NIKONOVA, O. A.

"The Effect of Coarse Organomineral Granules on the Potato Yield Under Conditions Along the Northern Ob River." Cand Agr Sci, Leningrad Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

NIKONOVA, O.A.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. K-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, 91667

Author : Nikonova, O.A.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture in the Extreme North.

Title : The Influence of Large Organic Mineral Granules on the Increase of Potato Productivity.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. in-t s. kh. Krayn. Severa, 1957, No 2, 41-43.

Abstract : At the Berezovskaya Agricultural Experimental Station under the conditions of the Extreme North, mineral fertilizer at the rate of 30 kg/hectare N, 60 kg/hectare P_2O_5 and 60 kg/hectare K_2O mixed with humus in 4:1 and 9:2 proportions were used to prepare large granules weighing 100 - 200 g. The yield of potatoes as a result of using these granules

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NIKONOVA, O. N.

Clinical aspect and treatment of squamous cell cancer of the anal portion of the rectum. Khirurgiia, Moskva no. 11:38-43 Nov. 1951 (CLML 21:3)

1. Of the Second Surgical Division (Head —Prof. A. P. Shanin), Institute of Oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Scientific Supervisor -- Prof. N. N. Petrov, Active Member AMS USSR; Director —Prof. A. I. Serebrov, Corresponding Member AMS USSR).

NIKONOVA, O.N.

Treatment of multiple myeloma with radioactive phosphorus. Vest. rent. i rad.no.3:82-84 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz radiokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.dotsent K.N.Chochia) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.doktor meditsinskikh nauk prof. M.N.Pobedinskiy)

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive, ther. of myeloma, plasma cell)
(MYELOMA, PLASMA CELL, therapy radiophosphorus)

NIKONOVA, O.N.

Gamma therapy Co^{60} in malignant tumors of the maxilla. Vop. onk. 6 no. 9:52-58 S '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(JAWS—CANCER) (GAMMA RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)

HABINOVICH, R.M.; NIKONOVA, O.N.

Course of metastatic sarcoma of the lung during gamma-ray and sarcolysin therapy. Vest.rent.i rad. 35 no.1:66 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz radiokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent K.N. Chechia) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. M.N. Rebedinskiy).

(LUNGS NEOPLASMS ther.)
(SARCOMA ther.)
(NITROGEN MUSTARDS ther.)

BALON, L.R., doktor med. nauk; NIKONOVA, O.N., kand.med.nauk

Compound treatment of myeloma of the mandible; Rustitskii's disease. Stomatologiia 42 no.2:60-61 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kliniki khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy prof. A.A.K'yandskiy) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova i radiokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent K.N.Chochia) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii.

BALOH, L.N., doktor med. nauk (Leningrad, Kuznechnyy pereulok, dom 8, kv.1); NIKONOVA, O.N., kand. med. nauk

Combined treatment in extensive recurrence of malignant maxillary tumors. Vest. khir. 91 no.9:108-109 S'63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kliniki chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.A. K'yandiskiy) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova i radiokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent K.N. Ch chia) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii.

NIKONOVA, O.N.

Combined treatment of myelomatosis with radioactive phosphorus and sarcolysine. Med.rad. 9 no.9:3-8 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Radiokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. K.N.Chochpa) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

MIRONOVA, O.N.; POPOV, A.V.

State of blood serum proteins in patients with malignant neoplasms before and after radiotherapy. Med. rad. 10 no.2:13-16 F '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Radiokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i kafedra biokhimii Leningradskogo veterinarnogo instituta.

MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; KANTIN, A.V.; [illegible], G.V.; [illegible], T.A.;
NIKONOVA, O.N.; SHIN' VEY-CHAON

Electrophoretic analysis of blood serum proteins in malignant tumors before and following treatment. Vop. onk. 11 no.2:74-77 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor: Ye.I. Vorob'yev).

NIKONOVA, O. S.

USSR/Medicine, Veterinary - Foot-and-Mouth Disease Aug 52

"Variations of the Virus in Foot-and-Mouth Disease," V. I. Kindyakov, A. N. Ugryumov, S. N. Filipovich, O. S. Nikonova, Sci Res Vet Inst, Kazakh Affiliate, All-Union Acad of Agr Sci imeni V. I. Lenin

"Veterinariya" No 8, pp [illegible]

Discusses the variations in types of the virus causing foot-and-mouth disease. Lists 45 strains, classified according to types O, A, and C. On the basis of expts, assumes that there is only one parent virus with the ability of changing its biological [illegible] properties under the influence of out side factors. States that the major factor in causing changes is the passage of the virus through the living organism of an animal with an acquired immunity to the disease. Authors recommend that herds of cattle that have recovered from the foot-and-mouth disease should be kept apart from cattle in the acute stages of the disease and that in research and treatment of foot-mouth- disease consideration should be given to possible changes in the manifestation of this virus. Recommend further research on the biol properties of the virus.

PA [illegible]

also Trans. #93 by L. Lulich

USSR/Medicine, Veterinary - Infections Sep 52
Diseases

"Persistence of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus in Sugar Beet Pressure Residue," V. I. Kindyakov, Cand Vet Sci, O. S. Nikonova, Jr Sci Assoc Sci Exptl Vet Inst, Kazakh Affiliate, All-Union Acad Agr Sci imeni V. I. Lenin

"Veterinariya," Vol XXIX, No 9, pp 34, 35

Observations showed that foot-and-mouth disease virus persists in sugar beet pressure residue (used as animal feed) between 1 and 1½ hrs. On the basis of this, it is possible to assume that

225T24

sugar beet pressure residue is quickly sterilized of the foot-and-mouth disease virus naturally, and, therefore, cannot transmit that disease. That pressure residue is free from foot-and-mouth disease virus is explained by the fact that its reaction is extremely acidic (pH = 4.8), which causes it to lose virulent characteristics very rapidly.

NIKONOVA, O. S.

also trans. 1960 by L. Lulich

225T24

BOGDANOVA, Ye.G.; NIKONOVA, O.S.

Liquidate the planned wastefulness of enterprises.
Bum.prom. 35 no.7:23-24 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Paper industry)

[redacted]/Medicine - Thrombosis, Sinus Nov 48
Medicine - Penicillin

"Treatment of Septic Thrombosis of the Interstitial Sinus With Penicillin," O. S. Nikonova, Nerve Sec, Ord of Lenin Hosp imeni S. P. Botkin, 1 p

"Sov Med" No 11

Complete recovery was effected after administration of 3 million units of penicillin. Satisfactory results were effected by administration of doses less than 3 million units combined with sulfamide or sinestrinone. Increased dosages of penicillin are necessary where purulent meningitis has developed.

[redacted]

24/Agrge

NIKOLAYA, G. S.

"Septic Thrombosis of a Cavernous Breast." Sub 4 Dec 51, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

NIKONOVA, O. S.

Cavernous Sinus

"Clinical aspect of infectious thrombosis of the cavernous sinus." Klin. med. 30 no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

NIKONOVA, O.E.

Clinical aspect of septic thrombosis of the superior longitudinal sinus. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 15 no.5 37-40. Sept-Oct 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Nervous Division (Head --Prof. N.I. Grashchenkov, Active Member AMN USSR) of the Hospital imeni S.P. Botkin, Moscow.

NIKOLOVA, O.S.

Cavernous angioma of the brain. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 53 no.5:343-345 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Nervnoye otdeleniye ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina. (Brain--Tumors)

NIKONOVA, O.S.

Angiomas and varicose dilation of the veins of the spinal cord. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 54 no.6:583-585 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Nervnoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (Moskva)

(VARICES,
*spine, with angiomas)
(SPINE, blood supply,
*varices, with angiomas)
(ANGIOMA,
*spine, with varices)
(SPINE, neoplasms,
*angioma, with varices)

NIKONOVA, O.S.; STEPIN, V.I.

Unilateral lesion of the cranial nerves in tumors of the cranial base. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 54 no.8:653-658 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Nervnoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina.
(NERVES, CRANIAL, diseases,
unilateral lesions caused by tumors of cranial base)
(CRANIUM, neoplasms,
tumors of cranial base causing unilateral lesions of cranial nerves)

NIKONOVA, O.S.; GEORGIYEVSKAYA, V.S.,(Moskva)

Itsenko-Cushing syndrome. Probl.endokr. i gorm. 1 no.4:29-32 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz nervnogo i khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach--prof. A.M.Shahanov)
(CUSHING SYNDROME, case reports)

Nikonova, O.S.

METAL'NIKOVA, N.N.; NIKONOVA, O.S.

Variations in the structure of the arteries of the basis cerebri and their role in the clinical symptomatology of vascular diseases of the brain. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:5-6 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.I.Grashchenkov) na baze bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina i kafedra klinicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. B.V.Ognev) TSentral'nogo Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY) (ARTERIES)

N. Konova, O.S.

NIKONOVA, O.S.

Neurological symptoms of obstruction of the abdominal aorta. Sov. med. 21 no.9:98-102 S '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Is kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - deystvitel'nyy chlen akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR N.I.Grashchenkov) TSentral'nogo Institute usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i nervnogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy ordena Lenina klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.M.Shabanov)

(AORTA, dis.
occlusion of abdom. aorta)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., prof.; NIKONOVA, O.S.

Hemorrhages and encephalomalacia in tumors of the brain [with summary in English, p.62]. Vop. neirokhir. 22 no.1:3-7 Ja-F '58 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i nervnoye otdeleniye Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Grashchenkov)

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS, complications,
encephalomalacia & hemorrh. (Rus)
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, etiology and pathogenesis,
tumors (Rus)

NIKONOVA, O.S.

Tumor of arteriovenous anastomosis of the fingers. Sov.med. 22 no.2:118-121 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR N.I.Grashchenkov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i nervnogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy ordena Lenina klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N.Shabanov)

(FINGERS, neoplasms
arteriovenous anastomosis (Rus))

SHABANOV, A.N., prof. [redacted]

Clinical picture of thrombosis of the portal vein and its branches.
Sov. med. 22 no.12:3-8 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S. P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N. Shabanov).
(VEINS, PORTAL SYSTEM, dis.
thrombosis, clin. picture (Rus))

NIKONOVA, O.S., USOVA, M.F.

Cerebral melanomas [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.5:526-528 '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - prof. M.I. Grashchenkov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i nervnogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina, Moskva.
(MELANOMA, case reports,
brain (Rus))
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS, case reports
melanoma (Rus))

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., NIKONOVA, O.S.

Problem of acute serous or lymphocytic choriomeningitis [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.6:675-680 '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Nervnoye otdeleniye Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina i kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(MENINGITIS,
acute serous & lymphocytic choriomeningitis (Rus))

NIKONOVA, O.E.

[redacted] aspects of cerebral cysticercosis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 58 no.12: 1431-1435 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedry - prof. M.I. Grashchenkov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i nervnaye otdeleniye bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N. Shabanov) Moskva.

(BRAIN, dis.
cysticercosis (Rus))
(CYSTICERCOSIS. case reports,
brain (Rus))

NIKONOVA, O.S.

On the clinical aspects of hemorrhage into the cerebellum. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 59 no.8:933-936 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershentsvovaniya vrachey i nervnoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A.N. Shabanov), Moskva.
(CEREBELLUM dis.)
(HEMORRHAGE)

NIKONOVA, O.S.

Clinical picture of hemorrhage into the brain stem. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 12:1610-1615 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i nervnoye otdeleniya bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina.
(BRAIN—HEMORRHAGE)

SHABANOV, A.N., prof.; NIKONOVA, O.S.

Symptoms of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta. Sov. med. 25 no.3: 56-60 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof.A.N.Shabanov).
(AORTIC ANEURISMS)

SHABANOV, A.N., prof.; NIKONOVA, O.S.

Clinical aspects of embolism and thrombosis of the mesenteric arteries. Sov.med. 26 no.12:9-12 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz Moskovskoy klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina.
(EMBOLISM) (MESENTERIC ARTERIES—DISEASES)

NIKONOVA, O.S.; STEPANOVA, E.A.

Cerebrovascular disorders in myocardial infarct; autopsy data. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. vol. 64 no.5:667-669 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Klinika nevnykh bolezney TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof.N.S.Chetverikov) i nevnoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy im. S.P.Botkina, Moskva.

DENISOV, Ye.P.; NIKONOVA, R.I.

Recent tectonic movements in the southern Maritime Territory and adjacent regions. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.2:28-37 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Maritime Territory—Geology, Structural)

NIKONOVA, R.I.; RO SU VAN; KIM VAN U; RIM GVON MUK

Geomorphology and recent tectonics of northwestern Korea. Geol.i geofiz. 4:95-99 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Vladivostok i Institut obsledovaniya prirody Akademii nauk Koreyskoy Narodno-Demokraticheskoy Respubliki, Phen'yan.
(Korea, North—Geomorphology) (Korea, North—Geology, Structural)

UR/

ACC NR: AM7003450 Monograph

Nikonova, Rufina Il'inichna

Erosion surfaces in the topography of the southern Primorskiy Kray (Poverkhnosti vyravnivaniya v rel'yefe Yuzhnogo Primor'ya) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 66. 0093 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otedleniye. Dal'nevostochnyy geologicheskiy institut) 700 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: topography, erosion, erosion surface, tectonics, sedimentation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: A study was made of erosion surfaces on the territory of the Southern Maritime Province (Yuzhnyy Primorskiy Kray) to determine the processes governing the development of such formations. The Southern Maritime Province is a relatively small area where the folded regions are in various stages of development and characterized by different degrees of tectonic mobility. Comparison and correlation of erosion surfaces within this area provides an opportunity to determine their relationship to stages in the evolution of the Earth's crust. The author, a member of the Laboratory of Neotectonics and Geomorphology of the [Soviet] Far Eastern Geological Institute, discusses the geomorphological structure of the area, its sedimentation processes in relation to topographic features, the ages of the various

UDC: 551.4(571.63)

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AM7003450

erosion surfaces, the extent of topographic erosion during different planation periods, and the conditions surrounding the formation of the various types of erosion surfaces. The correspondence between specific planation epochs and stages in tectonic development, and between structural zones and erosion levels, is shown, and the effect of climate, lithology and fluctuation in sea level on the development of erosion surfaces is discussed. The author expresses his thanks to G. I. Khudyakov and to the following members of the Laboratory of Neotectonics and Geomorphology: N. A. Gramenitskaya, Ye. P. Denisov, A. M. Korotkiy, and A. P. Kulakov. The text is accompanied by 20 figures.

TABLE OF CONTENT [abridged]:

Foreword -- 3

Historical outline of the study of erosion surfaces on the territory of the [Soviet] Far East -- 5
Tectonic development of the Southern Maritime Province -- 11
History of sedimentation in relation to topography -- 14
Erosion surfaces in the topography of the Southren Maritime Province -- 36

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ACC NR: AM7003450

Basic deductions -- 85

Literature -- 90

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun66/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 3/3

KRISHTAL', O.P. [Kryshtal', O.P.], doktor biol.nauk, otv. red.;
NIKONOVA, R.S., red.; RIZHKO, V.P. [Ryzhko, V.P.], red.;
[illegible], T.I. [Khokhanovs'ka, T.I.], tekhn. red.

[Materials for studying the history and natural resources of the Kanev Preserve] Materialy do vyvchennia istorii ta pryrody rajonu Kanivs'koho zapovidnyka. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Kyivs'koho univ., 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Kanev Preserve)

NIKONOVA, S.M.

Connection between teaching geography and foreign languages. Geog. v shkole 25 no.2:60-62 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. 716-ya shkola Moskvy.
(Geography--Study and teaching)
(English--Study and teaching)

L 39719-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(v) IJP(c) RM/WW/GD-2
ACC NR: AP6007970 SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/003/0045/0047

AUTHOR: Nikonova, S. M.; Golubenkova, L. I.; Shabadash, A. N.; Akutin, M. S. 19

ORG: none

TITLE: Reaction of dressing agent GVS-9 with binding agent PN-1

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1966, 45-47

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, polyester plastic, adhesion, spectrographic analysis

ABSTRACT: The author studied the nature of bonds formed between the organosilicon dressing GVS-9 and the acid polyester resin PN-1, which was obtained from diethyleneglycol and maleic and phthalic anhydrides in a 1:1:0.5 ratio. A 50% aqueous solution of GVS-9 (here the ester is converted into $CH_2{:}CHSi(OH)_3$) was heated for 1 hr at 140C until an infusible and insoluble product formed. The product obtained was separated, powdered, and mixed with polyester resin PN-1. One part of the mixture was kept for 2 hr at room temperature and the second part at 140C. To prevent oxidation, the mixture was heated in a N_2 atmosphere. The samples were washed with acetone in a Soxhlet apparatus for 6 hr and subsequently compressed to tablets with KBr for an infrared spectroscopic study. The spectra of the thermally hydrolized GVS-9 solutions and of the mixture of GVS-9 with PN-1 resin, which were processed at room temperature,

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.844678.744.4

were identical. At room temperature, the dressing agent did not react with the PN-1 resin, and the nonbond resin was subsequently washed out with acetone. The samples of PN-1 resin treated with GVS-9 at 140C had a 1725 cm^{-1} band, corresponding to the carbonyl group of the resin. The intensity of the 1600 cm^{-1}, corresponding to the vinyl group of GVS-9, decreased. A study was made of the effect of a GVS-9 dressing of PN-1 resin on the resin's adhesion to a fiberglass thread containing 58% SiO_2, 12% SiO_2, 14% $Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3$, and 12% B_2O_3, and 4% MgO. Fine threads of fiberglass (10-15μ) were treated with 5% aqueous solution of GVS-9 for 10-15 minutes, dried in air, then kept for 30 minutes at 140C. Dressed threads were subsequently treated with 67% PN-1 resin in a styrene solution. This reaction was performed either in hot or in cold solution with a subsequent heating. Dressing of glass fibers with GVS-9 increased markedly the adhesion of the PN-1 resin to their surfaces, especially when treated in a hot solution. The strength of resin-to-fiberglass bond was 362.5 or 307.5 kg/cm^2 with hot or cold solution treatment respectively. Orig. art. has: 1 fig and 1 table.

SUB CODE:07, 11/SUBM DATE: 12Jan65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

GOLUBENKOVA, L.I.; SHABADASH, A.N.; NIKONOVA, S.N.; AKUTIN, M.S.

Grafting of polymers to solid surfaces. Part 1: Study of the interaction of organosilicon compounds with glass based on infrared absorption spectra. Vysokom.soed. 4 no.9:1354-1360 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.

(Glass)
(Silicon organic compounds)

BERSHTEIN, V.A.; KRASIL'SHCHIKOVA, B.L.; NIKONOVA, S.N.; SHABADASH, A.N.

Mechanism of the effect of the thermochemical treatment of glass fibers on the strength of polyester glass plastics. Plast.massy no.10:30-35 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 14511-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j)/ETC(m) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6005950 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/002/0027/0029

AUTHOR: Nikonova, G. N.; Golubenkova, L. I.; Shabadash, A. N.; Akutin, M. G. 27

ORG: none

TITLE: Reaction of organosilicon compounds with glass fiber

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1966, 27-29

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, organosilicon compound grafting, coupling agent

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the reaction of organosilicon compounds with glass fiber used in the manufacture of glass-reinforced plastics. An IR-spectroscopic method developed by the authors and involving immersion of the fiber in a special liquid, whose refractive index approaches that of glass, was used for direct identification of groups of organosilicon compounds grafted on the glass surface. The experiments were conducted with alkali and alkali-free glass fibers. The fiber was treated for 2 hr with the organosilicon compound or its organic analog. The untreated portion of the coupling agent was then removed with a polar and a nonpolar solvent. Treatment of glass fibers with trimethylchlorosilane (I) or trimethylsilanol (II) resulted in the grafting of trimethylsilyl groups on the glass surface. The degree of grafting was higher when the glass was treated with I. Weak alkalis removed some of the trimethylsilyl groups by leaching the glass. Organosilicon compounds containing no reactive groups, trimethylchloromethane, and tri-

UDC: 678.84:678.06:677.521

Card 1/2

L 11514-66

ACC NR: AP6005950

methylcarbinol did not react with the glass fiber surface. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [PO]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Jan65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4199

Card 2/2

NIKONOVA, T.N.

NIKONOVA, T.N.; PLOTNIKOVA, O.Ye.

Exchange transfusion in a case of poisoning with corrosive sublimate in a child. Pediatriia no.6:81-83 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (direktor Kh.Ye.Nurzaliyeva).
(Blood--Transfusion)
(Mercury--Toxicology)

NIKONOVA, T.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; AYZENSHTOK, Ye.M.; AL'TSHULLER, Ye.I.

Course of epidemic hepatitis in children. Pediatriia no.4:62-65 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz kazakhskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Kh.Ye. Narsaliyeva.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, in infant and child)

AVKHIROVA, A.I., professor; NIKONOVA, T.M., dotsent; YAROCHKINA, M.P., assistant

Decreasing the incidence of gastrointestinal diseases in children. Zdrav.Kazakh. 16 no.9:6-9 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii i detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL--DISEASES)

NIKONOVA, T.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; OGAY, Ye.A., student VI kursa; LAZARIDI, O.I., student VI kursa

Capillaroscopic changes in children in scarlet fever and diphtheria. Zdrav.Kazakh. 16 no.9:31-34 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Is kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - dotsent T.N.Nikonova) Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova.
(SCARLET FEVER) (DIPHTHERIA) (CAPILLARIES)

NIKONOVA, T.N.; GOL'DIN, N.M.; GOR[illegible], B.A.

How long should children by confined to bed during an acute period of rheumatism. Pediatriia 39 no.3:90 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kazakhskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

Country : USSR
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals. R
Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 97004

Author : Nikonova, T. N.
Institut. : Kirov Institute of Agriculture.
Title : Some Problems of Epizooty and Tuberculosis Control in Fowl.

Orig Pub. : Tr. Kirovskogo s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 12, No 24, 145-146

Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

NIKONOVA, T.N., kand.med.nauk; ISMAGULOVA, M.D.; RODOV, M.K.

Recurrence of typhoid fever in children treated with antibiotics. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.10/11:80-84 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo
(TYPHOID FEVER) (ANTIBIOTICS)

NIKUMOVA, T.M.

Case of infectious lymphocytosis in children with slight symptoms. Pediatriia 37 no.6:87 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh boleznej na base 2-y detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Alma-Aty.
(LYMPHOCYTES)

NIKONOVA, T. N., Cand Med Sci, Data for ~~Materials on~~ the clinic, ~~therapy~~ treatment, and ~~prophylaxis~~ prevention of rheumatism in children of Alma-Ata." Tashkent, 1961. (Kazakh State Med Inst and Kazakh Sci Res Inst of Maternity and Child Protection). (KL-DV, 11-61, 226).

NIKONOVA, T.N., dotsent; BURLAKOVA, L.V.; PAK, P.A.

Use of the operation of partial blood replacement in children with various forms of poisoning. Zdrav. kazakh. 22 no.1:37-42 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - T.N. Nikonova), kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. O.S. Glozman) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Respublikanskoy stantsii perelivaniya krovi (glavnyy vrach - M.F. Pastereva) i 2-y infektsionnoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - F.S. Sakova).
(POISONING)
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

NIKONOVA, T.N.

Data on a study of the activity of the rheumatic process in children. Zdrav.Kazakh. 22 no.7:34-36 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach respubliki A.B.Bisenova) i Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. R.I.Semarin).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

NIKLNOVA, Tat'yana Nikolayevna, prof.; MARIYEVSKAYA, Nina Akhmetovna, dots.; PLASHEVSKAYA, N., red.

[Clinical aspects, treatment and prevention of rheumatic fever in children] Klinika, lechenie i profilaktika revmatizma u detei. Alma-Ata, "Kazakhstan," 1965. 218 p. (MIRA 18:12)

NIKONOVA, V.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Advanced work methods of innovators in weaving operations. Tekst. prom. 21 no.1:56-59 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Weaving)

NIKONOVA, V. A.

Chair of Biochemistry

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

The effect of a protein deficiency in nutrition on reduction of dehydroascorbic acid in the liver. VV. A. Nikonova (A.A. Bogomol'ts Med. Inst., Kiev). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 12, No. 3, 46–9(1953).—Three groups of white male rats were fed (I) a high-protein (18–20% protein), (II) a low-protein (3%), and (III) a nonprotein diet, resp. After 15–25 days on III and 30–40 days on II the rats were decapitated. Five g. liver tissue was homogenized with 8 ml. phosphate buffer, pH 6.98, to 3 ml. homogenate 0.5 ml. dehydroascorbic acid soln. added, allowed to stand for 10 min., freed from proteins by 7% CCl_3COOH, centrifuged, and the ascorbic acid detd. Another 3 ml. of the homogenate was used as a control. Ascorbic acid in the adrenal glands was taken as an index of satn. of the organism with ascorbic acid. The group on II showed a lower content of ascorbic acid in the adrenals and in the liver than the control group on I; however, the reducing efficiency of the liver itself was not affected. The group on III had less ascorbic acid in the adrenals and a lower reducing efficiency of the liver. The abs. values were subject to seasonal variations. Spring: 250–260 (III) and 344–543 mg.% (I) ascorbic acid in the adrenals, and 10.2–15.8 (III) and 12.7–24.0% (I) of the dehydroascorbic acid reduced by the liver; fall: 191–209 (III) and 242–296 mg. % (I), and 14.0–25.0 (III) and 27.6–35.0% (I), resp. The group on III also showed fat infiltration of the liver and a decrease of the proteins in the blood plasma and liver. The lowering of the reducing efficiency of the liver on III is the result of a disturbance in the intermediary metabolism leading to an impoverishment of the organism in ascorbic acid.

B. Wierbicki

"The Use of Levomycetin in Tick-Borne Typhus," by V. A. Nikonov, Chair of Infectious Diseases, Krasnoyarskiy Medical Institute, Meditsinskaya Parazitologiya i Parazitarnyye Bolezni, Vol 25, No 4, Oct-Dec 56, pp 309-313

This work refers to several Soviet investigators' successful therapy of epidemic typhus with synthomycin, levomycetin, and biomycin, and the effective use of these same agents in experimental vesicular rickettsioses in white mice. Foreign literature is cited reporting the use of chloromycetin, aureomycin, and terramycin in epidemic typhus and other rickettsioses (murine typhus, Q fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tsutsugamushi fever). The general rickettsiostatic and group action of these preparations is discussed.

Observations are presented on 28 tick-borne typhus patients treated with levomycetin. The therapeutic schedule was as follows: two 1 - 0.75 g doses of levomycetin were given one hour apart, after which 0.5 g doses were given every 4 hours until the temperature was lowered. To prevent possible relapses, 1-2 g doses were continued (0.5 - 0.25 g four times) for 3 or 4 days after convalescence had begun. The duration of levomycetin therapy was 4 - 7 days in moderately severe cases, and 4 1/2 - 8 days in very severe forms. Results of this therapy are discussed in detail. Five temperature, pulse, and blood pressure charts are included.

Conclusions based on these observations are as follows:

"1. Levomycetin is a highly effective agent for therapy of tick-borne typhus patients.

"2. The infection process is arrested by the action of levomycetin. Disintoxication of the organism (lowering of the temperature, improved pulse, improvement in the general condition) is the best indication of this phenomenon.

"3. The schedule of therapy should provide for the administration of 'shock' doses, and then moderate, gradually decreased therapeutic doses of the antibiotic. It is expedient to continue levomycetin therapy on the first day of convalescence.

"4. The action of levomycetin and synthomycin is analogous in tick-borne typhus.

"5. Along with levomycetin, it is necessary to use other pathogenetic agents according to the indications, and to prevent side effects by administering the preparation in capsule form, by treating the skin and mucous membranes, by giving dimedrol and vitamin B complex, and by decreasing the dosage when side effects occur. Individual dosages should be regulated in accordance with blood pressure and systematic investigations of the blood."

SHAMRAY, Ye.F.; VERKHRATSKIY, N.S.; KUZ'MINSKAYA, U.A.; NIKONOVA, V.A.

The effect of a vitamin P preparation from the dog rose on the endurance of animals in a rarified atmosphere [with summary in English]. Vop.med.khim. 4 no.2:120-124 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(VITAMIN P,
prep. from wild rose hips, eff. on endurance of mice & rats to high altitude (Rus)
(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE,
low pressure endurance of mice & rats, eff. of vitamin P from wild rose hips (Rus)
(ALTITUDE,
high altitude endurance of mice & rats, eff. of vitamin P from wild rose hips (Rus)
(PLANTS,
wild rose hips containing vitamin P, prep. & eff. on endurance of mice & rats to high altitude (Rus)

SHAMRAY, Ye.F.; VERKHRATSKIY, N.S.; KUZMENSKAYA U.A.; NIKONOVA, V.A.; SPILIOTI, Z.I.

Chemical and functional relationships of vitamin C and vitam P-like substances. Vit. res. i ikh fiz. no.4:30-40 '59. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(VITAMINS—P) (ASCORBIC ACID)

NIKONOVA, V.A.

Effect of tannin on the reduction of dehydroascorbic acid in the organism. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.4:41-46 '59. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(TANNINS) (DEHYDROASCORBIC ACID)

NIKONOVA, V.A. [Nikonova, V.O.]

Effect of galaskorbin and ascorbic acid on the glycogen and ATP content in animal muscles during work. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.4:537-544 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Department of Biochemistry of Kiev Medical Institute.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (MUSCLE)
(GLYCOGEN) (ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATES)

NIKONOVA, V.A. [Nykonova, V.O.]

Effect of prolonged physical exertion on the distribution of vitamin B in the tissues of white rats. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.2:239-243 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Department of Biochemistry of Kiev Medical Institute.

GURDZHI, Ye.S.; ROZENBLYUM, N.I.; KOPYTINA, M.S.; KHARITONOVA, G.N.; NIKONOVA, V.B.; SABUROVA, A.V.

The "PPK-1" preparation composition for the formation of nylon fibers. Khim. volok. no.2:60-61 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gurdzhi, Rozenblyum, Kopytina). 2. Klinskiy kombinat (for Kharitonova, Nikonova). 3. VNIISV (for Saburova).

SHARAPOVA, T.A.; GAVRILYUK, B.K.; NIKONOVA, V.G.; KALUGINA, G.A.

Some data on colienteritis morbidity in Vladivostok. Trudy VladIEMG no.2:172-176 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz Vladivostokskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i Vladivostokskoy detskoy bol'nitsy No.2.

NIKONOVA, V.V.; BARTENEV, G.M., prof., rukovoditel'; DIDENKO, A.M., dotsent, rukovoditel'

Classification of the structures of binary metal alloys of the eutectic type. Uch. zap. Mosk. gor. ped. inst. 86:217-227 '60. (MIRA 16:3)

(Alloys) (Eutectics)

NIKONOVA, V.V. (Moskva); BARTENEV, G.M. (Moskva)

Some characteristics of the constitutional diagrams of eutectic-type binary alloys in connection with the structure of liquid eutectics. Izv. AN. SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.3: 131-133 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Alloys--Thermal properties) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

L 18909-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(s)-2 AFFTC/ASD
Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-4 RM/WW/JD/MAY/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT3001904 S/2912/62/000/000/0122/0128

AUTHORS: Nikonova, V.V.; Bartenev, G.M.

TITLE: On one mechanism of the crystallization of alloys of the eutectic type

SOURCE: Kristallizatsiya i fazovyye perekhody. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 122-128

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystallization, crystallography, growth, vicinal, vicinaloid, eutectic, spherolite, Sn, Pb, Cd, Zn, azobenzene, piperonal, naphthaline, acetanilide, dinitrophenol

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the results of experimentation relative to the formation of a conglomerate of microcrystals of 2 solid phases in the process of eutectic crystallization of a liquid single-phase solution. It is noted that each of the phases of the solid eutectic has a composition that differs sharply from the composition of the liquid that surrounds the crystal. In the course of the growth, the crystal of each of the phases is surrounded by a region with an elevated concentration of the second component. The further growth of the crystal becomes impossible without diffusion which must equalize the concentration of the liquid phase and reestablish the conditions that are necessary for the growth of the

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L 18909-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001904

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crystals of each of the 2 eutectics. The experimentation described relates to one of the more usual forms of eutectic colonies, which the authors term "vicinal." It is noted that as the growth of the crystal of the one phase comes to a halt because it has exhausted the components of the liquid surrounding it, small "vicinaloids" form and grow separately. Thus each vicinaloid gives rise to the growth of a fiber-shaped excrescence, the ensemble of which, growing radially, forms the skeleton of a eutectic colony in the form of a spherolite. The crystallization according to this scheme was observed on the eutectic alloys Sn-Pb, Cd-Zn, Cd-Sn, Pb-Cd, Sn-Zn, and also in the organic eutectics azobenzene-piperonal, azobenzene-naphthalene, acetanilide-dinitrophenol. Various cooling procedures were employed, proceeding at rates of 0.2°C/min up to 80°C/min, either continuously or in steps. The formation of fibers was observed, and photographs are shown for various rates of cooling. The dynamics of the growth of the individual fibers, their thickening, and their separation from the parent body are described. It is concluded that, when the centers of crystallization arise throughout the entire volume of the substance and the heat removal occurs through the liquid phase, the vicinal colony assumes the shape of a spherolite. Under rapid cooling and in the absence of supercooling, when crystallization begins near the walls of the specimen, the vicinal colonies assume the shape of a bundle of fibers directed toward the interior of the specimen. It is emphasized that the process of formation of vicinal colonies is only a special

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L 18909-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3001904

case of eutectic crystallization, and that not all systems can produce eutectic colonies of this type. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: 00

SUBMITTED 00 DATE ACQ: 16Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH, MA, EL. NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

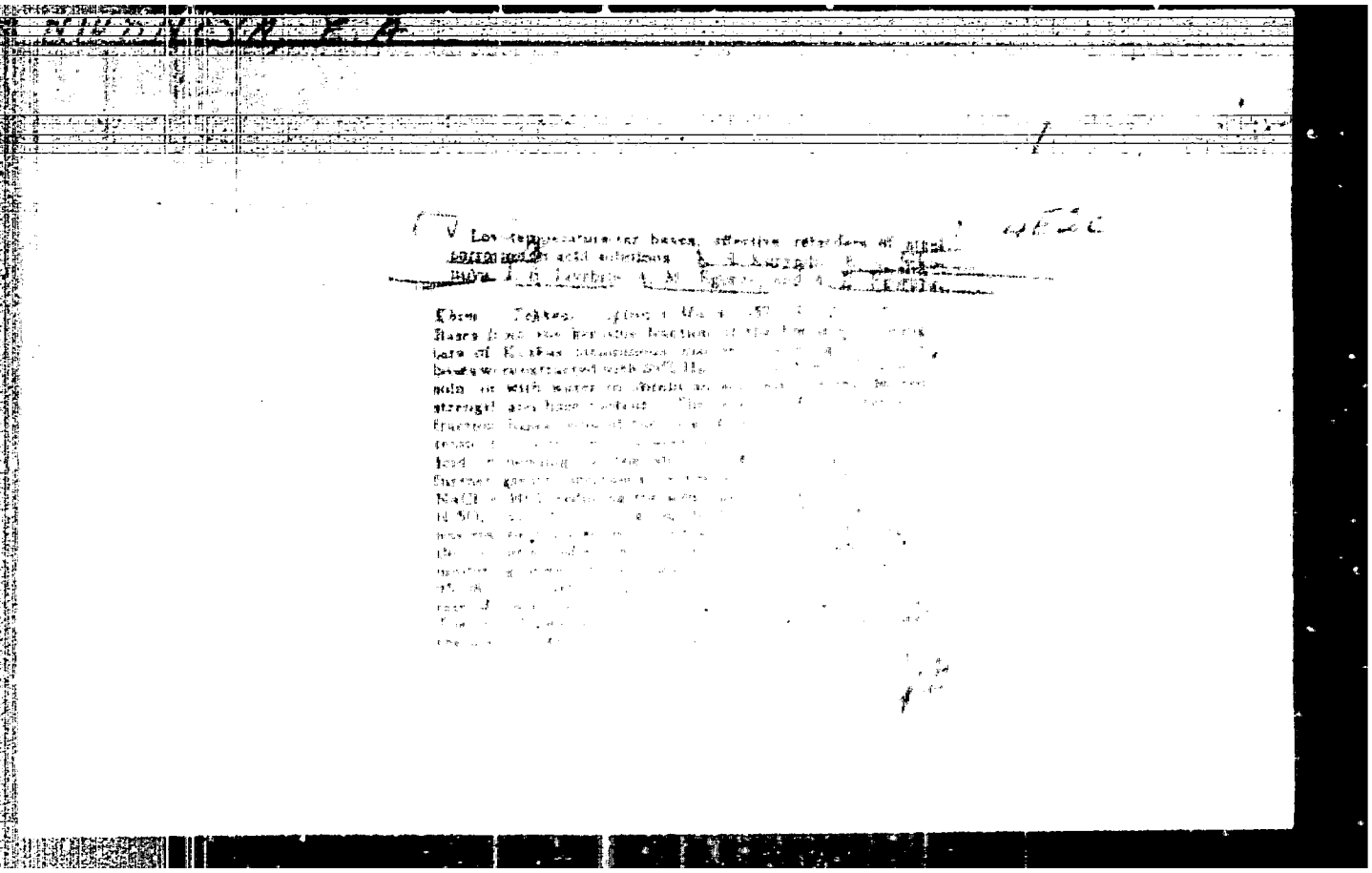
Card 3/3

NIKONOVA, V.V. (Moskva); BARTENEV, G.M. (Moskva)

Vicinal crystallisation of eutectic-type binary alloys. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.1:100-104 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra fiziki tverdogo tela i statisticheskoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im. V.I.Lenina.

(Alloys—Metallography)
(Crystallisation)



KURYNDIN, K.S.; NIKONOVA, Ye.A.; KOZYREVA, R.A.

Anabasine, inhibitor of acid corrosion of steel. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:83-88 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Novosibirskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Steel—Corrosion)(Anabasine)

ALEKSEYEVA, V.M.; NIKONOVA, Ye.A.; MYAGKOV, V.A.

Effect of different surface active agents on the deaeration of viscose and defoaming of a spinning bath. Khim.volok. no.3:30-33 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

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

(Surface active agents)
(Viscose)

NIKONOVA, Ye.A.; MYAGKOV, V.A.

Effect of the conditions of the production of viscose on its transparency. Khim.volok. no.5:27-31 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

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

(Viscose)

NIKONOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOVA, A.P.; GURVICH, L.Z.

Determination of the average degree of polymerization of cellulose in the complex solution iron - tartaric acid - sodium hydroxide. Khim.volok. no.3:43-44 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

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

(Cellulose) (Polymerization)

MYAGKOV, V.A.; NIKONOVA, Ye.A.; PAKSHVER, E.A.

Structural properties of viscose and their effect on the quality of cord fiber. Khim. volok. no.5:35-39 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sinteticheskogo volokna.

SINYAGIN, Irakliy Ivanovich, akademik; PASKHIN, N.F.; NIKONOVA, Ye.A., dots.; POZHARSKIY, V.K.; OGRYZKOV, S.Ye., kand. veter. nauk; LOZHKIN, N.I., kand. biol. nauk; MUROMETS, I.I., red.; VILENSKAYA, O.V., red.-leksikograf; ARTEMOV, L.V., red.-leksikograf; VACHAYEVA, Z.P., red.-leksikograf

[German-Russian agricultural dictionary] Nemetsko-russkii sel'skokhoziaistvennyi slovar'. Moskva, Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1965. 684 p. (MIRA 18:7)

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

L 44901-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6015651 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0059/0059

INVENTOR: Kharitonov, V. M.; Lebedeva, A. I.; Saburova, A. V.; Nikonova, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for processing caprone fiber. Class 29, No. 181238 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers and Experimental Plant (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh volokon a eksperimental'nyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 59

TOPIC TAGS: caprone, caprone fiber, synthetic fiber, lubricant emulsifier, silicon lubricant

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of processing caprone fiber by applying an emulsion consisting of a lubricant, an emulsifier, a stabilizer, and an antistatic on freshly spun fiber. To improve the working conditions, a silicon oil is used as the lubricant. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25May65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 677.494.675.82

Ratio of the forces for the oscillators that comprise the resonance multiplets of aluminum, thallium, chromium, manganese, molybdenum and the barium, calcium, and strontium ions. A. I. Nikitova and V. N. Prokof'ev. *Optika i Spektroskopiya* 1, [illegible] (1956).—By Rozhdestvenskii's method (*Anomalous Dispersion*, Izdat. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1951) the anomalous dispersion of metal vapors was studied in an elec. arc having a const. current. The ratio of the forces of oscillators that make up the following multiplets was detd.: 1st doublet of Al, 1st doublets of Ca^+, Ba^+, and Sr^+, and the resonance triplets of Cr, Mn, and Mo. The ratios were: f_2/f_1 = 0.97 (Al), 1.98 (Ba+); 1.98 (Ca^+); 1.92 (Sr^+); $f_3/f_2/f_1$ = 4.09:[illegible] (Cr); 4.18:6.23:[illegible] (Mo), and 3.72:[illegible] (Mn). L. K. I.

Nikonova, Ye. I

USSR/Optics - Spectroscopy K-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12986

Author : Nikonova, Ye.I., Prokof'ev, V.K.

Inst :

Title : Determination of the Concentration of Atoms of Metals in the Plasma of a DC Arc, Burning at Reduced Pressure.

Orig Pub : Optika i spektroskopiya, 1956, 1, No 3, 298-301

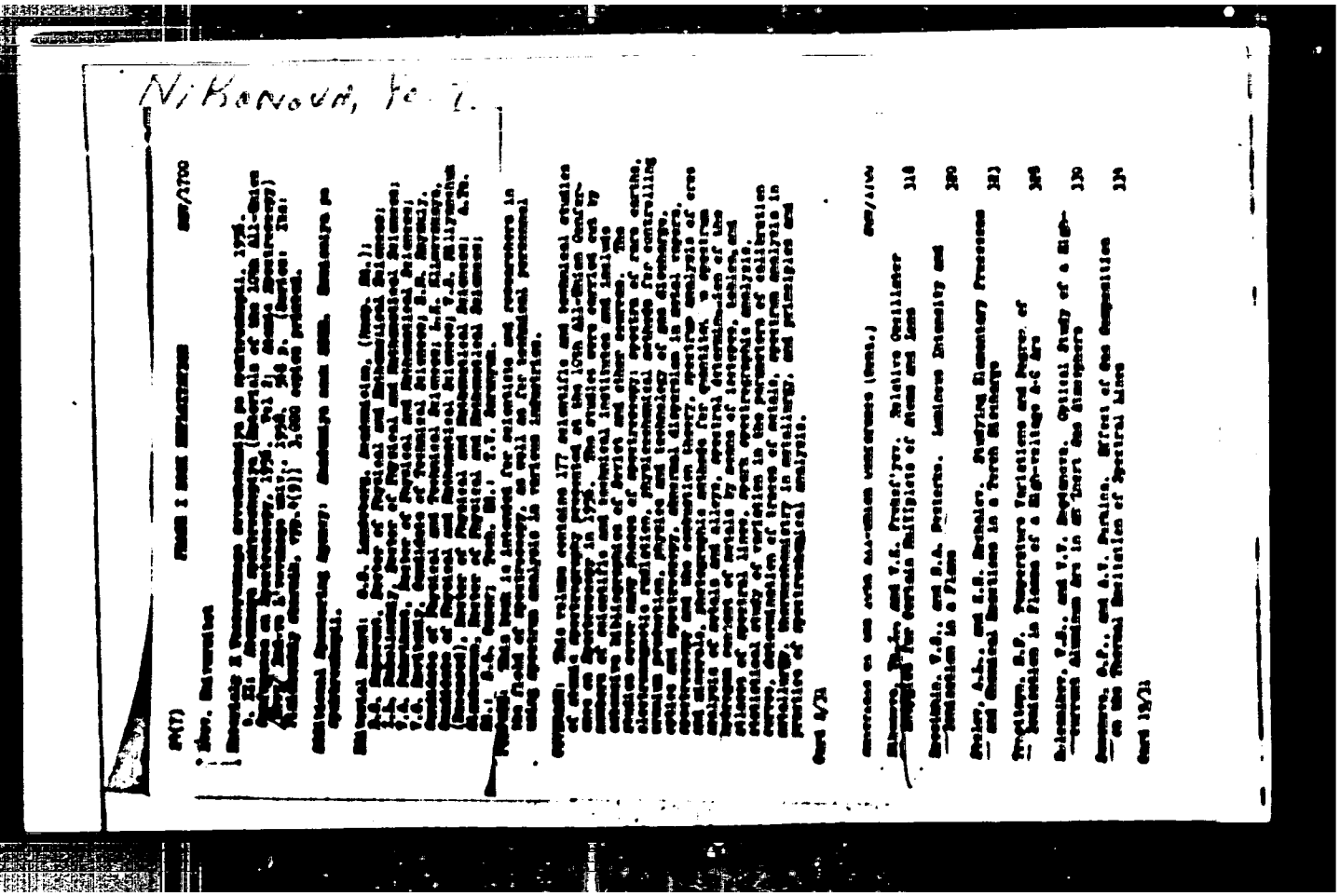
Abstract : In the calculation of the concentrations of the atoms, the values of the strength of the oscillators are assumed to be in accordance with the literature data. An assumption was made that, within the limits of the visible diameter of the glowing cloud of the arc, the concentrations obtained represent a certain "effective" numbers of atoms per cubic centimeters of plasma. Investigations were carried out with iron, chromium, aluminum, manganese, calcium, and tin. It was found, that on the average the concentration of the atoms of these elements

Card 1/2

NIKONOVA, Ye. I.

NIKONOVA, Ye. I. — "Investigation of Anomalous Dispersion in the Plasma of an Electric Arc with the Aid of a Rozhdestvenskiy Interferometer." State Order of Lenin Optical Inst imeni S. I. Vavilov. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences)

SOURCE: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 6 1956



PROKOF'YEV, V.K.; NIKONOVA, Ye.I. GRU[illegible], ..f.: FRISH, [illegible].

Oscillator strengths for the FeI spectrum. Izv. Krym. astrofiz. obser. 31:281-324 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ontic[illegible]skiy institut (for Nikonova, Gr[illegible]zdev, Frish).

NIKONOVA, Ye.I.; PROKOF'YEV, V.K.; ZAKHAROV, V.P.

Concentration of metal atoms in a d.c. carbon arc. Fiz. sbor. no.4:64-68 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni S.I.Vavilova.
(Atoms) (Electric arc)

NIKONOVA, Ye.I.; PROKOF'YEV, V.K.

Relative oscillator forces for some multiplets of atoms and ions. Fiz.sbor. no.4:318-319 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina Opticheskiy institut imeni S.I.Vavilova.
(Spectrum analysis)

51-4-2-3/28

AUTHORS: Nikonova, Ye. I. and Prokof'yev, V. K.

TITLE: Investigation of the Radial Distribution of Metallic Atoms in a Direct-Current Arc Flame. (Issledovaniye radial'nogo raspredeleniya atomov metallov v plameni dugi postoyannogo toka.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol.IV, Nr.2, pp.144-151 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Intensity of thermally excited spectral lines is determined by the concentration of neutral atoms and the discharge temperature. The temperature distribution in a direct-current arc is well known (Ref.3-6). The distribution of normal (non-excited) atoms has been really studied only by Eberhagen (Ref.8). The aim of the present work was to determine the distribution of neutral atoms of sodium under discharge conditions as close as possible to those used in spectral analysis employing the d.c. carbon arc. The distribution of sodium atoms was obtained by measuring anomalous dispersion in an arc working at atmospheric pressure. The apparatus used was described earlier (Ref.1). The optical arrangement is given in Fig.1. Anomalous

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dispersion was photographed using an auto-collimating spectrograph with a plane diffraction grating (600 lines/mm). The grating (8 in Fig.1) had a surface area of 80 x 60 mm. The linear dispersion of the spectrograph was 8.2 Å/mm. The electric arc (16 in Fig.1) was placed in one of the beams of a Rozhdestvenskiy interferometer. Light from a krypton lamp (1 in Fig.1) was focused on the gap between the arc electrodes. For measurements on various parts of the arc flame the latter was moved at right angles to the light beam. Measurements of the anomalous dispersion "hooks" were made near the strongest resonance lines of sodium at 5890 and 5896 Å, for which Kvater (Ref.9) found the absolute oscillator strengths to be $f_1 + f_2 = 1.23$, $f_1 \cdot f_2 = 2$.

The arc was supplied with 127 V and 3.5-4.0 A. The carbon electrodes were separated by 4 - 5 mm and placed one above the other. The lower electrode was the anode. It had special construction suggested by G.P. Startsev and shown in Fig.2. The anode was hollowed out and contained a mixture of NaCl, with KCl and C. The

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latter two substances were added in order to stabilize the arc. The diameter of the flame halfway between the electrodes was 7 - 8 mm. The width of the beam from the krypton lamp was 0.8 - 1.0 mm. The authors also studied the sodium atom distribution in an arc between electrodes with "wicks". A mixture of NaCl and C was used as the "wick" at the lower electrode (anode). In an arc burning between the "wicks" a smaller amount of sodium entered the inter-electrode gap and the flame was 8 - 10 mm wide midway between the electrodes. The arc reached a stable state after 3 - 4 minutes from striking. The method of calculation of the atomic distribution from measured "hooks" is described in detail. Fig.3 is an example of construction of the distribution curve. The radial distribution of sodium atoms in an arc burning between "wicks" is given in Table 1 and Fig.4, while Table 2 and Fig.5 give the same distribution for an arc with the anode shown in Fig.2. In Figs. 4 and 5 the abscissa represents the radius of the arc flame with its origin in the centre

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of the flame, and the ordinate gives the relative values of sodium atom concentrations. Tables 1 and 2, and Figs.4 and 5 show that when the anode of the arc has the construction shown in Fig.2 a more uniform distribution of sodium atoms (Fig.5) is obtained than in the arc burning between "wicks" (Fig.4). In both cases the normal atom concentration falls at the flame edge. Fig.4 shows also that in the arc between "wicks" the concentration of atoms falls also near the centre of the flame. The latter case (Fig.4) is similar to the "hollow" flame reported by Eberhagen (Ref.8). No "hollow" flame effect was observed in the arc with the anode shown in Fig.2. The maximum value of the sodium atom concentration in 1 cm^3 of the arc plasma is approximately the same (about 10^{15} cm^{-3}) in both types of the arc used. Actually the amount of sodium placed in the arc burning between "wicks" is much higher than in the arc with the special anode (Fig.2). The equality of the sodium atom concentrations in the two types of arcs may be due to much stronger heating and

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evaporation of the substance studied, as well as due to the flame being somewhat smaller, in the arc employing the special-construction anode of Fig.2. The authors recommend this anode (Fig.2) in analysis of small amounts of substances. The authors conclude that, with the exception of the flame edge and the narrow central zone, the normal metallic atoms are uniformly distributed (within 25%) across the arc flame. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 10 references, of which 5 are Soviet, 3 Dutch and 2 German.

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5. Electric arcs-Applications 6. Atoms-Spectrographic analysis

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TITLE: On the Distribution of Neutral Atoms in the Plasma of a Direct-Current Arc (K voprosu o raspredelenii neytral'nykh atomov v plasme dugi postoyannogo toka)

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ABSTRACT: The authors reported earlier (Ref 1) their studies of the radial distribution of neutral sodium atoms across the mean cross-section of the plasma of a direct-current arc. The present paper reports an extension of previous work to studies of the distribution of neutral sodium atoms at various distances from the cathode. The experimental technique employed does not differ from that described earlier (Ref 1). Carbon rods of 7 mm diameter were used as electrodes. The anode had a small channel (1 mm diameter) into which a mixture of NaCl and carbon powder was placed. The proportions of NaCl and carbon were in the ratio of 1:1.5. The voltage across the arc was 120 V and currents were 3.5-4.0 A. These conditions were the same as those used earlier (Ref 1) in order to make the results of the two investigations easily comparable. The sodium atom distribution was deduced from records of anomalous

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dispersion in a light beam of 1 mm diameter which passed through the central axis of the discharge. Anomalous distribution hooks were recorded at distances of 1, 2, ..., 8 mm from the cathode. Since the discharge diameter is practically constant (9-10 mm) the sodium atom concentration was calculated by carrying out integration given by $\int_0^l N dl$. The inter-electrode distance was 9 mm. The results, which are means of five series of measurements are shown in Fig 5. This figure gives the distribution of sodium atoms along the discharge axis, as a fraction of the maximum value of the sodium atom concentration (10^{15}). This maximum occurs at 1 mm from the cathode. The results obtained confirm those of Alekseyev (Ref 3), who also found an increase of neutral atom concentration near the cathode. Fig 6 shows the distribution of neutral sodium atoms across the discharge at 2 mm from the cathode. The maximum concentration was $1.4 \times 10^{15} cm^{-3}$ at a distance of 1.5 mm from the discharge axis. When the whole discharge is represented by one mean cross-section the maximum concentration of sodium atoms is $0.5 \times 10^{15} cm^{-3}$. The distribution across such a mean cross-section is given by Fig 6, taken from the authors' earlier work (Ref 1). Comparison of Figs 6 and 6

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shows that the concentration of sodium atoms falls towards the discharge axis in the mean cross-section representation, while the real distribution near the cathode is more uniform across the discharge. This greater uniformity in the distribution across the discharge is due to the higher total concentration of sodium atoms. V.P. Sigov took part in the experimental work. There are 3 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

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