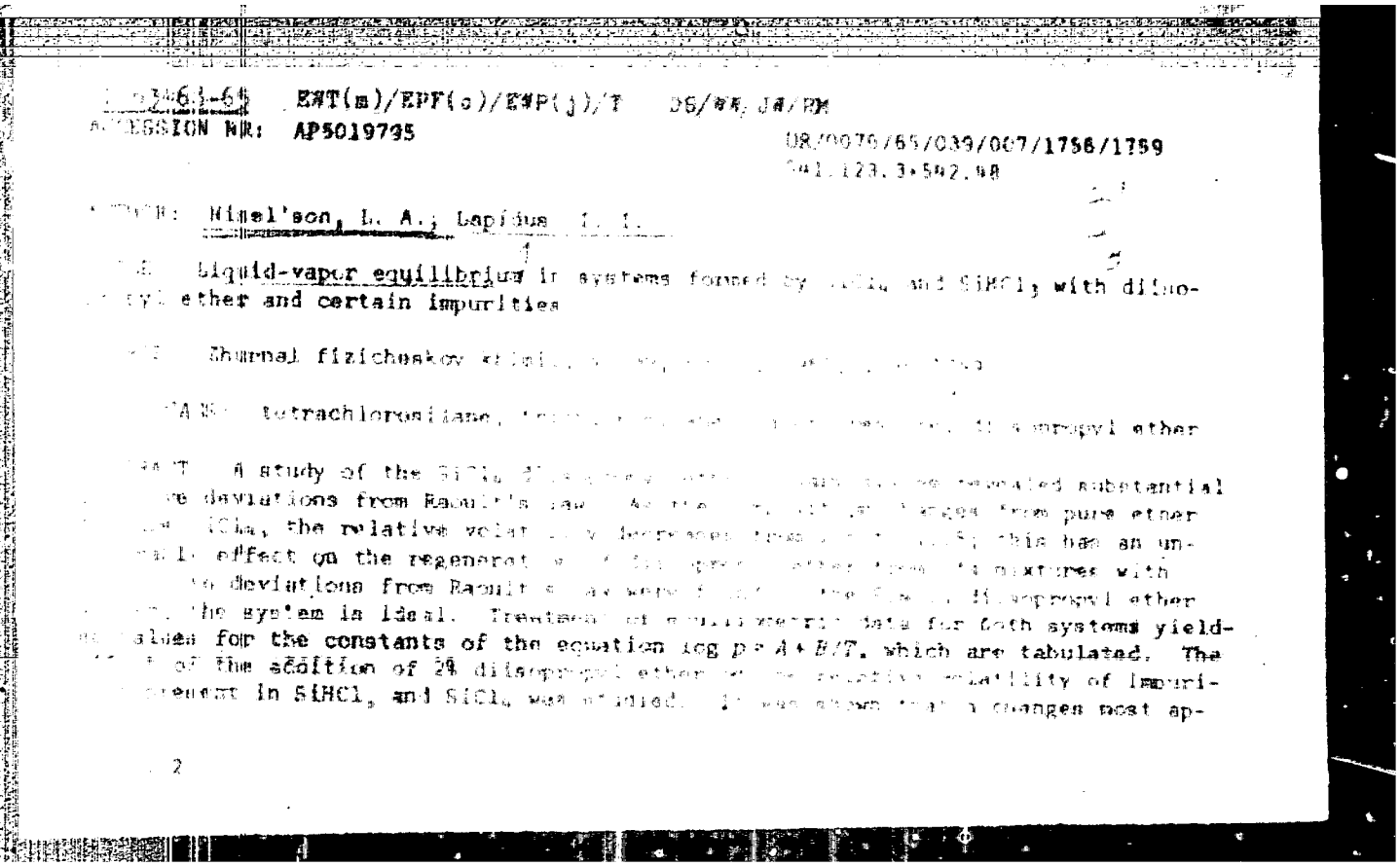

EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T DS/WW/JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019795 UR/0070/65/039/007/1756/1759

541.123.3+542.98

AUTHOR: Nikel'son, L. A.; Lapidus, I. I.

TITLE: Liquid-vapor equilibrium in systems formed by [illegible] and SiHCl3 with dibutyl ether and certain impurities

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy [illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: tetrachlorosilane, [illegible] dibutyl ether

ABSTRACT: A study of the SiCl4 [illegible] has revealed substantial positive deviations from Raoult's law. As the [illegible] from pure ether in SiCl4, the relative volat[illegible]; this has an unusual effect on the regenerat[illegible] mixtures with positive deviations from Raoult's law [illegible]. If dibutyl ether in the system is ideal. Treatment of equilibrium data for both systems yielded values for the constants of the equation $\log p = A + B/T$, which are tabulated. The effect of the addition of 2% diisopropyl ether on the relative volatility of impurities present in SiHCl3 and SiCl4 was studied. It was shown that [illegible] changes most ap-

Card 2

L 4049-63

ACCESSION NR: AP5019785

... ly in systems formed by $SiCl_4$ and ... and ... α_{SiCl_4/BCl_3} and ... $TiCl_4$ change respectively from ... to 14.9, whereas ... BCl_3 and $\alpha_{SiCl_4/TiCl_4}$ change respectively from ... and from 15.4 to ... The relative volatilities in the systems of investigated silicon chlorides ... and $POCl_3$ change only slightly, with the ... decrease in .../$POCl_3$ from 2.92 to 1.36. Orig. art. has ... figures and ... tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare Metal Industry)

SUBMITTED: 18Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 002

L 07379-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6027754 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/004/0167/0169

AUTHOR: Polyakov, Ya. M. (Moscow); Adler, Yu. P. (Moscow); Misel'son, L. A. (Moscow) 36 B

ORG: None

TITLE: Use of the method of mathematical planning of experiments for studying the process of tantalum production by hydrogen reduction of tantalum pentachloride on a heated surface 21 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 4, 1966, 167-169

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum, tantalum compound, chemical reduction, chloride

ABSTRACT: It is shown that the mathematical method for planning experiments (Malimov, V. V., "Statistical methods for describing chemical and metallurgical processes", Metallurgizdat, 1963) may be used in determining optimum conditions for production of tantalum from the pentachloride. Rectified tantalum pentachloride was used containing 0.15-0.2 % Nb, 0.02-0.04% Fe, <0.01% Ti, <0.01% Si, <0.005% W and <0.005% Mo (metals to chloride) and hydrogen purified in an installation consisting of tanks with silicagel, chromium-nickel catalyst and activated carbon. The experiments were done in a reactor 120 mm in diameter and 270 mm high. The tantalum was precipitated on a tape 0.2 mm thick and 885 mm long. The duration of the experiments was one hour. The following factors were selected: tape temperature--X_1, rate of hydrogen feed--X_2, rate of tantalum pentachloride feed--X_3 and the width (surface dimensions) of the tape--X_4. The factors taken as criteria of optimality were the rate of precipitation (productivity)

Card 1/2

NISEL'SON, L.A.; MOGUCHEVA, V.V.

System $SbCl_3$ - $AsCl_3$. Zhur.neorg.khim. 11 no.1:144-150 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti. Submitted December 23, 1964.

L 43105-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6014110 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/65/000/006/0052/0057

AUTHORS: Petrusevich, I. V. (Moscow); Nisel'son, L. A. (Moscow); Belyayev, A. I. (Corresponding member AN SSSR) (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of titanium silicides by simultaneous hydrogen reduction of titanium and silicon tetrachlorides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 6, 1965, 52-57

TOPIC TAGS: titanium compound, silicon compound, silicide, hydrogen, chemical reduction

ABSTRACT: The simultaneous hydrogen reduction of titanium and silicon tetrachlorides was investigated, and the effect of temperature and the ratio of initial reactants on the nature of the reaction products were studied. The reaction was carried out in the gaseous phase (a schematic of the experimental apparatus is presented). The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It is concluded that it is possible in principle to obtain titanium silicides by simultaneous reduction of titanium and silicon tetrachlorides with gaseous hydrogen.

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.295.782

GAVRILOV, O.R.; [illegible], L.A.

The systems $NbCl_5$ - NaCl and $NbCl_5$ - HCl. Zhur.neorg.khim. 11 no.1:209-211 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted March 1, 1965.

L 35859-66 EWT(m)/EWT(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6014898 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/012/3025/3032

AUTHOR: Kisel'son, L. A.; Stolyarov, V. I.; Sokolova, T. D.

ORG: Moscow State Scientific and Design Institute for the Rare Metal Industry (Moscovskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti) 49 B

TITLE: Properties of liquid zirconium tetrachloride 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 12, 1965, 3025-3032

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, chloride, heat of vaporization, surface tension

ABSTRACT: The zirconium tetrachloride used was the purest fraction, purified by rectification in a metallic packed column. The content of hafnium and other metallic impurities in the chloride was less than a hundredth of a percent. The temperature measurements were calibrated on zinc (m.p. 419.5°C) and were made with a Chromel-Alumel thermocouple using a type R2/1 semiautomatic potentiometer. Determination was first made of the temperature of the triple point; this was done from the cooling curve. Next, measurements were made of the pressure of the saturated vapors. Results are exhibited in tabular form. Measurements of the viscosity were made with a special viscometer (illustrated in the

UDC: 541.11

Card 1/2

L 35850-66

ACC NR: AP6014898

article). Finally, the surface tension was measured, and the results given in a table. Calculations were made of the critical pressure, the quasinormal boiling point, and the dependence of the heat of vaporization on the temperature. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas, 4 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: //// SUBM DATE: 28Nov64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

L 36186-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6010746 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/003/0637/0640

AUTHOR: Landau, I. I.; Mikal'son, L. A.

ORG: Giredmet

TITLE: Liquid-vapor equilibrium in systems formed by trichlorosilane with dipropyl, diamyl, and diisoamyl ether

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 3, 1966, 637-640

TOPIC TAGS: silane, ether, vapor pressure, phase equilibrium

ABSTRACT: The liquid-vapor equilibrium in binary systems formed by trichlorosilane with dipropyl, diamyl, and diisoamyl ether was studied by determining the boiling points of the mixtures as functions of pressure, then treating the data in the form of equations of the type $\log p = A - B/T$. The activity coefficients of the components, heats of vaporization, compositions of the vapor phase, and relative volatility as functions of the composition of the liquid phase were calculated. Negative deviations from ideality were observed in the three systems. The relative volatility in the systems $SiHCl_3$ - dipropyl ether, $SiHCl_3$ - diamyl ether, and $SiHCl_3$ - diisoamyl ether on passing from the pure ether to pure trichlorosilane increases from 2 to 7, from 12 to 340, and from 8.3 to 368 respectively. The effect of the ethers on the relative volatility $\alpha_{SiHCl_3/admixture}$ was experimentally determined for chloride admixtures in the concentration range of 10^{-5}-10^{-3}%. A decrease of α_{SiHCl_3/PCl_3} and

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.123

L 36186-66

ACC NR: AP6010746

increase of $SiHCl_3/POCl_3$ upon addition of diamyl and diisoamyl ether and a decrease of $SiHCl_3/POCl_3$ upon addition of dipropyl ether were observed. Diisoamyl ether, which forms with trichlorosilane a system with an appreciable negative deviation from ideality, was found to have a comparatively substantial influence on $SiHCl_3$/admixture. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 mcl

L 45905-66 EWT(m)/T DS

ACC NR: AP6026151 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/007/1630/1631

AUTHOR: Lapidus, I. I.; Misel'son, L. A.; Karateyeva, A. A.

ORG: State Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metal Industry (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Liquid-vapor equilibrium in the $SiHCl_3$-PCl_3 system

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 7, 1966, 1630-1631

TOPIC TAGS: silane, phosphorus chloride, phase equilibrium, vapor pressure

ABSTRACT: The relationships between the boiling points and the pressure were determined for mixtures of trichlorosilane and phosphorus trichloride. The data obtained were treated by the least-squares method and are represented by equations of the form $\log p = A - B/T$. From this experimentally established dependence of the boiling points on the composition at 760 mm Hg, the activity coefficients of the components, composition of the equilibrium vapor, and relative volatility were calculated as functions of the composition of the liquid phase. Slight negative deviations from Raoult's law were found in the system. As the composition of the mixture changes from pure phosphorus trichloride to pure trichlorosilane, the relative volatility increases from 2.9 to 4.6. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 mjn UDC: 541.123

L 45897-66 EWT(m)/EWT(j)/T DS/JW/RM
ACC NR: AP6026426 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/005/0773/0776

AUTHOR: Lapidus, I. I.; Nisel'son, L. A.; Karateyeva, A. A.

ORG: State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare Metal Industry "Giredmet" (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti "Giredmet")

TITLE: Liquid-vapor equilibrium in systems formed by trichlorosilane and tetrachlorosilane with certain nitriles

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1966, 773-776

TOPIC TAGS: phase equilibrium, silane, acetonitrile, organic nitrile compound

ABSTRACT: In a study of the liquid-vapor equilibrium in systems formed by trichlorosilane and tetrachlorosilane with acetonitrile and benzonitrile, the experimental relationships between the boiling points and pressures were treated by the least-squares method and represented by equations of the form $\log P = A - \frac{B}{T}$. From the experimental data, the activity coefficients, composition of the equilibrium vapor, relative volatility, and molar heat of vaporization were calculated as functions of the composition of the liquid phase. Positive deviations from ideality were established in the systems tetrachlorosilane-acetonitrile and trichlorosilane-acetonitrile. The effect of adding 2% acetonitrile or benzonitrile on the relative volatility of PCl_3, $POCl_3$, and

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.127

NISENBAUM, B.Yu., inzh.

Modernization of the ASSK-2 gas-cutting machine. Svar. proizv. no.10: 31 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Belgorodskiy kotlostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Gas welding and cutting—Equipment and supplies)

L 41649-66

ACC NR: AP6031121 SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/66/011/002/0361/0363

27
B

AUTHOR: Konev, S. V.; Lyskova, T. I.; Nisenbaum, G. D.

ORG: Biophysics and Isotope Laboratory, AN BSSR, Minsk (Laboratoriya biofiziki i izotopov AN BSSR)

TITLE: Question of superweak bioluminescence of cells in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum and its biological role

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 361-363

TOPIC TAGS: biochemistry, chemiluminescence, biologic reproduction, cell physiology, UV spectrum

ABSTRACT: Previously one of the authors (S. V. Konev), together with N. A. Troitskiy and M. A. Katienikov, used a Geiger tube-type photon counter to record superweak bioluminescence of animal and plant cells in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum. However, the results obtained did not indicate whether this bioluminescence accompanies oxidation processes in general, as happens in the case of superweak luminescence in the blue-green region of the spectrum, or whether it is causally related to the process of cell division and coincides specifically with certain stages of a cell's ontogenetic cycle. The clearest way to solve the second part of the question is through the use of a synchronized cell culture. The authors used a culture of Torula utilis which was

UDC: 577.37

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L 41649-66
ACC NR: AP6031121

synchronized by the elimination of ammonium sulfate for 3 hours from Rieder's medium. Two hours after the removal of the block (i.e., the addition of ammonium sulfate) cell division began. During the starvation period and in the first 10-15 minutes after removal of the block no luminescence of the culture was noted in the visible or ultraviolet region of the spectrum. This was followed by the appearance of luminescence and a gradual increase in its intensity with time. Maximum intensity was observed 50-60 minutes after removal of the block and preceded morphological cell division by approximately one hour. Then there was a gradual fading of the intensity of the luminescence to almost zero, followed by a second, less intense flash corresponding to a second wave of cell divisions. The authors conclude that radiation occurs in the cells at the moment when preparation is under way for cell division at the molecular level -- before the appearance of the resultant morphological elements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 28Apr65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mT

BL'IKERT, B.Ya, professor, zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki; RUBINSHTEYN, I.S., dotsent; SAKOVICH, A.O., dotsent; VILENCHIK G.Yu., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GURKVICH, G.YE, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; IZRAITEL', N.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KNIGA, A.E., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; LEVINA, F.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MARCHENKO,L.O., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RABINOVICH, Ye.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RUBINSHTEYN, B.B, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SAMOKHINA, Z.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV: A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; LNUSHKO, L.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; [illegible] I.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOLOV'YANCHIK,S.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SUSLOVA, M.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; POL'SKIY, S., redaktor; KUPTINA, P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; KALECHITS, G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Practical manual on medical microbiology and bacteriological methods of sanitation research] Prakticheskoe posobie po meditsinskoi mikrobiologii i sanitarno-bakteriologicheskim metodam issledovanii. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, Redaktsiia nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1957. 356 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(MICROBIOLOGY)

GUREVICH, G.TS.; NISENBAUM, I.M.

Immunogenic properties of diphtheria anatoxins; Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.5:15-16 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor B.Ya.El'bert) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIPHTHERIA)

MISHBAUM, I.Ya.; URMAN, V.O.; KHARKVICH, M.I.; ROTBK, M.A.; TOLOCHKO, V.V., red.; MATSKEVICH, L.P., red.; ALEKSEYEV, A.N., red.

[Minsk; concise address-handbook as of October 1, 1959] Minsk; kratkaia adresno-spravochnaia kniga. Po sostoianiiu na 1 oktiabria 1959 g. Minsk, 1960. 247 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Minskaya gorodskaya spravochno-informatsionnaya kontora "Mingor-spravka."
(Minsk--Directories)

NIKHBAUM, L.I.; PLAVINSKIY, A.A.

Intubation anesthesia in urological practice. Zdrav. Bel. 8 no.4:48-50 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Is urologicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.I. Mikhel'son) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na base Minskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.I. Kotovich).

(UROLOGY)
(INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA)

NISENBAUM, L.I.

Cystic adenoma of a teratoid nature in the seminal vesicle.
Urologiia no.4:56-57 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav.- prof. A.I. Mikhel'son)
Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

PYTEL', A.Ya.; GOLIGORSKIY, S.D.; VASIL'YEV, V.V.; KUCHINSKIY, I.N.; NISENBAUM, L.I.; CHEBANYUK, G.M.; BOGDANOVICH, I.A.; PLISAN, S.O.; SURIS, A.S.

Achievements of contemporary nephrology. Kidneys and ureters. Urinary bladder. Urologiia 28 no.3:82-92 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

MISENBAUM, S.

20779. Misenbaum. S. Puti uskoreniya oborachivayemosti oborotnykh sredstv. (Iz opyta borisovsk. Fanero-spichechnogo kombinataim S.M. Kirova). Les. prom-st', 1949, No. 6, s. 17-19.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

NISENBAUM, S.L., inzh.

Operation of short floating docks. Sudostroenie 29 no.5:46-47 My '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Floating docks)

[redacted], I. D.

36233

Za mekhanizatsiyu trudoyemkikh rabot na khlopkozavodakh. Tekstil. prom-st', 1949, No. 11, s. 7

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

ATAMETOV, T.U.; BULIDOV, N.G., dotsent; DOLGUSHIN, A.G.; KASSIRSKIY, A.A.; LIMANOVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; NISENGAUZ, A.D.; TATEVOSYAN, A.S.

For a correct interpretation of the relation between gin capacity and the volume of ginning output. Tekst.prom. 20 no.3:32-35 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii syr'ya TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopkovoy promyshlennosti (for Atametov). 2. Tashkentskiy institut inzhenerov irrigatsii i mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Bulidov). 3. Glavnyy inzh. Tashkentskogo khlopkozavoda (for Dolgushin). 4. Rukovoditel' laboratorii ispytaniya khlopka TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopkovoy promyshlennosti (for Kassirskiy). 5. Glavnyy spetsialist nauchno-tekhnicheskogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov UzSSR (for Nisengauz). 6. Nachal'nik Otdela khlopka Gosplana UzSSR (for Tatevosyan).
(Cotton gins and ginning)

BASHKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; AVERBAKH, R.A.; DANILOVSKAYA, M.F.; MISHENGOL'TS, F.S.

Isotherms of the solubility of the $Na_2[(HCO_3)_2, SO_4 + H_2O$; $K_2[(HCO_3)_2, SO_4 + H_2O$; $Na_2, K_2[(HCO_3)_2, SO_4 + H_2O$; $Na_2, K_2[(HCO_3)_2, CO_3 + H_2O$ and $K_2[(HCO_3)_2, CO_3, SO_4 + H_2O$ systems at 35°C. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.4: 510-520 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Solubility)

HISET, G. (Chekhoslovakiya)

Development of the machine-tool industry in Czechoslovakia.
Stan.i instr. 30 no.4:25-29 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Czechoslovakia--Machine-tool industry)

KETLINSKIY, Ye.S.; ZELENINA, N.N.; MEKLER, L.B.; NAUMOVA, V.K.; LOZHKINA, A.N.; OPIOVA, N.N.; NIESVICH, I.I.

Use of the fluorescent antibody technique for rapid differential diagnosis of influenza and parainfluenzal and adenovirus diseases. Vop. virus. 9 no.3:348-353 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KETILADZE, Ye.S., dotsent; SOROKINA, Ye.Yu.; BOKOVA, Ye.V.; ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya.; YAKHNO, M.A.; DREYZIN, R.S.; NISEVICH, L.L.

Parainfluenzal diseases in adults; clinical aspects and diagnosis. Sov.med. 28 no.3:53-60 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.F.Bilibin; zav. - dotsent Ye.S.Ketiladze) Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.M.Zhdanov) na baze Gorodskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Nr. 82 (glavnyy vrach - kand. med.nauk A.V.Yeremyan), Moskva.

[redacted]VICH, N.I.

Treatment of scarlet fever with penicillin. Pediatriia, Moskva No.1: 29-35 Jan-Feb 52. (CIML 21:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Clinic for Children's Diseases (Director—Prof. D.D. Lebedev) of Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I.V. Stalin located at Children's Clinical Hospital (Head Physician—Honored Physician RSFSR Ye.V. Prokhorovich).

LEBEDEV, D.D., professor; NIKOVICH, N.I., dotsent.

Discussion on A.I.Dobrokhotova's article "Physiological principles in the treatment of scarlet fever." Pediatriia, no.5:3-6 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:12)

(Scarlet fever) (Dobrokhotova, A.I.)

LEBEDEV, D.D., professor; NISEVICH, N.I.; MILOVIDOV, S.I., direktor; PROKHOROVICH, Ye.V., glavnyy vrach.

Course of scarlet fever in different conditions of hospitalization and therapy of patients. Sov.med. 17 no.5:22-24 My '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Pakul'teteskaya detskaya klinika II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina na baze detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (for Lebedev, Nisevich and Milovidov). 2. Detskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (for Prokhorovich). (Scarlatina)

NISEVICH, N.

"Penicillin therapy in scarlet fever." Tr. from the Russian. p. 106. (ANALELE ROMANO-SOVIETICE. SERIA PEDIATRIE, Series a III-a, Vol. 6, no. 6, Nov./Dec. 1953, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954, Uncl.

LEBEDEV, D.D.; MILEVICH, M.I.

Course of scarlet fever in various conditions of hospitalization and its therapy. Sovet med. 17 no.5:22-24 May 1953. (CIML 24:5)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Faculty Children's Clinic of Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin (Director -- S. L. Milevidov) attached to the Children's Clinical Hospital (Head Physician -- Ye. V. Preobrazhin).

LEBEDEV, D.D., professor; YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V., professor; NISEVICH, N.I.

Efficacy of internal administration of penicillin in combination with echnoline in scarlet fever. Sov.med. 18 no.5:10-12 My '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yermol'yeva)
2. Iz kliniki detskikh infektsiy II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina. (Penicillin) (Scarlet fever)

KISELEVICH, K.I., professor; ISMAILOVA, M.Kh., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Condition of antitoxic immunity in scarlet fever patients treated with penicillin. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.4:28-32 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney II Kazakovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. D.D.Lebedev)

(SCARLET FEVER) (PENICILLIN)

LEBEDEV, D.D., prof., KISELICH, M.I., prof.

"Textbook of infectious diseases of children" by S.D. Kosov. Reviewed by D.D. Lebedev, M.I. Kiselich. Pediatriia 36 no.5:80-81 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

(CHILDREN--DISEASES)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

NISKVICH, N.I., prof.

"Problems in the clinical aspects, pathogenesis, and treatment of acute infections of children." Reviewed by N.I. Niskvich. Pediatriia 36 no.12:81-82 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(CHILDREN—DISEASES)

NISKVICH, N.I.; AVANESOVA, A.G.

Problem of Escherichia coli infections in children. Vop.okh. mat. i det. 4 no.2:12-16 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.D.Lebedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova na baze Detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR Ye.V.Prokhorovich).
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

NISEVICH, N.I.

Clinical features of Filatov's disease in children in relation to age. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.5:12-16 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh infektsionnykh boleznay (zav. - prof. D.D. Lebedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(MONONUCLEOSIS)

VISNEVICH, N.I.

Current problems of dysentery in young children. Pediatriia 37 no.5:16-21 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in inf. & child
current problems (Rus))

NISNEVICH, N.I.

Symposium on problems of coli enteritis in children. Pediatriia 37 no.5:92-93 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(INTESTINES--DISEASES) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

MISHVICH, Nina Ivanovna; LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Diphtheria] Difteriia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 17 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(DIPHTHERIA)

NISEVICH, N.I.; KAZARIN, V.S.

New advances in the treatment of angina in children. Vop.okh.
mat.i det. 5 no.4:28-32 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof.
D.D. Lebedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I.
Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.G. Sirotkina).
(TONSILS--DISEASES)

NISEVICH, N.I.

Intestinal infections in infants at the present stage. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.3:3-6 My '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(INTESTINES--DISEASES)

NISEVICH, N.I.

Anginas in children under 1 year of age. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.4:37-43 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.D. Lebedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.G.Sirotkina)
(TONSILS—DISEASES)

MISKEVICH, M.I.

Problem of infectious diseases in children at the First All-Asian Congress of Pediatricians. Vop. okhr. mat. i det. 6 no.6:83-85 Je '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(CHILDREN—DISEASES)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—CONGRESSES)

PROM, A.A.; NISEVICH, N.I. (Moskva)

Low molecular polyvinylpyrrolidone as a disintoxication agent. Klin.med. 39 no.3:94-99 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) i kliniki detskikh infektsii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. D.D. Lebedev).
(PYRROLIDINONE) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

KISKVICH, Mina Ivanovna; AVANESOVA, Arfeniya Grigor'yevna; DMITRIYEVA, M.M., red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Dysentery and other intestinal infections in infants]Dizenteriia i drugie kishechnye infektsii u detei rannego vozrasta. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 293 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(DYSENTERY) (INTESTINES—DISEASES) (INFANTS—DISEASES)

NISEVICH, N.I.; SHTEYNGARDT, Ye.N.; DREYZIN, R.S.; KLOPOVA, Z.N.

Clinical aspects of croup of viral etiology. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7 no.4:23-29 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh infektsiy (zav. - prof. D.D.Lebedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova (rektor - dotsent M.G.Sirotkina) i Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. V.M.Zhdanov).
(CROUP) (VIRUS DISEASES)

AVANESOVA, A.G.; NISEVICH, N.I.

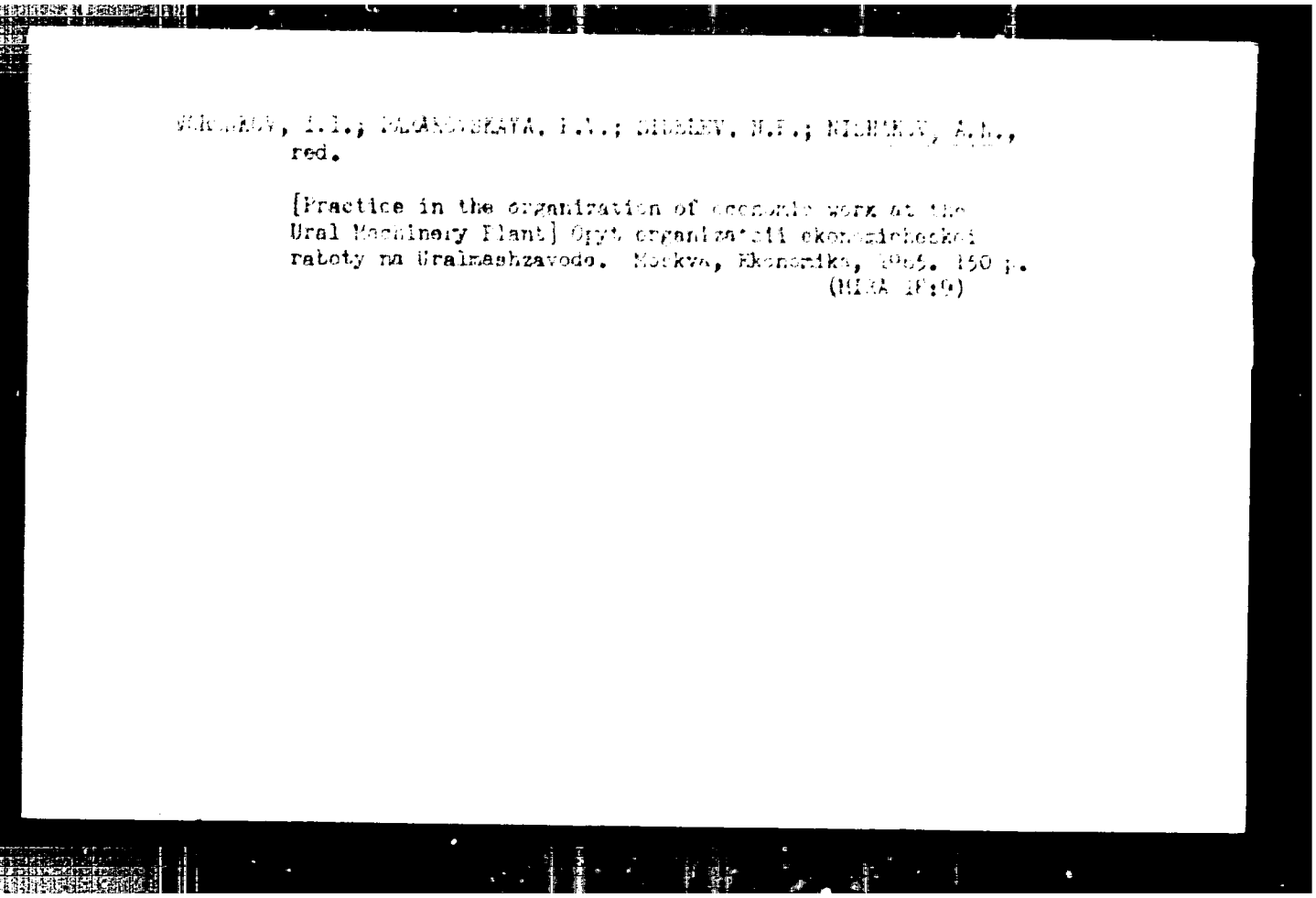
Role of enteroviruses in the etiology of intestinal diseases in children. Pediatriia 42 no.5:36-40 My '63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy (zav. - prof. D.D.Lebedev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

AKEZGAUZ, A.K., prof.; BUKNOVA, M.M., prof.; GUREVICH, Ye.S., prof.; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., st. nauchn. sotr.; KAKTSNELVA, K.A., kand. med. nauk [deceased]; MAZURIN, A.V., dots.; NOSOV, S.D., prof.; NISEVICH, N.I., prof.; RAYTS, M.M., prof.; SOKOLOVA-PONOMAREVA, O.D.; STUDENIKIN, K.Ye., dots.; TOKAREVICH, K.M., prof.; SHIRVINDT, B.G., prof.; DOMBROVSKAYA, Ye.P., otv. red.; OSTROVERKHOV, G.Ye., prof., glav. red.

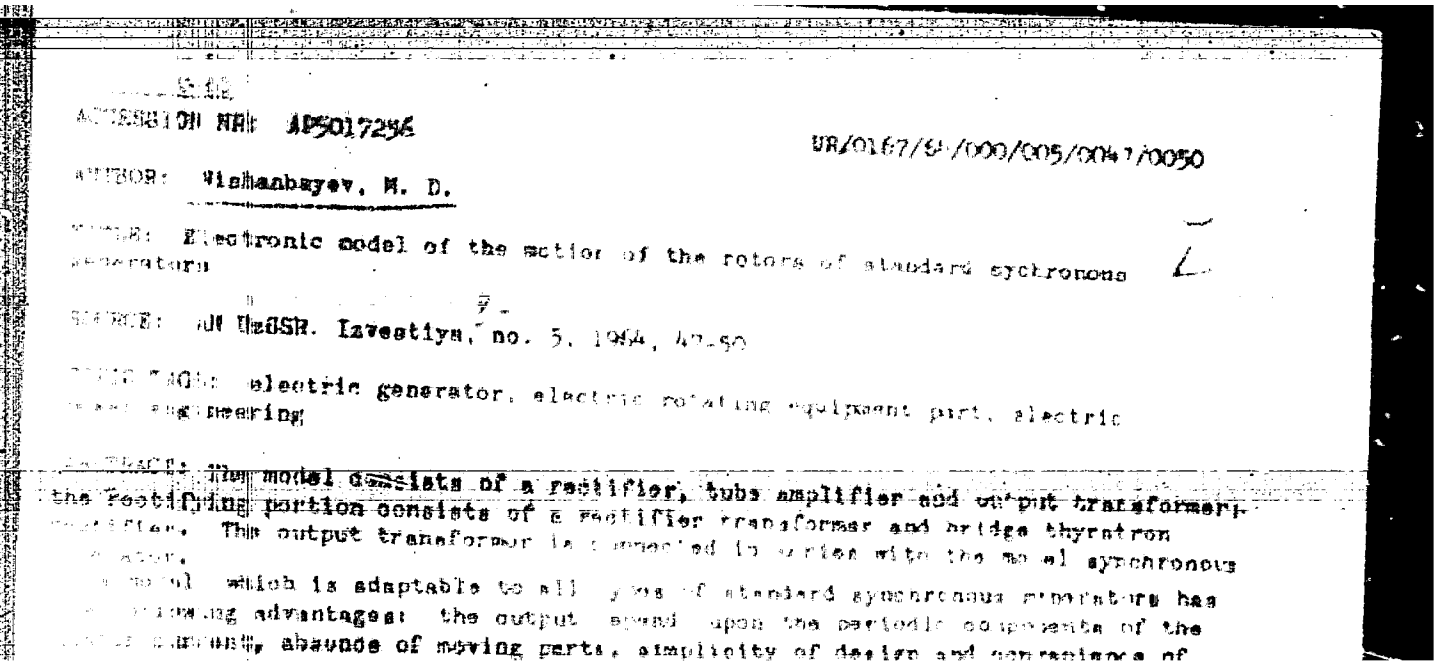
[Multivolume manual on pediatrics] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po pediatrii. Moskva, Meditsina. Vol.6. [Infectious diseases in children] Infektsionnye bolezni v detskom vozraste. 1964. 680 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Dombrovskaya, Sokolova-Ponomareva)



[illegible], I.I.; [illegible], I.V.; [illegible], N.F.; [illegible], A.I., red.

[Practice in the organization of economic work at the Ural Machinery Plant] Opyt organizatsii ekonomicheskoi raboty na Uralmashzavode. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 150 p. (MIRA 18:9)



AP5017256

UR/0167/64/000/005/0047/0050

AUTHOR: Vishanbayev, M. D.

TITLE: Electronic model of the motion of the rotors of standard synchronous generators

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya, no. 5, 1964, 47-50

TOPIC TAGS: electric generator, electric rotating equipment part, electric engineering

ABSTRACT: The model consists of a rectifier, tube amplifier and output transformer. The rectifying portion consists of a rectifier transformer and bridge thyratron rectifier. The output transformer is connected in series with the model synchronous motor. The model which is adaptable to all types of standard synchronous generators has the following advantages: the output depends upon the periodic components of the [illegible] currents, absence of moving parts, simplicity of design and convenience of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017256

AUTHOR: Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki i [illegible] (Uzbek Scientific-Research Institute of Power Engineering and [illegible])

SUBMITTED: 29Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE, IC

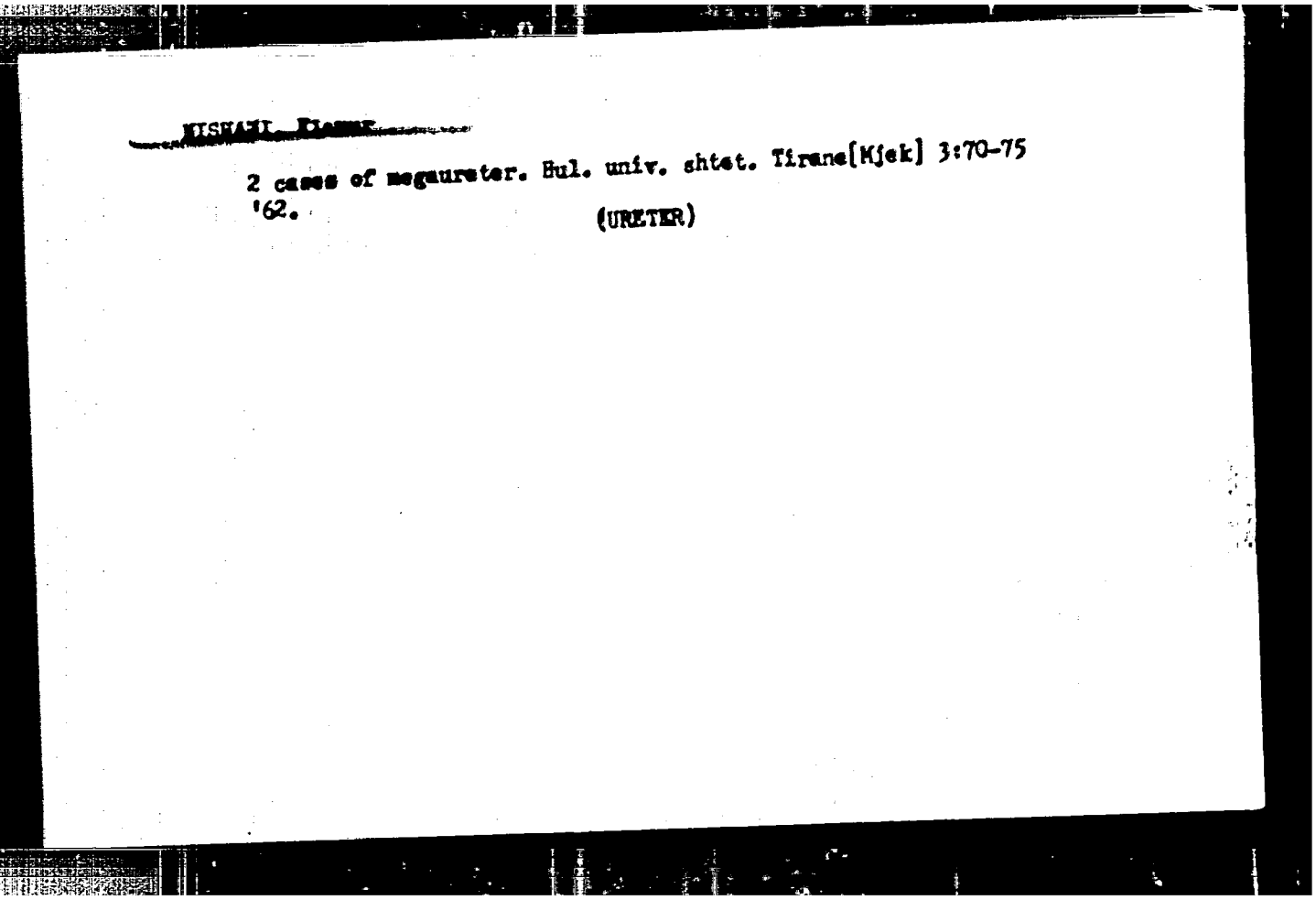
NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS

Card 2/2

NISHANBAYEV, M.D.

Introduction of active power in the stator circuits of model synchronous generators. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 9 no.2:5-14 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki i avtomatiki.



MISHAJL [redacted]

2 cases of megaureter. Bul. univ. shtet. Tirane[Mjek] 3:70-75 '62.

(URETER)

MISHAKOV, D., Candidate Chem Sci — (diss) "Certain Water Tantalates and Niobates."
Moscow, 1957. 9 pp. (Moscow Lomonosov State Univ. Chem. Faculty. Dept Inorgan. Chem)
100 copies (KL, No 39, 1957) 90

Isotopic exchange between the potassium niobates and their solutions. A. V. Lapitskii, [illegible], and A. Z. Kosterina (Moscow State Univ., Moscow). Zhur. Neorg. Khim. 2, [illegible] (1957). The isotopic exchange between potassium metaniobate ($KNbO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$), anhyd. $KNbO_3$, sodium hexaniobate, and anhyd. potassium metaniobate was studied at 20°, 35°, and 60°. The exchange between the anhyd. salts and their satd. solns. is only slight and completely independent of temp. The degree of exchange between $KNbO_3 \cdot H_2O$ and $Na_8Nb_6O_{19} \cdot 24H_2O$ and its satd. soln. is directly proportional to soly. and temp. J. Rovtar Leach

LAPITSKIY, A.V.; NISHANOV, D.

Studying the dehydration process of sodium tantalate and potassium tantalate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.7:1516-1521 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Dehydration (Chemistry)) (Sodium tantalate)
(Potassium tantalates)

AUTHORS: Nishanov, D., Lapitskiy, A. V. SOV/156 58-1-12/46

TITLE: Some Properties of the Aqueous Solutions of Tantalates and Niobates (Nekotoryye svoystva vodnykh rastvorov tantalatov i niobatov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 46 - 50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the case of the decomposition of alkaline and carbonate melts which contain tantalum and niobium by water hexa- and penta-tantalates and hexa-niobates of sodium and potassium are formed. Several physical and chemical data are still lacking for the solutions of these salts. This was the reason for the present investigation. The authors define precisely the method of synthesis of sodium and potassium aqueous tantalates and give their analyses. The pH-values were measured by means of a glass electrode on the apparatus LP -5. The electric conductivity of the solution was determined at a slide wire bridge of the type R-38. The results are shown in tables 1-5 and figures 1 and 2 as the average of two parallel measurements. The figures show that the specific electric conductivity of

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the solutions rises linearly and has a higher value than expected for such compounds. This may probably be explained by the fact that the conductivity of the hydrolysis products of the salt was measured. The specific conductivity of the sodium-hexa-niobate solution is lower than that of the potassium hexa-niobate of analogous concentration. This is apparently to be led back to the difference of the mobility of the sodium- and potassium ions. The authors assumed already earlier a chemical interaction between the sodium hexa-tantalate and the niobates in the aqueous solutions. With respect to this circumstance as well as in view of the lacking data in the publications on the absorption spectra of the solutions of the salts in question, the authors measured their optical densities for different wave lengths in the ultraviolet range at the spectrophotometer SF -4 with a hydrogen lamp. This was carried out for single components as well as for solutions with a niobate hexa-tantalate mixture. Figures 3-5 show the values found of the optical densities. It is shown that the values in the case of mixtures (Diagram 3) are lower than the expected values which were calculated from the additivity

Some Properties of the Aqueous Solutions of Tantalates and Niobates

SOV/156-58-1-12/46

(additivnost') properties (Diagram 4). This behaviour of the sodium hexa-tantalate and of the -niobates indicates a chemical interaction between them. The extent of the process is in the case of the meta-niobate greater than in the case of hexa-niobate. There are 5 figures, 5 tables, and 8 references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im.M.V.Lomonosova (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Nishanov, D., Lapitskiy, A. V. SOV 156-58-1-13/46

TITLE: Investigation of the Exchange Between Sodium Hexa-Tantalate and Some Niobates (Izucheniye obmena mezhdu geksatantalatom natriya i [illegible] niobatami)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958. Nr 1, pp. 51 - 53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aqueous niobates and -tantalates are isopoly-compounds. The problem of their structure is not yet settled. The authors try in the present paper to determine a similarity in the structure of the niobates and tantalates. For this purpose sodium- and potassium hexa-niobates were chosen as well as aqueous potassium metaniobate and sodium hexatantalate. One of the sodium hexatantalate preparations was labelled by means of the radioactive tantalum isotope Ta^{182}. For the calculation of the effectiveness of the exchange between hexatantalate and niobate first the amount of the isotopic exchange between the saturated solution of the sodium hexatantalate and its precipitation had to be determined, which contains the radioactive isotope. The obtained results yielded an exchange

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Investigation of the Exchange Between Sodium Hexa-Tantalate and Some Niobates

degree of approximately 10%. This value remains practically constant even if the solution was stirred during 8 hours. The isotopic exchange takes place here probably only in the surface layer of the crystals. The velocity of the exchange is limited by the velocity of the recrystallization of the bottom sediments. It is, however, also possible that various tantalum atoms in the salt molecules are not equivalent. Table 2 shows the experimental results of the exchange between the aqueous potassium metaniobate (concentration 3,97 mg/ml) and the sodium hexatantalate (3,42 mg/ml). These results show that a complete substitution of the niobium by the tantalum of the precipitation takes place in the solution. In the case of an exchange between sodium hexaniobate and sodium hexatantalate (concentrations recalculated for pentaoxides = 2,79, 4,05 mg/ml, respectively) a similar complete exchange was observed (Table 3). Table 4 gives the results for the exchange between potassium hexaniobate and sodium hexatantalate. In contrast to the two above mentioned cases the substitution of niobium by tantalum is considerable, it is, however, imperfect. These

Investigation of the Exchange Between Sodium Hexa-Tantalate and Some Niobates SOV/156-58-1-13/46

results are apparently somewhat unusual. They may, however, be explained by an assumed interaction between the niobates and the tantalates under formation of complex ions. There are 4 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im.M.V.Lomonosova (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1957

Card 3/3

NISHANOV, D.

AUTHORS: Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Corresponding Member of the AN USSR, 20-1-30/58
Lapitskiy, A. V., Aistova, R. I., Nishanov, D., Pchelkin, V. A.

TITLE: Studies of the Isotopic Exchange of Oxygen Between Heavy-Oxygen Water and Some Niobates and Tantalates (Izucheniye izotopnogo obmena kisloroda mezhdu tyazhelokislorodnoy vodoy i nekotorymi niobatami i tantalatami).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 107-109 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Individual authors (references 1-8) ascribe different structures to the niobates and tantalates. In several cases the part played by the water and the position of the water are not taken into account. All pertinent papers except references 9,10 deal with the character of the binding between the central atom and the oxygen atoms. In the paper by Spitsyn, Aistova and Vasil'yev (reference 12) the method of isotopic exchange which was also employed by the authors in the present paper was employed in the investigation of another binding. In the tests they used water enriched with O^{18} (1,28 atom-% O^{18}). The exchange was carried out at 95°C in saturated solutions of these salts: sodium-penta- and -hexa-tantalate, as well as potassium-hexa- and -meta-niobate. The duration of test was 5 hours. By hydrolysis the solutions had an alkaline reaction (pH = 11-12). The method was described in the above-mentioned paper (reference 12). Table 1 records

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20-1-30/58

Studies of the:
Isotopic Exchange of Oxygen Between Heavy-Oxygen Water and Some Niobates and Tantalates.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Physical Chemistry AN USSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR).
Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova).

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

S/189/60/000/006/002/004
B130/B229

AUTHORS: Lapitskiy, A. V., Nishanov, D., Pchelkin, V. A.

TITLE: Structure of niobates and tantalates

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 2, khimiya, no. 6, 1960, 18-23

TEXT: The possibility of setting up a general structural formula for polyaqua compounds of niobium and tantalum is discussed. Water is able to form hydrogen or hydroxyl bonds in crystals. The thermal dehydration of salts was studied by the authors, and they found that a great part of the water, (approximately 75%) splits off at 80-120°C. The residual amounts can be removed only very slowly, and a complete dehydration can only be obtained at a sufficiently high temperature: 500-400°C for tantalates, 400-500°C for niobates. The thermograms of all salts show that thermal dehydration is accompanied by endothermic or exothermic effects. The Debye patterns of the salts dehydrated to different degrees differ from each other. The Debye patterns of air-dried salts are characterized by lines of different intensity; those of partly dehydrated salts show a distinct diffusion picture,

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B130/B229

Structure of ...

whilst completely dehydrated salts show the simple lines of meta salts. This indicates that in the course of dehydration, the crystal lattice of the initial salt is destroyed and a lattice of the dehydrated meta salt is formed. The data given by the authors, and also by Ye. I. Krylov and Yu. I. Alekseyev in ZhOKh, 24, 1921, 1954; and ZhOKh, 25, 1052, 1955 on the dehydration of different niobates and tantalates show that by an increase of the number of central atoms (niobium and tantalum), the bonding strength of water in the anion is increased. The number of molecules remaining bound in the salt above 100°C is constant, and half a molecule of water goes to one atom of niobium (tantalum) in the anion. According to A. F. Kapustinskiy and A. A. Shidlovskiy (Izv. Sektora plat. blagor. metallov, No. 30, 44, 1954) the water also forms an outer layer around the metal atoms. Bridges are formed between the O-atoms of the water and the O-atoms of the metal (molybdenum) by means of the H-bond. The water bound in the polyaqua compounds is bound not only to the cations but also to the anions. The water molecules surrounding the cations form polyhedra. The amount of water depends on the ionic radius and the polarizing effect of the cation. The water which is split off most easily belongs to the outer sphere of the salt. The firmly bound water is bound in the anions. The bond between the

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atoms of the metals (Nb; Ta) results from H-bonding. The structure of the analyzed niobates or tantalates can be explained by the behavior of water in dehydration. The general formula reads: $Me_x[(H)_6O_{19})_2 \cdot nH_2O] \cdot mH_2O$, where B = Nb, Ta; Me = Li, Na, K etc; n = 1-5; x = 14, 16; mH_2O is the part of water which coordinates around the cations. V. I. Spitsyn, M. L. Fridman, S. S. Babanov, and A. Ye. Von-Arkel' are mentioned. There are 5 tables and 26 references: 14 Soviet-bloc and 12 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra radiokhimii
(Moscow State University, Department of Radiochemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1959

LAPITSKIY, A.V.; NISHANOV, D.; POLYAKIN, V.A.

Structure of niobates and tantalates. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.6:18-23 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra radiokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Niobates) (Tantalates)

S/186/62/004/002/010/010
E075/E136

214200

AUTHORS: Zolotov, Yu.A., and Nishanov, D.

TITLE: Chromatographic separation of neptunium from uranium, plutonium and fission products

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.4, no.2, 1962, 241-244

TEXT: The authors describe a method of separation of ^{239}Np from uranium irradiated with neutrons and demonstrated a possibility of separation of Np, Pu and U. Cation exchanger KY-2 (KU-2) in its H form was used as a sorbent, and nitric acid as eluent. The study of elution of pentavalent Np indicated that with 1M nitric acid as eluent Np is eluted very quickly and gives a sharp peak in the elution curve. The main part of the fission products is sorbed on the column and is not eluted by nitric acid. Certain fission elements such as Ru, Te and I are eluted together with Np. The final purification of Np is achieved by extraction with ether after its oxidation to hexavalent state. Experiments were carried out to discover

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Chromatographic separation of ... S/186/62/004/002/010/010
E075/E136

whether Np(VI) is reduced by cation-exchanger KU-2. It was found that the resin reduced Np(VI) to Np(V) in 1M nitric acid. It was shown that Np, Pu and U can be separated easily on the cation-exchanger. Np and U are eluted separately with 1M nitric acid followed by elution of Pu with 3M nitric acid. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1961

Card 2/2

NISHANOV, I.M.; VYZGO, V.S.; NABIYEV, M.N.

Ammonia neutralization of solutions obtained by the decomposition of Kara-Tau phosphorites by nitric acid. Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.1:21-25 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.
(Phosphorites) (Nitric acid) (Ammonia)

NISHANOV, S.A.

Some climatic characteristics of the Kashka-Darya Valley in connection with agricultural development. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR Ser. geol.-geog. nauk i nefti no.1:91-101 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Kashka-Darya Valley—Crops and climate)

NISHANOV, S.A.

Several physicogeographical characteristics of the Kashka-Dar'ya Valley. Nauch. trudy TashGU no.251. Trudy Nauch.-issl. otd. Geog. fak. no.3:73-81 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

POLYBOYARINOV, D.N.; GUZMAN, I.Ya.; NISHANOVA, I.Ye.

Structure and certain properties of porous, ZrO_2-base ceramics.
Trudy MKHTI no.37:166-179 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

ACC NR: AT6036930 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0082/0091

AUTHORS: Nishanova, I. Ye.; Popil'skiy, R. Ya.; Guzman, I. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Manufacture of quartz glass articles by using methods employed in ceramics technology

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo chernoy metallurgii. Moskovskoye pravleniye. Vysokoogneuporнyye materialy (Highly refractory materials). Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1966, 82-91

TOPIC TAGS: quartz, glass, oxide ceramic, ceramic pressing, ceramic technology

ABSTRACT: The possibility of obtaining articles made of quartz glass by employing ceramic methods was investigated. The investigation is an extension of the work of I. Fleming (Am. Cer. Soc. Bull., 1961, 40, No. 12, 748--750). The initial material consisted of 99.44% SiO_2. The material was pulverized and had a specific surface area of 40 000 cm^2/g. The specific surface area was determined after the method of D. S. Sominskiy and O. S. Khodakov (Nauchnyye soobshcheniya VNIINSMa; 1957, No. 29). The powder was compressed at a pressure of 800 kg/cm^2 and was fired at 1150--1350C. The porosity, shrinkage, density, and strength limit of the specimens were determined. The experimental results are summarized in graphs and tables

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ACC NR: AT6036930

(see Fig. 1). It was found that the quality of the specimens depended on the grain

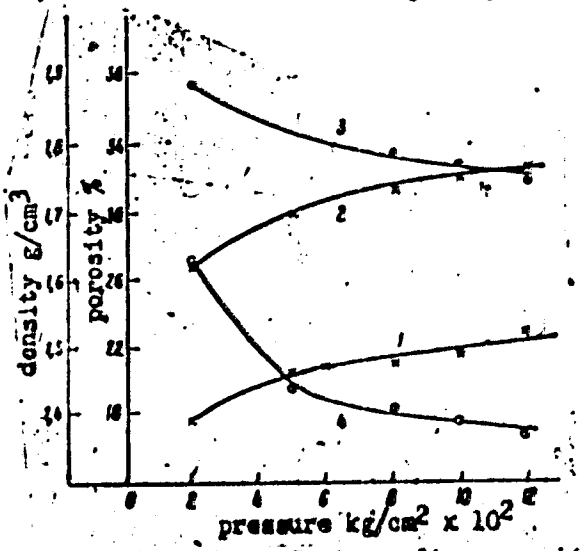

Fig. 1. Change in density of specimens as a function of the compression stress. 1 - density before firing; 2 - density after firing; 3 - porosity before firing; 4 - porosity after firing

size of the initial powder. Best results were obtained using very fine powders of micron diameters. It is concluded that quartz glass objects may be manufactured using ceramics technology methods. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 2 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 SUBM DATE: 02Nov65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

NISHCHA[illegible]S. Ya.; SHTEYNBERG, T. A.; ASKALONOV, S. I.

"The Use of Acidophylus Milk for Dysentery in Children," Pediatriya, Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya (Pediatrics, Obstetrics, and Gynecology), Vol 2, 1952, p 16.

Mishchaya, G. YA., Filosofova, T. S., Shekhter, A. B., Milovanova, L. P., Berznitskaya, S. A., Lutskaya, L. K. and Kostenko, O. N.

Study of the effectiveness of active immunization in whooping cough.

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsiy, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

KATULOVSKIY, B.G., kand.biolog.nauk; NISHCHAYA, S.Ya.

Clinical significance of the resistance of dysentery microbes to levomycetin. Vrach.delo no.3:289-293 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

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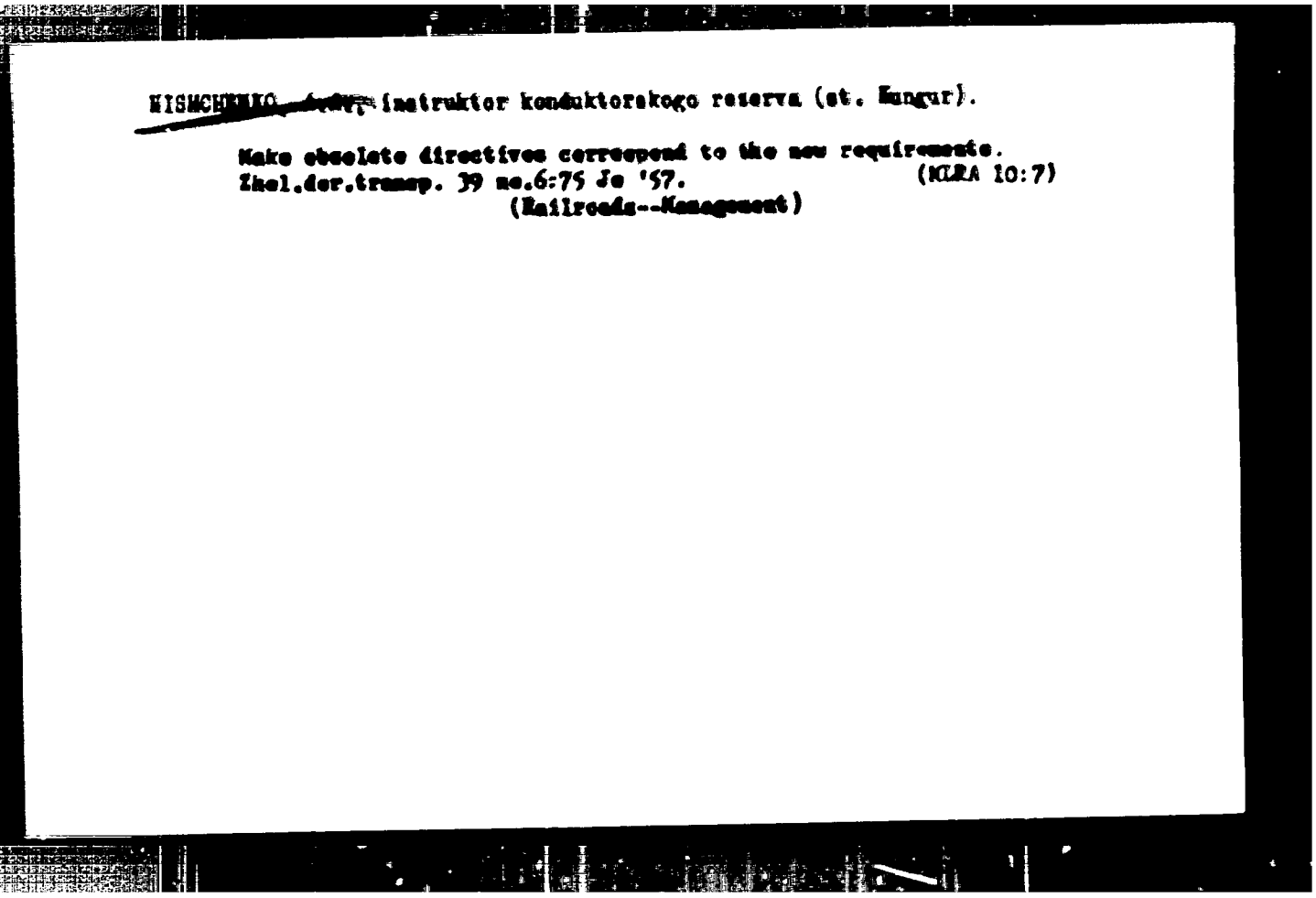

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