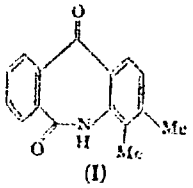
Sci-Res. Inst. Org. Intermediate Products and Dyestuffs im. K. Y. Voroshilov

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Rudyanova, T. N.

USSR

1. Polycyclic quinones. I. Synthesis of tetramethylindanthrone. N. S. Dokunikhin and T. N. Kurdyumova (K. E. Voroshilov Sci. Research Inst. Fine Intermed. and Dyes, Moscow). *Sbornik Statei Obshchei Khim.* 2, 1411-17 (1953).—2-(3,4-Dimethylbenzoyl)benzoic acid (70 g.) added gradually at -5° to 0° to 2 parts HNO_3 (d. 1.52) over 1.0-1.5 hrs. and kept 7-8 hrs. gave after dilu. a ppt. of mixed nitro derivs., which was taken up in NH_4OH and repeatedly crystd. from H_2O, yielding pure NH_4 *salt of 2-(5-nitro-3,4-dimethylbenzoyl)benzoic acid*; *free acid*, decomp. 180-2° (monohydrate). Heating 70.5 g. mixed NH_4 salts (above) with 5% NH_4Cl soln. preheated with 20 g. cast Fe filings to 60° 4 hrs., followed by addn. of 100-20 g. more filings and heating 1 hr. at 60-80° gave after sepn. of the sludge, neutralization with NaOH, filtration (hot) and acidification of alk. filtrate isomeric amino acids, which, heated with 10% H_2SO_4 and cooled, gave a ppt. of a *lactam* (I), 31.5%, m. 100-3°; the filtrate from this on adjustment to pH 3.75-4



(I)

DOKUNIKHIN, N.S.

gave 33.0 g. *2-(5-amino-3,4-dimethylbenzoyl)benzoic acid* (II), decomp. 165-6.5° (from aq. MeOH). The lactam, purified through *Na salt*, m. 197-9°; it yields *2-(2-amino-3,4-dimethylbenzoyl)benzoic acid*, decomp. 165-6.5°, indicating the formation of some 2-nitro acid in the nitration. Heating 35.8 g. II in 18 parts 93-6% H_2SO_4 4 hrs. at 125-30°, dilg. to 77% acid, heating rapidly to 110°, and letting the mixt. stand overnight gave 38% *3-amino-3,4-dimethylanthraquinone*, m. 234-9°, after treatment of the ppte. sulfate with hot H_2O. Dilu. of the filtrate gave *1-amino-2,3-dimethylanthraquinone*, m. 210-12°, mixed with *2-amino-3,4-dimethylanthraquinone*, sepd. chromatographically. Heating 2-(2-amino-3,4-dimethylbenzoyl)benzoic acid with H_2SO_4 4 hrs. at 125-30° gave 92% *1-amino-2,3-dimethylanthraquinone*, red, m. 209-13.5°, freed from traces of lactam by washing with hot 10% NaOH. The chromatographic sepn. was made over Al_2O_3 in polychlorinated benzene with development by CCl_4; the more mobile red zone on elution with MeOH gave *1-amino-2,3-dimethylanthraquinone*, m. 211-12.5°, while the less mobile yellow zone gave *2-amino-3,4-dimethylanthraquinone*, m. 239-40.5°. The latter dissolved in 8-10 parts H_2SO_4, poured into much H_2O, and the resulting suspension treated with Br 6-7 hrs. at 20°, then 6 hrs. at 90°, gave 95% *1-bromo-2-amino-3,4-dimethylanthraquinone* (III), yellow-orange. Similarly was prepd. *1-bromo-4-amino-2,3-dimethylanthraquinone*, red, decomp. 184-4°. To 6.5 g. MgO suspended in 200 ml. trichlorobenzene with 13 g. NaOAc and 1.8 g. CuO was added 12.8 g. III at 120-40° and the mixt. heated 11-12 hrs. at 180° gave 54% *3,3',4,4'-tetramethylindanthrone*, blue, purified through the sulfate by sepn. from 92-3% H_2SO_4; needles (from 1-C_6H_5Cl).

G. M. Kosolapoff

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DOKUNIKHIN, N.S.; KURDYUMOVA, T.N.

Investigation in the polycyclic quinone series. Part 2 1,4-diaryldiaminoanthraquinones. Zhur.ob.khim 25 no.3: 617-622 Mr '55 (MLRA 8:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K. Ye. Voroshilova.
(Anthraquinone)

KURDYUMOVA, T.N., kand. khim. nauk.

Developments in the field of acid anthraquinone dyes abroad.
Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.2:219-225 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Dyes and dyeing) (Anthraquinones)

AUTHORS: Dokunikhin, N. S., Kurdyumova, T. N. SOV/79-28-7-57/64

TITLE: Investigation in the Field of Polycyclic Quinones(Issledovaniye v oblasti politsiklicheskikh khinonov) III. The Reaction of 1-Halogene Anthraquinone With Secondary Aliphatic-Aromatic Amines (III. Vzaimodeystviye 1-galoidantrakhinona so vtorichnymi zhirnoaromaticheskimi aminami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, Vol 28, Nr 7, 1958 pp 1979 - 1984 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Besides the experiments described in references 1,2 and 3 carried out with 1-halogene anthraquinones and aliphatic amines (Refs 1,2) no reactions of the 1-halogen substituted anthraquinones with secondary fataromatic amines as well as no properties of the N,N' -alkylaryl substituted 1-aminoanthraquinones have been described in publications. Contrary to earlier experiments (Ref 4) in which 95% of the initial product 1-chloro anthraquinone had been isolated, in the case of a heating of 1-chloro anthraquinone in excess methylaniline at higher temperature in the presence of potassium acetate, acetic and metallic copper from the reaction mass 47,8%1-N,N -methylphenylamino anthraquinone, 11% 1-aniline anthraquinone and

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28,8% anthraquinone could be isolated. According to the experiments of some scientists (Refs 5,6,7) the substitution of the earlier used potassium acetate by potash also in the present case lead to a slowing down of the reaction of chloro anthraquinone with methylaniline so that they could find 33,5% 1-chloro anthraquinone which was not reacted through. On a further more intensive heating 26,7% 1-N,N-methylphenylamino-anthraquinone, 10,6% 1-aniline anthraquinone and 51,5% of an uncolored product (without halogen, and high-melting at about 420°)was obtained, which could be identified as 1,1' dianthraquinonyl (Ref 6°). The character of the dehalogenation products depends, however, not only on the acid-forming agent. In view of the near-natural character of aniline and methylaniline as solvent it was of interest to carry out the comparison on the same conditions of dehalogenation of the 1-chloro anthraquinone in its conversion with primary and secondary amines. Only 1,5% anthraquinone could be isolated from the reaction mass of 1-chloro anthraquinone with aniline. Therefore the final products

Investigation in the Field of Polycyclic Quinones. SOV/79-28-7-57/64
III. The Reaction of 1-Halogene Anthraquinone With Secondary Aliphatic-Aromatic Amines

of the reaction of N-alkylanilines with α-halogene anthraquinones (besides the N,N-alkylarylamino substituted compounds of anthraquinone) are the N-monoaryl substituted products and those of the dehalogenation of 1-halogene anthraquinone. There are 1 table and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semi-Finished Products and Dyes)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1957

1. Anthracenes--Chemical reactions 2. Amines--Chemical reactions

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KURDYUMOVA, T.N.; GORDEYEVA, L.Ye.

Reaction of 1-haloanthraquinone with primary aromatic amines in a nonaqueous medium. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.5:1569-1573 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K.Ye.Voroshilova.
(Anthraquinone) (Amines)

PUCHKOV, V.A.; KURDYUMOVA, T.N.

Investigations in the field of polycyclic compounds. Part 1: Reductive cleavage of 1,4-disubstituted 6-arylamino-1', 9'-anthrapyridones in an alkaline medium. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:638-644 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Dibenzisoquinoline)

PUCHKOV, V.A.; KURDYUMOVA, T.N.

Polycyclic compounds. Part 2: Elimination of substituents in 1,4-disubstituted 6-arylamino-1',9'-anthrapyridones. Zhur.ob.-khim. 32 no.3:950-955 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.

(Dibenzoquinoline)

POPOV, S.I., KURDYUKOVA, T.N.

Reduction hydrolysis of 6-arylaminoanthrapyridones. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:3022-3025 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.
(Dibenzisoquinolinedione) (Hydrolysis)

KURDYUMOVA, T.N.; GORENSHTEYN, L.I.

Interaction of haloanthraquinones with primary aromatic amines. Part 2. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2347-2349 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.

(Anthraquinones) (Amines)

KURDYUMOVA, T.N.; GORENSHTEYN, L.I.

Rearrangement of 1-bromoaminoanthraquinones. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.7:1325-1328 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.

L 08035-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP7001654 SOURCE CODE: UR/0409/66/000/002/0254/0258

POPOV, S. I., KURDYUMOVA, T. M., DOKUNIKHIN, N. S., Scientific Research Institute of Organic Intermediates and Dyes, Moscow (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polupoduktov i krasiteley)

"Studies of Anthrapyridone. I. Interaction Between Anthrapyridone Derivatives and Phosphorus Pentachloride"

Riga. Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soyedineniy (Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds), No 2, 1966, pp 254-258

Abstract: It was established that, the reaction between phosphorus pentachloride and N-methylanthrapyridone commences not only at 180°C but also at lower temperatures; in chlorobenzene at 130°C a crystalline substance which analysis found to correspond to the product of the association of a molecule of phosphorus pentachloride to a molecule of N-methylanthrapyridone, could be isolated; this substance was structurally identified as 2-tetrachlorophosphyoxy-3-methyl-7-oxo-7N-dibenz[f, ij] isoquinolinium chloride and it readily reacts with primary amines, forming the corresponding 2-imines of N-methylanthrapyridone. By contrast, at 180°C the reaction between phosphorus pentachloride and N-methylanthrapyridone results in the formation of 2-chloroanthrapyridine. [JPRS: 36,455]

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus chloride, heterocyclic base compound, amine
SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DAT: 10Nov64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 mc UDC: 547.837.6+542.944.4/542.958.3

0924 1417

KURDYUMOVA, V. A.

KURDYUMOVA, V. A. --"Study of the Correlation Between Longitudinal and Transversal Deformation Depending on the Process of Rolling." (Dissertations For Degrees In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions)(29) Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

137-1958-3-4971

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 72 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pavlov, I.M., Kurdyumova, V. A.

TITLE: On the Relationship Between the Deformations in the Rolling Process (K voprosu o sootnoshenii mezhdu deformatsiyami pri prokatke)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1957, Vol 36, pp 259-276

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the relationship between the deformation (D) in the process of rolling was carried out on specimens (S) of ShKh15 steel of square and rectangular cross sections and a dimensional ratio H/B = 0.3 - 1.33; the S were passed through rolls of 148.5 mm, 220 mm, and 360 mm in diameter, with the reduction varying between 10 percent and 55 percent. The velocity of rolling amounted to 0.42 - 0.45 m/sec, and the temperature was maintained at 1100°. Graphs were obtained showing the longitudinal and transverse D's in an S, for various height-to-width ratios, as a function of the relative reduction. Investigations were also performed to determine how the dimensions of the D area vary with the degree of relative reduction and with the ratios of the specimen's height to its width and to the diameter

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On the Relationship Between the Deformations in the Rolling Process

of the rolls. The experiments were conducted in such a manner that the final height of the S was preserved (while the initial height varied) and, also, with a constant initial height of the S (and different ultimate heights). The investigation established that the shape of the D area (defined approximately by its length-to-width ratio) is a basic factor in determining the development of the longitudinal and transverse D. The larger the l/B_c ratio, the larger the β and the smaller the μ. This situation is the more pronounced the greater the reduction. At any degree of D the ratio μ/β increases with increasing values of H/d and decreasing values of H/B_1. The case of $\mu - \beta$ (sic!) is specifically singled out.

Yu. F.

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137-1958-3-4970

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 72 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Pavlov, I. M., Kurdyumova, V. A.

TITLE: The Widening of Metal During Rolling and Its Components (Ushireniye metalla pri prokatke i yego sostavlyayushchiye)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1957, Nr 36, pp 312-319

ABSTRACT: Investigations were carried out in order to determine how the widening (W) components are affected by the degree of deformation (D), the method employed in changing the degree of reduction, the shape of the D area, and the relationship between the dimensions of the strip and the diameter of the rollers. Specimens of ShKh15 steel with a dimensional ratio $H/B = 0.3 - 1.33$ were employed. The rolling was carried out in rollers of 148 mm, 220 mm, and 360 mm in diameter, at a temperature of 1100^{0} and a velocity of 0.42 - 0.46 m/sec. Three versions were employed in the rolling process: H = constant, h = constant, and Δh = constant. The shape of the D area was defined by the ratio of its length to its mean width (l / B_c). The investigation yielded data defining the relative W as a function of the dimensions of D area (l / B_c) at a constant relative reduction. Also obtained were

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The Widening of Metal During Rolling and Its Components

data defining the relationship of the W components of the total W as a function of the relative reduction. The W is primarily affected by the degree of D and by the shape of the D area. The relationship of the W components varies with the conditions of the process: the fractional W of the cent al layer decreases with an increase in reduction, while the fractional W due to slippage increases, and the fractional W caused by the transformation of the lateral surfaces increases only initially and then diminishes.

Yu. F.

BOYARSHINOV, M.I., prof.; KURDYUMOVA, V.A., dotsent; KUPRIN, M.I., dotsent; SHTERNOV, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHULAYEV, I.P., inzh.; ROKOTYAN, Ye.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

"Rolling mill practice" by P.I. Polukhin and others. Stal' 22 no.7:633-635 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut i Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Boyarshinov, Kurdyumova, Kuprin, Shternov, Shulayev). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (for Rokotyan).

(Rolling (Metalwork))
(Polukhin, P.I.)

LITOVCHENKO, Nikita Vasil'yevich; DIOMIDOV, Boris Borisovich; KURDYUMOVA, Valentina Aleksandrovna; VLADIMIROV, Yu.V., red.izd-va; GOROBINCHENKO, V.M., red.izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Shape mill roll grooving] Kalibrovka valkov sortovykh stanov. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 638 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Rolls (Iron mills))

KURDYUMOVA, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; LITOVCHENKO, N.V., kand.tekhn. nauk, dotsent; DIOMIDOV, B.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Review of a book by S.V.Makaev, I.IA. Vinokurov, B.V.Merekin, G.D.Feigin, N.P.Skriabin, N.K.Diubokon', "Production of lightweight shapes." Stal' 23 no.9:829-830 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut i Moskovskiy vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut.

BOYARSHINOV, M.I.; LITOVCHENKO, N.V.; KURDYUMOVA, V.A.

Grooving the new semicontinuous wire rod mill intended for the rolling of copper rod. TSvet. met. 36 no.9:70-75 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KURDYUMOVA, V.P.; SHCHEBLYKIN, I.K.; BALAYN, R.A., red.; TIL'MAN, A., tekhn.red.

[Technical education in the schools of Baku] Iz opyta politekhnicheskogo obucheniia v shkolakh Baku. Baku, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniiu pol. i nauchn.znanii, 1958. 37 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Chleny Obshchestva po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy, Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR (for Kurdyumova, Shcheblykin).
(Baku--Technical education)

ZIMOGLYADOV, F.R.; KURDYUMOVA, Ye.A., red.

[Years of heroic labor]Gody geroicheskogo truda; sbornik statei. Stalino, knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 146 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Donets Basin--Labor and laboring classes)

KURDYUMOVA, Z.

12KhNZA steel sprayers for DVS oil burners. Rech.transp. 19 no.8:48-49 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Oil burners) (Steel metallurgy)

KURDZHIEV, B.; LAZAROV, B.; RAZBOINIKOV, Sv.; VELEV, Tr.

Simultaneous clinico-anatomical investigations on the frequency of cardiovascular lesions in rheumatic heart disease and their significance in consecutive decompensation. Nauch. tr. Med. akad. Chervenkov, Sofia 1 no.1:203-228 1953.

1. Predstavena ot prof. B.Kurdzhiev, zavezhdashch Katedrata po obshcha patologiia i patologichna anatomiia.

(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, etiology and pathogenesis, rheum. heart dis.)
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, complications, congestive heart failure)

BULGARIA / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. U
Comparative Oncology. Tumors of Man.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102716.

Author : Kurdzhiyev, B.; Sivchev, S.; Kurtsev, D.; Pelova, N.; Bayev, B.; Dobrev, Ts.
Inst : Sofia Advanced Medical Institute.
Title : Carcinoma of the Lungs. Anatomical-Clinical Study of Material from the Pathological-Anatomical Institute.

Orig Pub: Nauchni tr. Vissh. med. in-t, Sofiya, Klinich. katedri, 1955 (1957), 3, No 1, 159-194.

Abstract: No abstract.

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KURDZHIEV B.

LAZAROV, B.

Bulgaria

Higher Mediacal Institute, Department of Pathological Anatomy (VMI-Katedra po patologiohna anatomiya), Director: B. Kurdzhiev, Prof.
Department of Anatomy (Katedra po anatomiya), Director: D. Kadanov, Prof.

Sofia, Khirurgiya, No 1, 1966, pp 90-95.

"Chronical Purulent Cholangitis and Biliary Cirrhosis Caused by a Rare Variation of the Portal Vein."

Co-Authors:

V. Makaveeva
G. Angelov

KURDZHIEV, B.; SIVCHEV, S.

Primary cancer of the liver. Suv.rem. med., Sofia 6 no.10:37-49 1955.

1. Iz Katedrata po patologichna anatomiia pri Vissshiia meditsinski institut V.Chervenkov, Sofiia (zav. katedrata: prof. B.Kurdzhiev).
(LIVER, neoplasms,
(Bul))

KURDZHIEV, Nikola V.

Equation of an elastic rope hanging on two supports. Godishnik Inzh. stroit inst 15 no.1:91-106 '62. [publ.'63.]

KURDZHIEV, Nikola, inzh., kand. na tekhn. nauki

Construction and checking of the transposition method equations for the beams with variable cross sections. Stroitelstvo 10 no. 2:11-14 Mr-Ap '63.

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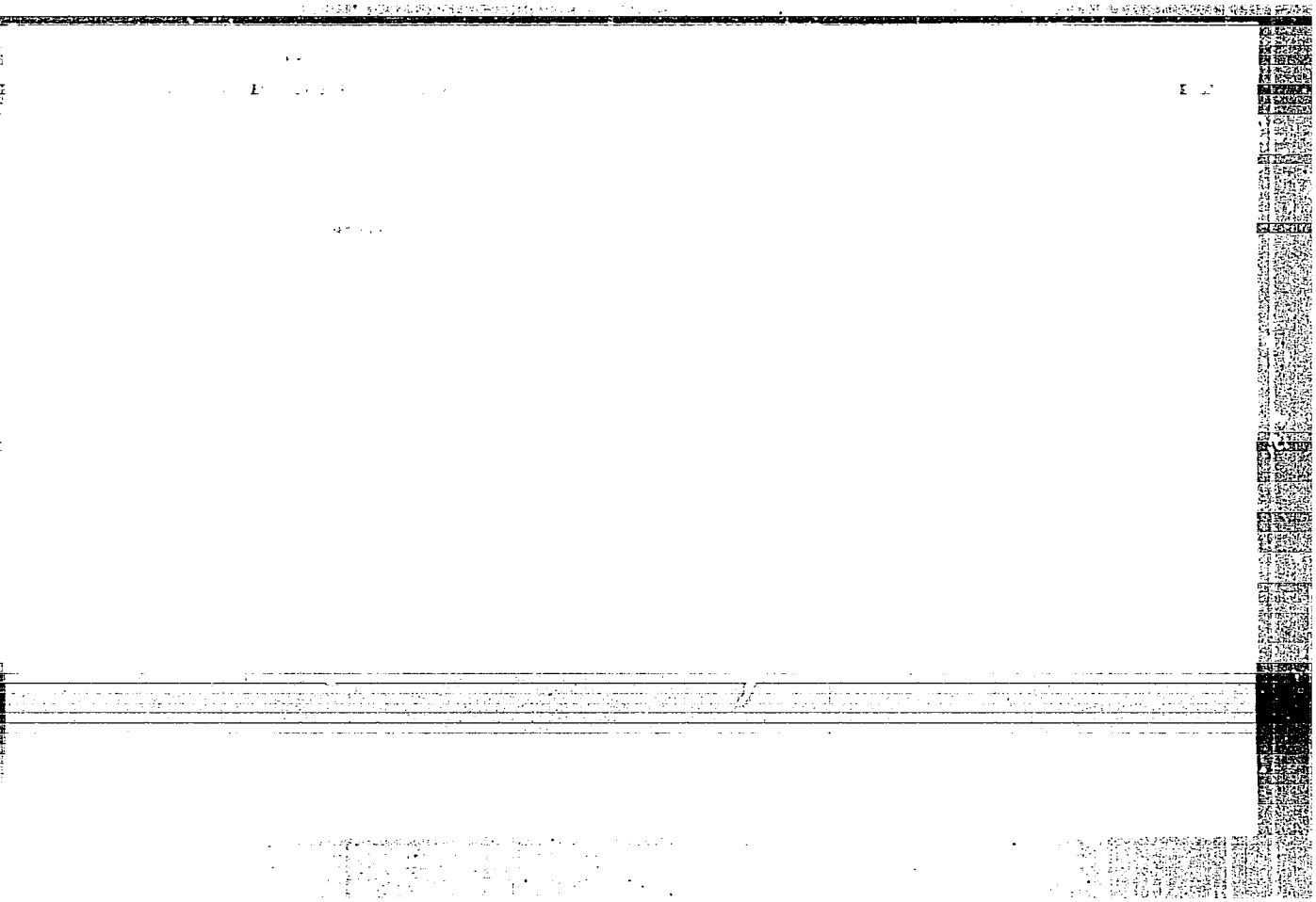
Elastic rope, loaded with arbitrary constant loads. Godiśz-nik Inzh stroit inst 14 no.1:111-131 '62. [publ.'63]

KURDZHIEV, Nikola V., k.t.n.

Low variability in form of prestressed cordage constructions.
Tekhnika Bulg 12 no.4:22-23 '63.

KUKUSHKIN, A.

A reliable aircraft. Aviats kosmonavt 6 no.6:2 '64



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* Kurdziel R. **Thermic and Dynamic Action of Short-Circuit Currents.** „Działanie cieplne i dynamiczne prądów zwarciowych". Warszawa, 1957, PWT, 16°, 398 pp., 143 figs., 49 tabs.

A general analysis of thermic and dynamic action of short-circuit currents in electric power systems, and problems regarding the resistance of the elements of electric power systems to the action of short-circuit currents.

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KURDZIEL, Roman, prof.

"Analysis of electric circuits" by T. Cholewicki. Reviewed by Roman Kurdziel. Przegl elektrotech 39 no.5:196 My '63.