NEKRASOVA, S.V.; POLOSUKHINA, N.S.

Photoelectric observation of β Lyrae. Per.zvezdy 13 no.1:31-36 Ap '61.

1. Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR.
(Stars, Variable)

S/035/62/000/010/016/128
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Nekrasova, S. V., Nikonov, V. B., Polosukhina, N. S., Rybka, Ye.

TITLE: Photoelectric magnitudes and colors of reference photometric stars in Kapteyn areas. I. Some problems in methods of compiling fundamental photometric catalogues

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 30, abstract 10A244 ("Izv. Krymsk. astrofiz. obzerv.", 1962, v. 27, 228 - 240)

TEXT: A catalogue of photoelectric magnitudes and colors of reference photometric stars in Kapteyn's areas is necessary to reduce zero-points of scales of stellar magnitudes to a single system, as well as in allowance for atmospheric extinction. The authors set forth the task of observation of all reference photometric stars in 139 Kapteyn's areas ($\delta > -15^0$). In the future, observations should be extended to the entire southern half of the sky. Two methods are briefly described (Ye. Rybka and V. B. Nikonov) for compiling such a catalogue. Both of the methods are applied to the same observational data obtained in Crimea by means of an A3T-7 (AZT-7) meniscus telescope. In more

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detail these methods were described earlier. Observations of 14 reference stars in 3 northmost Kapteyn's areas are utilized (results are tabulated), as well as of 17 stars of spectral classes B-M5 from Johnson's list. Methods of observations and processing are described. It turned out that both of the methods yield errors of the same order (0.01), however Nikonov's method is more economical in time consumption and makes it possible to control reliably the constancy of the photometric system. It was decided to use the latter method for the further work on the catalogue (individual observations are directly extrapolated beyond the atmosphere). It is established that instantaneous values of the gradient of extinction factor versus stellar color relation should be used in compiling catalogues of stars with a wide range of colors. There are 14 references.

B. Fesenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/129/62/000/002/005/014
E073/E335

AUTHORS Dolinskaya, L.A., Rizol', A.I., Candidates of Technical Sciences and Nekrasova, S.Z., Andreyeva, I.N., Engineers

TITLE Recrystallization of cold-drawn stainless steel

PERIODICAL Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 2, 1962, 34 - 36

TEXT: The influence of long-duration holding at temperatures of the beginning and end of recrystallization was studied for the stainless steel 1Kh18N9T (1Kh18N9T), using pipe specimens with 30% deformation during the last pass. These were heated at a rate of 600 - 800 °C per minute to various temperatures between 600 and 1 200 °C in steps of 50 °C. The specimens were heated without holding at the final temperature and with holding times of 10 minutes and 3 hours, respectively. The temperatures were measured by chromel-alumel thermocouples, fitted into one of the specimens and recorded by means of a high-speed potentiometer. The changes in the microstructure, hardness, mechanical properties at 350 °C, content of combined Ti, number of

S/129/62/000/002/005/014
E073/E335

Recrystallization of

interference points on the X-ray diffraction patterns and type II stresses as a function of the temperature heating and holding time were studied. New grains appeared on heating the specimens to 750 °C and holding for 3 hours. In the case of 10-minute holding times the new grains appeared at 800 °C and if the holding time was reduced to zero new grains formed only at 975 °C. The temperature interval of recrystallization narrows very considerably during the first ten minutes of holding time. In the case of zero holding time the recrystallization temperature range is 975 - 1 050 °C, the respective values for a 10-minute holding time are 800 - 940 °C and for a 3-hour holding time they are 750 - 850 °C. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION Ukrainskiy NITI

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Dolinskaya, L. A., Rizel', A. I., Mal'tsev, V. F., [illegible], Andreyeva, Ye. M., Luk'yanenko, L. P.

TITLE: Investigation of phenomena occurring in [illegible] during heating

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. [illegible], [illegible], (In collection: "Proiz-vo trub", no. [illegible], Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1962, 127 - 133)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of holding time upon temperature limits of the recrystallization range in the treatment of cold-drawn 1 X [illegible] (1Kh18N9T) stainless steel pipes. Branches of these pipes were heated in a laboratory Silit furnace at 600 - 1,200°C, every 50°C, at a rate of [illegible] gree/min. Heating was performed with 3 hours 10 min holding, then the pipes were air-cooled. During the investigation of heat treated specimens, the [illegible] determined microstructure, H_V, mechanical properties at 250°C, the content bound Ti, the number of interference spots (pricks) on the lines of radiograms.

Card 1/2

Investigation of phenomena occurring in...

and stresses of the II order. Changes in the stresses of ... were ... mined from the width of interference lines. X-raying ... carried out on a ... (URS-50I) ionization unit. In heat... first recrystallization grains appear in the pipe structure. ... may be considered as the onset of recrystallization ... ing of deformed steel is accompanied by its softening manifested in ... of σ_b, σ_s, and hardness, with simultaneous increase of δ and remov... of the II order. Softening of steel begins before the appearance ... whilst the deformed structure is preserved (phenomenon of recovery). ... pleted at 800 - ...°C. When heating to over 1,100°C, a decrease ... al properties of the steel is observed, which is caused by intensive ... growth. The determination of ... and Ti contained in the specimens, ... the heating temperature, has shown that there are maximum amounts ... the steel at temperatures corresponding to maximum hardness (... holding and 1,000°C in the case of heating without holding). ... is heated over temperatures corresponding to hardness maxima, ... dissolved.

T. Rumyantsev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

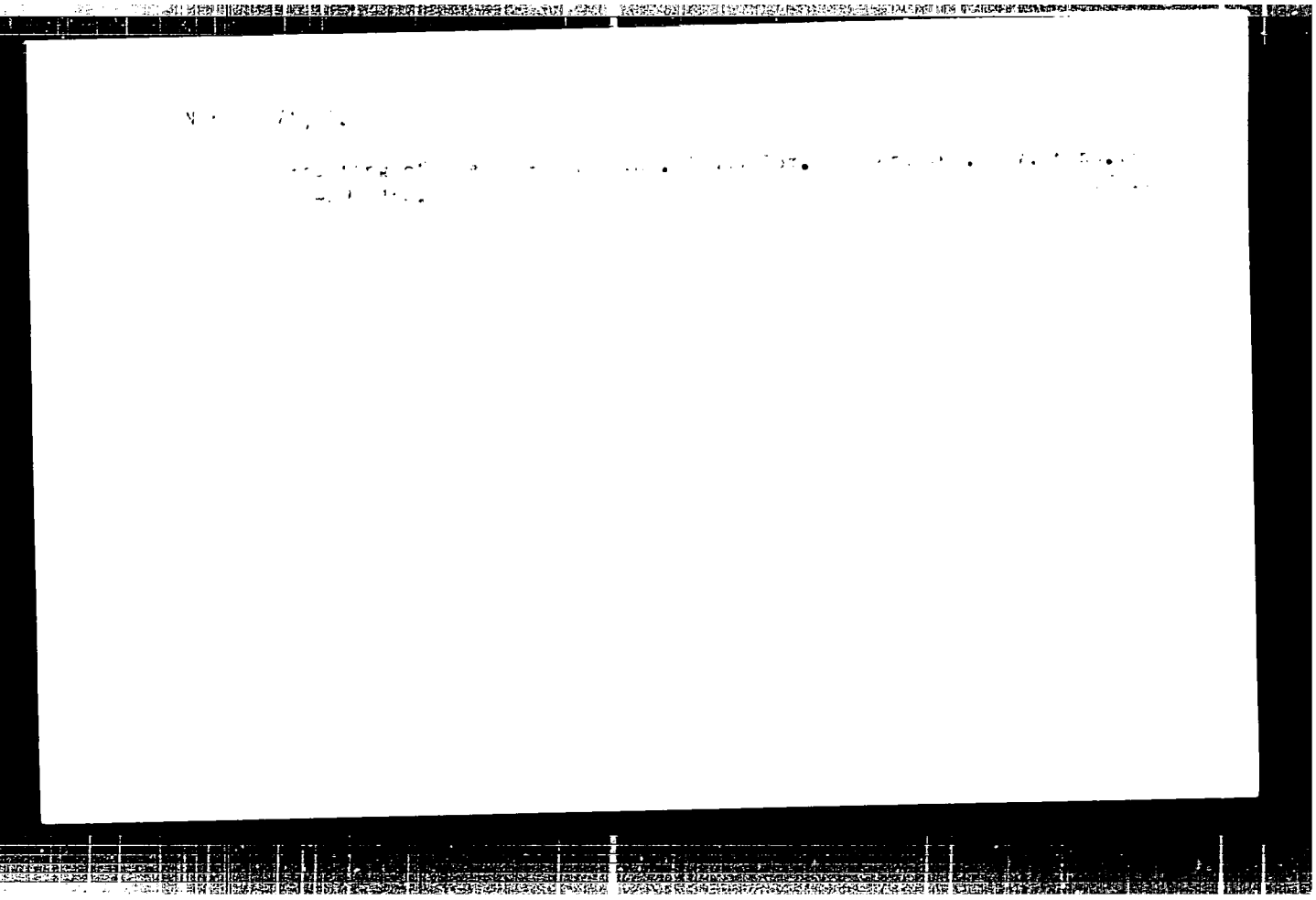
DOLINSKAYA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEKRASOVA, S.Z., inzh.

Changes of structure during the heating of cold-drawn stainless steel. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.8:22-24 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Steel, Stainless—Metallography)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

BORKOVSKIY, Yu.Z., inzh.; NEKRASOVA, S.Z., inzh.

Improved method of registering time and temperature in a differential dilatometer with optical recording. Trudy Inst. chern. met. AN URSR 18:92-94 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Dilatometer)



NEKRASOVA, T.A.; POPOV, A.S., metodist; BOBYLEV, P.G., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, [illegible], tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The "rabbit breeding" pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Krolikovodstvo"; putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 25 p. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
2. Direktor pavil'ona (for Nekrasova)
(Rabbits) (Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

AUTHORS: Stoyanova, I G., Nekrasova, T A., Biryuzova, V I

S/020/60/131/01/34/068
B011/B009

TITLE: Investigation of the Effect of Radiation on Bacteria Cells in the Humid Microchamber of the Electron Microscope

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR 1960, Vol 131, Nr 1, pp 195 - 198 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since the object viewed in the electron microscope is irradiated with electrons, the authors were able to observe directly the effect of the radiation upon cells of Bacillus mycoides and B mesentericus in the humid microchamber. The authors divide the radiation dosages largely into three groups: 1. Doses below 10^6 to $5\ 10^6$ r, by which no noticeable morphological damage is done to the cells; 2. doses between 10^7 and 10^8 r, which cause visible damage; and 3. doses above 10^9 r, with which the cell polymerizes; it is "fixed", so to speak, by the electron beam. The authors used exposures from 5 to 10 seconds. The object was irradiated in its original state while the photograph was taken and then dried or investigated without drying. Dosage group 1. Figure 1 a shows a group of cells of B mycoides photographed in the humid state. Figure 1 b shows the dried preparation. Image

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Investigation of the Effect of Radiati... Bacteria Cells in the Humid Microchamber ... the Electron Microscope

S/020/60/131/... ...54
B011/B009

group 2: Figure 2 shows the effect upon B mycoides and B. mesentericus. Figure 3 shows the changes caused in B mycoides by irradiation with 10^8 r, figure 4 changes in B cell by irradiation with 10^{10} and 10^7 r. The authors state in conclusion that by direct observation of the effect of the ionizing radiation in the electron microscope upon individual bacteria cells (not upon a culture as a whole) they found the following changes to take place when the dosage was raised from 10^6 to 10^{10} r: At first no visible morphological changes occur in the cells. Some processes which had gone on before the irradiation continue to take place. Then, however, visible morphological damage is caused: the cell membrane and flagellum are destroyed, the protoplast changes considerably, and eventually the cell is polymerized. The authors thank Yu. M. Kushnir and M. N. M...se, Professor, for discussing the results. There are 4 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: October 15, 1959, by A. I. Oparin, Academician
SUBMITTED: October 15, 1959
Card 2/2

STOYANOVA, I.G.; NEKRASOVA, T.A.

Electron microscopic study of livingmicro-organisms by the use of the gas microchamber. Dokl.AN SSSR 134 no.2:467-470 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Predstavleno akad. A.I.Oparinym.
(ELECTRON MICROSCOPY) (BACTERIA)

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; STOYANOVA, I G ; SEREBROVSKAYA, K B ;
NEKRASOVA, T.A.

Electron microscopic study of coacervates. Dokl. AN SSSR
150 no.3 684-685 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.
(Coacervates) (Electron microscopy)

KANTER, D.TS., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NEKRASOVA, T.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GOLOSENKO, O.M., khimik

Choice of dyes to be used in dyeing rayon. Tekst. pron. 18 no.9:16-17 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Kanter, Nekrasova). 2. Derbenevskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni Stalina (for Golosenko).
(Dyes and dyeing--Rayon)

KANTER, D.TS; NEKRASOVA, T.A.

Particular procedures for dyeing chloride silk. Khim. volok. no.2:72-74 '59. (MIRA 12:)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstven volokna.

(Dyes and dyeing--Textile fibers, Synthetic)

KANTER, D.TS.; NEKRASOVA, T.A.; KARMANOVA, N.B.

Determining the concentration of acetone-soluble dyestuffs in a fiber and in the spinning bath. Khim.volok. no.3:61-62 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (VNIIV).
(Dyes and dyeing--Textile fibers, Synthetic)

S/054/63/004/001/014/022
B101/B215

AUTHORS: Parfenov, A. I., Shul'ts, M. M., Nekrasova, T. N., Poloseva, I. P.

TITLE: Electrode properties and chemical stability of lithium silicate glasses containing rare earth oxides of yttrium oxide

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 1, 1963, 126-134

TEXT: This is a report on the study of glasses belonging to the systems $Li_2O - Nd_2O_3 - SiO_2$, $Li_2O - CeO_2 - SiO_2$, and $Li_2O - Y_2O_3 - SiO_2$. The curves E versus pH were plotted at room temperature in the pH interval -0.5 - 14 and at 95°C in the pH interval -0.5 - 12 in solutions with a constant 3 N concentration of Li^+ or Na^+ ions. In addition, the stability of the glass to H_2O or 0.1 N HCl was determined at 100°C. Results: (1) Addition of rare earth oxides or Y_2O_3 shifts the total H^+ function

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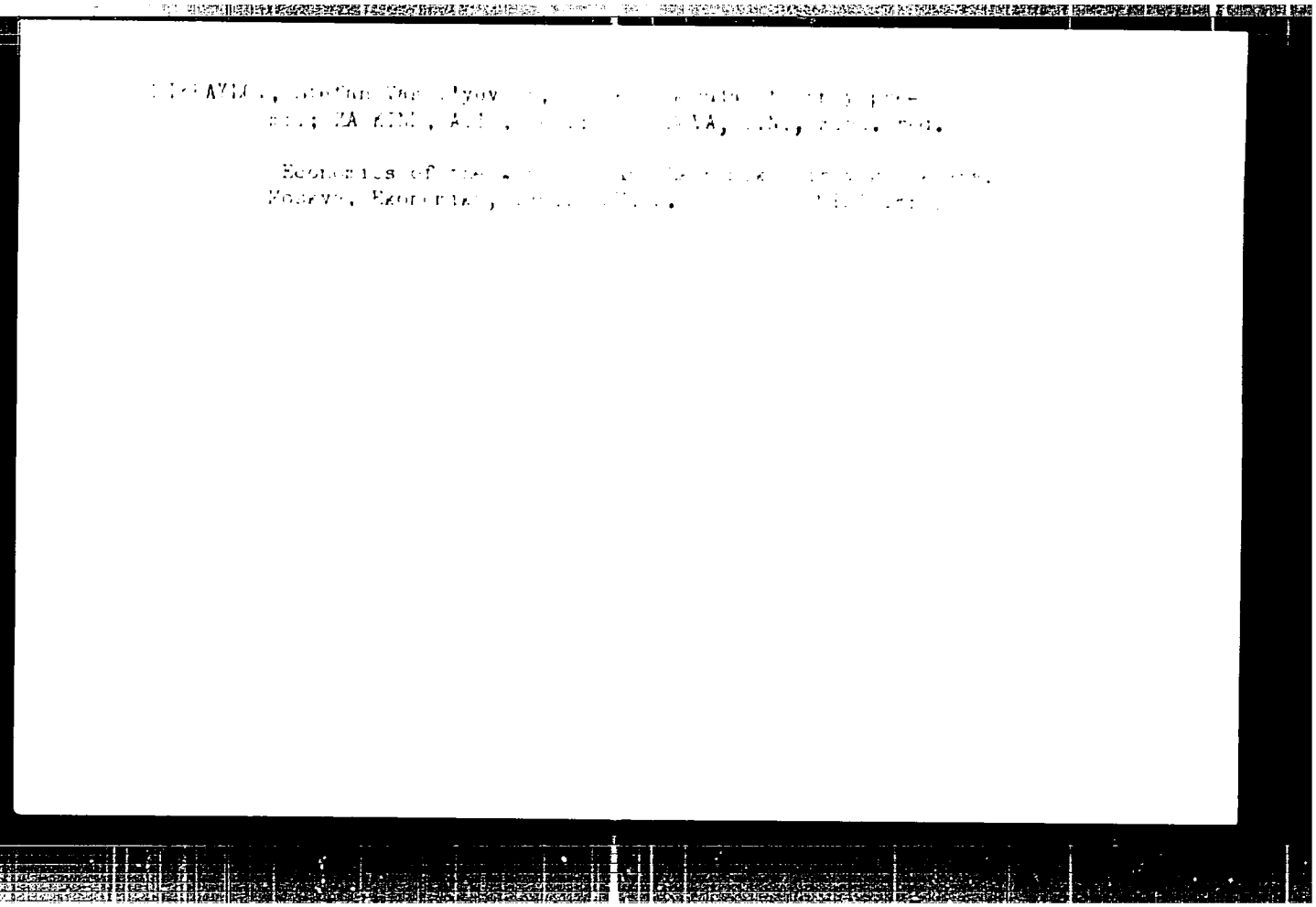
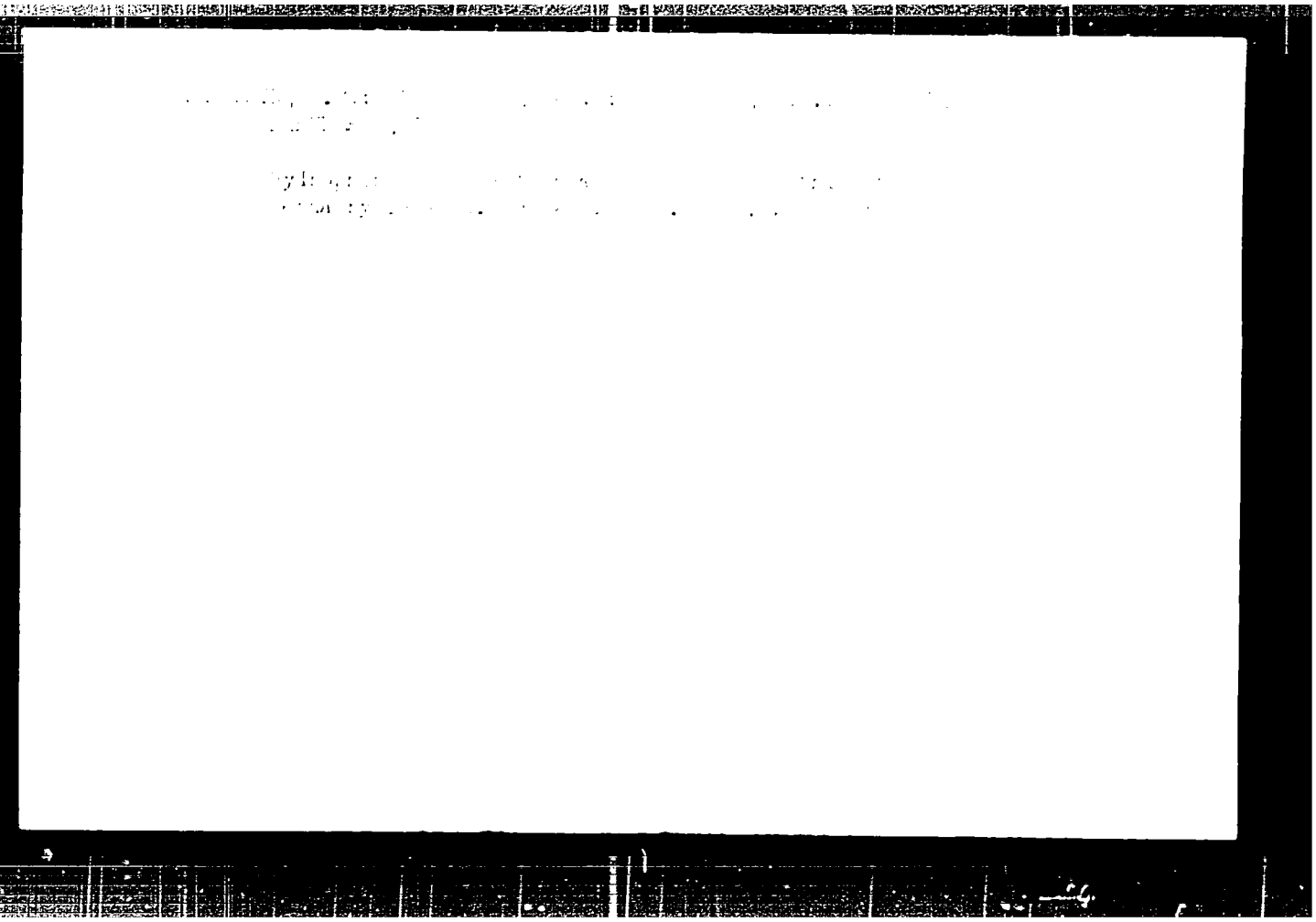
range toward more acid values. (2) A small content of rare earth oxides or Y_2O_3 (up to 5 mole%) causes an intensive shift which becomes comparatively small as the content of rare earth oxides or Y_2O_3 is increased. (3) The shift increases the higher the number of the rare earth element in the periodic system i. e. the smaller its ion radius. The exchange constants K_{HLi} increase. (4) The effect of Y_2O_3 is more intensive than that of rare earth oxides. (5) The stability of glass to H_2O and 0.1 N HCl is increased by rare earth oxides and Y_2O_3. There are 4 figures and 7 tables.

SUBMITTED: October 1962

PARFENOV, A.I.; SHUL'TS, M.M.; NEKRASOVA, T.N.; POLOZOVA, I.P.

Electrode properties and chemical stability of lithium silicate glasses containing rare earth oxides and yttrium oxide. Vest. LGU 18 no.4:126-134 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electrodes, Glass) (Lithium silicates) (Rare earths)





NEKRASOVA, T.N.; ANUFRIYEVA, Ye.V.; YEL'YASHEVICH, A.M.; PTITSYN, O.B.

Potentiometric titration of polyacrylic, polymethacrylic, and poly-L-glutamic acids. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.5:913-921 My '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

NEKRASOVA, T. P.

25764 NEKRASOVA, T. P. Reproduktsiya Eli na Kol'skom severe. Botan. zhurnal, 1948, No. 2, s. 239-48.--Bibliogr: s. 247-48.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948.

NEKRASOVA, T.P.

Natural regeneration of spruce in the Kola Peninsula. Bot. zhur. 40 no. 3:415-419 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Kola Peninsula--Spruce)

Nekrasova TP

USSR / Forestry. Forest Plants. K-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No. 1, 1958, 1356

Author : Nekrasova, T.P.

Inst : Acad Sci USSR

Title : The Results and Tasks of Forest Seeding in Western Siberia

Orig Pub: Sb. statey po resul'tatam issled. v. oblast. lesn. kh-va i lesn. prom-sti v tayezhn. zone SSSR, Moskva-Leningrad, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1957, 125-132

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

Country : USSR
Category: Forestry [illegible] Cultures.

Abs Jour: RZh[illegible] [illegible]

Author : Nekras[illegible]
Inst : Ge[illegible] USSR
Title : The Ge[illegible] V[illegible]
S wing [illegible]s [illegible] Seeds [illegible]

Orig Pub: Izv. Nov[illegible] Geogr [illegible] SSSR [illegible]
41-51

Abstract: A defini[illegible] between the [illegible] rs
f the seed quality and the f rest [illegible] ndi-
ti ns was [illegible] the basis f [illegible]ysis
[illegible] (fr [illegible] samples f [illegible] seeds) [illegible]
by the N v [illegible] Seed [illegible]r l
Stati ns [illegible] z nes [illegible]

Card : 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00113(

Country : USSR
Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No. 12, 1958, No. 53475

nal direct[illegible] fr[illegible] the northern b[illegible]s of the pine stand[illegible] the s[illegible]uthern boundaries were covered by the study: the forest zone with f[illegible] subzones, the zone of forest-steppe with two subz[illegible]es, the steppe z[illegible] [illegible], revealed in the qu[illegible]ty of the seeds [illegible] ws with increasing temperature, lengthening of the w[illegible] period, stronger [illegible]he wind and the dryness of the air. Thus, the climatic optimum for producing pine seeds of the best quality is found in the zones of forest-steppe and the steppe with hot and dry climate. The climatic optimum for the growth of the pine [illegible] the other hand, is in the north of the forest-steppe

Card : 2/3

KRASOVA, T.P.

Scientific out-session of the Department of Biological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR no.1:144-147 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Siberia, Western--Agricultural research)

NEKRASOVA, T. P.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Biology and Typology. K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 20, 1958, 91470

Author : Nekrasova, T.P.

Inst : Western Siberian Affiliate AS USSR

Title : Seed Years and the Problem of Predicting Yields for Coniferous Tree Species.

Orig Pub : Tr. po lesn. kh.-vu Zap. Sibiri. Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 3, 185-191

Abstract : It is observed that in the north and in the upper zones of mountains the principle climatic factor which determines yield is heat accompanied by greater dryness of the air, while in the south this occurs with higher humidity. One has to district the territory into the areal limits of the tree species, according to the part the leading

Card 1/2

- 4 -

NEKRASOVA, T.P.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Biology and Typology. K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91492

Author : Nekrasova, T.P.

Inst : Western Siberian Affiliate AS USSR

Title : The Importance of Precipitation for the Pine Seed Yield in the Pine Forests of the Arid Zones of Western Siberia.

Orig Pub : Tr. po lisn. kh-vu Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 3, 193-197

Abstract : The may was investigated belonging to the arid forest-steppe and steppe zones of the pine forest strips near the Ob River in Western Siberia. Direct observations of the crop yield were made in 1953-56 in earlier years, information was obtained by tracing fallen cones. It is stated that these zones contain areas of insufficient and fluctuating moistening, and that moisture is of decisive

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- 5 -

USSR / Forest Science. Biology and Typology of Trees. K-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77484

Author : [redacted]; Sakovich, N. G.
Inst : West Siberian Branch, AS USSR
Title : Seed Harvest of Conifer Species in the Krivoshein and Pyshkino-Troitskiy Leskhozes of Tomskaya Oblast in 1955

Orig Pub : Tr. po lesn. kh-vu Zap. Sibiri. Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 3, 199-206

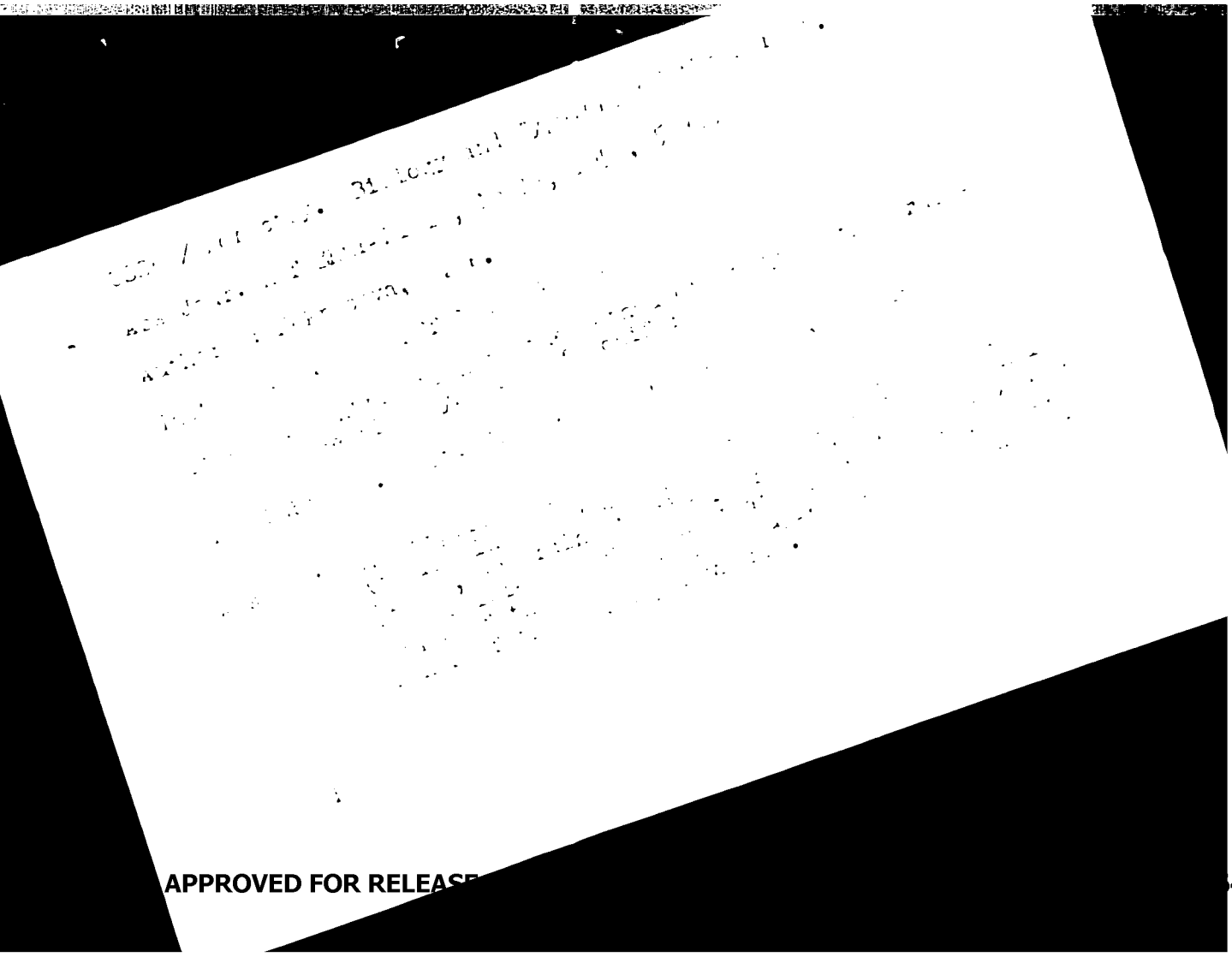
Abstract : Data are cited of a study of the seed productivity of the following forest types: 1) lichen-covered pine forests of quality III, 2) bilberry-covered pine forests of quality III, 3) whortleberry-bilberry-covered pine forests with birch mixture of quality III-IV, 4) whortleberry-covered pine forests of quality III, 5) iris-whortleberry-covered pine forests of quality II with a mixture of birch and asp, 6) whortleberry-covered cedar with pine forests and a small

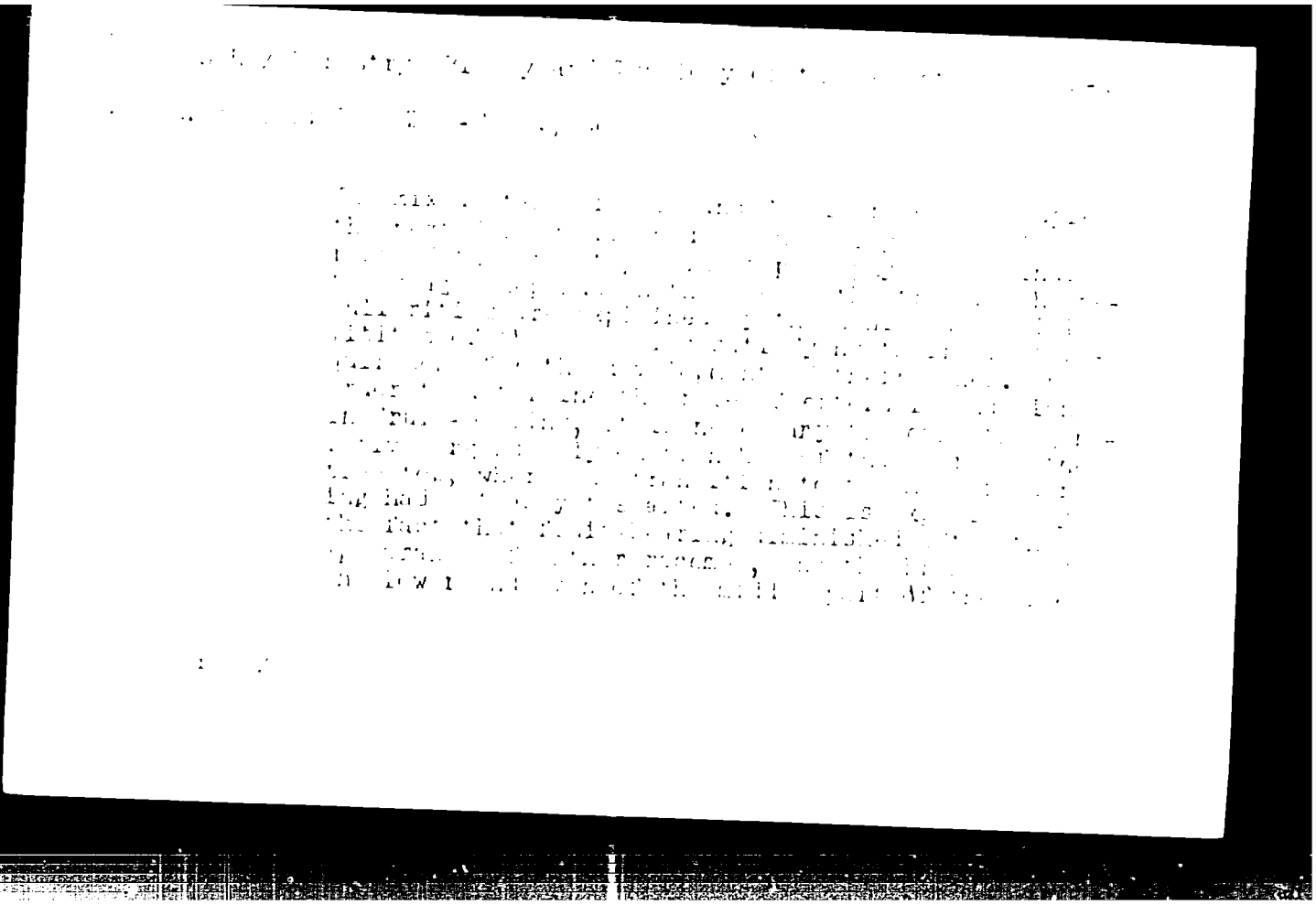
Card 1/2

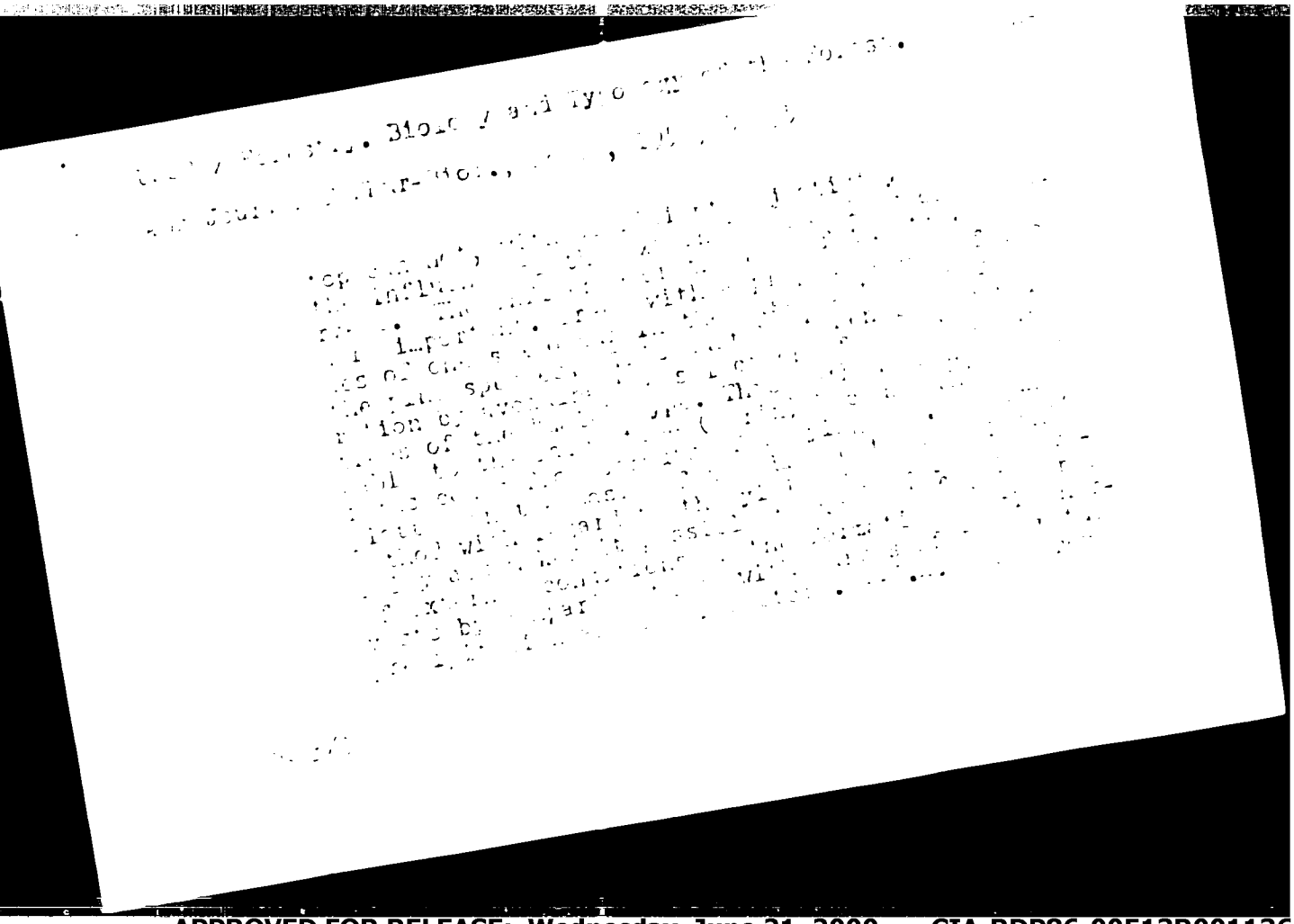
NEMRASOVA, T.P.

Method of studying the dynamics of fruiting in conifers
Izv.vost.fil.AN SSSR no.6:138-145 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Conifers) (Plants, Flowering of)







NEKRASOWA, T.P.; SAKOVICH, N.G.

Fruiting in the Siberian fir. Report No.1. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.10:107-116 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Siberia, Western--Fir)

NEKRASOVA, T.P.; SAKOVICH, N.G.

Fruiting of the Siberian fir. Izv.Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.1:130-135 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Fir)

NEKRASOVA, T.P.

Pollen morphology of Pinus silvestris L. ssp. lapponica Fr.
Bot. zhur. 44 no.2:232-234 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Sibirskoye otdeleniye Akademii nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Pollen--Morphology) (Pine)

NEKRASOVA, T.P.

Significance of yellow and pink colors of male cones in Pinus species. Bot. zhur. 44 no.7:975-978 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Kola Peninsula--Pine) (Fertilization of plants)

NEKRASOVA, Tamara Petrovna; KRYLOV, G.V., red.

[Methods for evaluating and predicting yields from Siberian pine seeds] Metody otsenki i prognoza urozhaev semian kedra sibirskogo. Pod red. G.V.Krylova. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otdeleniia AN SSSR, 1960. 33 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Pine)

NEKRASOVA, Tamara Petrovna; CHERNOVA, L.I., red.; LOKSHINA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Fruiting of pine in Western Siberia] Plodonoshenie sosny v Zapadnoi Sibiri. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 130 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Siberia, Western—Pine)

NEKRASOVA, T.P.

Species of flowering and cryptogamous plants in the Lapland Preserve.
Trudy Lap.gos.zap. no.4:127-188 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Lapland State Preserve--Botany)(Cryptogams)(Phanerogams)

MARCHENKO, A.I.; NEKRASOVA, T.P.; MELEKHOV, I.S., akademik, otv. red.; DROBOT, V.F., red. izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Forests of Kola Peninsula and their restoration] Lesa Kol'skogo poluostrova i ikh vozobnovlenie. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 186 p. (MIRA 15:1)

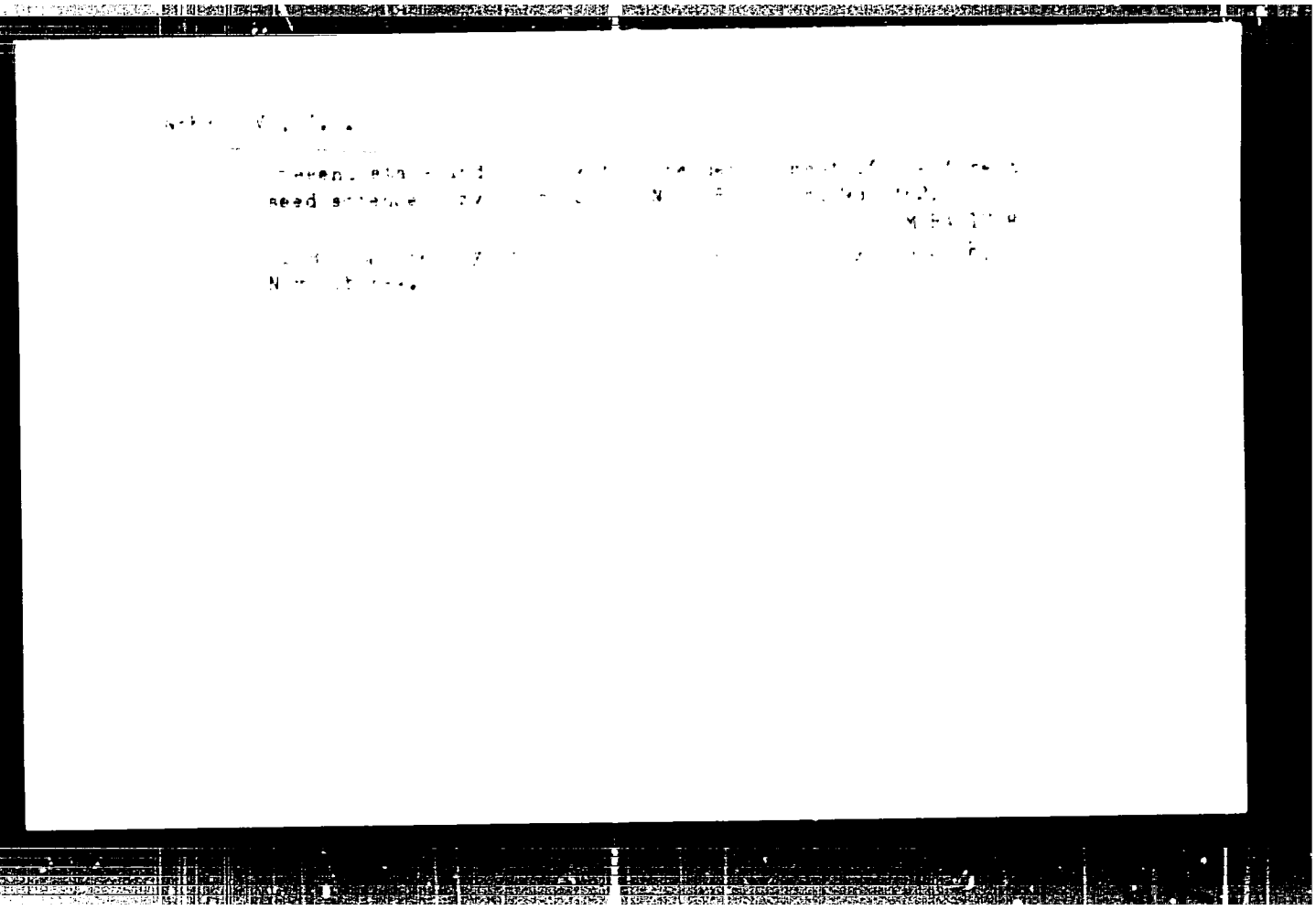
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut lesa i lesokhimii. 2. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Melekhov).

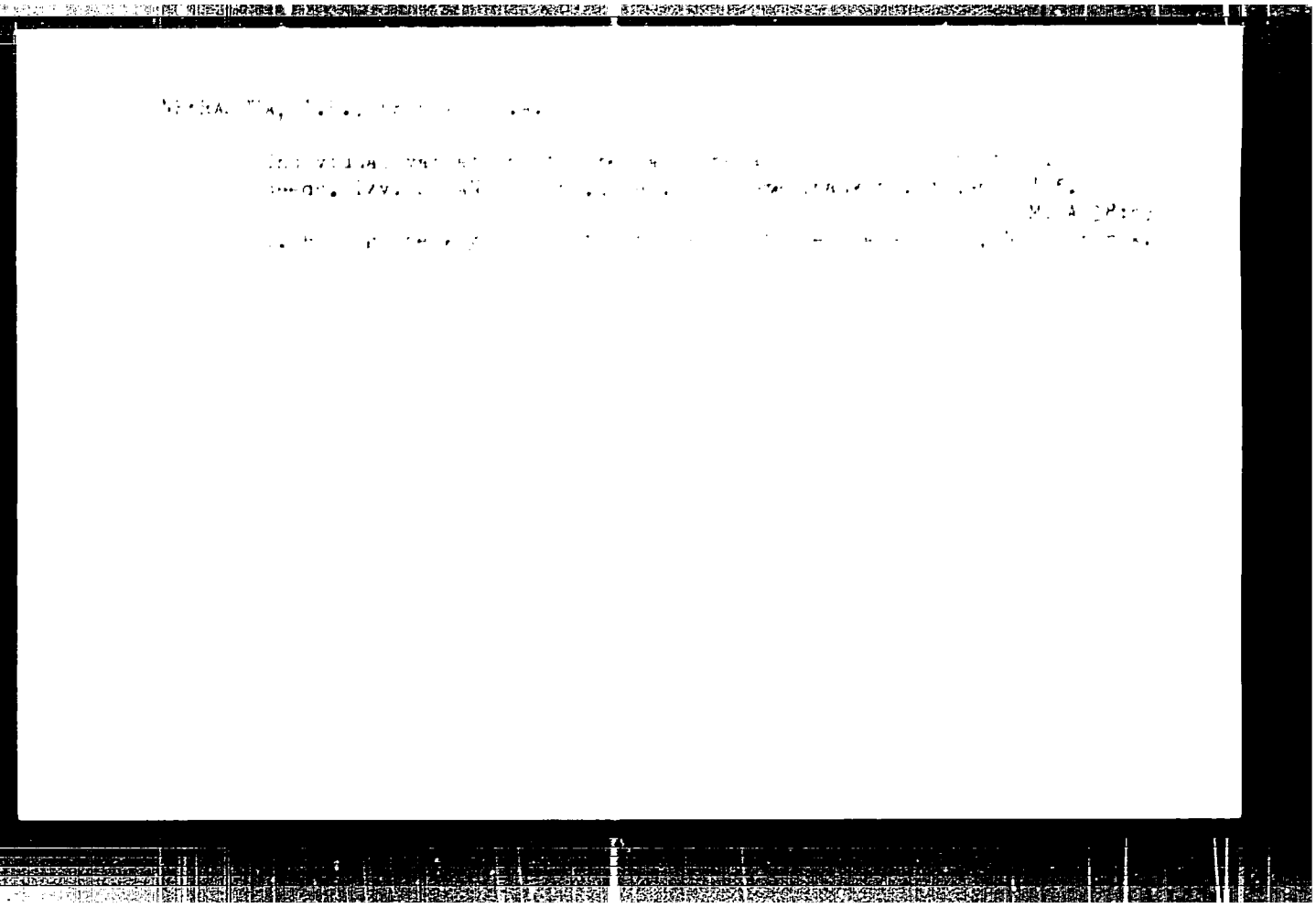
(Kola Peninsula—Forests and forestry)

NEKRASOVA, T.P.

Development of the Siberian pine embryo. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.[illegible]. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.3:37-44 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.





1'(2,12)

AUTHORS: Vashkov, V.I. and Nekrasova, I.

TITLE: The Bactericidal Properties of Chlorophos. Preliminary Report

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 19??, Nr ?, pp 48-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests were made to determine the bactericidal properties of chlorophos ($C_4H_8O_4PCl_3$) both under laboratory conditions on test-objects and as an actual disinfectant. Ye V. Shnayder had already demonstrated that chlorophos possessed pronounced insecticidal properties and could be used as a contact, intestinal poison and as a fumigating agent. The microbes used for the test were Staphylococcus aureus and ... coli; the test objects were batiste, Dutch tile, iron and ... uncolored wood oil paints, immersed in different concentrations of chlorophos for varying periods of time. The outside tests were performed in Creche No. ... containing a group of Shigella flexneri ... and in Creche No. ... containing healthy children. The ... head-wrappings and the floor in the toilet were subjected to disinfection with chlorophos solution. The results showed that chlorophos has definite bactericidal properties. The batiste test-objects were ...

Card 1/2

The Bacteriicidal Properties of Chlorophos. Preliminary Report

infected in a 1% chlorophos solution with an exposure of [illegible] minute. The other objects were disinfected in [illegible]% solutions for a period of 30-[illegible] minutes. Treatment with [illegible]% chlorophos solution for [illegible] minute effectively disinfected the bedpans, head-wrapping and [illegible] an[illegible]es. The authors stress that chlorophos is [illegible] the current disinfection of sanitary [illegible] because it destroys [illegible] in the winged as well as in the preimago stages. [illegible]% [illegible] chlorophos applied [illegible] disinfected the [illegible]. There are [illegible] tables and [illegible] Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy dezinfektsionnyy institut (Central [illegible] Institute); Minskaya gorodskaya dezinfektsionnaya stantsiya (Minsk City [illegible] Station)

SUBMITTED: May 9, 19[illegible]

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4030669 S/0129/64/000/004/0036/0038

AUTHOR: Dolinskaya, L. A.; Rizol', A. I.; Andreyeva, Ye. M.; Nekrasova, Ts. Z.

TITLE: Heat treatment of nonrusting pipes

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, 1964, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: stainless pipe heat treatment, cold rolled stainless pipe, cold drawn stainless pipe, stainless pipe, heat treatment, nonrusting pipe, mechanical property, grain size

ABSTRACT: In view of the stringent demands imposed on nonrusting pipes with respect to their mechanical properties and grain size, they are subjected to special heat treatment under continuous fast movement through furnaces at low temperatures (with no holding) and cooling in the air. To equalize results, cold drawn pipes are heated to 960-980C, cold rolled pipes to 1060-1080C. To verify recrystallization conditions, the authors subjected samples of Kh18N9T steel to heating in laboratory furnace to temperatures of 550 to 1200C with or without holding them after that in the furnace. It was found that the recrystallization temperature of rolled pipes is lower because of the greater deformation rate, as compared to

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ACCESSION NR: AP4030669

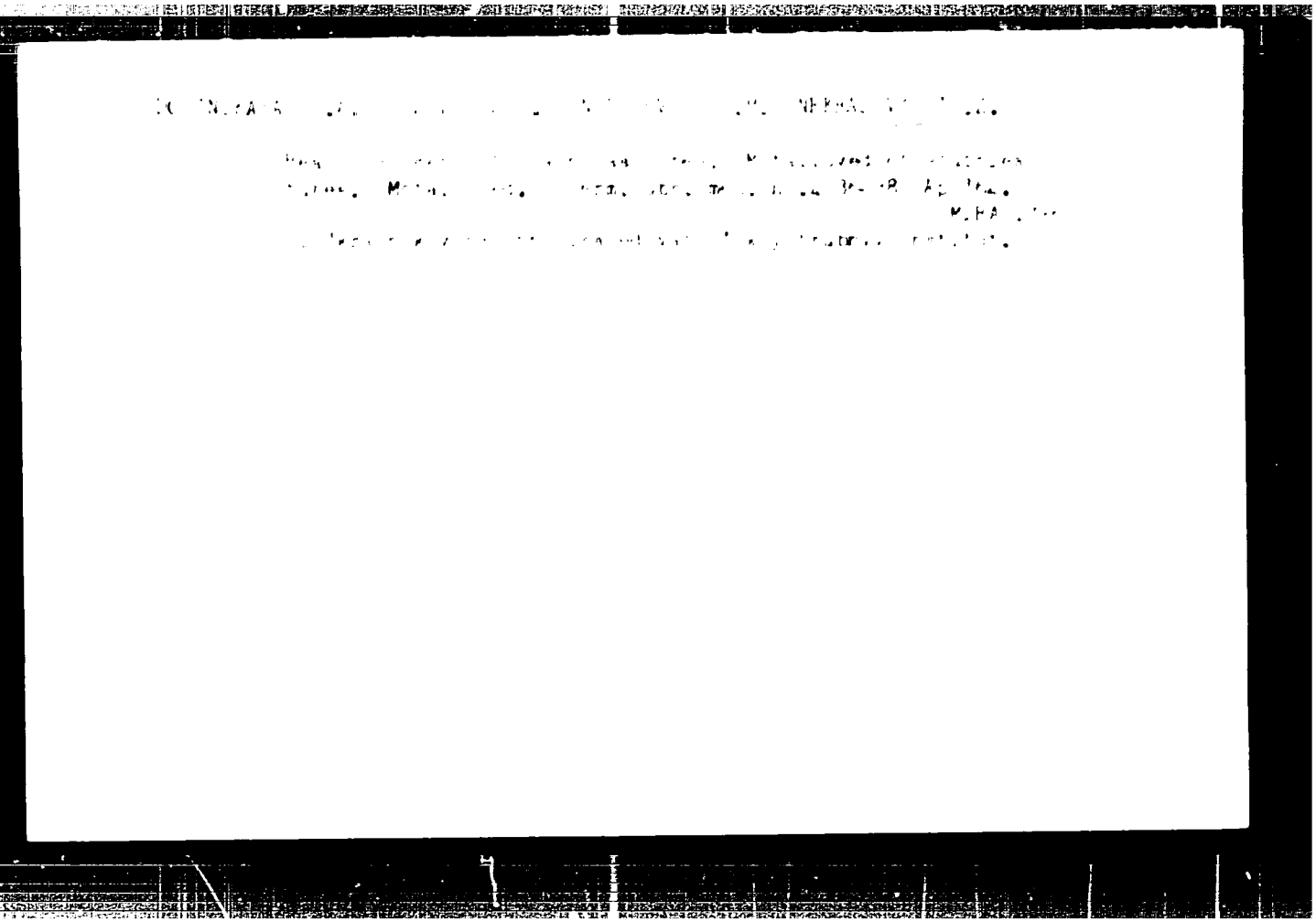
drawn pipes. After recrystallization, the strength of rolled pipes is higher than the strength of drawn pipes and therefore they can be heated to 100 degree higher temperatures. Heat treatment of rolled nonrusting pipes (at 1100-1150C) is higher by 300-400C than the recrystallization level during work and assures full removal of work hardening. Heat treatment of drawn nonrusting pipes (1000-1050C) coincides with recrystallization temperature (950-1050C). To assure full removal of work hardening from drawn pipes, careful observation of metal temperature is required. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, no formulas, no tables.

ASSOCIATION: UkrNITI

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

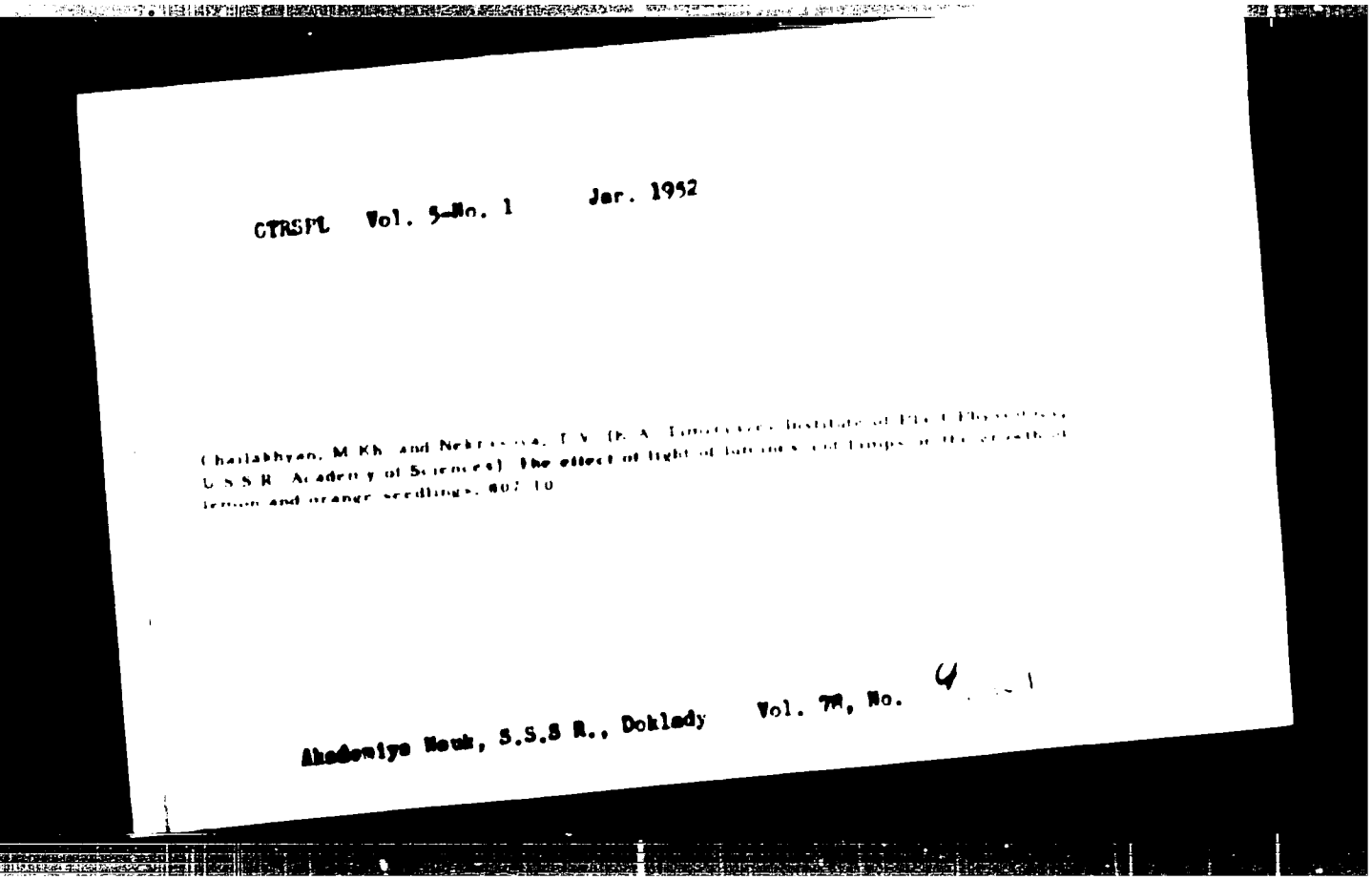
Card 2/2



NEKRASOVA, T. V.

"The Effect of Grafting on the Activity of the Buds of Lemon Seedlings," Dokl. AN SSSR, 70, No.4, 1950

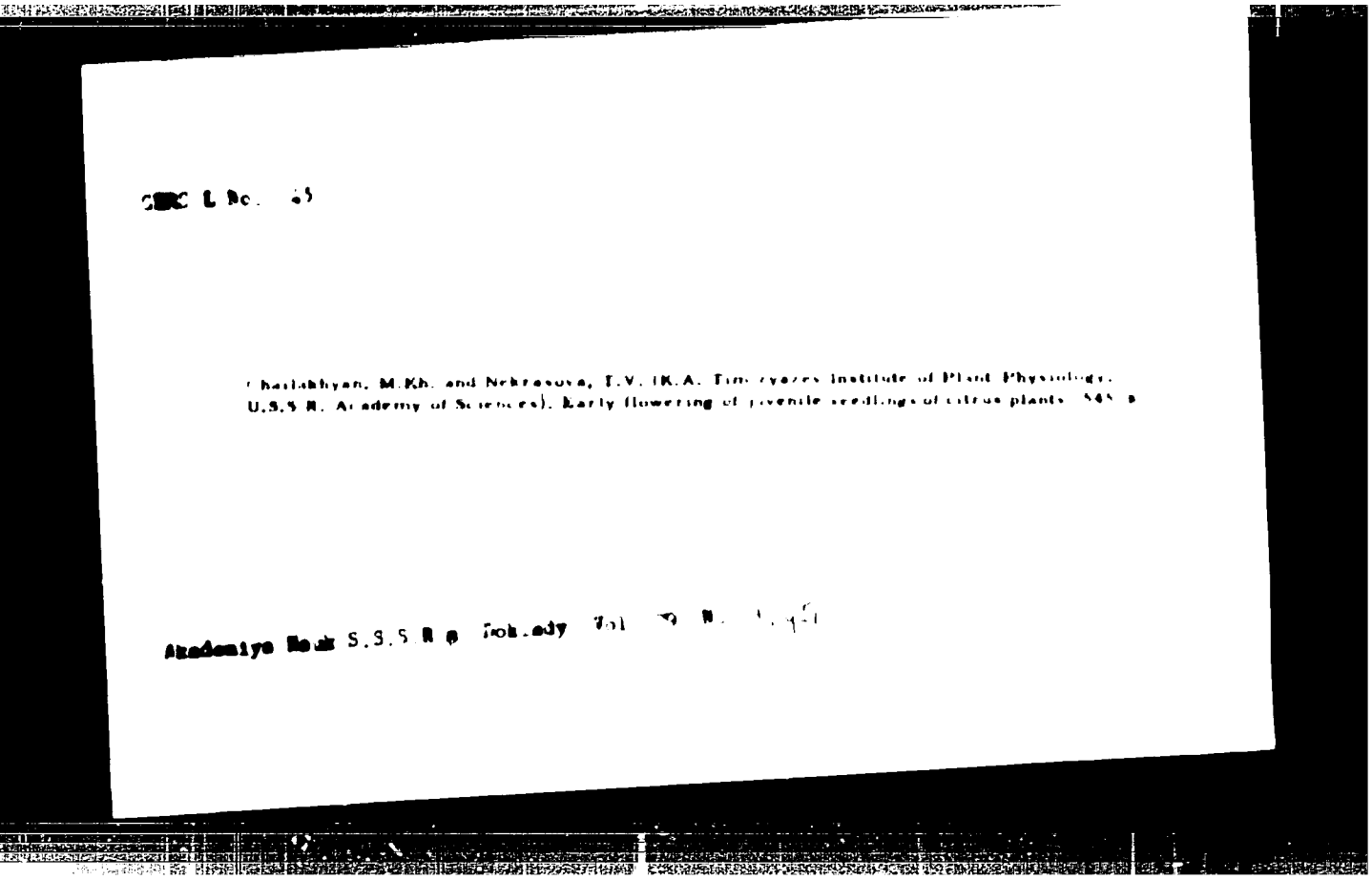
Inst. Plant Physiology im. Timiryazev, AS USSR



CTRSPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

(Charlabhyan, M Kh and Nekrasova, I V (P. A. Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences) The effect of light of different qualities and lamps in the growth of lemon and orange seedlings. 40: 10

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 4



[illegible] No. 45

Chailakhyan, M.Kh. and Nekrasova, T.V. (K.A. Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences). Early flowering of juvenile seedlings of citrus plants. 545 p

Akademiya Nauk S.S.S.R. Doklady Vol [illegible]

CHAYLAKHYAN, M.Kh., NEKRASOVA, T.A.

Plant Propagation, Citrus Fruits

Effect of girdling on the germination of dormant and grafted buds in citrus plants.
Dokl. AN SSSR, 82, No. 4, 1952.
Institut Fisiologii Rasteniy im. K.A. Timiryazeva Akademii Nauk SSSR. rcd. 30 Nov.1951

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, Library of Congress, June 1952 Unclassified

1. CHAYLAKHYAN, M. Kh. and NEKRASOVA, T. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plants, Effect of Light On

7. Effect of the length of day and light intensity on the growth of citrus plants. Dokl.AN SSSR 86 No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

CHAYLAKHYAN, M. Kh.; NIKIRASOVA, T. V.

Overcoming polarity in lemon cuttings. Fiziol.rast. 1 no.1:65-72 S-O '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A.Timiryazeva Akad.nauk SSSR, Moscow

(Polarity (Biology)) (Lemon)

NEKRASOVA, T. V.

USSR/Physiology of Plants

Card 1/1

Authors : Chaylakhyan, M. Kh., and Nekrasova, T. V.

Title : Effect of girdling on the growth and development of lemon seedlings

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, No. 2, 405 - 406, May 1954

Abstract : Girdling is one of the horticultural methods of accelerating the blooming and the fruit bearing of young fruit seedlings. The transition of lemon seedlings into the blooming and fruit bearing stages can be attained in the 5th year of life or through incomplete girdling with preservation of a strip of the bark which connects the girdling or through complete girdling and protecting the cut with pure lanolin. Ten references. Table, drawing.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, The K. A. Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology

Presented by : Academician A. L. Kursanov, March 10, 1954

Nekrasova, T. V.

Peculiarities of metabolism in leaves of vegetating and fruit-bearing grafts of lemons. M. Kh. Chailakyan and T. V. Nekrasova (K. A. Timiryazev Inst. Plant Physiol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 96, 661-4(1954).—Leaves of the fruit-bearing branches of a grafted lemon contain more chlorophyll than do the leaves of the vegetating part of the plant; the peroxidase activity is also higher in the former leaves. There is less starch and more reducing sugars in the leaves of the grafted fruit-bearing part than in the vegetating part of the plant. Ascorbic acid level is lower in the leaves of the fruit-bearing part than in those of the vegetating part; total reducing power shows a similar variation.
G. M. Kondapoff

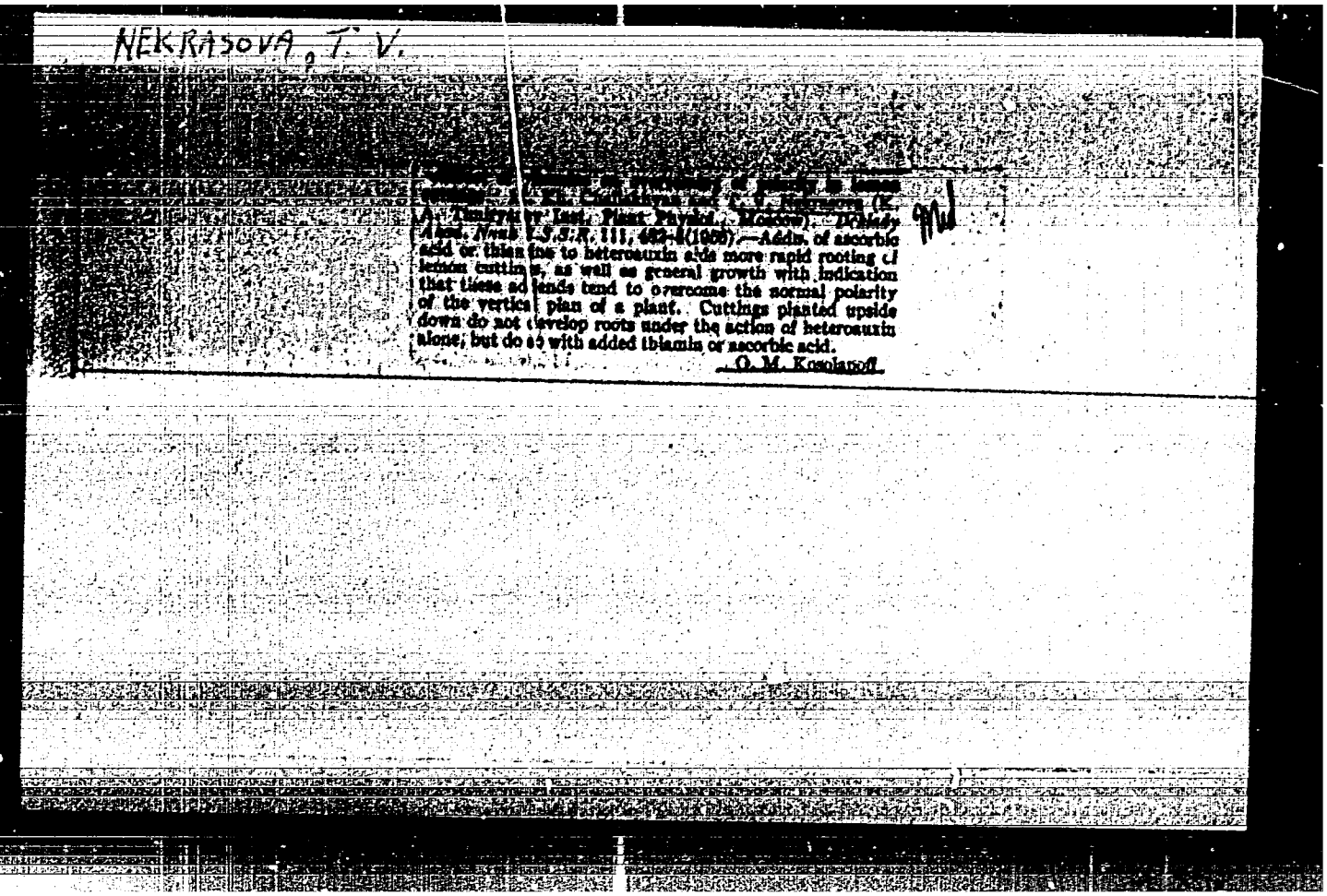
NEKRASOVA, T.V.

Light adaptation of citrus plants. T. V. Nekrasova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 98, 281–4 (1954). In young plants of lemon and orange the leaves contain more chlorophyll under conditions of weak light intensity and a short-day period, than under conditions of strong light and longer-day period. Peroxidase activity parallels this behavior quite well. Ascorbic acid content and total reducing ability of leaf matter are greater after exposure to strong light than after exposure to diffuse, weak light intensity. Bleaching of chlorophyll occurs more rapidly under conditions of very strong sunlight; in most cases the content of starch in such leaves is greater after exposure to strong light than in diffuse light. More sugars are found in leaves exposed only for short-day periods, in comparison with those exposed for long-day periods, with either bright or diffuse light. This correlates with the retarded growth of plants under such conditions. G. M. Kosolapoff

CHAYLAKHYAN, M.Kh.; KHUDYASOVA, T.V.

Effect of vitamins on the polarity in lemon cuttings. Dokl. AN SSSR no.2:482-485 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A.Timiryazeva Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.
(Lemon) (Vitamins)



NEKRASOVA, T. V.

[redacted] (K. A. Timiryazev Inst. Plant Physiol., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk U.S.S.R.* 111, 482–4(1956).—Addn. of ascorbic acid or thiamine to heteroauxin aids more rapid rooting of lemon cuttings, as well as general growth with indication that these additions tend to overcome the normal polarity of the vertical plan of a plant. Cuttings planted upside down do not develop roots under the action of heteroauxin alone; but do so with added thiamin or ascorbic acid.

—O. M. Kosolapoff

NEKRASOVA, T.V.

Physiological characteristics of ringed branches in citrus plants [with summary in English]. Fiziol.rast. 5 no.6:509-515 N-D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Citrus fruits) (Plants, Motion of fluids in)

AUTHORS: Chaylakhyan, M. Kh., Nekrasova, T. V. 20-119-4-59/

TITLE: The Influence of Physiologically Active Substances in Overcoming Polarity in Lemon Cuttings (Vliyaniye fiziologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv na preodoleniye polyarnost. u cherenkov limona)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 4, pp. 826-829 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Such active substances as heteroauxine and α-naphthyl-acetic acid have made the passage of the polarity of organ formation in plant cuttings much more accessible, although not in all plants. In earlier experiments (Ref 1) only an addition of ascorbic acid or thiamine could cause an overcoming of the polarity. Therefore further active substances were tested. The data of table 1 show that among the subsequently mentioned substances without addition of ascorbic acid only α-naphthyl-acetic acid caused the root formation at the apical ends of the cuttings (figure 1). Heteroauxine and triiodo-benzoic acid cause big callus formation only. Gibberelline showed no effect, but has with half of the cuttings

Card 1/3

The Influence of Physiologically Active Substances in the Overcoming of Polarity in Lemon Cuttings

caused the formation of one well developed shoot each. With an admixture of ascorbic acid the influence of heteroauxine lead to an intensive root formation at the apical end. Triiodo-benzoic acid acted neither alone nor with ascorbic acid upon such a root formation (figure 2). The action of α-naphthyl acetic acid upon heteroauxine + ascorbic acid was equal with regard to the number of formed roots. Gibberelline hampers normally orientated cuttings, because not roots, but calluses are formed (figure 3). Table 2 shows that Gibberelline as well as triiodo-benzoic acid hampers the root formation of the cuttings. By diminution of the concentration this influence becomes weaker. The conclusion is drawn that α-naphthyl acetic acid acts upon the polarity of organ formation in lemon cuttings exactly as strong as a mixture of heteroauxine + ascorbic acid, or heteroauxine + + thiamine. Apparently this different influence of physiologically active substances upon the polarity of organ formation is connected with their different influence upon metabolism and substance-transport in the plants.

Card 2/3

The Influence of Physiologically Active Substances in Overcoming Polarity in Lemon Cuttings

There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii rastenly im. K.A. Timiryazeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology imeni K.A Timiryazev AS USSR)

PRESENTED: December 27, 1957, by A.L. Kursanov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1957

Card 3/3

NEKRASOVA, T.V.

Effect of gibberellic acid on the germination of fruit seeds and the growth of fruit crops. Fiziol.rast. 7 no.1:106-109 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. K.A.Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(Gibberllic acid) (Germination) (Fruit trees)

NEKRASOVA, T.V.

Effect of gibberellic acid on the growth of peach, apricot, and lemon seedlings. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 26 no.1:51-60 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR.
(GIBBERELLIC ACID) (FRUIT CULTURE)
(SEEDLINGS)

CHAYLAKHYAN, M.Kh.; NEKRASOVA, T.V.

Dormancy in peach plants and the shoot and root developing ability of peach cuttings. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no. [illegible] 14:1

1. Institut fiziologii rastoniy im. K[illegible]iryazeva AN [illegible]. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.

(Plant cuttings) (Dormancy in plants)
(Plants, effect of temperature on)

CHAYLAKHYAN, M.Kh.; NEKRASOVA, T.V.; KHLOPENKOVA, L.P.; LOZHNIKOVA, V.N.

Role of gibberellins in the processes of photoperiodism, vernalization and stratification of plants. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.4:465-476 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

NEKRASOVA, T.V.

Culture of isolated fruit tree buds. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.1: 127-134 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut fiziologii rastenly imeni K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.

CHAYLAKHYAN, M. Kh.; NIKRASOVA, T.V.

Polarity of organ formations in peach cuttings. Dok. AN [illegible]
159 no.4:934-937 D '64. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.

CHAYLAKHYAN, M.K.; TURETSKAYA, R.Kh.; NEKRASOVA, T.V.; KEFELI, V.I.; SUKHAREVA, Z.I.

Period of dormancy and change in the content of physiologically active substances in peach seedlings. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 40 no.4:243-247 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni Timiryazeva AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Armyanskoy SSR (for Chaylakhyan).
Submitted September 15, 1964.