LETAVET, A.A., professor, redaktor; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I., redaktor; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Papers on the toxicology of radioactive elements] Materialy po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv. Pod red. A.A. Letaveta i E.B. Kurliandskoi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry. Pt. 1. [Strontium, cesium, ruthenium, radium] Strontsii, tsezii, rutenii, radon. 1957. 201 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Letavet)
(RADIATION--TOXICOLOGY)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Effect of Physical Factors T-14

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65833

Author : Kurlyandskaya E.B.
Inst : -
Title : Certain Problems Related to the Distribution and Absorption of Radioactive Ruthenium, Cesium, Strontium and Cobalt in a Chronic Experiment.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim. med. radiol. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957, 187-190

Abstract : The radioactive isotopes Ru^{106} in a dose of 3.9 microcuries/kg, Cs^{134} in a dose of 10.6, Sr^{89} in a dose of 2.7 and Co^{60} in a dose of 1.6 and 16.5 microcuries/kg were administered to rabbits by the oral route. About 5% of the administered dose of Ru^{106} was absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract, as was 60-80% of the Sr^{89}. When a single injection of indicator amounts of Cs^{134} was given, the greatest specific activity was found in the intestine, then in the kidneys and muscles. With chronic administration of Cs^{134}, the specific activity of

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65833

all of the organs except the muscles was equal; that of the muscles was 2-3 times greater. Ru^{106} was retained in the bones for a long time. In the initial period of its activity (up to 11-12 months), fluctuations were noted in the total number of leukocytes and in their form; in the second period (the 11th to the 20th month) most of the blood values became stabilized; in the third period a reduction in hematopoietic function was noted.--R.S. Krivchenkova

Card : 2/2

KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B., professor

Timely problems in the toxicology of radioactive substances. Vest. AMN SSSR 12 no.3:49-55 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva
(RADIATION--TOXICOLOGY)

KRAYEVSKIY, N. A., ZAKUTINSKIY, D. I., KURLYANDSKAYA, E. B., MOSKALEV, Y. I., STRELTSOVA, V. N., BURYKINA, L. N., LITVINOV, N. N. and SOLOV'YEV, Y. N.

"Long-Term Effects Produced by Small Doses of Radioactive Substances in Chronical Experiment."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

NERETIN, Vyacheslav Yakovlevich; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B., doktor biolog.nauk, prof., obshchiy red.; URAZAYEV, N.M., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.N., tekhn. red.

[Materials on the toxicology of some lithium compounds] Materialy k toksikologii nekotorykh soedinenii litiia. Pod obshchei red. E.B.Kurliandskoi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 154 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(LITHIUM--TOXICOLOGY)

KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B.

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya meditsina (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine) Moscow, Izd-vo Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1959. 429 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series: Vtoraya Mezhdunarodnaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Trudy, tom 5)

General Ed.: A.V. Lebedinskiy, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Ed.: Z.S. Shirokova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers as well as for professors and students at vtuzes where radiobiology and radiation medicine are taught.

COVERAGE: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held on September 1-13, 1958, in Geneva. Volume 5 contains

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32 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences S.V. Levinskiy and V.V. Sedov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes in medical and biological research, uses of atomic energy for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium fission products, their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs. References accompany each report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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BURYKINA, L.N.; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.; KRAYEVSKIY, N.A.; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B.; LITVINOV, N.N.; MOSKALEV, Yu.I.; NOVIKOVA, A.P.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu. N.; STREL'TSOVA, V.N.

Late sequelae of lesions induced by radioactive substances in small doses applied in a chronic experiment. Med. rad. 4 no.3:3-6 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(ISOTOPES, effects,
remote seq. of inj. by small doses of radioactive substances in animals (Rus))

KURLYANDSKAYA, E. B.

P. 2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4046

Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.

Materialy po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv. v/p. 2: Radioaktivnyye kobal't, natriy, fosfor, zoloto (Material on the Toxicology of Radioactive Substances. No. 2: Radioactive Cobalt, Sodium, Phosphorus, and Gold). Moscow, Medgiz, 1960. 169 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): A. A. Letavet, Member, Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Professor, and E. B. Kurlyandskaya, Doctor of Biology, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): D. I. Zakutinskiy; Tech. Ed.: M. I. Gaberland.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for persons in radio-biology and radiation hygiene, doctors in public health departments and epidemic control stations, and physicists and others concerned with the determination of permissible limits of radioactive isotope concentration.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains material from experimental studies in connection with research on the influence of radioactive cobalt on an organism and on the aftereffects of intratracheal administration of soluble salts of radioactive sodium and insoluble compounds of radioactive

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2

phosphorus and gold. Data on the exchange of radioactive cobalt and calculations of the tissue dosage in an organism for single and repeated injections are given. Individual articles treat the effect of radioactive cobalt on the hematogenous system, albumin and carbohydrate exchange, changes in the cardiovascular system, pathomorphological displacement in organs, and stimulation of the process of elimination of radioactive isotopes from organisms. Permissible limits of radioactive cobalt concentration in water, based on exhaustive experiments, are presented. The differences between the effects of soluble and insoluble compounds containing radioactive isotopes (sodium, phosphorus and gold), and the formation of neoplasms in the lungs after intratracheal injections of insoluble compounds of phosphorus and gold are established. The amount of tissue dosage causing blastomeric growth is determined. References accompany all articles but the first.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

KOZLOVA, A.V., prof., otv.red.; TROITSKIY, V.L., red.; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B., red.; BELOUSOV, A.P., red.; IVANITSKIY, A.F., red.; GRODZENSKIY, D.E., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Medical radiology] Meditsinskaia radiologiia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 400 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke, Moscow, 1957. 2. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Institut rentgenologii i radiologii RSFSR, Moskva (for Kozlova). 3. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Kurlyandskaya).
(BIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

LETAVET, A.A., prof.; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B., prof., doktor biol. nauk; YARMONENKO, S.P., red.

[Materials on the biological effect of high-energy protons] Materialy po biologicheskomu deistviiu protonov vysokikh energii. Moskva, Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1962. 116 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Letavet).

LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; KURLYANSKAYA, E.B., prof., red.;
ROZANOV, M.S., red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Materials on the toxicology of radioactive substances]
Materialy po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv.
Moskva, Medgiz. No.3.[Iron-59] Zhelezo-59. 1962. 174 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet).
(IRON ISOTOPES--TOXICOLOGY)

KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B.

Some data on the biological effectiveness of 660 Mev.protons.
Probl.kosm.biol. 2:354-358 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(PROTONS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

34758
S/020/62/142/003/026/027
B144/B101

27.1220

AUTHORS: Kurlyandskaya, E. B., Avrunina, G. A., Ponomareva, V. L., Fedorova, V. I., Yanovskaya, B. I., and Yarmonenko, S. P.

TITLE: Relative biological efficiency (RBE) of 660 Mev protons

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 3, 1962, 702-705

TEXT: The biological efficiency of 660 Mev protons produced in the 6 m synchrocyclotron of the Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) in Dubna was investigated and compared with the effect of x-rays. White mice and rats were whole-body irradiated with doses of 260 - 44,800 rad and 300 - 1600 rad, respectively. The interdependence of perishing time and radiation dose and the influence on the hematopoietic system were similar to those of x-rays, but the relevant RBE was much lower. Irradiations with proton doses of 565 rad and x-ray doses of 400 rad which are about equal as to their lethal effect produced, however, significantly different aftereffects. The gonads proved to be the most sensitive organs (RBE ~ 1). The cancerogenic effect of 660 Mev protons was equal or somewhat stronger than that of x-rays.

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S/020/62/142/003/026/027
B144/B101

Relative biological efficiency...

The possibility of increasing the radioresistance in animals by radiation blockers was studied. β-mercapto ethyl amine hydrochloride, hydrobromide of δ,β-amino ethyl isothiouronium bromide, and serotonin creatinine sulfate yielded positive results. This is probably due to the reduced ionization density of 660 Mev protons. Their low RBE may result from the pulse character of the proton beam, the high dose intensity, and perhaps also from the reduction of the linear-energy expenditure with increasing particle energy. This problem has still to be solved. The RBE of different radiations should be detailed as to individual body systems and different periods after irradiation. V. P. Dzhelepov and M. M. Komochkov are thanked for assistance and advice. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references: 5 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: J. B. Storer, P. S. Harris et al., Radiation, Res., 6, No. 2, 188 (1957); R. Ghys, Intern. J. Rad. Biol., 2, No. 4, 399 (1960); H. M. Patt, J. W. Clarck, H. H. Vogel, Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med., 84, 1, 189 (1953); H. M. Patt, R. L. Straube, Radiation Res., 1, 2, 226 (1954)

Card 2/3

Relative biological efficiency...

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: July 24, 1961, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1961

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4042722 S/0000/63/000/000/0510/0514

AUTHOR: Yarmonenko, S. P.; Kurlyandskaya, E. B.; Avrunina, G. A.; Gaydova, Ye.S.; Govorun, R. D.; Orlyanskaya, R. L.; Paly*ga, G. F.; Ponomareva, V. L.; Fedorova, V. I.; Shmakova, N. L.

TITLE: Reactions to radiation an chemical protection of animals subjected to the effects of high-energy protons

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 510-514

TOPIC TAGS: corpuscular radiation, high energy proton, synchrocyclotron, gamma ray, radiation effect, radioprotective agent, RBE

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to determine the immediate and the delayed effects of high-energy protons and their RBE on animal organisms. High-energy protons of 660 Mev were generated on a syncrocyclotron. Comparative tests using gamma rays from a Co^{60} source were used in establishing the RBE. Nonpure strain mice and rats were used, in addition to mice of the BALB and C-57Bl strains.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042722

All materials were subjected to statistical analysis. In comparative experiments performed on rats subjected to a dose of 500 rad, the degree of injury to hemopoietic organs by protons was considerably less than injury caused by gamma radiation. The depression of hemopoiesis in the bone marrow and the spleens of animals irradiated by protons was less profound and less prolonged, and regenerative processes began earlier than in injuries produced by produced by gamma rays. This difference of effect was particularly clear in the dynamics of the peripheral blood. After exposure to gamma irradiation, a profound and prolonged anemia developed, accompanied by a loss of 44% of the erythrocytes and 51% of the hemoglobin. An equivalent dose of protons caused only insignificant lowering of these indices. Similar effects were observed in the white blood corpuscles, particularly in respect to neutrophiles. The results obtained confirm that the condition of peripheral blood does not reflect the true depth of radiation damage to hemopoiesis. In experiments with white mice, a study was made of early destructive changes in the brain marrow, the dynamics of mitotic activity, and the kinetics of cells with chromosomal injuries. Exposure to protons induced typical radiation degeneration of cells of the bone marrow, a slowing down of mitotic activity, and injuries to the chromosomes. A strong linear relationship of injury-to-dose was

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042722

observed in all three indices within the 250--1000 rad range. Exposure to equivalent doses of gamma rays produced more pronounced changes, indicating that the RBE of protons is equivalent to 0.5--0.7. Preliminary administration of radioprotective agents -- AET (S,β-aminoethylisothioronium), MEA (mercaptoethylamine), and 5-MOT(5-methoxytryptamine) -- diminished the number of degenerating and aberrant cells in the bone marrow in proportion to the effect of the indicated drugs on survival. The most effective appeared to be a combination of MEA and 5-MOT, whose use assured the survival of 50% of the mice when irradiated by doses of 1900 rad. If irradiation is fractionated, the protective effect of the drugs is reduced sharply, or it disappears altogether. In experiments on male mice of the BALB strain subjected to doses of 500 and 700 rad, reversible changes were observed in the weight of testicles. The change of weight and its subsequent recovery was due to the death and the subsequent regeneration of germ cells. Protons have a typical sterilizing effect on the genitalia, but their RBE, in comparison with gamma rays, lies between 0.6 and 0.7. The use of antiradiation drugs did not prevent the sterilizing action of protons, but it caused a somewhat smaller loss of weight of the testicles and produced a shorter period of sterility. White male mice which had been protected by AET, MEA, 5-MOT, and cystamine from the effects of proton doses of 1300--1600 rad recovered their generative functions

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almost completely four to seven months after irradiation. The development of the first generation of 290 mice obtained by crossing the protected and irradiated males with intact females took place without visible somatic injuries. The relative effectiveness of protons and gamma rays in causing somatic mutations was studied on livers of white rats who were subjected to doses of 150 rad. Regeneration of the liver was induced by removing the large left and the front right lobes of the liver. The operation was performed 24 hours after irradiation. The animals were killed 30 hours after the operation, i. e., during the first wave of the increase of mitotic activity. Control animals had 6.9% of aberrant cells, while after irradiation by protons and gamma rays, the number of aberrant cells was 20% and 29%, respectively. This indicates that the RBE of protons in respect to somatic mutations is around 0.7. New data were obtained on the blastomogenic effect of protons. Out of 85 irradiated rats, tumors were found in 39. Twenty-five of them had multiple tumors in various locations. In experiments on non-pure strain white mice, it was possible to show that antiradiation drugs, while increasing the ratio resistance of the animals, do not prevent subsequent development of new growth. Out of 65 irradiated mice who died at various periods after exposure to protons in doses from 1300 to 1500 rad (after having previously received antiradiation protection), fourteen had leucosis and four had sarcoma.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927720011-2"

LETAVET, A.A., prof., red.; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B., prof., doktor biol. nauk, red.; LYASS, F.M., red.

[Materials on the toxicology of radioactive substances] Materialy po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv. Pod red. A.A.Letaveta i E.B.Kurliandskoi. Moskva, Meditsina, No.4. [Thorium-232, Uranium-238] Torii-232, Uran-238. 1964. 116 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet).

KARLYAN SKIY, E.B.

Some basic problems of the standardization of radioactive substances. Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.7:58-66 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ACC NR: AP7007806 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/67/040/001/0178/0180

AUTHOR: Martynov, Yu. M.; Kurlyandskaya, I. I.; Kroyngol'd, Yo. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Separation factors in the indium trichloride - silicon tetrachloride system

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 40, no. 1, 1967, 178-180

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, silicon compound, chloride, chemical separation, adsorption, silica gel

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to determine the behavior of indium trichloride during its adsorption on silica gel from a solution in silicon tetrachloride. A study of the solubility of $InCl_3$ in $SiCl_4$ at -23, 0, 20 and 40° made it possible to determine the heat of solution, which was found to be 7840±50 cal/mole. Measurement of the adsorption of $InCl_3$ on silica gel at 0, 20 and 40° showed the heat of adsorption to be 7620±50 cal/mole. Calculation of the separation factors in the $InCl_3$-$SiCl_4$ system showed that the highest values for these factors are obtained during crystallization of $InCl_3$, but it is noted that this method should not be used to lower the concentration of this substance below the solubility limit at the freezing point of the mixture. The separation factors during adsorption are sufficiently high to permit the use of adsorption for analytical or technological purposes. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table and 2 formulas.

UDC: 541.123

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7007806

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25March65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 10782-67 EWT(m) SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/006/1355/1358
ACC NR: AP7003503

30

KURLYANDSKAYA, I. I., MARTYNOV, Yu. M.

"Dynamics of Adsorption from Solutions in the Linear Region"

Moscow, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 40, No. 6, Jun 66, pp 1354-1358

ABSTRACT: The dynamics of adsorption of $AlCl_3$, $CuCl_2$, $FeCl_3$, BCl_3, and $TiCl_4$ from solutions in $SiCl_4$ were studied at various thicknesses of the layer of adsorbent (SiO_2), rates of flow of the solution through the adsorbent, and temperatures. It was established in earlier work by the authors that the adsorption isotherms of $AlCl_3$, $CuCl_2$, and $FeCl_3$ are linear in the whole range of equilibrium concentrations while those of BCl_3 and $TiCl_4$ are linear up to concentrations of 1×10^{-3} mass %. The results obtained indicated that the limiting stage in the adsorption of the chlorides from $SiCl_4$ was apparently inner diffusion. The effective coefficients of mass transfer and innerdiffusion in adsorption from the solutions studies were determined. The coefficients of inner diffusion were by 2-3 orders of magnitude lower than those for molecular diffusion in liquids. The activation energies of inner diffusion were determined for $AlCl_3$, $CuCl_2$, and $TiCl_4$. The authors thank Professor A. A. Zhukhovitsiy for

UDC: 541.183

0026 0032

Card 1/2

L 10782-67

ACC NR: AP7003503

interest in this work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.
[JPRS: 38,967]

ORG: none

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, activation energy, physical diffusion

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Apr65 / ORIG REF: 013

Card 2/2

MALTY OV, Yu.M.; KUKLYANDSKAYA, I.I. (Moskva)

Some characteristic features of the adsorption of sparingly soluble chlorides from solutions in a nonelectrolyte. Zhur. fiz. khim. 29 no. 1:26-29 Ja '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted August 29, 1963.

KURLYANDSKAYA, [illegible]; MARTYNOV, Yu.M.

Adsorbability of sparingly soluble substances. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.4:1038-1041 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

MARTYNOV, Yu.M.; KURLYANDSKAYA, I.I.

Solubility of the chlorides of aluminum and iron in silicon tetrachloride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.6:1539-1542 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Aluminum chloride)
(Iron chlorides)
(Silicon chlorides)

MARTYNOV, Yu.M.; KURLYANDSKAYA, I.I.; KREYNGOL'D, Ye.A.

Solubility of copper chlorides in silicon tetrachloride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.10:2297-2298 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KURLYANDSKAYA, M. I., Engr

Dissertation: "Investigation of Some Methods of Improving the Behavior of 'Signal Interference' in a Coaxial Cable Television Channel." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Electrical Engineering Inst of Communications, 29 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva--Moscow, 20 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

KURLYANDSKAYA, N.F.

Machine for stripping electric wires. Mashinostroitel' no.3:41 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Cutting machines)

KOMISSAROVA, Aleksandra Fedotovna, svinarka; KUHLYANDSKAYA, S.V., red.; AVDEYEVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Meeting obligations is a great honor] Vypolnenie obiazatel'stv - velikaia chest'. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1960. (MIRA 14:4)
43 p.

1. Sovkhoz "Pan'kovskiy" Novo-Derevan'kovskogo rayona Orlovskoy oblasti (for Komissarova).
(Swine)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6104

Kurlyandskaya, S. V., and N. Ts. Stepanyan, eds.

Nashi kosmicheskiye puti (Our Cosmic Paths). Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiya", 1962. 306 p. 12,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: V. A. Avdeyeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended to familiarize the general reader with Soviet space achievements.

COVERAGE: The book propagandizes Soviet achievements in space research. It contains a number of photographs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: [Summarized] This book, with a foreword by Academician L. I. Sedov, is composed of TASS and USSR Academy of Sciences communiques, speeches of outstanding Soviet scientists and other personalities, and foreign press items on various Soviet space successes from the Sputnik I (October 1957) to Major Titov's flight (August 1961).

Card 1/2

Our Cosmic Paths

SOV/6104

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUBJECT: Aerospace

Card 2/2

AD/dk/mas
11-9-62

VETLINA, Vera Arsen'yevna; KURLYANDSKAYA, G.V., red.

[Once again prospecting] I snova poisk. Moskva, Sovet[illegible]
Rossiia, 1964. 157 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KURLYANDSKAYA, Yo.V.

Characteristics of the chronic effect of certain radioactive isotopes on the body in experimental conditions. Med.rad. 6 no.4: 58-63 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(RADIOISOTOPES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BODY, HUMAN--RADIOGRAPHY)

ANTONOVA, L.T.; KURLYANDSKIY, B.A.; MEL'NIKOVA, M.M.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.
(Moskva)

State of the health of workers engaged in the production of caprolactam from benzene. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 6 no.5:14-17 My'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. TSentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE) (CYCLOHEXANE—TOXICOLOGY)

7(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2209

Kurlyandskiy, Sergey Davidovich

Radiolokatsiya i yeye voyennoye primeneniye (Radar and Its Military Application) Moscow, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 44 p. Errata slip inserted. 15,000 copies printed.

Eds: A.A. Vasil'yev, and V. Yu. Ivanitskiy; Tech. Ed.: V. N. Kobzar'.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The author briefly describes the principles of radar. He discusses the basic units of a radar set and the use of radar for military purposes as well as its application in meteorology and navigation. A brief discussion of countermeasures against enemy radar is also presented. There is a list of recommended reading on p. 46. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Radar and Its Military Application 30V/2209

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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JP/fal
9-21-59

KURLYANDSKIY, S.D., inzhener-polkovnik

Communication with submarines. Mor. sbor. 46 no.7:80-85 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

LOBOV, M.K., polkovnik med. sluzhby; KUHLYANDSKIY, Sh. Yu., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby

Result of organization of medical control in the physical training of military personnel. Voen.-med. zhur. no.6:71-72 Je '58 (MIRA 12:7)
(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL
med. prop. for serv. to military personnel (Rus))
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING,
med. control in military personnel (Rus))
(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL,
phys. educ & train., med. control (Rus))

KONDRAMASKII, V. I.

Klinika i Ekspertiza Trudosposobnosti pri Zabolevaniiakh i Povrezhdeniiakh Litsa i Cheliustei (Clinicity and Evaluation of Working Capacity in Face and Jaw Diseases and Injuries), 185 p., Moscow, 1948.

[illegible], [illegible].

Ortopa[illegible] [illegible] [Ortho[illegible]]. [illegible], 1953. 251 p. (M-vo zdravookhraneniia SSSR. [illegible] in-t usovershenstvovaniia vrachei. [illegible]-ka [illegible]).

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No 4, July 1954.

KURLYANDSKIY, Veniamin Yur'yevich, professor; BUSYGIN,A.T., redaktor; BEL'CHIKOVA,Yu.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; SACHEVA,A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor;

[Supplying dental prosthesis; manual for dentists-prosthesists and students of medical and stomatological institutes] Protezirovanie bezzubykh cheliustei; posobie dlia vrachei-protezistov i studentov meditsinskikh stomatologicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1955. 207 p. (MLRA 9:2)
(DENTISTRY) (TEETH, ARTIFICIAL)

KURLYANDSKIY, V.Yu., professor.

A few remarks about the article "Unsolved problems in dental therapy and nonremovable prosthesis." Stomatologiia, no.6:21-22 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(TEETH--DISEASES) (DENTAL PROSTHESIS) (ZHAKOV, M.P.)

KURLYANDSKIY, V.Yu., professor (Moskva)

Preventive and therapeutic importance of dental prosthesis. Med. sestra no.11:9-12 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)

(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

KURLYANDSKIY, V.Yu.

[Orthopedic therapy in pyorrhea alveolaris] Ortopedicheskoe lechenie al'veolyarnoi piorrey (amfodontoza) i travmaticheskoi artikulyatsii. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 289 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(TEETH--DISEASES)

KURLYANDSKIY, V.Yu.

[Dentomapillary anomalies in children and methods of treating them; orthodontia] Zubocheliustnye anomalii u detei i metody lecheniia, ortodontiia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 221 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(ORTHODONTIA) (PEDIATRICS)

KUHLYANDSKIY, Veniamin Yur'yevich

[Textbook on orthopedic stomatology] Uchebnik ortopedicheskoi stomatologii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 482 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(ORTHODONTIA)

KURLYANDSKIY, V.Yu., prof.

Diagnosis and the drawing up of a plan of treatment for pyorrhea alveolaris and similar forms of maxillodental affection. Sbor.nauch.-prak.rab.Poliklin.im.F.E.Dzerzh. no.2:197-207 '61. (MIRA 16:4)

(GUMS--DISEASES)

BOYANOV, B., prof., doktor; KHRISTOZOV, T., dots.; MATVEYEVA, T.V. [translator]; KURLYANDSKIY, V.Yu., prof., red.; DIMITROV, Ivan, tekhn. red.

[Microprosthesis]Mikroprotezirovanie. Pod red. V.IU.Kurliandskogo. Sofia Meditsina, i fizkul'tura, 1962. 269 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS)

KURLYANDSKIY, Veniamin Yur'yevich, prof.; STAROBINSKIY, I.M., red.; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn. red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Textbook of orthopedic stomatology] Uchebnik ortopedicheskoi stomatologii. Izd.2. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 591 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(ORTHODONTIA)

KURLYANDSKIY, V.Yu.; GREMYAKINA, A.A.; SHORIN, V.D.

Parallelometer. Med.prom. 16 no.6:47-48 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov i kafedra ortopedicheskoy stomatologii Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

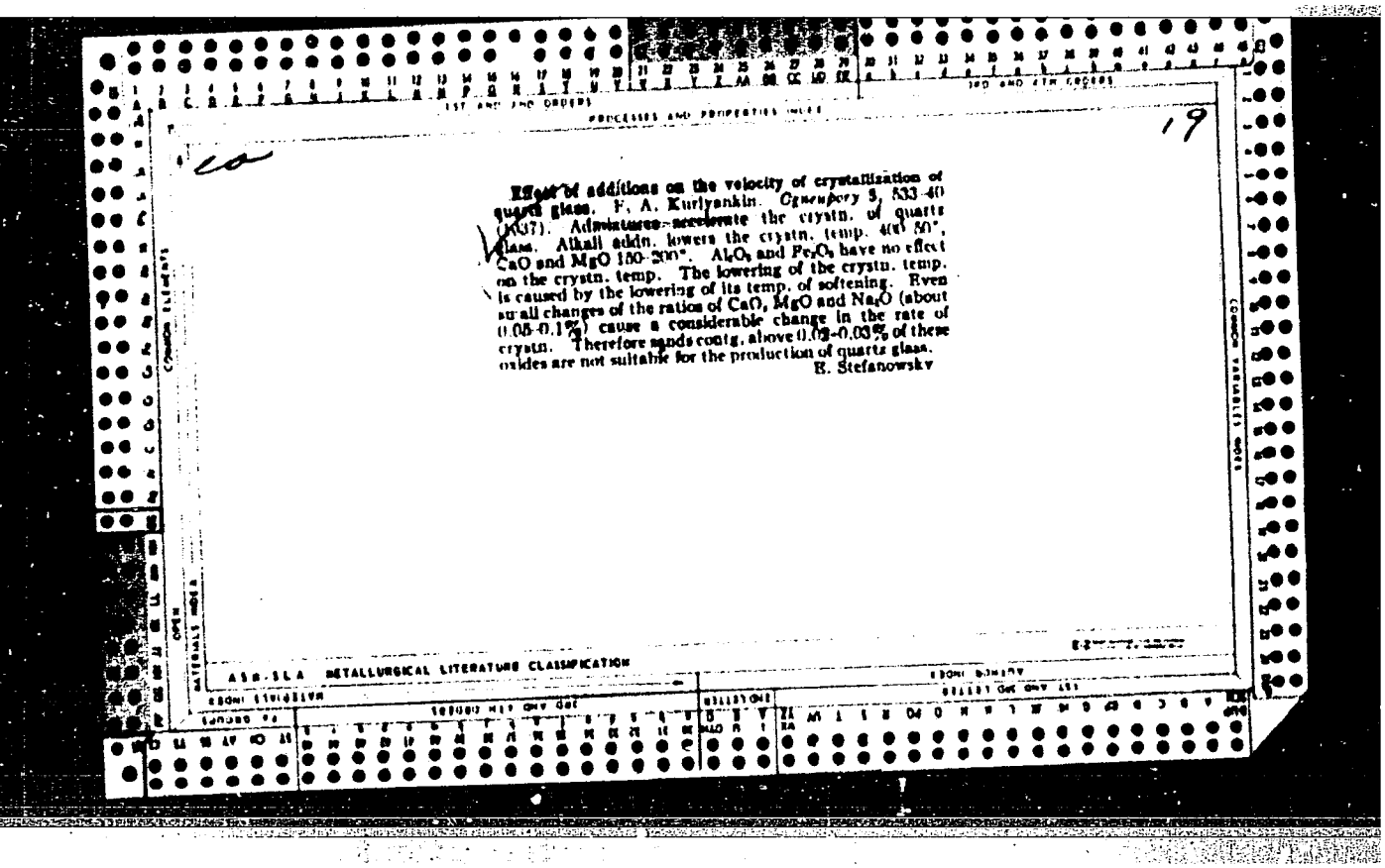
(DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

KURLYANDSKIY, V.Yu., prof.; GORODETSKIY, S.I., kand. med.nauk, red;
ARONOVA, R.M., tekhn. red.

[Orthopedic stomatology; dental prosthesis] Ortopedicheskaia stomatologiia; zubnoe protezirovanie. Moskva, Izdatel'skoe biuro tresta Meduchposobie. Vol.1. Atlas. 1963. 286 p.
(MIRA 16:7)
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS) (STOMATOLOGY--ATLASES)

KOPEYKIN, Vadim Nikolayevich; KNUBOVETS, Yakov Samuilovich; KURLYANDSKIY Veniamin Yur'yevich; OKSMAN, Isaak Mikhaylovich; KALONTAROV, D.Ye., kand. med. nauk, red.; KOROLEV, A.V., tekhn. red.

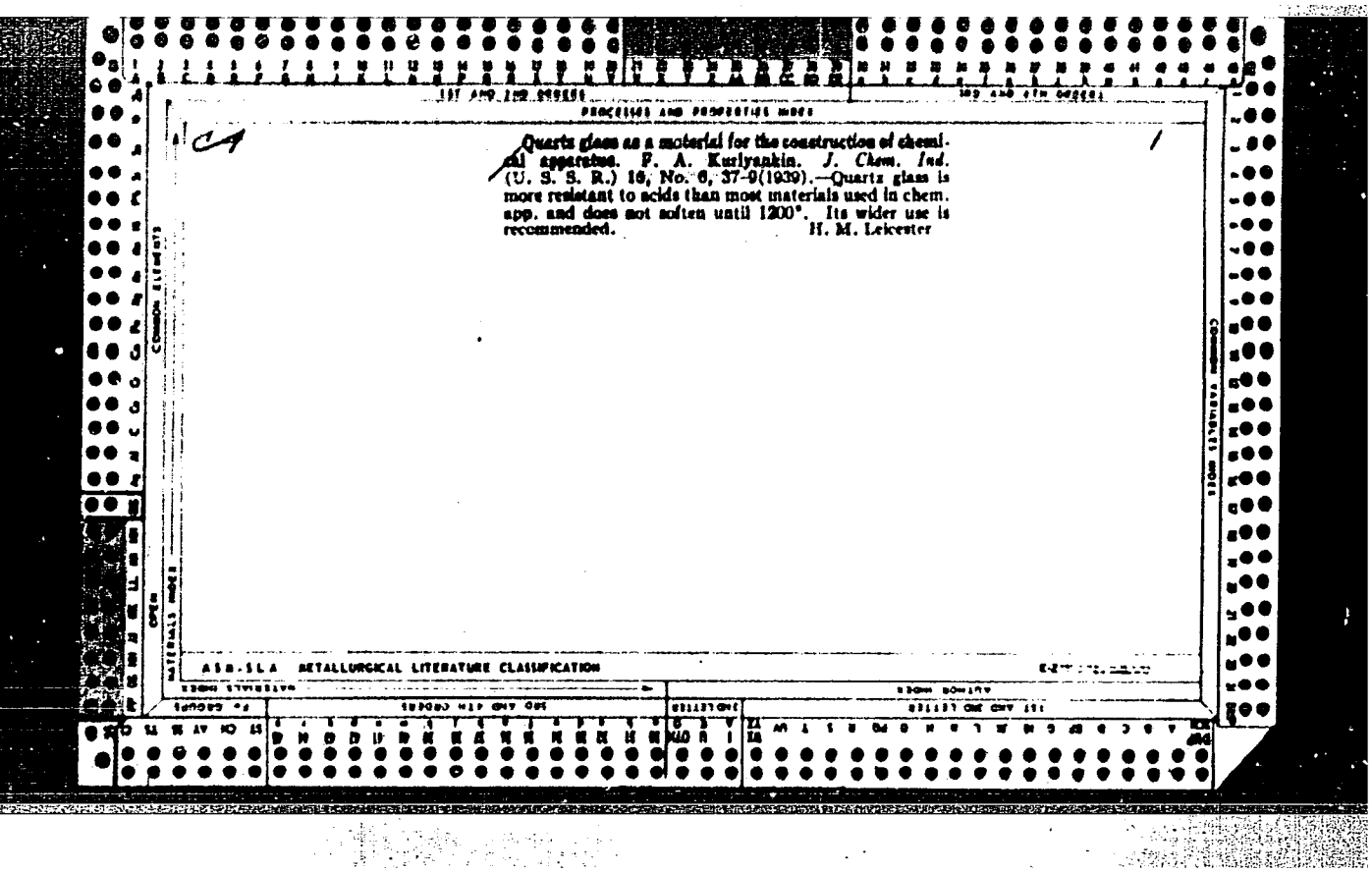
[Technique of prosthodontics] Zuboproteznaia tekhnika. [By] V.N.Kopeikin i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," 1964. 343 p. (MIRA 17:4)



Effect of additions on the velocity of crystallization of quartz glass. F. A. Kurlyankin. *Ogneupory* 5, 533-40 (1937). Admixtures accelerate the crystn. of quartz glass. Alkali addn. lowers the crystn. temp. 400-50°, CaO and MgO 150-200°. Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 have no effect on the crystn. temp. The lowering of the crystn. temp. is caused by the lowering of its temp. of softening. Even small changes of the ratios of CaO, MgO and Na_2O (about 0.05-0.1%) cause a considerable change in the rate of crystn. Therefore sands contg. above 0.02-0.03% of these oxides are not suitable for the production of quartz glass.
B. Stefanowsky

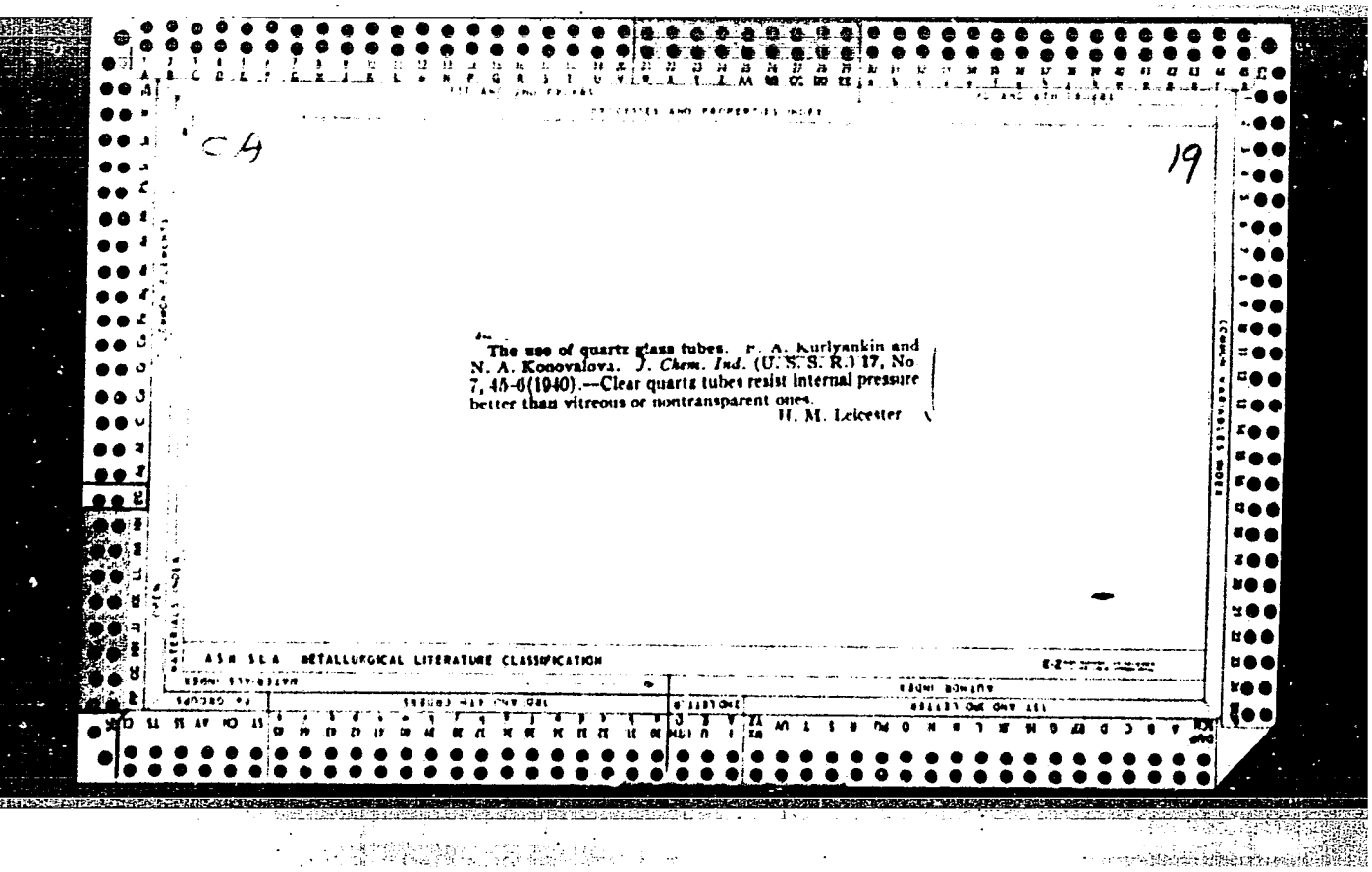
19

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Quartz glass as a material for the construction of chemical apparatus. F. A. Kurlyankin. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 16, No. 6, 37-9(1939).—Quartz glass is more resistant to acids than most materials used in chem. app. and does not soften until 1200°. Its wider use is recommended. H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



C4

19

The use of quartz glass tubes. F. A. Kurlyankin and N. A. Konovalova. *J. Chem. Ind.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, No 7, 45-6(1940).—Clear quartz tubes resist internal pressure better than vitreous or nontransparent ones.

H. M. Leicester

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KURLYANKIN, F. A. PA 37/49T3

USSR/Chemistry - Silicates Feb 49
Chemistry - Biography

"The Scientific and Pedagogical Activities of M. A. Bezborodov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Science, Belorussian SSR (on His Fiftieth Birthday)," F. A. Kurlyankin, 2½ pp

"Priroda" No 2

Describes career of Bezborodov. Mentions his achievements in silicate physicochemistry. Includes photograph.

[redacted] 37/49T3

Cit - KURLYANKIN, F. A.

27

9178* Influence of Pressure on the Removal of Blisters From Quartz Glass at Time of Melting. (In Russian.) F. A. Kurlyankin. *Steklo i Keramika*, v. 8, Dec. 1951, p. 13-17.

A special vacuum compression crucible furnace was built for the above investigation. Experimental data are tabulated and charted. Diagram.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62265

Author: Kurlyankin, F. A., Konovalova, N. A.

Institution: None

Title: Mechanical Strength of Quartz Glass at Different Temperatures

Original Periodical: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, 1955, No 34, 58-67

Abstract: Investigation of mechanical properties of transparent and opaque quartz glasses at 20-1,200°. Transparent quartz glass of composition (in %): SiO_2 99.9; R_2O_3 0.01; CaO 0.01; MgO 0.005; R_2O 0.02; extraneous admixtures 0.20. Opaque quartz glass of composition (in %): SiO_2 99.5; R_2O_3 0.30; CaO 0.21; MgO 0.03; extraneous admixtures 0.15; R_2O not determined. Investigated was the bending strength of specimens of the transparent glass in the shape of rods of circular cross sections 10-14 mm in diameter, 110 mm long, with fused surfaces, and of opaque glass in the shape of bars with square

Card 1/3

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62265

Abstract: cross section, measuring 15 x 15 x 110 mm with ground sides. Mean value of bending strength of transparent quartz glass (at 23°) was 1,131.2 kg/cm^2, that of the opaque glass 455 kg/cm^2. The tests revealed that bending strength of both transparent and opaque quartz glass increases with rising temperature already at 200° and at 1,200° it is increased, in comparison with its value at 200°, by 36% in the case of opaque glass and by 52% in the case of the transparent. A study was made of the resistance of quartz glasses to impact flexure; tested were specimens in the form of square cross section bars, with ground surfaces, measuring 15 x 15 x 115 (transparent) and 22.5 x 22.5 x 115 mm (opaque). Breaking energy on impact flexure (at ordinary temperature) was of 0.85 kGm/cm^2 for opaque glass and 1.08 kGm/cm^2 for transparent glass. With increase in temperature it increased and at 1,200° attained, respectively, 1.48 and 1.74 kGm/cm^2. Polished specimens had a strength exceeding by 12% that of ground specimens. Tensile strength determined at ordinary temperature was of 226 kg/cm^2 for opaque and of 734 kg/cm^2 for transparent glass. With increase in temperature tensile

Card 2/3

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62265

Abstract: strength increased and rose at 1,200° by 74% in the case of the opaque glass and by 60% in the case of the transparent glass. Compression strength of quartz glass samples in the shape of cubes with 25 mm edges and ground surfaces was at ordinary temperature 3,122 kg/cm^2 for the opaque glass and 6,556 kg/cm^2 for the transparent. Strength of polished specimens was 8-10% higher. Lower strength of opaque glass as compared with the transparent is due to chemical heterogeneity (unfused quartz granules) and greater amount of small bubbles (300,000 to 900,000 bubbles per one cm^3, the volume of the voids amounting to 4-5%). Chemical heterogeneity and bubbles are the cause of the formation of internal fissures which contribute to the breakdown of the glass. Increase in mechanical strength of quartz glass with increasing temperature is due to decreasing brittleness of the material.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4578

Minsk. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut

Khimiya, tekhnologiya i istoriya stekla i keramiki (The Chemistry, Technology, and History of Glass and Ceramics) Minsk, Red.-izd. otdel BPI imeni I. V. Stalina, 1960. 138 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. 86) 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Ministerstvo vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniya BSSR; Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni I. V. Stalina.

Editorial Board: N. N. Yermolenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, I. S. Kachan, and L. K. Petrov; Ed.: N. V. Kapranova; Tech. Ed.: S. A. Fesina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and physicists interested in the composition, structure, and properties of glass and ceramics.

The Chemistry, Technology, and History (Cont.) SOV/4578

COVERAGE: The articles contained in this collection deal with methods of studying the properties of various glass and ceramic compositions and the technology of glass and ceramics manufacture. The last two articles treat the history of silicate chemistry. No personalities are mentioned. References follow the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 3/6

Kurlyankin, E.A.

KURLYANKIN, F.A., kand.tekhn.nauk (Leningrad)

Effect of the crystallization of opaque quartz glass on its mechanical strength at 400° - 800°. Sbor. nauch. trud. Bel. politekh. inst. no. 86:42-47 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Glass--Testing)

AUTHORS: Koz'mina, O. P., Kurlyankina, V. I. 20-114-4-30/63
Matveyeva, Ye. N.

TITLE: Oxidation Breakdown of Cellulose Ethers (Okislitel'nyy raspad efirov tsellyulozy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 789-791 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cellulose ethers, as films, coatings and other products, lose their elasticity and mechanic firmness under the influence of external air and heat. This is connected with the active role played by oxygen. In the present paper some results are given of the study of cellulose ether oxidation through molecular oxygen. The ethers and the cellulose, out of which these former were produced, were heated by the authors to not more than 200°C in an air, oxygen and inert gas current. Tests confirmed that the oxidation through atmospheric oxygen has to be regarded as the cause of the aging and the thermo-oxidizing breakdown of the cellulose ethers. Breakdown develops through the state of formation and subsequent decomposition of peroxides. The alkoxyl groups of the simple ethers are separated as the corresponding aldehydes and alcohols. The complex ether-groups which formed one of the ethers, however, are separated in the

Card 1/2

Oxidation Breakdown of Cellulose Ethers 20-114-4-30/63

form of acids, furthermore, as acids and aldehydes containing one- C-atom less than the acid group of the ethers. Finally, according to the separation of other groups, carboxyl and carbonyl groups accumulate. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for High-Molecular Compounds of the AS USSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii Nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: November 28, 1956 by V. A. Kargin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1956

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SOV/79-28-12-7/41

AUTHORS: Koz'mina, O.P., Kurlyankina, V.I., Matveyeva, Ye.N., Aleksandrovich, M.K.

TITLE: Formation of Peroxides in the Oxidation of Ethers and Esters of Cellulose (Obrazovaniye perekisey pri okislenii efirov tsellyulozy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 3202-3205 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to references 1-4 atmospheric oxygen plays an important part in the destruction of cellulose ethers and esters at slightly increased temperatures and under simultaneous ultraviolet irradiation; this fact leads to the oxidation, separation of the oxidized ether-ester groups, and to the decomposition of the chains. These oxidized groups react positively to peroxides so that it had to be assumed that this destruction takes place by way of the inter - mediate formation of peroxides. The conditions were found here under which the peroxides accumulate in the cellulose ethers and esters, and the velocity curves of their formation with a distinct maximum (Fig 1, Curve 1, in the case of ethyl cellulose) were plotted as compared to the acetaldehyde curve of the same experiment. The curves proved the accumulation and the decomposition of the peroxide groups in the oxidation products in nitrogen atmosphere.

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Formation of Peroxides in the Oxidation of Ethers and Esters of Cellulose

The peroxides of ethers, especially of esters, are easily obtained by ultraviolet irradiation (Fig 2). The peroxides of cellulose ethers and esters are rather stable and can therefore be purified from low-molecular impurities by dialysis. These peroxides, as well as their products of decomposition (volatile peroxides and aldehydes) gradually accumulate on storing and cause a shortening of the induction periods of thermo-oxidative decomposition of the ethers. In the destruction of the peroxide groups with hydrogen iodide or hyposulfite with subsequent removal of the impurities, or on the addition of metal salts of variable valence ($KMnO_4$, iron and copper acetates) with a subsequent removal of these salts induction periods occur again, which are characteristic of freshly prepared samples (Fig 3). The corresponding peroxides can serve as a source of the formation of formic acid, alcohols, and hydrocarbons, i.e. as secondary products of the thermo-oxidative decomposition of the ethers and esters.-There are 4 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SOV/79-28-12-7/41

Formation of Peroxides in the Oxidation of Ethers and Esters of Cellulose

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1958

Card 3/3

KOZ'MINA, O.P.; KURLYANKINA, V.I.

Thermal oxidation of the benzyl ether of cellulose. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.11:1761-1762 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Cellulose) (Oxidation)

KURLYANKINA, V.I.; POLYAK, A.B.; KOZ'MINA, O.P.

Mechanism of the oxidation of cellulose ethers by oxygen. Part 7: Ester groups in the oxidation of ethylcellulose. Use of infrared spectroscopy in the analysis of oxidized ethylcellulose. Vysokom. soed. 2 no. 12:1850-1853 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR; Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. Kirova.
(Cellulose--Spectra)

KOZ'MINA, O.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: KURLYANKINA, V.I.; ALEKSANDROVICH, M.K.; PROSVIRYAKOVA, E.F.; SLAVETSKAYA, L.A.; KOZLOV, M.P.

Mechanism of oxidation of cellulose ethers by oxygen. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.12:2226-2233 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Cellulose ethers) (Oxidation)

KOZ'MINA, O.P.; KURLYANKINA, V.I.; ZHDANPUSHKINA, S.; MOLOTKOV, V.A.

Mechanism of the oxidation of cellulose ethers by oxygen. Part 12: Synthesis and oxidation of ethyl cellulose based on cellulose tagged with radiocarbon at the glucoside C atom. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.4: 492-495 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cellulose ethers) (Oxidation) (Carbon isotopes)

KURLYANKINA, V.I.; KOZ'MINA, O.P.

Mechanism of the oxidation of cellulose ethers by oxygen. Part 14: Oxidation of ethyl cellulose. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.6:785-792 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Cellulose ethers) (Oxidation)

KOZ'MINA, O.P.; KHRIPUNOV, A.K.; KURLYANKINA, V.I.

Mechanism of cellulose ester oxidation by oxygen. Part 19: Oxidation of acetylcellulose tagged with radioactive carbon in acetyl groups and in a pyran ring. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.8:1232-1234 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Cellulose acetates) (Carbon isotopes) (Oxidation)

KOZ'MINA, [illegible] KURLYANKINA, V.S.; MOLODKOV, V.A.; SLAVETSKAYA, P.A.

Synthesis and oxidation of ethyl xylan. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.6:958-961 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

KURLYANSKAYA, E.B.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. V-19

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18797

Author : E.B. Kurlyanskaya, N.I. Belchorodova and K.F. Baranova

Inst : -

Title : The Distribution and Excretion of Radioactive Cesium in an Organism.

Orig Pub : Materialy po toksikol. radioaktivn. veshchestv. Sym. 1., Moskva, Medgiz, 1957, 31-42.

Abstract : When mice and guinea pigs were injected subcutaneously with a single dose of 7 to 30 microcuries of Cs^{134} per kg of body weight, the greatest amount of radioactivity was detected in the kidneys, then in the intestines, skeletal muscles, cardiac muscle and liver. When rabbits were injected daily for periods of 5 to 30 months with a dose of 10.6 microcuries of Cs^{134} per kg, it was diffusely distributed, with the exception of the muscles, where the specific

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. V-19

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18797

activity was 2 to 4 times greater. The biological and effective half-life of Cs^{134} in guinea pigs given a single internal injection came to 21 to 27 days, with subcutaneous injection it was 17 to 22 days; when rabbits were given the substance orally in repeated doses (for periods of 5 to 30 months), the half-life was 23 to 25 days. Complete elimination of the Cs^{134} in the urine and feces was accomplished after 5 months.

Card 2/2

KURLYANSKIY, V.Yu.; KOMALENKOVA, Ye.S.

Immediate and long-range effects of the use of braces in amphodontosis with preliminary pulpectomy. Stomatologiia no.6:41-44 '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kafedry ortopedicheskoy stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor V.Yu.Kurlyandskiy) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy) i 1-y poliklinik (glavnyy vrach I.S.Mironenko) 4-go upravleniya (nachal'nik - professor A.M.Markov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(Dentistry, Surgical)

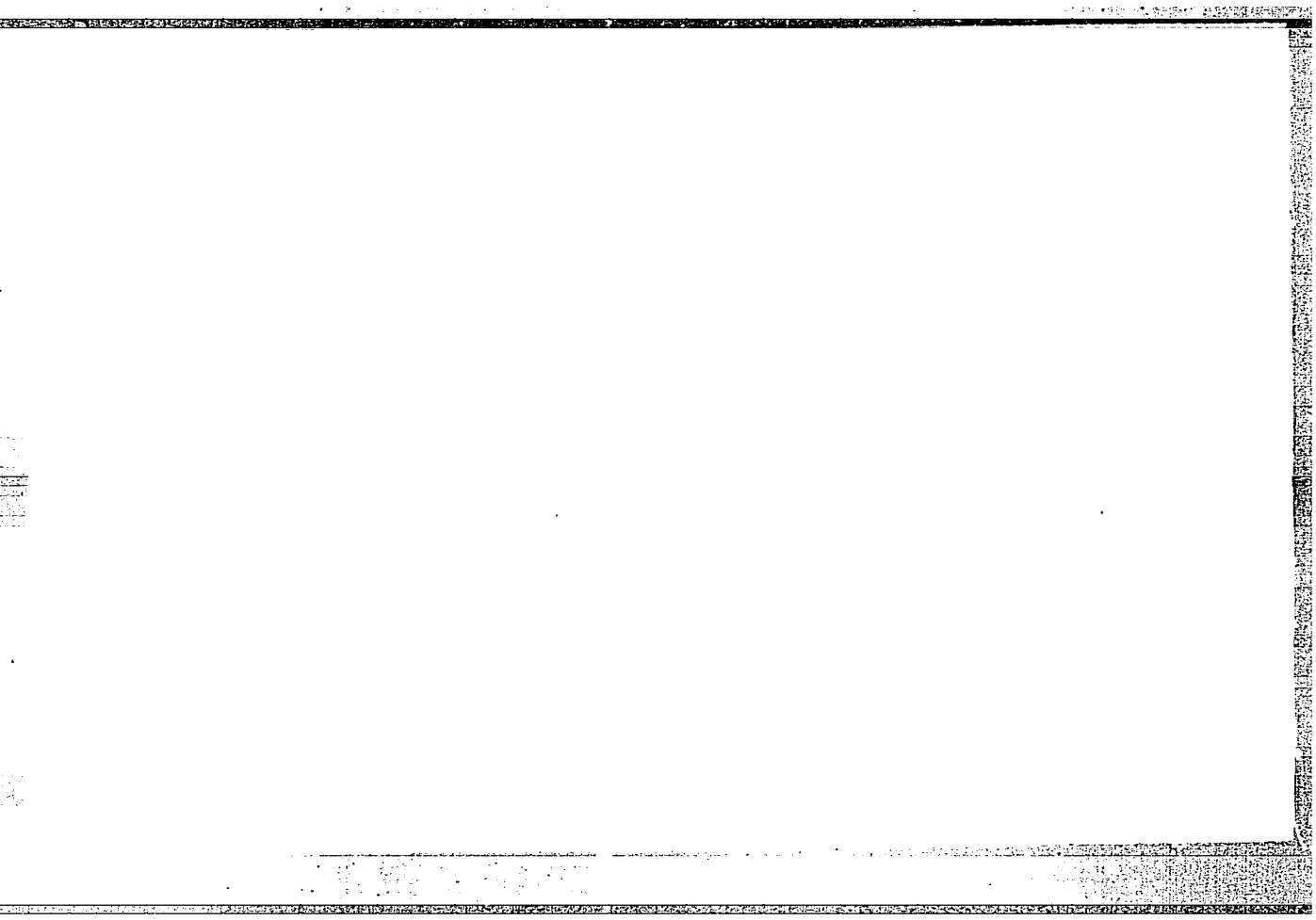
KURLYANTSEV, V.A., inzhener.

Protection against breaks in trolley line conducters with separate power supply. Prom.energ. 11 no.3:11-12 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

KURLYKIN, V.A., inzhener.

Using rotary dryers. Masl.-zhir. prom. 23 no.5:37-38 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Kropotkinskiy maslookstraktsionnyy zavod.
(Drying apparatus)



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tus can operate continuously for from 7-10 days. The automatic stabilization

MECHIKOV, O.S.; BAKHTIN, A.K.; KURLYANTSEV, V.P.

Stereophotographic and numerical determination of the content of oversize in the disintegrated rock of exploded masses. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 15:91-100 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ARLAZOROV, Mikhail Saulovich; BRUKHNOV, M., red.; KURDYKOVA, L., tekhn. red.

TSiolkovskii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Molodaia gvardiia," 1962. 318 p. (Zhizn' zamechatel'nykh liudei. Seriia biografii, no.11(344)) (MIRA 15:10)
(TSiolkovskii, Konstantin Eduardovich, 1857-1935)

GRECHIN, I.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, dotsent; KURLYKOVA, M.V., aspirant

Changes in the properties of turf-Podzolic soils as related to their oxygen and carbon dioxide content. Izv.TSKHA no.4:111-116 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Podzol) (Gases in soils)

RAL'KO, V.A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; LOBANOV, A.P.; KURLYPO, M.F.; YANUSHEVSKAYA, M.S.; FEDOTKINA, A.I.

Introducing scientific farm management on the "Stalin" Collective Farm. Zemledelie 7 no.8:6-11 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Stalina, Pinskogo rayona, Brestskoy oblasti (for Ral'ko). 2.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki i organizatsii sel'skokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk BSSR (for Lobanov, Kurlypo, Yanushevskaya). 3.Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva (for Fedotkina).
(White Russia--Collective farms)

KURLYUKOV, N.

For effective analysis. Fin. SSSR 37 no.10:57-59 O '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

JAANVARK, E.; KURK, J., red.; ODAMUS, A., tekhn. red.

[The working class of Soviet Estonia and the industrial development of the republic 1945-1950] Nõukogude Eesti töölisklass ja vabariigi tööstuse areng, aastail 1945-1950. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1963. 188 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Estonia--Labor and laboring classes)
(Estonia--Industries)

KUM, L.

"Effect of the Age of Cattle on Hereditary Characteristics and Its Significance in Selection." Cand Agr Sci, Estonian Agricultural Academy, Min Higher Education USSR, Tartu, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

KURM, K.

USSR/Farm Animals - Cattle. Q-2

Abc Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1959, 2656

Author : Kurm, K.

Inst : Estonian Agricultural Academy

Title : Influence of the Age of Cattle on the Growth, Development and Morphological Blood Indexes of Its Progeny

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Est. s.-kh. akad., 1957, 3, 144-152.

Abstract : Experiments served to establish that greater growth intensity is displayed by the progeny of a young bull (age at covering - $2\frac{1}{2}$ years) than by the progeny of an old bull ($9\frac{1}{2}$ years). At the age of 6 months, the progeny of the old bull was longer-legged, had a less well developed chest cage, and a lower content of erythrocytes

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : [illegible] - Biol., No 2, [illegible], 1956

and dry matter in the blood, than the progeny of [illegible] young bull.

VEHER, K.; KURM, Kh.; LAASIMER, L.; RAUDSEPP, A.; TRUU, A.

Peat resources of the Estonian S.S.R. Zbor. st.po izuch.torf. fonda no.2:88-107 '57. (MIRA 11:8)
(Estonia--Peat)

L 2833-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) LJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5021776 UR/2613/64/000/028/0061/0079

AUTHORS: Allsalu, M.-L. Yu.; Kurm, V. E.; Moldau, M. E.

TITLE: Conditions for the formation of luminescent $SrSb_2O_6$-Mn

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ABSTRACT: The conditions for the formation of luminescent $SrSb_2O_6$ - Mn were studied. The investigation is a continuation of the work of M.-L. Yu. Allsalu (Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 23, No. 11, 1360, 1959). The phosphor was obtained by thoroughly mixing $SrCO_3$ with either $Sb_2O_5 \cdot 0.6H_2O$, Sb_2O_4, or Sb_2O_3 in an 0.05% aqueous solution of $MnSO_4$ and subsequent heating of the resulting mixture to 1100C. The reaction was carried out at three different ambient conditions; in air, in CO_2 and in air free of CO_2. The experimental results are shown graphically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The nature of the products formed, their luminescent properties, and the rate of reaction were also studied as a function of the

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temperature, period of annealing, and the ratio of reactants. The experimental results are presented in tables and graphs. A reaction mechanism for the formation of $SrSb_2O_6$ is proposed

$$Sb_2O_3 \cdot Sb_2O_5 + 2SrO \rightarrow SrSb_2O_4 + SrSb_2O_6 ,$$

It is concluded that best results are obtained by heating an equimolar mixture of $SrCO_3$ and Sb_2O_5 for a period of one hour at 1100C. By following the procedure of R. Bernard, (Dissertation, Lyon, 1956, p. 9) crystals of $SrSb_2O_6$ - Mn were obtained directly from the gaseous phase. The authors thank A. V. Moskvin for his helpful advice. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 8 graphs, and 7 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i astronomii, AN EstSSR (Institute of Physics and Astronomy, AN EstSSR)

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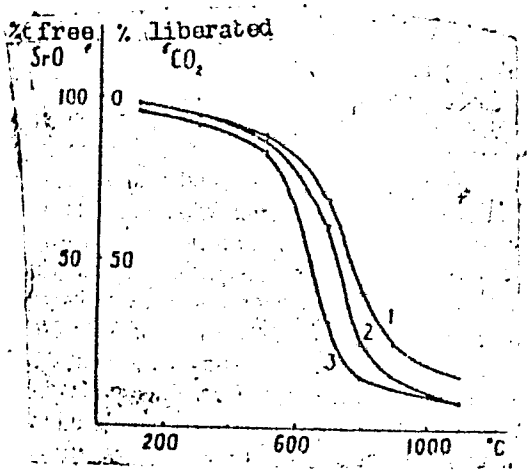

Fig. 1. Reaction path for a 1-hour heating of the system $SrCO_3 \cdot Sb_2O_5$: 1- in an atmosphere of CO_2, 2- in air, 3- in air free of CO_2

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