UTINA, I.A.; NECHAYEVA, N.V.; BRODSKIY, V.Ya.

Ribonucleic acid in ganglionic cells of the retina of a frog in darkness and in constant or flickering light. Biofizika 5 no. 6:749-750 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RETINA) (NUCLEIC ACIDS) (LIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

NECHAYEVA, N.V.

Study of ribonucleic acid in the cytoplasm of aciniform cells of the parotid gland in the secretory cycle. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:929-932 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.
(Nucleic acids) (Parotid glands)

NECHAYEVA, N.V.

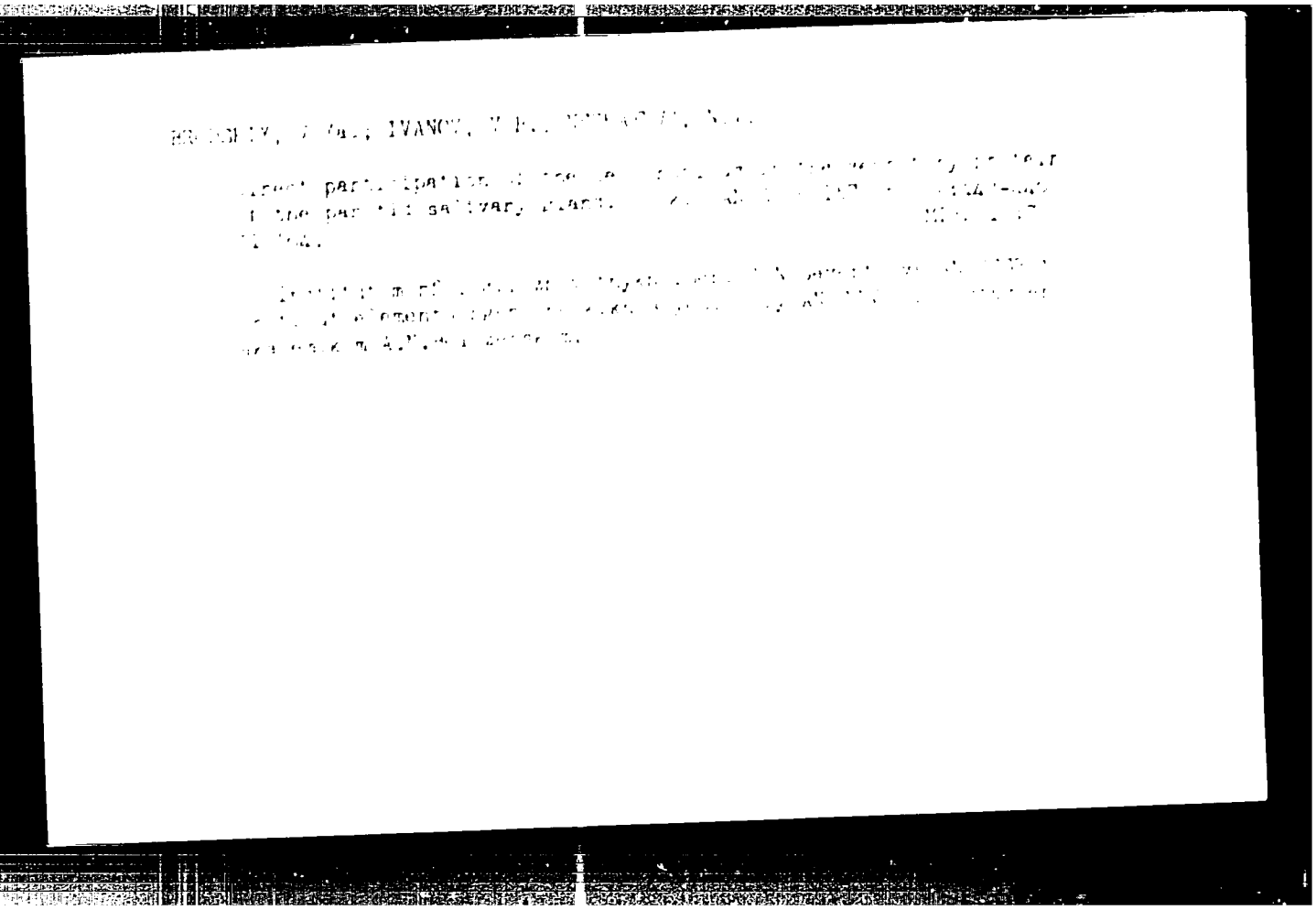
Quantitative cytochemical determination of RNA in the nuclei of acinic cells during the normal physiological cycle of the parotid gland in rats. Tsitologiia [illegible].

1. Laboratoriya [illegible] AN SSSR, Moskva.

NECHAYEVA, N.V.

Study of the total protein content in the cytoplasm and the nuclei of aciniform cells during the process of the secretory cycle of the parotid gland. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.5:1192-1195 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.
(PAROTID GLANDS) (PROTEINS IN THE BODY)



NECHAYEVA, N.V.

Cytochemical study of some aspects of the secretory process in the elements of the structural and functional unit of the parotid gland. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.11:11-18 N '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya tsitologii (zav. - kand. biol. nauk V.Ya. Bradskiy) Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh imeni Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva

NECHAEVA, N. E.,

Broude, V. A., Medvedev, V. S., Nechaeva, N. E., Prikhod'ko, A. E. and Kharitonova, O. P. Experience during a wide investigation of spectra of crystals or organic substances at low temperatures. Pages 488 - 492.

Inst. of Physics
Acad. of Sci. Ukr, SSR.

SO: Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences, Izvestia, (USSR) Vol. 14, No. 4. (1950) Series on Physics.

NECHAYEVA, N. Ye.

8

USSR .

Data on the study of [illegible] crystals. N. E. [illegible], A. N. Faidysh, and [illegible]. Trudy [illegible] Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R. 7, 81-6(19[illegible]).—The [illegible] and luminescence spectra of dianthracene [Luther and Weigert, Z. Physik. Chem. 51, 297(1905); 53, 385(1905)] were studied at room temp. and at −180°. A comparison of these spectra with those for anthracene showed that the long wave-length portions of the spectra are due to anthracene imbedded in the dianthracene lattice. The short wave-length portions, starting with a frequency of $\nu = 26{,}000 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$ are due to the dianthracene mol.

BB J. Rovtar Leach

548.737

7711. Data on the investigation of crystals of [illegible]. N. [illegible], A. N. F[illegible] AND O. P. K[illegible]. Letter in Zh. Eksper. Teor. Fiz., 22, [illegible]-1 (No. 3, 195[illegible]) In Russian.

Reported fully in Trudy Inst. Fiz. Akad. Nauk Ukr. SSR, No. 3 (195[illegible]). M.pt. 273-[illegible]°; orthorhombic, $a = 8{\cdot}4[illegible]$, $b = 12{\cdot}10$ and $c = 19{\cdot}12$ Å; $Z = 4$; $2V = [illegible]°$; $\alpha = 1{\cdot}[illegible]73$; $\gamma = 1{\cdot}[illegible]$. Scattering and luminescence spectra are like those of anthracene.

A. L. MACKAY

NECHAYEVA, N. Ye.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry B-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Electrochemistry No 4, 1957, 11348

Author : Zosimovich D.P., Nechayeva N.Ye.
Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : Separation of Zinc and Hydrogen from Acid Electrolytes at Nickel and Cobalt Cathodes

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 109, No 3, 569-572

Abstract : Study of concurrent separation of H_2 and Zn from solutions of 1.85 N $ZnSO_4$ + H_2SO_4 (0.1 - 2 N) at Ni and Co cathodes. It is shown that (i, E) curves are of complex nature with break and maximum of the curves corresponding to changes in process taking place at cathode. With Ni-cathode the maximum is at 0.67 v for all concentrations of H_2SO_4. The basic factor determining the cathodic process on change in E is the gradual alteration of the condition of cathode surface due to deposition of Zn. Properties of resulting surface alloys and magnitude of H_2 overvoltage at them determine magnitude of maximum on (i, E) curves.

1/1

SOV/21-59-10-11/27

AUTHORS: Zosimovich, D.F. and Nechayeva, N.Ye.

TITLE: The Simultaneous Discharge of Cadmium and Nickel Ions (Sovmestnyy razryad ionov kadmiya i nikelya

PERIODICAL: Dopovodi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 10, pp 1075 - 1078 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to existent classical idea, the basic condition for the simultaneous discharge of ions is the equality of potentials for the discharging of ions. O.A. Yesin [Ref 2] developed the concept on the simultaneous discharge of metal and hydrogen ions. A.L. Rotinyan and V.L. Kheyfets [Ref 3] studied conditions for the simultaneous discharge of ions in refining nickel and cobalt. An investigation into the simultaneous discharge of cadmium and nickel ions represents an important theoretical problem which was studied by the authors by employing the method of polarization curves taken during the process of electrolytic isolation of cadmium from the electrolyte. The polarization curves obtained are shown in graphs 1 and 2. It turned out that the equality of the deposition potentials of metals and the concentration of ions in the electrolyte does not always lead to the simultaneous discharge of ions. Such was the case with the ions

Card 1/2

of nickel and cadmium. The investigation showed that only cadmium is deposited on the cathode, in spite of the approximate equality of their potentials. The concentration of Ni in Cd varied from 0.0001 to 0.01 per cent in the presence of 1-n $NiSO_4$ in the electrolyte. There are 2 graphs, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, Yu.K. Delimarskiy

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

1. Nickel--Purification 2. Cadmium--Purification
3. Electrolytes--Performance 4. Ions--Performance

24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2117

Soveshchaniye po eksperimental'nym tekhnikam i metodam vysokotemperaturnykh issledovaniy, 1956

Eksperimental'nyye tekhniki i metody issledovaniy pri vysokikh temperaturakh; trudy soveshchaniya (Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures; Transactions of the Conference on Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 789 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Konferentsii po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali) 2,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.I. Shnaytser.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and metallurgical engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of scientific papers is divided into six parts: 1) thermodynamic activity and kinetics of high-temperature processes 2) constitution diagram studies 3) physical properties of liquid metals and slags 4) new analytical methods and production of pure metals 5) pyrometry, and 6) general questions. For more specific coverage, see Table of Contents.

Experimental Techniques and Methods (Cont.) SOV/2117

Zaimovskiy, D.F., T.P. Frantsevich-Zabludovskaya, A.I. Zaytsev, I.P. Bogdanov, N.Ye. Kafarova, and A.F. Vasil'ev. Electrochemical Method of Determining Nickel-Molybdenum and Nickel-Tungsten Alloys 505

In the electrolytic precipitation of nickel-molybdenum and nickel-tungsten alloys from ammoniacal solutions, an increase in the concentration of molybdenum and tungsten at a given relative content in the alloy, provided the experiments are carried out at temperatures of up to 30° C, and (2) a drop in the output of current. In both types of alloys an increase in nickel content and a simultaneous drop in the output of current. A rise in temperature leads to an increase in the current output, especially in the case of tungsten-nickel alloys. With a change in current density the current output passes through a maximum in both types of alloys. A rise in temperature affects the composition of the two types of alloys differently; the relative amount of tungsten in the alloy increases sharply, while that of molybdenum is hardly affected. An increase in current density nearly always leads to a drop in molybdenum content, but does not affect the composition of the tungsten alloys. The electrolyte compositions required for producing alloys with identical amounts of molybdenum and tungsten are very different as regards the relative concentrations of the principal components. This may be due to the difference in the coefficients of diffusion of molybdeniferous and tungsteniferous ions determining the transfer of the ions to the cathode. Experiments conducted in large-scale installations confirm the belief that the proposed method is satisfactory for industrial application. An advantage of the suggested type of electrolytes (ammoniacal solutions) is their practically unlimited service life and their cheapness as compared with organic electrolytes. The alloys thus produced are of satisfactory purity as regards metallic impurities (not more than 0.01 percent). But they contain a considerable amount of nonmetallic impurities, especially oxygen and nitrogen, because of the type of electrolytes used and the electrochemical process. Further study will be required to solve this problem.

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ZOSIMOVICH, D.P.; NECHAYEVA, N.Ye.

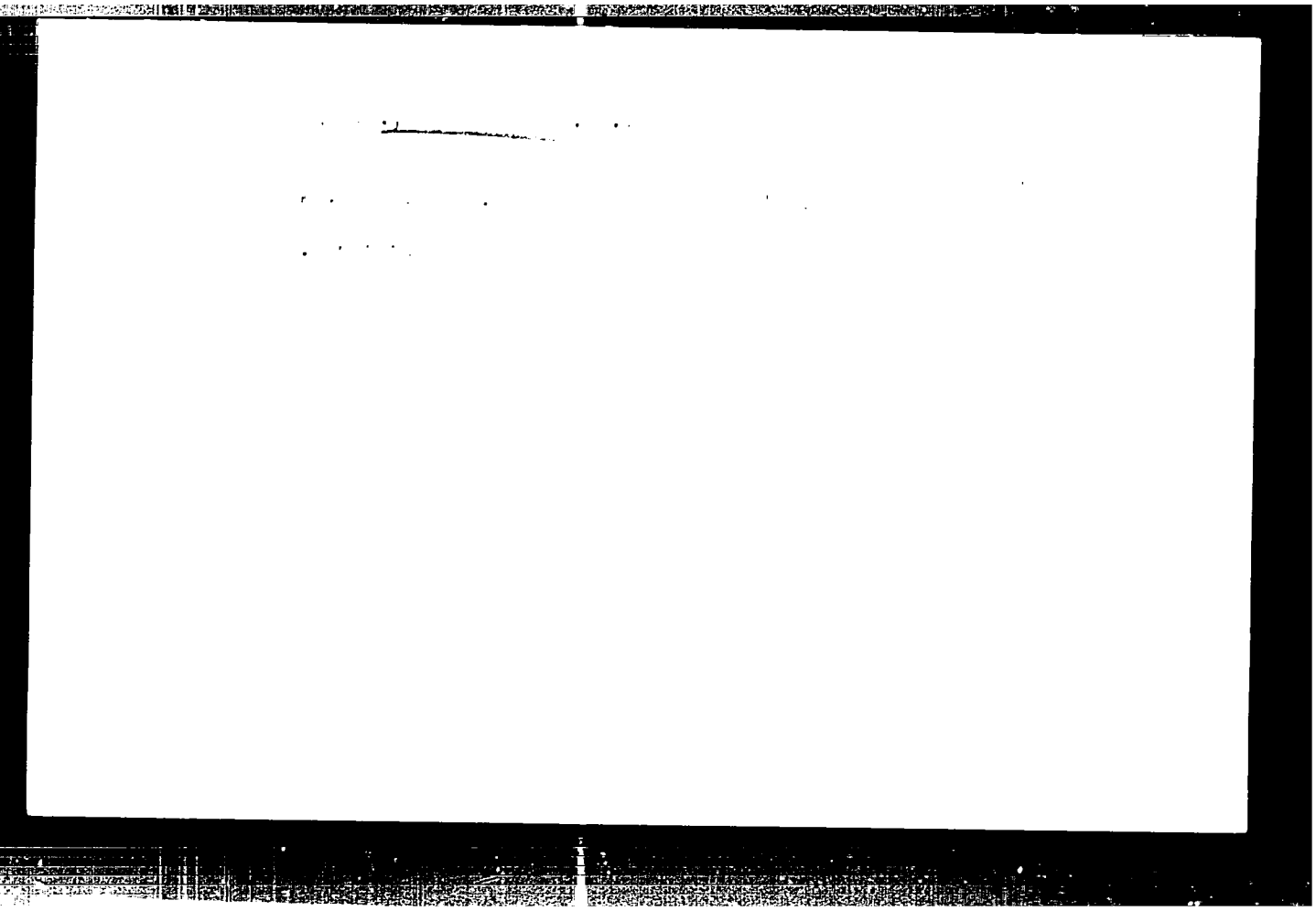
Electrochemical investigation of a simultaneous discharge of cadmium and zinc ions using the tagged atom method. Radiokhimiia 3 no.6:743-748 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Zinc—Isotopes)
(Cadmium)
(Electrochemistry)

STENDER, V.V., otv. red.; ZOSIMOVICH, D.P., zam. otv. red.; DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K., red.; LOSHKAREV, M.A., red.; NECHAYEVA, N.Ye., red.; NIKIFOROV, A.F., red.; SYCHKOVA, R.I., red.

[Hydroelectrometallurgy of chlorides; reports] Gidroelektrometallurgiia khloridov; doklady. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 178 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy seminar po prikladnoy elektrokhimii. 5th, Dnepropetrovsk, 1962. 2. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Stender).



ZOSIMOVICH, D. P.; SHVAB, N. A.; GRISEVICH, A. N.; NECHAYEVA, N. Ye.; KLAMNITSKAYA, K. B.
Kiev

"Die elektrochemische Gewinnung von Reinstmetallen: Zink, Kadmium und Mangan."

report submitted for 2nd Intl Symp on Hyperpure Materials in Science and Technology, Dresden, GDR, 28 Sep - 2 Oct [illegible].

Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR, Kiev

MECHAYEVA, O.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Pathological and anatomical modifications of the small intestine in acute intestinal obstruction caused by thrombosis and embolism of the mesenteric vessels. Vest. khir. 77 no.1:60-71 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-prof. P.P. Yerofeyev) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MESENTERIES, blood supply
embolism & thrombosis, causing intestinal obstruction, pathol. of small intestine)
(THROMBOSIS,
mesenteric, causing intestinal obstruct., pathol. of small intestine)
(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTIONS etiol. and pathogen.
mesenteric embolism & thrombosis, pathol. of small intestine)
(EMBOLISM
mesenteric, causing intestinal obstruct., pathol. of small intestine)

AUTHORS: Nechayeva, G. N., Rushkareva, T. V. S[illegible]

TITLE: Investigation of the Heterocyclic N-oxides (Issledovaniye geterotsiklicheskikh N-oksiley. VI. Polarographic Reduction of Some N-oxides of the Phenacine and Acridine Series (Polyarograficheskoye vosstanovleniye nekotorykh N-oksiley fenazinovogo i akridinovogo ryadov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1[illegible], Vol 28, Nr 1, pp [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The N-oxides of the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds are of special interest as physiologically active compounds (refs 1-3). Until now the N-oxides of the pyridine and quinoline series (Ref 4) have been investigated in detail. In previous papers the authors had systematically investigated the N-oxides of the complex heterocyclic systems (acridine, quinoxaline, phenazine etc.) (Refs [illegible]. L.V. Maryukhina [illegible] succeeded in finding the dependence of the structure on the easiness with which the (N⟶O) bond is reduced. Continuing these investigations the authors subjected the compounds (IV)-(XI), in the series of phenazine, and (XIV)-(XV), in the

Card 1/[illegible]

Investigation of the Heterocyclic N-Oxides. S. V. [illegible]
VI. Polarographic Reduction of Some N-Oxides of the Phenazine and Acridine Series

series of acridine, to a polarographic reduction; some of them were then to be investigated with respect to their physiological activity. In the phenazine derivatives the effect of various substituents on the stability of the (N⟶O) bond as related to the reduction on the dropping mercury electrode, as well as with respect to the reducibility of the heterocyclic system itself was to be investigated. In the series of acridine the N-oxides of the 9-amino and 9-hydrazine derivatives (XIX), (XXI), (XXIII), (XXV) as well as the N-oxides of the 9-phenoxy derivatives (XV,-(XVII), synthesized by the authors were investigated for the first time, as they are of special interest as intermediate products in the synthesis of the 9-amino and 9-hydrazine derivatives. Thus, 20 heterocyclic compounds were polarographically investigated. It was found that the introduction of substituents of different character into the molecule of the N-oxides of acridine and phenazine exerts an important influence on the magnitude of the semi-wave potential of the (N⟶O) bond and on the heterocycle itself. The electron-absorbing NO_2 group causes a displacement of the semi-wave

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Heterocyclic N-Oxides. SOV/79-28-10-14/60
VI. Polarographic Reduction of Some N-Oxides of the Phenazine and Acridine Series

potential to the positive values. The nucleophilic groups (NH_2,OH), however, displace the semi-wave potential to the negative side. There are 20 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Pushkareva, Z. V., Nechayeva, O. N. SOV/[illegible]

TITLE: Investigations of the Heterocyclic N-oxides (Issledovaniye geterotsiklicheskikh N-okisey) VII. Dipole Moments and Chemical Characteristic Features of Some Derivatives of the N-Oxides of Phenazine and Acridine (VII. Dipol'nyye momenty i khimicheskiye osobennosti nekotorykh proizvodnykh N-okisey fenazina i akridina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. [illegible], Nr [illegible], pp 2702-27[illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Pushkareva and her collaborators had previously published the results of the determination of the dipole moments of the N-oxides for various heterocyclic systems and had also demonstrated the dependence of the dipole moment of the (N → O) bond on the structure of the heterocycle as well as the interaction between the polarity of this compound and its reducibility on the dropping mercury electrode (Ref [illegible]). Some N-oxides of phenazine [illegible] and acridine [illegible] with different substituents in the [illegible] were synthesized by the authors to investigate their effect [illegible]; they also subjected them to the polarographic [illegible].

Card 1/3

Investigations of the Heterocyclic N-Oxides. [illegible]
VII. Dipole Moments and Chemical Characteristic Features of Some
Derivatives of the N-Oxides of Phenazine and Acridine

(Ref [illegible]). The dipole moments of many of these N-oxides and their corresponding non-oxidized [illegible] were investigated; the determinations are described in this paper [illegible] of the phenazine derivatives (II)-(VII) and the acridine derivatives (IX - XVI). The compounds (II - VII), (IX), (XII) and (XIII) [illegible] synthesized according to [illegible]. The compounds (X), (XI), (XIV) and (XVI) had been already previously synthesized and described in the literature (Ref [illegible]). All these compounds were carefully purified till the [illegible] melting point. The results of the determinations of the dipole moments are given in table 1. The experimental and calculated comparative values of the dipole moments of the derivatives of phenazine (I) are given in table 3, those for the derivatives of acridine (VIII) in table 4. The physicochemical investigations of the products obtained are [illegible]. In any case, the introduction of the [illegible] oxygen in most cases leads to [illegible].

Card [illegible] There are [illegible] tables and [illegible] references, [illegible] Soviet.

Investigations of the Heterocyclic N-Oxides. SOV/79-28-10-15/60
VII. Dipole Moments and Chemical Characteristic Features of Some Derivatives of the N-Oxides of Phenazine and Acridine

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1957

Card 3/3

KISELEVA, O. I.; NECHAYEVA, O. N. (Ivanovo)

Clinical and morphological characteristics of complications following subcutaneous injections in children. Arkh. pat. no.9: 50-53 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. T. F. Ganzhulevich) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. P. P. Yerofeyev) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent Ya. M. Romanov)

(INJECTIONS, HYPODERMIC) (SKIN—TUBERCULOSIS)

NECHAYEVA, O.N., kand. med. nauk

Parietal strangulations of the small intestine as a form of acute intestinal obstruction. Khirurgiia no. 3:24-30 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-prof. P.P.Yerofeyev [deceased]) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTESTINES—OBSTRUCTION) (HERNIA)

VARYUKHINA, L.V.; NECHAYEVA, O.N.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.

N-oxide of 2-methoxy 6-chloro-9-aminoacridine. Mater. pol. st. khim. reak. i prepar. no.11:84-87 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted April, 1964.

44270

S/190/63/005/001/013/020
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Tager, A. A., Tsilipotkina, M. V., Dreval', V. Ye., Nechayeva, O. V.

TITLE: Concentrated polymer solutions. II. Thermodynamic study of polyisobutylene solutions in various solvents

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 94 - 99

TEXT: The 25°C isotherms were plotted for the sorption of CCl_4, toluene, cyclohexane, butyl propionate, and methanol vapors by polyisobutylene having the molecular weight $1.99 \cdot 10^6$. Intense adsorption was found for CCl_4, toluene, and cyclohexane vapors, weaker adsorption for butyl propionate vapor, and no adsorption at all for methanol vapor. The properties of polymer solutions can be compared only if the concentration is given in molar parts or parts by volume, not if it is in parts by weight. The curve $\Delta\mu_1$ versus concentration in molar parts also confirmed that toluene, CCl_4, and cyclohexane were better solvents for polyisobutylene than butyl propionate. $\Delta\mu_1$ is the difference of chemical potentials; it was calculated

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Concentrated polymer...

from: $\Delta\mu_1 = 2.303RT \log(P/P_s)$, where P_s is the saturation pressure. The curves for the mixing entropy, $T\Delta S$, versus concentration, φ_2, in parts by volume, were plotted for polyisobutylene dissolved in toluene, CCl_4, cyclohexane, and isooctane. The equation found by Miller (G. Gee, Chemistry of Large Molecules) shows optimum agreement with the experimental values only in the case of the polyisobutylene - isooctane system, which is in accordance with the Flory-Huggins theory, holding for athermal systems only. In other solvents, however, a different value of $T\Delta S$ is observed for the same φ_2, i.e., the polyisobutylene chains have varying configuration numbers. $T\Delta S$, ΔH, and ΔG were calculated according to Gibbs-Duhem, and the curves $T\Delta S = f(\varphi_2)$, $\Delta G = f(\varphi_2)$, $\Delta H = f(\varphi_2)$ were plotted. They show the following maxima (in cal/mole): in toluene with $\varphi_2 \sim 0.7$, $T\Delta S_{max} \sim 220$, $\Delta H_{max} \sim 115$, $\Delta G_{max} \sim -120$; in CCl_4 with $\varphi_2 \sim 0.6$, $T\Delta S_{max} \sim 130$, $\Delta H_{max} \sim 40$, $\Delta G_{max} \sim -100$; in cyclohexane with $\varphi_2 \sim 0.5$, $T\Delta S_{max} \sim 100$, $\Delta H_{max} \sim 0$, $\Delta G_{max} \sim -80$. The positive values of ΔH show that polyisobutylene is dissolved with great

Card 2/3

variation of entropy. The low affinity of polyisobutylene to benzene, and the poor affinity to butyl propionate, may be due to the fact that $T\Delta S < \Delta H$, or $T\Delta S < \Delta H$. There are 5 figures. The most important English-language reference is: C. E. H. Bawn, M. A. Walid, J. Polymer Sci., 12, 109, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Ural State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1961

Card 3/3

RAZUVAYEV, N.I.; NECHAYEVA, P.F.; KRYUCHKOVA, M.P.

Factors affecting the diffusion of pectin substances into the solution in the extraction of grape residue. Trudy VNIIViV "Magarach" 13:173-178 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

RAZUVAYEV, N.I.; OGORODNIK, S.T.; NECHAYEVA, P.F.

Studying the conditions and methods of the production of calcium tartrate from yeast residues. Trudy VNIIViV "Magarach" 13: 179-189 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

NECHAYEVA, R., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Self-service in enterprises abroad. Nov.torg.tekh. no.3:
34-41 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. NIITOPa.
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

NIZCHAYEVA, R., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Manufacture of raw food products abroad. Obshchestv.pit. no.1:62-64 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya.
(Food, Raw)

NECHAYEVA, R., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Cetralized processing of potatoes. Sov.torg. no.4:55-58 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya.
(Potatoes)

NECHAYEVA, R., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Types of enterprises making semiprepared food products. Obshchestv. pit. no.10:38-39 O '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya.
(Food industry)

REKSIN, V.E.; NECHAYEVA, K.L., VAVILOVA, G.S.; PAK, G.V., red.; SELEZNEVA, A.D., ml. red.

[Supply of materials and equipment abroad] Material'no-tekhnicheskoe snabzhenie za rubezhom. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 214 p. (MIRA 18:8)

[illegible], professor; FILICHEVA, [illegible].V.; TIKHONOVA, A.A., TRO[illegible]
[illegible]YEV, R.V.

Shortening the hospital stay of scarlet fever patients [illegible]
[illegible] del. 2 no. [illegible] 34-37 Jl-Ag '57. [illegible]

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. [illegible]
[illegible]) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dots. [illegible]
[illegible]nova)
([illegible] SCARLET FEVER)

NECHAYEVA, R. V., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Changes in the Skin Capillaries and Mucosae During Scarlet-Fever," Ivanovo, 1957, 10 pp (Ivanovo State Medical Institute, (KL, 4-58, 119)

NECHAYEVA, K.V., kand. med. nauk

Some clinical and laboratory indices of Botkin's disease in children. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no.25:130-135 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - kand. med. nauk I.B. Appolonova) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent Ya.V. Romanov); nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent V.M. Sukharev.

(1)

L 11150-63 EDS

ACCESSION NR: AT3002964 S/2927/62/000/000/0083/0086

AUTHOR: Asessorov, Yu. P.; Bakradze, O. G.; Geller, I. Kh.; Grinberg, I. S.; Mury*gin, V. I.; Nechayeva, R. Ye.; Smirnov, A. S. 45

TITLE: Effect of reverse current on forward resistance in selenium rectifiers [Report at the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices, Tashkent, 2-7 October, 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 83-86

TOPIC TAGS: selenium rectifier creep, TVS selenium rectifier

ABSTRACT: Experimental studies of the "forward current-voltage characteristic creep" are described. A considerable increase in the forward voltage drop upon the passage of a reverse current is referred to as a "creep". It is very pronounced in TVS-type selenium rectifiers. The creep was measured at various temperatures within -70+130C, on a-c and pulsating current, at various reverse voltages. Forward current-voltage, forward voltage-temperature, forward voltage-time, forward voltage-reverse voltage, and forward voltage-frequency curves are presented. This explanation is offered for the creep: the diffusion potential, i. e. the contact potential

Card 1/2

L 11150-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002964

0

difference between Se and CdSe, may vary as a result of charge variation in the deep impurity centers due to impact ionization. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akad. nauk SSSR(Academy of Sciences USSR); Akad. nauk UzSSR(Academy of Sciences UzSSR); Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

cz/Bur

Card 2/2

L 12904-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RDW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3002969 S/2927/62/000/000/0105/0111

60
59

AUTHOR: Geller, I. Kh.; Zaugol'nikova, Ye. G.; Karageorgiy-Alkalayev, P. M.; Karinova, I. Z.; Mury'gin, V. I.; Nechayeva, R. Ye.

TITLE: Analyzing certain characteristics of selenium rectifiers [Report of the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices held in Tashkent from 2 to 7 October 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy'rochny'ye perekhody' v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 105-111

TOPIC TAGS: AVS selenium rectifier, TVS selenium rectifier, selenium rectifier current-voltage, selenium rectifier capacitance, selenium rectifier

ABSTRACT: Experimental data on AVS and TVS selenium rectifiers is compared with theoretical considerations. Current-voltage and capacitance characteristics of these types were determined within -120 +160C range. It was found that the diffusion potential decreases linearly as the temperature increases which agrees well with some published theoretical data. Reverse current-voltage characteristics determined experimentally, with various temperatures as parameters, showed that they represent different exponential functions; the

Card 1/2

L 12904-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002869

latter depend on the temperature, not on the type of rectifier alone as was supposed in earlier published works. Differential resistance and capacitance of the above rectifiers were measured within a broad range of temperatures. Forward and reverse current-voltage characteristics, a diffusion-potential-temperature curve, and capacitance-voltage relations are given in the article, as well as interpretations of the physical phenomena involved. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 formula, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR); Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences UzSSR) Tashkentskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 18May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

15(4)

AUTHORS: Neclayeva, [illegible]

TITLE: Spinning of [illegible]

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiy volokna, [illegible]

ABSTRACT: This is the 13 [illegible] report [illegible] in the Field of the [illegible] Fibers" [illegible] data are given in [illegible] concerning the production of polypropylene [illegible] of the highly viscous melt [illegible] insufficient solubility in only few high-boiling [illegible] spun only [illegible] From [illegible] about 200° [illegible] in a thermo[illegible] present being successfully [illegible] nauchno-issledovatel'skiy in titut [illegible] All-Union Scientific Research Institute f[illegible] Its disadvantages are the easily inflammable [illegible] and the difficulties connected with their re[illegible] speak about their attempts at spinning [illegible] in a thermoplastic state. They constructed an experimental spinning machine, which consists of a worm [illegible]

Card 1/3

Spinning of Polypr...lene Fibers in the Therm... plastic State

of spinnerets, and a devi... The PP is rolled before ... ... cular weight and a therm... The oxidative ... might be prevented ... antioxidants ... medium ... PP ... being ... need of investiga... tifiers. Investigations were ... effect produced ... the ... rubber like ... exerted by the am... of PP one was produced by means ...

at the Institut ... Institute for Petroleum-chemical ... Frentsel', the other by means ...

Card 2/3 and K...

Spinning of Polypropylene Fiber in the [illegible]
plastic State [illegible] 4 [illegible]

tion PP becomes too fluid. The best results were obtained by means of a 5 - 10% amorphous fraction. The effect produced by an addition of 5 - 15% polyisobutylene is shown in tables 3 and 4. Spinning of PP requires considerable drawing, and spinnerets with a large opening (0.25 - 1.0 mm). The rate of thread formation is given according to the quantity of the added plastifier and according to the molecular weight of the PP as being 7 [illegible] m/min. [illegible] Varshavskiy [illegible] took part in the experiments. There are 1 figure, [illegible] tables, and [illegible] references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: MTI - Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Moscow Textile Institute)

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Nechayeva, S. A., Rogovin, Z. A.

S/183/60/000/01/003/031
B004/B014

TITLE: Investigation of the Processes of Strengthening and Thermal Relaxation as Well as of Some Properties of the Polypropylene Fiber

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, Nr 1, pp 10-12 (USSR)

TEXT: This is the 14th communication about the series of investigations of new fibers with aliphatic hydrocarbon chains. The authors studied the additional drawing in a glycerin bath at 130-140°, which is necessary for the production of strong polypropylene fibers. However, they believe that it would be more effective to carry out the drawing process in inert gas or steam. Table 1 indicates that an increase in drawing from 400 to 700 per cent duplicates the breaking length without a considerable reduction in elongation. The authors studied thermal relaxation in loose fibers and fibers wound on bobbins. Table 2 shows the influence of the heating time. Relaxation at 100° comes to an end after 30 minutes, and the shrinkage remains constant after this time. Table 3 shows the influence of temperature. Thermooxidative destruction sets in above 100°, so that it is necessary to work in an inert medium. Table 4 contains experimental data on thermal relaxation on bobbins (100°, 120°). An increase in

Card 1/2

S/183/60/000/03/03/007
B020/B054

15.5560

AUTHORS: Nechayeva, S. A., Malinskiy, [illegible] A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Possibility of Increasing Thermal Stability of Polyolefin Fibers by the Action of Ionizing Radiation

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, No. 3, pp. 7-9

TEXT: It is known that the polyolefin fibers hitherto used in the industry have a low thermal stability. These fibers and the products made of them have the following disadvantages: a) Irreversible shrinking at increased temperatures, and b) considerable decrease in strength with increase in temperature. To increase the thermal stability of polymeric materials, mainly fibers, various methods have been used; one of the most efficient methods is the formation of chemical bonds between the macromolecules of the polymer which is, however, rendered difficult by the fact that these polymers do not contain reactive functional groups by which a reticulation could occur. It was the object of the investigation under review, the results of which are briefly outlined,

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Possibility of Increasing Thermal Stability of Polyolefin Fibers by the Action of Ionizing Radiation

S/183/60/000/03/03/007
B020/B054
82062

to study the possibility of an increase in thermal stability of polyolefin fibers by radioactive radiation; the behavior of polypropylene- and polyethylene fibers obtained by shaping in a thermoplastic state was studied by a method described previously (Ref. 1). The shaped and additionally drawn fiber was irradiated in the vacuum with γ-rays of Co^{60} in a device described in Ref. 3 (K = 20000) with a dosage of 0.7-0.8 Mrad/h. The increase in thermal stability of the fiber after irradiation was mainly determined by the change in shrinking at different temperatures between 50 and 100°. Besides, the authors investigated the change in strength and elongation at increased temperatures of not irradiated fibers and of polyethylene fibers irradiated with different doses of γ-rays. Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate data on the change in the shrinking degree of polypropylene fibers irradiated with different doses of γ-rays, at increased temperatures Polypropylene with a content in amorphous phase of 10% and a yarn number of 730 was used in the irradiation. Table 1 lists data on the influence of the radiation dose on the change in mechanical properties of polypropylene fiber

Card 2/3

Figs. 3 and 4 show the curves of the change in tearing strength and breaking dilation of irradiated and not irradiated polyethylene fibers at increased temperatures. The results obtained show that the shrinking of polypropylene fiber at increased temperatures is considerably reduced by irradiation with a simultaneous considerable deterioration of the mechanical properties. In the polyethylene fiber, an irradiation under the conditions mentioned reduces the flowing of the fiber at increased temperatures but cannot reduce the losses of strength at such temperatures. This publication is the 15th of the series "Investigations in the Field of Production of New Types of Synthetic Fibers". There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 British

ASSOCIATION: MTI (Moscow Textile Institute)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00113[illegible]

NECHAYEVA, S. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Studies in the field of the production of polypropene fiber." Leningrad, 1961. 14 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Textile Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 222)

L 64384-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019484 UR/0329/65/000/007/0009/0010
661.728:678.542.32

AUTHOR: Shishkina, I. V.; Stromskaya, E. G.; Nechayeva, S. A. 4 B

TITLE: Mercerization of undried cellulose

SOURCE: Bumazhnaya promyshlennost', no. 7, 1965, 9-10

TOPIC TAGS: mercerization, cellulose, paper industry

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature, mercerization time, and concentration of caustic soda on the composition of undried alkaline cellulose (70% moisture content) was studied. The mercerization was carried out in 40 min with an 18% NaOH solution, and the amount of NaOH present in the alkali cellulose was determined. It was found that under the same conditions, the amount of alkali fixed by the undried cellulose is somewhat greater than the amount bound by dried cellulose (with a 7% moisture content). The reactivity of undried cellulose is higher than that of dried cellulose during the NaOH treatment. It is postulated that this high reactivity is due to the greater specific surface of undried cellulose, and hence to a greater accessibility of the hydroxyl groups which take part in the reaction. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 64384-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019484

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Siberian Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

137-58-6-13233

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 244 (USSR)

AUTHORS Kirillov, Ye A., Nechayeva, T.A.

TITLE Investigation of the Optical Mechanics of the Appearance of a Complex Structure in the Absorption Spectrum of Thin Crystal Layers (Issledovaniye opticheskogo mekhanizma yavleniya slozhnoy struktury v spektre pogloshcheniya tonkikh kristallicheskikh sloyev)

PERIODICAL Nauchn.yezhegodnik. Odessk. un-t, 1956, Odessa, 1957, p 145

ABSTRACT Investigation of the nature of "fine" structure (FS) of the spectrum of light passing through a thin layer of metal on glass or quartz. The FS could be attributed to the phenomenon of absorption as well as to the phenomenon of light diffusion in the thin layer of dispersed metal. Experiments were carried out with thin layers of Ag on quartz and exposure of photosensitive layers. The apparatus permitted increasing or weakening the action of the diffused light. However, FS was always equally distinct. The results of the experiment corroborate the hypothesis that FS is due to actual absorption I.D

Card 1/1

1. Silver films--Optical properties 2. Silver films--Spectra 3. Light --Absorption

Mechayeva, T.A.

MECHAYEVA, T.A.; KIRILLOV, Ye.A.

The optical mechanism of fine structure in the spectrum of thin layers of silver. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 2 no.6:404-407 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. I.I.Mechnikova.
(Silver halides--Spectra)

NECHAYEVA, T.A.

Some features of the absorption spectrum of a photochemically colored silver halide. Pratsi Od. un. zbir. mol. vchen. un. 148 no.3:57-61 '58 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR, prof. Ye. A. Kirilov [IE.A.Kyrylov]
(Silver halides--Spectra)

NESTEROVSKAYA, Ye.A.; NECHAYEVA, T.A.

Problem of the absorption spectrum of photochemically dyed silver halides in connection with the nature of the centers formed in them. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 7 no.4:252-256 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni I.I.Mechnikova, Odessa.
(Photographic emulsions) (Silver halides—Spectra)

NECHAYEVA, T.A.; LATYSHEV, A.N.; GONCHAROVA, I.F.

Spectra of light attenuation by small colloidal particles of silver and gold. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 9 no.3:203-205 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted November 18, 1963.

L 60151-65 EWT(1)/FCC Po-4/Pi-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018287 UR/0387/65/000/006/0031/0042
550.384.32

33
31
B

AUTHOR: Burlatskaya, S. P.; Nechayeva, T. B.; Petrova, G. N.

TITLE: Evaluation of the westward drift of the secular path of the inclination and changes in the magnetic moment of the earth, from archeomagnetic data

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 6, 1965, 31-42

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetism, geomagnetic field, magnetic field measurement

ABSTRACT: New data are presented on the variation of inclination and intensity of the geomagnetic field, obtained with the aid of the archeomagnetic method. Results of measurements are presented in tabular form for 21 samples collected in Central Asia and 11 samples collected in Bulgaria. The results are compared with earlier data for the Caucausus and Novgorod, and with other well-known data, both from domestic and foreign sources. A comparison of the variation of inclination of the geomagnetic field for different points on the earth's surface shows that it is possible to study the westward drift using the archeomagnetic method. A comparison of values of the intensity of the geomagnetic field at various points on the surface

Card 1/2

L 60151-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018287 2

verifies the global character of the change in intensity of the magnetic field of the earth as a function of time. "For help in selection of the samples and for archeological consultation, the authors express their deep thanks to scientists of Bulgaria: the Director of the Archeological Museum of the City of Varna M. I. Mirchev, and to coworkers at the Museum: D. I. Dimitrov, and I. Hodzharova, to workers of the Archeological Museum of the City of Sofia S. N. Bobchev and P. G. Gakeva and to collaborator of the Museum of History of the City of Sofia M. M. Stancheva. We also thank the scientific workers of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the UzbSSR: N. S. Grazhdankin, O. V. Obel'chenko, and architect S. N. Yurenev." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 tables, 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki zemli Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR) 44

SUBMITTED: 29May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6027547 SOURCE CODE: UR/0384/66/000/003/0042/0050

AUTHOR: Burlatskaya, S. P. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Nechayeva, T. B.; Petrova, G. N. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: What is archaeomagnetism?

SOURCE: Zemlya i vselennaya, no. 3, 1966, 42-50

TOPIC TAGS: earth magnetism, magnetization, earth magnetic field, earth core

ABSTRACT: The authors describe how ancient bricks and other fired clay objects are used to determine the past intensity of the earth's magnetic field, its direction and inclination for the purpose of establishing the structure of the earth's core. Objects made of fired clay have the unusual capacity to retain an "imprint" of the geomagnetic field which was in existence at the time of their firing. This effect is due to ferromagnetic minerals which are always contained in clay in some combination. These minerals are magnetized in the earth's magnetic field when they are heated in firing furnaces above the Curie point and then cooled to normal atmospheric temperature. The residual thermal magnetization formed in this manner is proportional to the intensity of the geomagnetic field and coincides with it in direction. This magnetization is very stable and therefore has been retained in ancient samples almost in its initial form. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

CHOGOSHVILI, M.Ye. [deceased], kand.med.nauk, MECHAYEVA, T.I., kand.med.nauk
ISHCHENKO, Z.G., kand.med.nauk.

Status of the bone marrow and peripheral blood in radiotherapy of malignant tumors. Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.4:84-86 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. A.V. Koslova) i gematologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kand.med.nauk M.Ye. Chogoshvili [deceased] Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - dots. I.G. Lagunova).

(NEOPLASMS, ther.
radiother., eff. on bone marrow & peripheral blood (Rus))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
cancer, eff. on bone marrow & peripheral blood (Rus))
(BONE MARROW, eff. of radiations on
radiother. in cancer (Rus))
(BLOOD, eff. of radiations on
radiother. on peripheral blood in cancer (Rus))

KARINSKAYA, Ye.V. (Moskva); NECHAYEVA, T.I. (Moskva)

Salt brittleness of blood leucocytes under the effect of penetrating irradiation. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:5-11 '64.

Morphology and coagulation of blood in radiotherapy of malignant neoplasms. Ibid.:12-22 (MIRA 18:11)

KELDYSH, M.V., akademik; [illegible], Ye.K., akademik; ARTOLEVICH, I.I., akademik; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik; [illegible], I.I.; [illegible], V.I.; FOK, V.A.; [illegible], I.P.; LEBEDEV, Ye.F.; [illegible], A.Ye.; [illegible], I.A.; [illegible], akademik; SATTAROV, G.I., akademik; [illegible], V.A., akademik; [illegible], V.F.; [illegible], N.I., akademik; [illegible], K.K.; [illegible], prof.; [illegible], A.G., prof.; [illegible], prof.; [illegible], A.G.; [illegible], V.I.; [illegible], V.K.; [illegible], L.A.; [illegible], prof.; [illegible], L., doktor; [illegible], Ladislav, akademik; [illegible], Yozef; [illegible], M.S., prof. (L'vov); [illegible], V.; [illegible], A.; [illegible], V.V., akademik; [illegible], nauk; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik

"Priroda" is 50 years old. Priroda 51 no.1:3-16 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Prezident AN SSSR (for Keldysh). 2. Glavnyy uchenyy sekretar' Prezidiuma AN SSSR (for Fedorov). 3. Akademik-sekretar' Otdeleniya fiziko-matem.nauk AN SSSR (for Artsimovich). 4. Akademik-sekretar' Otdeleniya biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (for Sisakyan). 5. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR, zamestitel' akademika-sekretarya Otdeleniya

(Continued on next card)

NECHAYEVA, Tat'yana Olegovna; YEROFEYEV, I.A., red.; KOVALENKO, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Studying the theme "Geography of the heavy industry of the U.S.S.R." in the ninth grade of the school for working youth] Izuchenie temy "Geografiia tiazheloi promyshlennosti SSSR" v IX klasse shkoly rabochei molodezhi. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 159 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Industries, Location of)

ANGELOV, I.I.; MECHAYEVA, V.S.

Preparation of high-purity lithium fluoride. Trudy IREA no.23:14-18 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Lithium fluoride)

S/081/62/000/013/003/054
B158/B144

AUTHORS: Belyayev, L. M., Koshuashvili, M. V., Chernyshev, K. S., Gorshteyn, G. I., Nechayeva, V. S.

TITLE: Growing crystals of lead fluoride and chloride

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1962, 44, abstract 13B252 (Sb. "Rost kristallov. v. 3". M., AN SSSR, 1961, 338 - 341)

TEXT: Cry tals of PbF_2 with a diameter of several cm are obtained in an N_2 atmosphere using Stockbarger's method. Special measures are taken for complete removal of moisture from the apparatus and reagents. In the crystallization process, Ar was passed through the furnace at a pressure of 0.1 atm. Best results were obtained when the crucible was lowered at a speed of 6 mm/hr. From various crucibles tested the best were found to be of graphite. Single crystals of $PbCl_2$ were obtained by Obreimov and Shubnikov's method. The crystals are grown in sealed glass ampoules, which

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/013/063/064
B158/B144

Growing crystals of lead ...

are lowered into a ceramic tube with a nickel-chrome heating jacket. The best results are obtained when the crucible is lowered at a speed of 0.5 mm/hr and is rotated at 2 r.p.m. Methods for preparing and purifying the starting materials are described. Curves of optical density of $PbCl_2$ and PbF_2 are obtained which agree with published data. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L [illegible] EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6021607 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/005/1076/1079

AUTHOR: Komissarova, L. N.; Pokrovskiy, B. I.; Mechayeva, V. V.

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

[illegible] of scandium oxide with titanium dioxide

[illegible] Doklady, v. 168, no. 5, 1966, 1076-1079

[illegible] scandium compound, titanium dioxide, titanium compound, [illegible]

[illegible] Sc_2O_3-TiO_2 system, formed from Sc_2O_3-TiO_2 mixtures obtained by coprecipitation, was studied by X-ray phase and thermal analyses over a wide temperature range. High-temperature studies were made by using isothermal annealing in the 800-1900°C range, followed by quenching. The phase diagram of the system (up to 50 mole % Sc_2O_3) was plotted (see Fig. 1). Because TiO_2 loses oxygen at high temperatures, the system is not truly binary, but since the decomposition of TiO_2 takes place very close to the melting point, the system may be considered binary. Unstable compounds of the composition $2Sc_2O_3 \cdot 3TiO_2$ and $3Sc_2O_3 \cdot 2TiO_2$ with a distorted fluorite structure are formed in this system; above 1150 and 1350°, respectively, these compounds undergo an order-disorder type transformation. Therein lies the main difference between the system studied and similar phase diagrams consisting of rare earth oxides and characterized by the formation of the compounds $Me_2O_3 \cdot 2TiO_2$ and $Me_2O_3 \cdot TiO_2$, having the structure of pyro-

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.824-31+546.65

L 42260-66

ACC NR: AP6021607

chlore and monoclinically distorted fluorite respectively. The paper was presented by Academician Spitsyn, V. I., 9 Oct 65. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

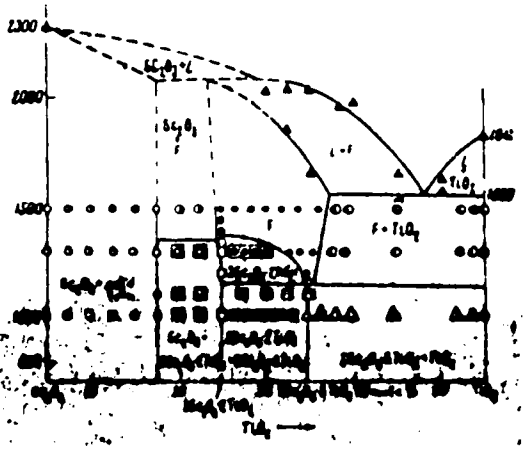


Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the Sc_2O_3-TiO_2 system

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 29Sep65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Digestion.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60451

Author : Leporskiy, N. I.; Nechayeva, Ye. A.
Inst : Leningrad Sanitary-Hygienic Medical Institute
Title : Neuro-Humoral Stimuli Effect on Gastric Secretion During Sleep in Patients with Ulcers

Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr. san.-gigiyen. med. in-ta, 1957, 34, 59-66

Abstract : Gastric secretion was examined in patients with ulcers with a double tube. The volume of secretion after the administration of 200 ml. of 5% alcohol during a nocturnal sleep was 4.7% higher than during the day, and the maximal magnitudes of HCl in nocturnal gastric juice (GJ) were 33% higher than in the daytime. After treatment with Medinal and chloral hydrate, the GJ volume during the sleep in a fasting stomach decreased,

Card 1/2

84

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Digestion.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60451

and the free HCl concentration in the J increased. Treatment with NaBr increased the nocturnal volume of GJ and decreased the HCl content. In prescribing sedation for patients with ulcers, it is necessary to examine their effect on the gastric secretion, particularly in sleep therapy. -- V. A. Shaternikov

Card 2/2

UDINTSEV, G.N.; ANAN'INA, Z.N.; ANDREYEVA, A.G.; BLANK, V.B.; GAYLAN, Ya.I.; YEGOR'KOVA, A.S.; ZUBZHITSKIY, Yu.N.; IL'INA, N.D.; KAMRAZ, I.V.; KARRO, L.M.; MIROYEVSKAYA, Z.Ye.; NECHAYEVA, Ye.A.; PARNOV, B.S.

Influenza in 1957 from data of the hospital therapeutic clinic of the Leningrad Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene. Sov.med. 23 no.10:67-70 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Udintsev) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INFLUENZA statistics)

NECHAYEVA, Ye. A.

137-58-5-11151

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 322 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nechayeva, Ye.A., Lapidus, E.S.

TITLE: Photocolorimetric Determination of Phosphorus in Refractory Steels (Fotokolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye fosfora v zharoupornykh stalyakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii. Ukr. resp. pravl., 1956, Vol 4, pp 108-109. Comments p 110

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry. Ref. RzhMet, 1956, Nr 10, abstract 11436

[illegible]

Card 1/1

Nechayeva Ye. A.

137-58-5-11 02

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958 No 5 p 5 4 USSR

AUTHORS Nechayeva Ye.A Shebanova L V

TITLE Determination of Iron in Iron Ores and Sinters (Opredeleniye zheleza v zheleznykh rudakh i aglomeratakh)

PERIODICAL Tr. Nauchno tekhn o-va chernoy metallurg. Ukr resp pravl 1956 Vol 4 pp 160 162 Comments pp 163 168

ABSTRACT When Usatenko's method for determination of Fe was studied at the laboratory of the plant im. Petrovskiy it was found that the end point of titration is not distinct. Thus the results of the determination of the same sample may fluctuate within a range of 0.6%. This method therefore is no superior to the bichromate method. When determining the Fe by titrating with a solution of $TiCl_3$ 0.1 g of Fe ore is dissolved in 15 cc of HCl (specific gravity 1.19). After the solution is diluted with water to a volume of 120-150 cc and is allowed to cool 2 cc of 10% solution of NH_4SCN are added to it and the resulting solution is titrated with a solution of titanium oxide sulfate until the indicator loses its color

Card 1/1 1. Iron--Determination V N

NECHAYEVA, Ye.A.

3340. Photocolorimetric determination of phosphorus in heat-resisting steels. E. A. Nechaeva and E. S. Lapidus (Petrov Dnieprodzerzhynsk Metall. Works). *Zavod. Lab.*, 1956, 22 (4), 418.—The method is suitable for determining P in the presence of Cr. The sample of steel (0·2 g) is dissolved in HCl and HNO_3, 5 ml of conc. H_2SO_4 are added and the soln. is evaporated to fuming. After the addition of 40 ml of hot water the soln. is filtered, the residue is washed with hot water and the filtrate, diluted to 250 ml, is boiled and treated with 5 ml of 0·5 per cent. $CoSO_4$ or $Co(NO_3)_2$ soln. and 20 ml of 20 per cent. $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ soln. Heating is continued to give a pink colour, due to MnO_4', which is destroyed by addition of two drops of dil. HCl (1 + 1), and aq. NH_3 is added to precipitate Fe as hydroxide and phosphate. The ppt. is filtered off and after being washed is rinsed back into the original beaker. Traces of ppt. on the paper are dissolved in 2 to 3 ml of hot dil. HCl (1 + 1) and washed into the beaker. The soln. is evaporated if necessary and diluted to 50 ml in a calibrated flask. The normal photocolorimetric method for P in steel is then applied to 25 ml of this soln.

G. S. Smith

AUTHORS: Nechayeva, Ye.A., Fridman, M.S. 32-12-67/74

TITLE: Correction (Popravka).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1522-1522 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors refer to their work which was published in issue Nr 2 of "Zavodskaya Laboratoriya" (1957) on page 174. In this work a method for the trilonometric determination of the calcium and magnesium content in the magnesites and chromium magnesites was described. It was, however, neglected to mention the disturbing influence of magnesium hydrates in the titration of calcium. The authors here additionally mention that before addition of the lye to the solution, the remainder of the titrated "complexon" solution should in this case be added. In this way it is avoided that calcium might get lost in precipitation and the condition is provided that also a low Ca-content can be determined (with a 40-97% magnesium content.) The time taken for an analysis carried out by this method is 6-6 hours less than in the case of that which had been previously suggested.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Calcium-Trilonometric determination 2. Magnesium-Trilonometric determination

NECHAYEVA, Ye. A.

Ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Basic rocks of the Zagan (Tsagan) Khentei ridge in western Transbaikal. E. A. Nechaeva. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S., Ser. Géol.* 1940, No. 5, 37-66(in English. 30-7). — N. discusses the geology and mineralogy of the basic granites and syenites, gronudites and sölvsbergites and teschenite. The chem. compn. of the minerals of these 3 groups of rocks is presented and critically analyzed in relation to the mode of formation of these deposits. It is pointed out that these rocks are low in Si and alk earth bases and high in K and Na. The theories advanced in connection with the specificity of alkali accumulation are discussed. J. S. Joffe

1

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

24

5

Certain forms of occurrence of "algaic" dolomites of the Middle Cambrian in the Trans-Angara region. E. A. Nechaeva. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 47, [illegible] 1945 (in English). A geol. description is given of lime stone-dolomite formations in the basin of the Ilia and [illegible] rivers, the right-hand side tributaries of the Angara. [illegible]

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible] [illegible]

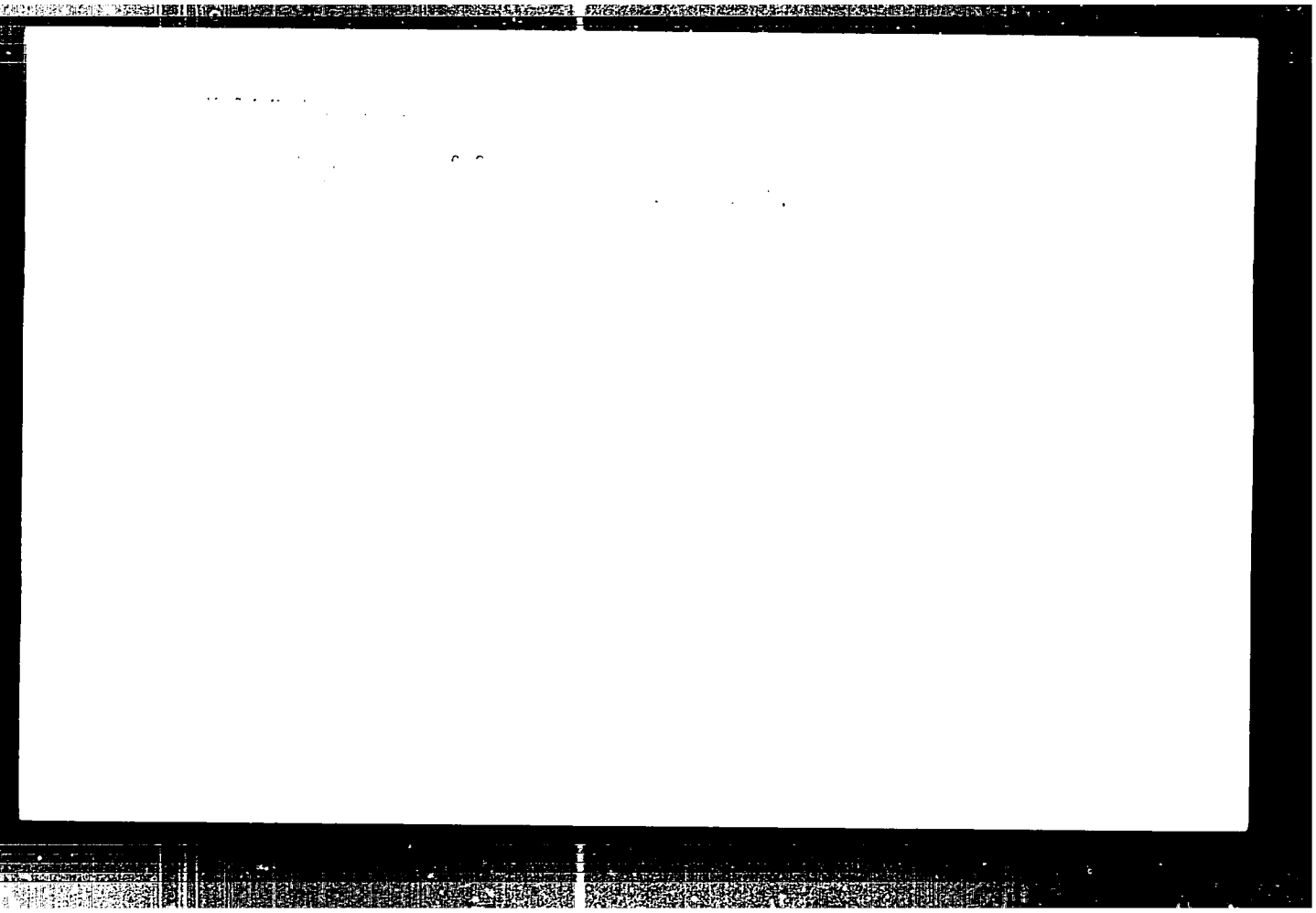
USSR/Geology
Rock Formation

"The Cam[illegible]an and Trans-An[illegible] Area," [illegible]

"Izv Ak Nauk SSSR Ser Geol" No 5

Results of a two-year str[illegible] a
ri[illegible]t-hand [illegible] [illegible]da [illegible]

[illegible]



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136

NECHAYEVA, YE. A.

Olivine leucitites of R. Maiko (Siberia). A. A. Arsen'ev and E. A. Nechaeva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 104, 910-11(1955).—In the southeast of the Siberian platform, dikes of olivine leucitite occur in Lower Paleozoic and Upper Cambrian marls; they were previously described as "traps." The rock shows leucite phenocrysts (1 to 4 mm. in diam.), prismatic pyroxene (up to 1 mm. in length), biotite aggregates, and accessory apatite (prisms up to 2 mm. in length). Near the contact with the marls the leucitite is spherulitic (fine-granular). The microscopic examn. shows analcime, orthoclase, biotite, and chlorite in the glassy matrix. The chlorite (with some serpentine) is evidently formed from primary olivine (relict olivine is very rare). The biotite in the matrix has a much higher n, and stronger pleochroism than the porphyritic biotite, and has a distinct zonal structure. Hydrothermal minerals are calcite, fine-early chlorite, Fe hydroxide, and some barite, derived from calcite-barite veins in the country rock. The olivine leucitite is nearest to madupite and wyomingite in its petrographic classification; consanguinity relations are discussed with leucite basalts of the alk. rocks of the Aldan region, east of the described occurrence. —W. Eitel

(1)

NECHAYEVA Ye. A.

Britholite in skarns of Western Transbaikalia. E. A. Nechayeva and I. D. Borneman-Starynkevich (Inst. Geol. Ore Deposits, Petrog., Mineral. and Geochem., Moscow). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* 85, 508–14 (1956). Highly complex intrusions of granitoids in the cryst. schists of the foothills of the Gazuriusk range are chiefly characterized by quartz-plagioclase-pyroxene rocks with inserted lenses and layers of limestones, further of intrusive alaskitic granites with albite-oligoclase, microcline-perthite, biotite, and rich accessories minerals, chiefly magnetite, sphene, allanite, apatite, and zircon, and in slightly albitized metasomatic formations also aegirine. Similar grorudites, alk. quartz porphyries, and alaskites occur in the valley of the river Gronga. The carbonatic intercalations are intimately assocd. with granular actinolite-garnet-pyroxene skarns in which britholite occurs assocd. with pyroxene, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, spinel, and dispersed rare earth minerals (not defined). The black andraditic garnet is interesting because of its content of 2.73% $(Y, Ce)_2O_3$ (n = 1.896; d. 3.936), and 0.54% V_2O_5, besides 1.27% H_2O+. In this garnet Ce^{3+} evidently replaces Ca^{2+}; the spectral analysis shows the presence of Y, Ce, La, Nd, Pr, Yb, Sc, Sn, and Zn. The source britholite forms prismatic hexagonal crystals, 0.1–0.5 mm. in length, brownish or greenish yellow, d. 4.002, uniaxial, ω = 1.770; ϵ = 1.772, often with zonal structure, and more or less changed to a fine, scaly mineral aggregate. Analysis: $(Y,Ce)_2O_3$ 56.96; Fe_2O_3 2.41; CaO 11.61; Na_2O 1.50; P_2O_5 3.84; SiO_2 17.28; H_2O +0.04; H_2O −0.30%; no F. The rare earths, detd. by x-ray spectrography, are Ce 20; La 10; Y 7; Nd 3.6; Pr 1; Yb 1.6%. Traces of Ti, V, Pb, Be, and Mg were detd. by spectrography. Approx. formula of this britholite: $(Ca, Ce, Th)_5[(Si,P)O_4]_3(OH)$. W. Eitel

Inst. Geol.

Nechayeva, Ye. A.

USSR/ Geology - Petrography

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 42/54

Authors : Chumakov, N. M., and Nechayeva, Ye. A.

Title : Acid tuff and tuffites in the western part of the Vilyuisk depression

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106/2, 331-333, Jan 11, 1956

Abstract : Geological data are presented on acid tuffs and tuffites discovered in the western part of the Vilyuisk depression in USSR. Twelve references: 8 USSR, 2 USA, 1 Engl, and 1 Finnish (1896-1952). Table; graph; drawing.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Geolog. Sciences

Presented by: Academician N. S. Shatskiy, August 9, 1955

Nechayeva, Ye. A.

Category: USSR

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 19[illegible], [illegible]

Author : Arsenyev, A. A. and Nechayeva, Ye. A.
Inst :
Title : Some Geochemical Peculiarities of the Lower Paleozoic Deposits Along the Middle Basin of the Vilyu River (YaASSR)

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 195[illegible], Vol 10[illegible], No [illegible], 1109-1112

Abstract: Ninety-nine spectorscopic analyses have been made on rock samples from a normal stratigraphic section including four formations (1) the Ust'kutsk bed--S_1^1 (dolomites, sandy and clayey dolomites, sandstones, and conglomerates); (2) the Krivoluts bed--S_1^{2-3} (dolomites, sandy-clayey dolomites, and lime-sandstone dolomites); (3) the Meik bed--S_2^1-S_2^1 (limestones, dolomitic limestones, and lime-sandstone dolomites), and (4) the Vilyuchan bed--S_2^2 (marls, clays, clayey limestones, and dolomites). Pb and Ga are found in [illegible] concentrations throughout the section; the following elements were found in greater concentrations in the various beds: [illegible]

Card : 1/2

Category: [illegible]

Abs Jour: [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], and Sr; (2) -- Y and Yb; (3) --Sr; (4), -- Y, Yb, La, and Zr. It is noted that the distribution of the elements primarily follows the stratographic indices and not the lithologic indices, this fact is bound to play an important part in the correlation of future sections.

[illegible]

3(5), 15(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1644

Ginzburg, A.I., Ye.A. Nechayeva, Yu.B. Lavrenev, and L.K. Pozharitskaya

Geologiya mestorozhdeniy redkikh elementov. vyp. 1: Redkometal'nyye karbonatity (Geology of Rare Element Deposits. no. 1: Rare Metal Carbonatites) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1958. 126 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya

Eds.: A.I. Ginzburg, and S.V. Ovchinnikova; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Averkiyeva; Editorial Board: A.I. Ginzburg (Chairman), I.I. Malyshev, G.G. Rodionov, F.P. Fagutov, N.A. Krushchov, Yu.L. Chernosvitov, I.V. Shmanenkov, V.V. Shcherbina, and M.A.Eygeles.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended primarily for geologists. It may, however, because of its non-technical nature be of interest to the general reader.

COVERAGE: The introductory chapters of this booklet give a short history of the exploration and study of carbonatities. Approximately half of the contents are devoted to a description of the geological and geochemical properties of some rare minerals, mainly niobium. These descriptions are aided by the use of tables and charts. The second half of the book gives a physical description and the geographical location of some of the well known deposits of the world. There are 131 references of which 16 are Soviet.

Card 1/2

SOV/1644

Geology of Rare Element Deposits.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MM/hcr
5-11-59

5(2)

AUTHORS: Nechayeva, Ye. A., Lapidus, E. S. SOV/32-25-5-5/56

TITLE: Complexometric Determination of the Sum of Titanium and Aluminum in Clay and Chamotte (Kompleksometricheskoye opredeleniye summy titana i alyuminiya v glinakh i shamotakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 544-545 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An accelerated trilonometric method, in which a prior separation of silicic acid is no more required, was worked out for the determination of the sum TiO_2 - Al_2O_3 in clay and chamotte. Publications give the description of several variants of volumetric determinations of Fe, Al and Ti, on the basis of complex compounds forming with Trilon B at pH = 5 - 6.7. In this connection, excess Trilon B is titrated with zinc acetate, and the amount of Trilon B required for the complex formation is thus determined. The end of titration is determined by an oxidation of benzidine with potassium ferricyanide under formation of benzidine blue. Alkaline-earth metals do not react with Trilon B at pH = 5 - 6.7, while the addition of sodium

Card 1/2

Complexometric Determination of the Sum of Titanium and Aluminum in Clay and Chamotte

SOV/32-25-[illegible]-3/56

fluoride to the solution of Fe-, Al- and Ti complexes effects the precipitation of the two last mentioned substances. The Trilon B amount freed in this connection is equivalent as to the content of Al and Ti, and may be titrated with zinc acetate. The method was tested on salt solutions of the abovementioned metals (Table 1). When determining the sum Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 in chamotte the results obtained are somewhat lower, but still within admissible error limits, as may be seen from the analytical results given for a few such samples (Table 2). Moreover, more than 50 clay and chamotte samples supplied evidence of the greater accuracy of the analytical method described, as compared with the gravimetric method according to GOST. The course of the analysis is described. There are 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Petrovskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Works imeni Petrovskiy)

Card 2/2

SHEYNMANN, Yu.M.; APEL'TSIN, F.R.; NECHAYEVA, Ye.A.; GINZBURG, A.I., red.; MALYSHEV, I.I., red.; POLYAKOV, M.V., red.; RODIONOV, G.G., red.; STEPANOV, I.S., red.; TROKHACHEV, P.A., red.; FAGUTOV, V.P., red.; KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., red.; SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; ROZHKOVA, L.G., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Alkaline intrusions, their distribution, and the mineralization associated with them] Shchelochnye intruzii, ikh razmeshchenie i sviazannaia s nimi mineralizatsiia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol.i okhrane nedr, 1961. 176 p. (Geologiia mestorozhdenii redkikh elementov, no.12/13). (MIRA 15:8)
(Rocks, Igneous) (Ore deposits)

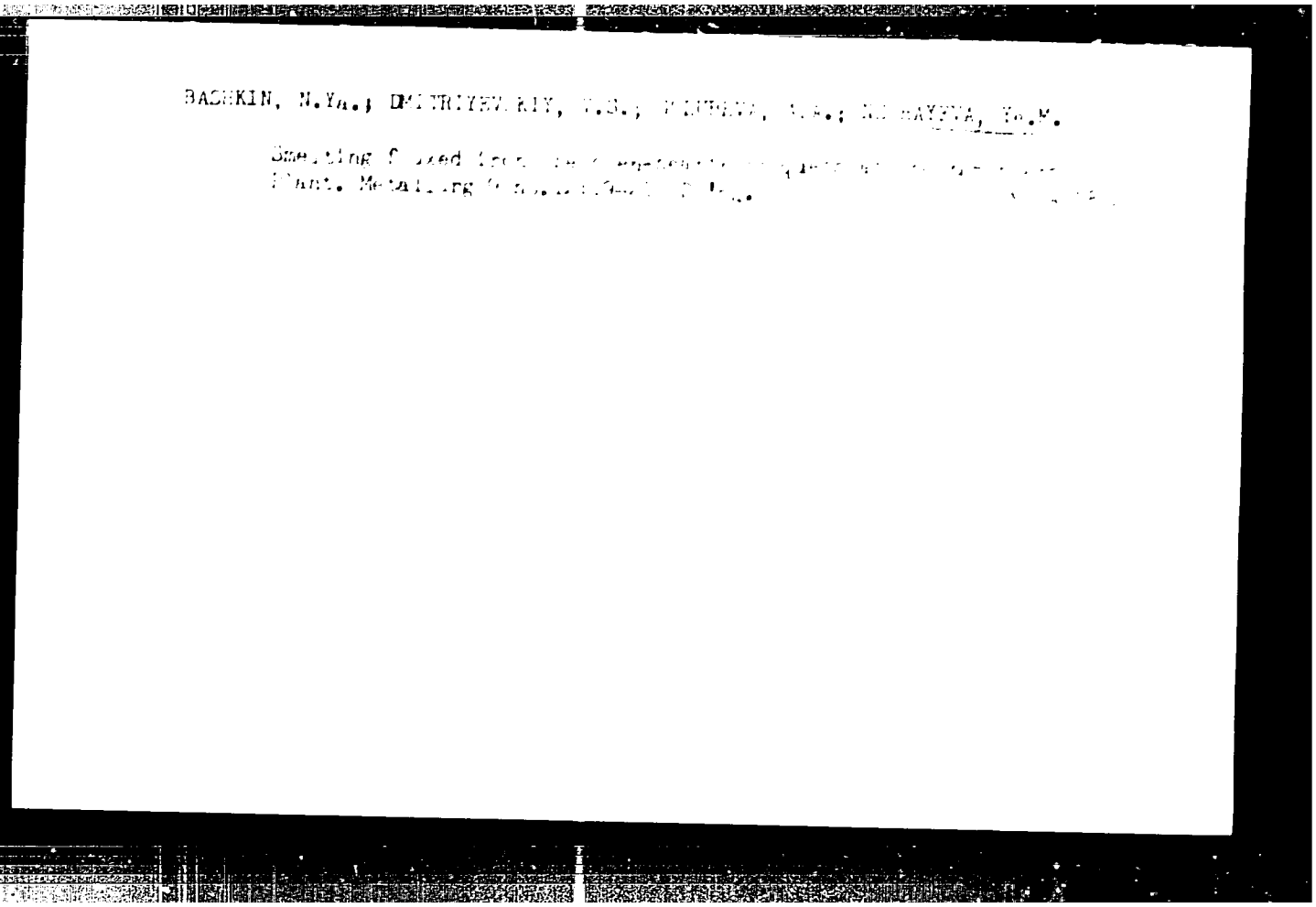
KOSTOVTSEV, N.F., akademik, red.; NEUHAYEVA, Ye.G., red.

(Problems of veterinary hygiene [Problemy veter.gigiy. sanitarii. Pod red. N.F.Kostovtseva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 316 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina. 2. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Kostovtsev).

BORSUK, R.A., red. (Moskva); BOCHAROV, Yu.S., red.(Moskva);
GINZBURG, A.S., red.; YE[illegible], red.; [illegible]
A.B., red.; [illegible], MATVEYEV, B.S., red.; PODDUBNAYA-ARNOL'DI, V.A., red.;
POTEMKINA, D.A., red.; TRAVKOVSKIY, D.A., red.; USTINOVA,
Ye.I., red.; SHMIDT, G.A., [illegible], red.;
NECHAYEVA, Ye.G., red.

[Problems in modern embryology] Problemy sovremennoi embriologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1964. [illegible] p.
(MIRA [illegible])



BASHKIN, M.Ya.; DMITRIYEVSKIY, V.S.; [illegible]

Smelting [illegible]
Plant. Metallurg [illegible]

L 03736-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b)/EWP(e) Pq-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7
WW/AM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015562 UR/0286/65/000/008/0119/0119
666.189.211

AUTHOR: Sokol'nikov, Ya. A.; Polik, B. M.; Karakhanidi, N. G.; Ivanov, P. K.; Roher, [illegible]; Ulybyshev, V. V.; Alen'kin, A. T.; Bugrova, N. N.; Simakov, D. P.; Shchipin, I. Ye.; Gur'yeva, Yu. N.; Yefimova, M. I.; Nechayeva, Ye. S.; Yesilkina, K. M.; Ivanova, A. I.; Dayn, E. P.; Nabatov, V. O.; Novoyevskaya, Ye. A.; Kukin, Ye. B.; Malenkov, V. N.; Gamza, L. B.

TITLE: Glass for glass fibers. Class 32, No. 170369

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 119

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glass fiber

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a glass suitable for making glass fibers. To increase chemical durability, to prevent corrosion of alloys of aluminum and other light metals, and to improve processability, the glass is formulated to contain: 58—63% SiO_2, 2—4% B_2O_3, 6—8% Al_2O_3, 0.5—1.5% F_2O_3, 4—6% ZrO_2, 6—8% CaO, 12—13% Na_2O, and 1.5—2% K_2O. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

NECHAYEVA, Ye.V.

Pseudo-lues papulosa. Vest.ven. i derm. no.4:57 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR
(TRICHOMONIASIS) (VENEREAL DISEASES)

SHTEYNLUKHT, L.A.; NECHAYEVA, Ye.V.

Complications caused by the use of antibiotics. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:383-386 '58. (MIRA 15:5)
(ANTIBIOTICS) (ALLERGY)

DOMETTI, A.A.; ZIMINA, A.M.; KALININ, F.P.; LAKTIONOVA, P.I.; MOROSHKINA, O.I.; MYASISHCHEVA, Ye.I.; NECHAYEVA, Yu.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, ...; RUSH, V.A.; RYNDIN, A.A.; SAUCHKIN, Yu.G.; STROYEV, K.F.; T... F.. [deceased]; FREYKIN, Z.G.; SHESTAKOV, V.N.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Baranskii's 80th birthday. Geog. v shkole 24 no.4:7-8 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA ...)
(Baranskii, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1881)

ABRAMOVICH, Yu.M.; MECHAYEV, Yu. A.

Native copper in Upper Permian sediments of the Ural Mountain region in Perm Province. Min. sbor. no.16:416-418 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo, Perm' i Permskiy geologorazvedochnyy trest.
(Perm Province--Copper ores)