Nosova, N.F.

78-2-36/43

AUTHORS: Yakimov, M. A., Nosova, N. F., Grishin, V. A.

TITLE: I. Investigations Concerning the Simultaneous Solubility of Uranyl Nitrate and Nitrates of Alkaline-Earth Metals in Water (I. Izucheniye sovmestnoy rastvorimosti nitrata uranila i nitratov shchelochnozemel'nykh metallov v vode)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 2, pp.504-507 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The solubility in the following three systems was investigated by the isothermic method:

a/ $UO_2(NO_3)_2 - Ba(NO_3)_2 - H_2O$

b/ $UO_2(NO_3)_2 - Sr(NO_3)_2 - H_2O$

c/ $UO_2(NO_3)_2 - Ca(NO_3)_2 - H_2O$

The saturated solutions were filled into glass ampules which were kept in a thermostat for 3-3 1/2 hours. The solubility was investigated at 0, 25 and 50°C. No critical point indicating a double salt was determined in the system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$-

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78-2-36/43

I. Investigations Concerning the Simultaneous Solubility of Uranyl Nitrate and Nitrates of Alkaline-Earth Metals in Water

- $Ba(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O at 0, 25 and 50°C. In the system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Sr(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O three solubility curves were determined at 25°C which correspond to the solubility of $Sr(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4\,H_2O$, of anhydrous strontium nitrate and of hexanitrate-uranyl-nitrate.
$UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Ca(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O has critical points at 0 and 25°C in the case of 6,76% $UO_2(NO_3)_2$, 43,32 % $Ca(NO_3)_2$ and 7,92% $UO_2(NO_3)_2$, 50,48 % $Ca(NO_3)_2$.
At the applied temperatures no double salts were detected in any of the three systems. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

YAKIMOV, M.A.; NOSOVA, N.F.

Solubility isotherm for the system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Mg(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O at 0 and 25 . Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.3:720-721 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Uranyl nitrate)
(Magnesium nitrate)

S/078/61/006/001/011/019
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Yakimov, M. A., Nosova, N. F.

TITLE: Solubility Isotherms of the System $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Be(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O at 0° and $25^\circ C$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 208 - 210

TEXT: The authors studied the solubility in the system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Be(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O at 0° and $25^\circ C$ by M. A. Yakimov's method (Ref.1). Results are given in a table. Fig.1 shows the solubility isotherms. The authors determined the composition of solutions and solid phases by precipitating beryllium as beryllium hydroxide from oxalic acid solution, and by precipitating uranium as uranyl oxy-quinolate. They studied the solubility isotherms of the system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $LiNO_3$ - H_2O at 0° and $25^\circ C$, and give the results in Table 2 and Fig.2. The salting-out capacity of some nitrates decreases in the following order: $Mg^{2+} > Be^{2+} > Ca^{2+} > Li^+ > Na^+$. The position of the beryllium ion in this

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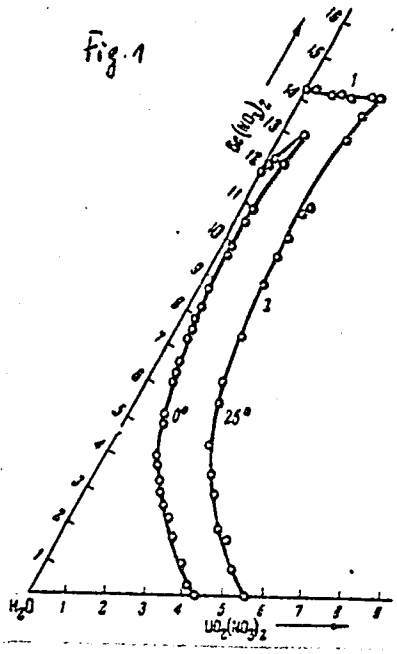
order is explained by its high hydrolyzability in the solution. Fig.3 shows the number of water molecules within one nitrate molecule as a function of the concentration in mole%. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1959

Card 2/3

S/078/61/006/001/011/019
B017/B054

Fig. 1



Card 3/3

35349
S/054/62/000/001/007/011
B121/B138

21.4200

AUTHORS: Yakimov, M. A., Nosova, N. F.

TITLE: Mutual solubility in aqueous systems containing uranyl nitrate and nitrates of other elements

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no.1, 1962,, 106-114

TEXT: The solubility of uranyl nitrate in nitrates of the zinc subgroup was studied by M. A. Yakimov's and N. F. Nosova's method (Ref. 8, M. A. Yakimov, N. F. Nosova, ZhNKh, 5, 3, 720, 1960). Equilibrium in the systems $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Me(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O was usually reached after 2.5-3 hrs. At 0°C and 25°C, the solubility isotherm in the system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Zn(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O was found to have two branches: a smaller one with zinc nitrate in the solid phase, and a larger one with uranyl hexanitrate in the solid phase. The solubility in this system was found using radioactive Zn^{65} as indicator. Schreinemakers method was applied to determine the composition in the solid phase. In the system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Cd(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O, the solubility was

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Mutual solubility in aqueous ...

also determined at 0 and 25°C, and the solubility isotherm was found to form a curve with a eutectic point. In the system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Hg(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O, only the saturated solution was studied at 0, 15, and 25°C. The course of the solubility isotherm of the system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ - $Me(NO_3)_2$ - H_2O (Me = Zn, Cd, and Hg) showed that no new phase is formed between 0 and 25°C. Interaction among the individual components in the system, however, is quite possible. Complex compounds of the type $MeUO_2(NO_3)_4$, mentioned in publications, occur either in strongly acid media or at low temperatures, where nitric acid probably supports the formation of $[UO_2(NO_3)_3]^{'}$ and $[UO_2(NO_3)_4]^{''}$ anion complexes and reduces the effect of water during complexing. There are 2 figures, 8 tables, and 14 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: E. Glueckauf, H. A. C. Mckay, R. Mathiesow. J. Chem. Soc., 299 (supplementary issue 2) 1949. A. H. C. Mckay. Chemistry and industry, No. 51, 1954. T. R. Scott, Analyst, 74, 486, 1949. J. W. Mellor. A comprehensive treatise of inorganic and theoretical chemistry. 12, U, Mn, Ma, Re, Fe, (part 1), 1932.

Card 2/3

YAKIMOV, M.A.; NOSOVA, N.F.

Reciprocal solubility in water systems containing uranyl nitrate and nitrates of other elements. Vest. LGU 17 no.4:106-114 '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Uranyl nitrate)(Systems(Chemistry))(Solubility)

YAKIMOV, M.A.; NOSOVA, N.F.; DEGTYAREV, A.Ya.; YUY TSYAN'-TSI [Yü Ch'ien-ch'i]

Interaction of components in the systems type $MeNO_3 - UO_2(NO_3)_2 - H_2O$.
Radiokhimiia 5 no.1:73-80 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Uranyl compounds)
(Nitrates) (Solubility)

YAKIMOV, M.A.; NOSOVA, N.F.; FILIPPOV, V.K.

Change of the chemical potentials of water in the systems type $UO_2(NO_3)_2 - M(NO_3)_n - H_2O$ at 25° C. Radiokhimiia 5 no.4:474-479 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Uranium compounds) (Water) (Activity coefficients)

YAKIMOV, M.A.; MISHIN, V.Ya.; NOSOVA, N.F.; FILIPPOV, V.K.

Heterogeneous equilibria in the ternary system $UO_2(NO_3)_2$-HNO_3-H_2O
Part 4: Solution-vapor equilibrium of the binary system uranyl nitrate-nitric acid-water at 25 and 50°C. Radiokhimiia 6 no.5 552-558 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

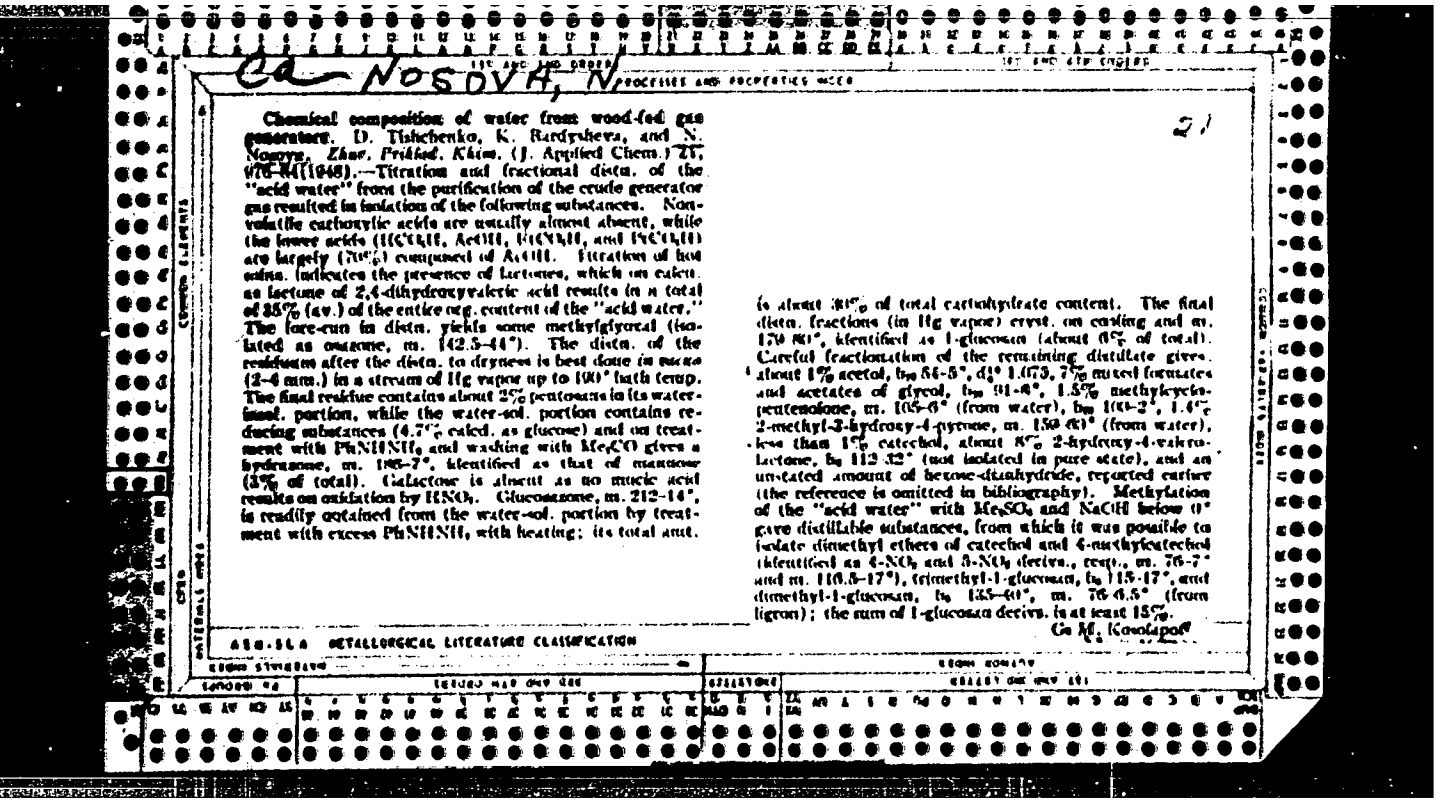
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA 10

3,6-Anhydro-D-glucosan<1,5>α<1,6> (anhydride of anhydro-D-glucose). D. Tishchenko and N. Nosova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 1193-7(1948). -The "acid water" waste from a gas-generating plant (gasification of wood) on concn. to d. 1.45, followed by concn. in vacuo (0.5-1 mm.) to a vapor temp. 140°, suffers decompn. and yields 30-5% distillate, $b_{0.5-1}$ 180°. Fractionation of this yields a fraction, b_5 140 5°, which on prolonged standing crystallizes. The resulting product, $C_6H_8O_4(OH)$, m. 127-8°, does not have reducing properties and does not display the reactions of CO or HO groups; the purified material has [α] 65.7° (in water). Its hydrolysis by 5% hot H_2SO_4 gives a max. (45.5%) of reducing substances after 1.5 hrs., after which these decrease again; working up a 2-hr. hydrolysis mixt., after neutralization by $BaCO_3$, gave a solid, m. 119-19.5°, identified as 3,6-anhydro-D-glucose; phenylhydrazone, m. 154 5.5°, osazone, m. 180°. The original substance (4 g.) in 100 ml. water, treated at 70° with 65 ml. Me_2SO_4 and 100 ml. 30% NaOH, heated 1 hr., and extd. with $CHCl_3$ gave the *MeO deriv.*, $C_6H_8O_3OMe$, m. 38-9° (3.7 g.), which was distillable in vacuo. The behavior of the original material suggests that it is an anhydride of anhydro-D-glucose, with the most probable structure of *3,6-anhydro-D-glucosan<1,5>α<1,6>*. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ca — NOSOVA, N

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Chemical composition of water from wood-fed gas generators. D. Tishchenko, K. Rardyshova, and N. Nosova, *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 21, 976–84 (1948).—Titration and fractional distn. of the "acid water" from the purification of the crude generator gas resulted in isolation of the following substances. Non-volatile carboxylic acids are usually almost absent, while the lower acids (HCO_2H, $AcOH$, $EtCO_2H$, and $PrCO_2H$) are largely (70%) composed of $AcOH$. Titration of hot soln. indicates the presence of lactones, which on calcn. as lactone of 2,4-dihydroxyvaleric acid results in a total of 35% (av.) of the entire org. content of the "acid water." The fore-run in distn. yields some methylglyoxal (isolated as osazone, m. 142.5–44°). The distn. of the residuum after the distn. to dryness is best done in vacuo (2–4 mm.) in a stream of H_2 vapor up to 100° bath temp. The final residue contains about 2% pentosans in its water-insol. portion, while the water-sol. portion contains reducing substances (4.7% calcd. as glucose) and on treatment with $PhNHNH_2$ and washing with Me_2CO gives a hydrazone, m. 195–7°, identified as that of mannose (3% of total). Galactose is absent as no mucic acid results on oxidation by HNO_3. Glucosazone, m. 212–14°, is readily obtained from the water-sol. portion by treatment with excess $PhNHNH_2$ with heating; its total amt. is about 30% of total carbohydrate content. The final distn. fractions (in H_2 vapor) crystd. on cooling and m. 170–80°, identified as l-glucosan (about 6% of total). Careful fractionation of the remaining distillate gives about 1% acetol, b_{20} 56–8°, d_4^{20} 1.073, 7% mixed formates and acetates of glycol, b_{20} 91–6°, 1.5% methylcyclopentenolone, m. 105–6° (from water), b_{20} 100–2°, 1.4% 2-methyl-3-hydroxy-4-pyrone, m. 158–60° (from water), less than 1% catechol, about 8% 2-hydroxy-4-valero-lactone, b_{20} 112–32° (not isolated in pure state), and an unstated amount of hexose-dianhydride, reported earlier (the reference is omitted in bibliography). Methylation of the "acid water" with Me_2SO_4 and NaOH below 0° gave distillable substances, from which it was possible to isolate dimethyl ethers of catechol and 4-methylcatechol (identified as 4-NO_2 and 5-NO_2 derivs., respt., m. 76–7° and m. 110.5–17°), trimethyl-l-glucosan, b_{20} 115–17°, and dimethyl-l-glucosan, b_{20} 135–40°, m. 76–6.5° (from ligroin); the sum of l-glucosan derivs. is at least 15%.

Ge M. Kosolapoff

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TISHCHENKO, D.; FOLIADOV, V.; NOSOVA, N.

Hydrolysis of methoxyphenols. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.9: 1447-1449 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Hydrolysis) (Phenol)

TISHCHENKO, D.V.; NOSOVA, N.I.

Composition of the phenolic fraction of wood gasification tar. Sbor. trud. TSNILKHI no.12:64-85 '57. (MIRA 13:10)
(Wood tar) (Phenols)

TISHCHENKO, D.V.; NOSOVA, N.I.; VOLZINSKAYA, A.N.; GORDON, L.V.

Industrial pyrocatechol from the acid liquor produced in the gasification of wood. Sbor.trud. TSNILKHI no.12:104-112 '57. (MIRA 13:10)
(Pyrocatechol) (Wood distillation)

NOSKOVA, N. I.

18(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3355

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Nauchnyy sovet po probleme zharoprochnykh splavov

Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, t. IV (Studies on Heat-resistant Alloys, vol. 4), Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 400 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,200 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V. A. Klimov; Tech. Ed.: A. P. Guseva; Editorial Board: I. P. Bardin, Academician; G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician; N. V. Ageyev; Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; I. A. Oding, I. M. Pavlov, and I. F. Zudin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists concerned with the structural metallurgy of alloys.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of specialized studies of various problems in the structural metallurgy of heat-resistant alloys. Some are concerned with theoretical principles, some with descriptions of new equipment and methods, others with properties of specific materials. Various phenomena occurring under specified conditions are studied and reported on. For details, see Table of Contents. The articles are accompanied by a number of references, both Soviet and non-Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/12

NOSOVA, N.I.; TISHCHENKO, D.V.

Phenols from tars of wood thermolysis. Gidroliz.i lesokhim. prom. 13 no.6:1-3 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.

(Phenols) (Wood tar)

GORDON, L.V.; NOSOVA, N.I.; TREFILOVA, G.V.; FREYDMAN, V.V.

Extraction of pyrocatechol from settled gas producer wood tar by means of its washing and obtaining of tar oils and phenols from the washed tar. Sbor.trud.TSNILKHI no.14:26-31 '61. (MIRA 16:4)

(Pyrocatechol) (Phenols) (Wood tar)

L 2498-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022611 UR/0190/65/007/009/1619/1625
661.728+678.01:54

AUTHORS: Golova, O. P.; Nosova, N. I.; Andriyevskaya, Ye. A.; Volkova, L. A.

TITLE: Mechanism of cellulose oxidation with atmospheric oxygen in an alkaline medium. New data on the relation between the physical structure of cellulose and the course of its degradation on oxidation by atmospheric oxygen in an alkaline medium

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 1619-1625

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose, oxidation, oxidative degradation, synthetic fiber, x ray diffraction

ABSTRACT: The rate of oxidative decomposition of cellulose in an alkaline medium was studied as a function of its physical structure (the number of the regions of orderly, compact structure and regions of disorderly structure). This work was performed as an amplification of the authors' earlier observations (Sb. Tsellyuloza i yeye proizvodnyye. Izd. AN SSSR, 1963, str. 110). These observations indicated that, when the effect of carbonyl groups upon the oxidative process is

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L 2498-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022611

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excluded, the decomposition of regenerated cellulose (I) is much more rapid (20-30%) than that of the natural cellulose (II) (6%). It was found by means of x-ray diffraction that the two celluloses, identical in their chemical structure, differ in their degree of order (the natural material having a considerably more orderly structure). Hydrolysis of I with 2% solution of HCl at 100C for 70 minutes increased the degree of order and reduced the rate of oxidative decomposition to 8%. Decrease of the orderliness in II by treating it with 12% solution of NaOH at 0C resulted in weight losses of 12-18% upon oxidation. It was established that the oxidative decomposition occurs with participation of hydroxyl groups located in the disorderly region, and is accompanied by formation of peroxides. The authors express their gratitude to V. A. Kargin for his participation in evaluation of the results obtained and to V. I. Mayborodа for the specimens of high quality fiber. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy, AN SSSR (Institute of High Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

KUSHNIKOVA, L.P., NOVOSELOVA, A.V., KIRKINA, D.F., NOSOVA, E.M.

Effect of ethanol on the joint solubility of beryllium and calcium sulfates. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: khim. 15 no.2:50-52 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Ethyl alcohol) (Beryllium sulfate) (Calcium sulphate)

GRINBERG, Ya.M., dotsent; GRIGOR'YEV, P.S.; BOTSYURA, N.N.; GOL'DBERG, B.M.; NOSOVA, N.P.

Some problems concerning the etiology and clinical aspects of chronic hepatitis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:8-10 S-O'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. N.Ye. Kavetskiy) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

NOSOVA, O.N., inzh.

Experimental investigation of the coefficient of water yeild in Boussinesg's equation. Izv.VNIIG 59:206-209 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(Soil percolation)

NOSOVA, O.N., inzh.

Coefficient of water yield in Boussinesq's equation. Izv. VNIIG 58:213-221 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(Soil percolation)

NOSOVA, O.N., inzh.

State of the problem of the use of radioactive indicators in studying percolating flows. Izv.VNIIG 61:133-143 '58. (MIRA 13:6)

(Soil percolation) (Radioactive tracers)

NOSOVA, O. N., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "The coefficient of water yield of sandy soils in the equations of unstabilized filtration". Leningrad, 1959. 19 pp (Min Construction of Electric Power Stations USSR, Glavenergoproyekt, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering im B. Ye. Vedeneyev), 250 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 132)

NOSOVA, O.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Equation of drainage with the account of changes in the coefficient of water yield during the drainage of the aquifer. Izv.VNIIG (MIRA 13:6)
62:179-187 '59.
(Drainage)

NOSOVA, O. N. (Leningrad)

"An Equation for Determining the Volume of a Viscous Liquid Escaping a Ground Column with Gravity Drainage."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan -3 Feb 1960.

NOSOVA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna; ARAVIN, V.I., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of water loss from sandy soils] Raschet vodootdachi peschanykh gruntov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 115 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Water, Underground) (Sandy soils)

NOSOVA, O.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Methods of determining the characteristics of soil percolation according to the data of systematic observations. Izv. VNIIG 76:185-190 '64.
(MIRA 18:10)

Nosova, R.A.

5(0)

AUTHORS: Mashovets, V. P., Ponomareva, A. M. SOV/153-2-2-31/31

TITLE: Chronicle. All-Union Competition for the Best Students-paper Concerning Chemistry and Chemical Technology for the Scholastic Year 1957-1958 (Khronika. Vsesoyuznyy konkurs na luchshuyu studencheskuyu rabotu po khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii za 1957-1958 uchebnyy god)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 303-304 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR (Ministry for University-education of the USSR) carried out the competition mentioned in the title, within the framework of the Studencheskiye nauchnyye obshchestva (Scientific Student Societies) covering 37 subjects of science, technology, arts, and culture. The Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) was entrusted with the subject "Chemistry and Chemical Technology". A commission was formed consisting of Professor V. B. Aleskovskiy, V. P. Mashovets (Chairman), I. P. Mukhlenov, A. A. Petrov, B. A. Poray-Koshits, Docent P. A. Tablonskiy, and Candidate of Chemical Sciences

Card 1/3

A. M. Ponomareva (Secretary). The following persons acted as critics: The Professors A. F. Alabyshev, A. B. Ginstling, I. S. Ioffe, M. I. Kozyginichev, L. Ya. Kremnev, A. B. Kusov, A. N. Belkov, I. N. Shalenitskiy, K. P. Mishchenko, Yu. V. Morachevskiy, with the collaborators, N. N. Sergeain, Yu. K. Novodranov, V. V. Perekalin, A. L. Rotinyan, A. V. Butalkin, A. V. Storonkin, and T. A. Favorskaya with collaborators, A. N. Shchaletskiy; Docents: A. Ye. Akin, L. N. Batuner, M. I. Gil'denngershel', O. F. Ginzburg, I. A. D'yakonov, S. G. Zhavoronok, S. N. Shilov, Ye. S. Roskin, P. N. Sokolov, N. P. Storozhenko, N. N. Sychev, A. T. Trushchenko; Chief scientific researcher B. F. Ioffe; Candidates of Sciences: G. A. Bel'chenko, N. K. Kryazheva, O. N. Sotkina, B. P. Tur'yev; Engineers: Kostyreva, Semyachkova, and Yarmolinskiy. The paper "Synthesis and Self-oxidation of the p-Di-Secondary Butyl-benzene" by V. S. Zavgorodniy, Fifth-year student of the Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University) was awarded a medal for being the best. The second candidate for the medal is the

Card 2/3

Fifth-year-student of the Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University) K. P. Lyashev. He submitted the paper "Kinetics of the Non-stationary Catalytic Decomposition-process of Hydrogen-peroxide on Platinum". The third medal was awarded to the Fourth-year-students of the Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Ivanovo Chemical-technological Institute): D. V. Zobova, A. I. Kotnikova, T. T. Zimagina, and R. N. Sutyagina for the paper: "Method of Continuous Regeneration of Zinc-chloride From Waste Water of the Kineshma Fibre Factory". Besides these three papers, the commission selected further 8 papers which deserve publication owing to their maturity and originality. The papers are: "Utilization of Phosphorous Gypsum for the Production of Local Construction-binding Materials" by the Fourth-year-students of the Ivanovo Institute (see above): A. V. Tochilova and A. A. Fedoyeva; "Study of the Influence of the Dispersion of Polymer Particles, When Being Disintegrated, on the Molecular Weight" by the Third-year-student of the Moskovskiy

Card 3/3

Chronicle. All-Union Competition for the Best Student-paper Concerning Chemistry and Chemical Technology for the Scholastic Year 1957-1958

SOV/153-2-2-31/31

tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (Moscow Technological Institute for Light Industry) V. N. Gorodilov; "Study of the Cathodical Polarization at the Precipitation of Chromium From Sulphide-solutions" by the Fifth-year-student of the Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute) V. G. Petropavlovskiy; "Gold Extraction From Watery Cyanide-solutions" by the Fifth-year students of the Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemical-technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) A. V. Gubkin, V. A. Borisov, and N. Hrek; "Some Investigations of the Vulcanization of Rubbers Containing Carboxyl" by the Fourth-year-students of the Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Yaroslavl' Technological Institute) G. I. Komarova and T. A. Shchadrisheva; "Investigation of the Cathodic and Anodic Processes at Gold-plating" by the Fifth-year-student of the Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) R. A. Popova; "Spectral Determination of Molybdenum and Tungsten in Tri-hetero-polyacids" by the Third-year-student of the Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kishinev State University) V. A. Dagayev; "Capture of Dichlorine-ethane by Bone-fat in Foam-condition" by the Fourth-year-students of the Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Kazan' Chemical-technological Institute) L. I. Tashina, R. A. Farutdinov, and T. G. Sirazeev. Taken collectively, the competition has shown a high standard of the scientific research work in the circles of the Studencheskoye nauchnoye obshchestvo (Scientific-student-societies) of many universities.

Card 4/5

NOSOVA, R. S.

"The Dependence of the Energy Constant of Magnetic Anisotropy on the Strength of the Magnetic Pole at Various Temperatures." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst, 18 Nov 54. (VM' 9 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

NOSOVA, R. S., KIRENSKIY, L. V., and RESHETNIKOVA, N.Y., (Krasnoyarsk)

"The Temperature Dependence of the magnetic Properties of Ni," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverdlovsk, 23-31 May 56.

NOSOVA RS-

AUTHORS: Kirenskiy, L. V., Nosova, R. S., Reshetnikova, N. V. 48-8-9/25

TITLE: Several Temperature Dependent Magnetic Properties of Nickel (Temperaturnaya zavisimost' nekotorykh magnitnykh svoystv nikelya).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 8, pp. 1105-1110, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper contains the following investigations: a) of the dependence of the energy constant of the magnetic anisotropy on the intensity of the magnetic field at various temperatures and b) on the temperature dependence of the galvanomagnetic effect in saturated fields.
The first case was studied exhaustively by Tarasow. He used disks of siliciferous iron as samples and arrived as a result from his investigations at the following equation in the range of field strengths from 2000-3000 Oe : $M = M_\infty (1 - \frac{A}{H})$, M denoting the maximum value of the mechanical moment acting upon the disk in a homogenuous magnetic field M_∞ the moment

CARD 1/4

acting in the case of an infinitely strong field and A a constant. It is assumed, that the value of the mechanical moment is proportional to the value K (anisotropy constant) and takes the value K = 2M in the plane with an angle of 22'5° between the field direction and the tetragonal axis of the crystal. Therefore in the case of strong fields the equation is obtained:

$K = K_{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{A}{H}\right)$ Further research by Williams and Bozorth as well as by Shubina furnished, that the equation for M is not always applicable, the second equation for k however, holds even in the case of very strong fields. Therefore it must be assumed, that the dependence of the anisotropy constant on the intensity of the magnetic field must be determined from the second K-equation with respect to the A-value corresponding to the temperature dependence. The author maintains, that no research has been conducted on this field, and therefore this paper was dedicated to it. A Nickel sphere of 9'75 mm diameter was used as a sample, which was

Several Temperature Dependent Magnetic Properties 48-8-9/25
of Nickel

subjected to magnetic fields at temperatures between 20-300°C. From a diagram it is established in the final conclusions of the paper, that the value of A appears to be independent from temperature in the interval from 20-135°C. A further increase of temperature is connected with a dropping value of A, which at 170°C even inverses its sign. At the same time it was established, that the maximum values of the mechanical moment do not change after every 45 degrees, but alternatively at 47, 43, 47, 43 degrees and so on, the minimum (zero) values, however, change after every 45 degrees. With respect to the dependence of the galvanomagnetic moment it is established here, that it increases markedly in weak magnetic fields. It decreases at the transition to the process of rotation, dependent on its approximation to the saturation point. In fields above the technical saturation the galvanomagnetic moment diminishes in connection with the paraprocess. With growing temperature the effect is weakened and the saturation occurs in the weak fields.

CARL 3/4

Several Temperature Dependent Magnetic Properties 48-8-9/25
of Nickel

Finally it is stated here, that the absolute value of the effect is largely dependent on the method of de- magnetisation. Therefore it is considered to be suitable to conduct the de-magnetisation at temperatures above the Curie point, and to pursue the cooling, down under a magnetic shield. There are 10 figures, and 10 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical Inst. (Krasnoyarskiy gos. pedagogicheskiy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 4/4

HOSOVA, T.
(Article # 513)

Kliniky chorob nervovych Na sarykovy Univ. v. Brne. Myalgia epidemica sili bornholmska nemoc Epidemic myalgia or Bornholm's disease Lek. Listy 1951, 6/11 (313-318)

Description of a clinically typical case (virological tests failed) of the disease in a boy aged 14 - the first in Czechoslovakia. It was an absolutely isolated case in which the lumbar muscles and those of the lower extremities were mainly affected and in which a slight leucocytosis was seen during the free interval of 8 days.

Bloch - Amsterdam (XX, 6,7,)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA Vol. 5 No. 2 Sec. VIII February 1952

NOSOVA, T. Dr.

NOSOVA, T.Dr.As; GOTFRYD, O.Dr.

Surgical treatment of chronic paralysis of the ulnar nerve. Neur. psychiat. cesk. 17 no.5:291-295 Oct 54.

1. Neurochir. odd. pri I. klin. v Brne; predn. prof. Dr. J.Podlaha Neurol. klin. v Brne; predn. prof. Dr. K.Popek.

(NERVES, ULNAR, paralysis
surg.)
(PARALYSIS
ulnar nerve, surg.)

NOVOTNY, Svatopluk, MUDr; HOSOVA, Tafana, MUDr

Epiduritis spinalis. Roshl.chir. 34 no.9:548-553 Nov 55.

1. Z neurologicke kliniky Masarykovy university v Brne, predn. prof. MUDr K.Popek
(DURA MATER, diseases,
epiduritis, spinal (Cz))

NOSOVA, T.

GOTTRID, O.; NOSOVA, T.

Results of surgical treatment of herniation of intervertebral disk. Roshl. chir. 35 no.11:665-672 Oct 56.

1. Z I. chir. kliniky v Brne, prednosta prof. D.J. Podlaha a s neurologicke kliniky v Brne, prednosta prof. Dr. K. Popek.
(INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT, surg.
statist. (Cz))

GOTFRYD, O.; NOSOVA, T.

Post-traumatic epidural hematoma in the posterior cranial fossa. Cesk. neurol. 25 no.2:125-128 Mr '62.

1. Neurochirurgicke oddelani I. chirurgicke kliniky lek. fak. UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. J. Podlaha, DrSc Neurologicka klinika lek. fak. UJEP v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. K. Popek.

(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE etiol)
(BRAIN wds & inj)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

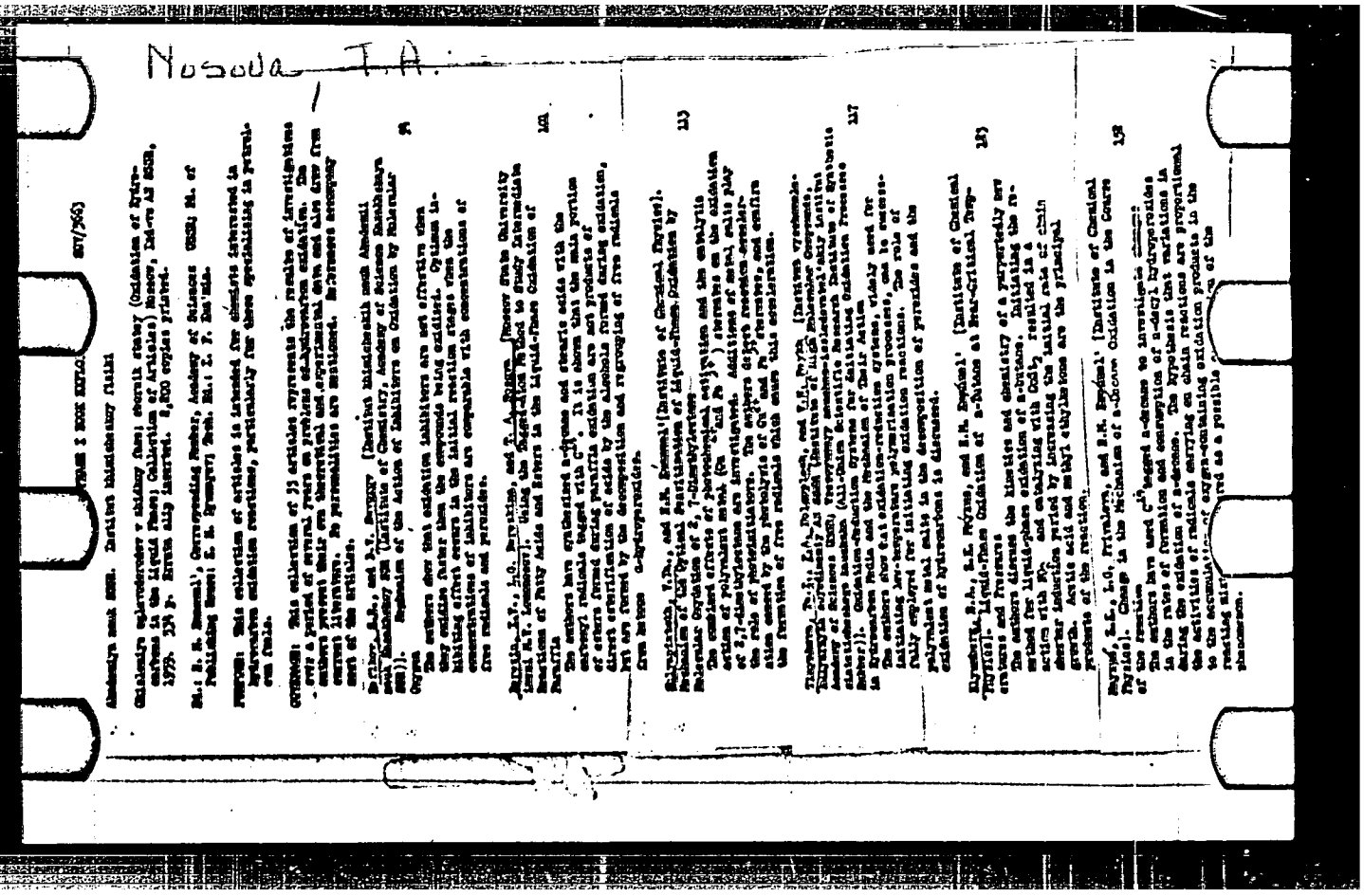
DOHNAL, K.; HROMADKOVA, L.; NOSOVA, T.; RIEBEL, O.; Neurological Clinic (Neurologicka Klinika) Chief (Prednosta) Prof Dr K. POPEK, and Ophthalmological Clinic (Oční Klinika) Chief (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. VANYSEK, Medical Faculty J.E. Purkyne University (Lekarske Fakulty UJEP), Brno.

"Importance of Complex Examination for the Diagnosis of Ocular Myositis."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 30, No 1, Jan 67, pp 30 - 35

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Where isolated weakness of the oculomotor muscles not due to nervous lesion exists, it is probably due to ocular myositis. The diagnosis of ocular myositis must be based on progressing weakness of the muscles, histological examination of the oculomotor muscles, on the myogenic reaction shown in EMG examination, and on the favorable influence of steroid treatment. Differentiation between various types of polymyositis is described. 35 Western, 3 Czech, 1 USSR reference. (Manuscript received 25 May 65).

1/1



Nosoda I.A.

SAMOYLOV, O.Ya.; KHU KE-YUAN' [Hu K'o-yüan]; MOSOVA, T.A.

Interaction of the HSO_4^- anion with neighboring water molecules in aqueous solutions. Zhur. struk. khim. 1 no.2:131-134 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Sulfates)

SAMOYLOV, O.Ya.; KHU KE-YUAN' [Hu K'o-yuan]; NOSOVA, T.A.

Thermochemical method of determining the coordination numbers of ions in aqueous solutions. Zhur. strukt. khim. 1 no.4:404-409 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.S.Kurnakova. (Coordination number)

NOSOVA, T.A.; SAMOYLOV, O.Ya.

Using data on density to judge the structure of electrolyte aqueous solutions. Zhur.strukt.khim. 2 no.5:604-607 S-O '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

Electrolyte solutions)

NOSOVA, T.A.; SAMOYLOV, O.Ya.

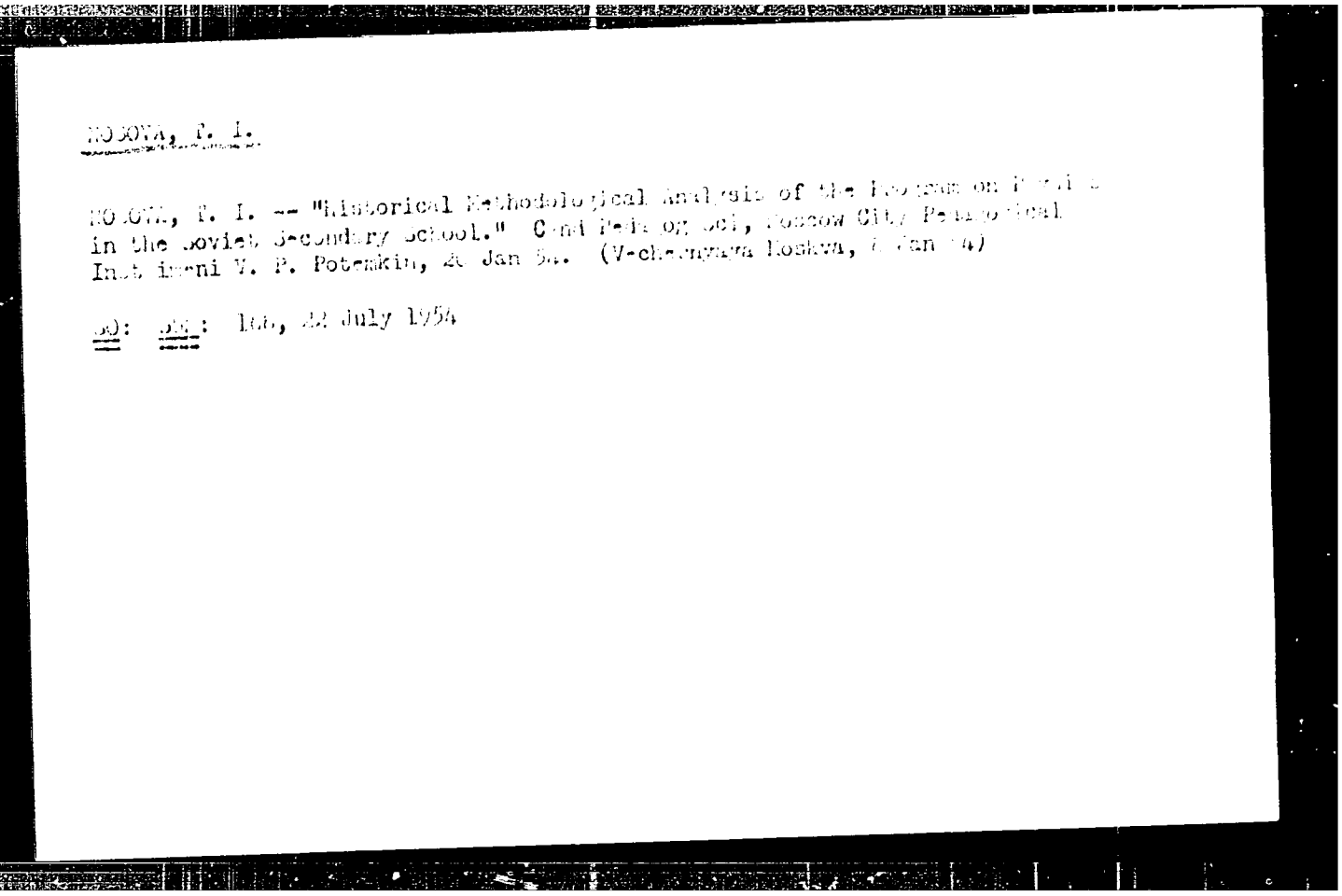
Dehydration and hydration as dependent on salted-out ion hydration. Zhur. strukt. khim. 5 no.3:363-370 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

SAMOYLOV, O.Ya.; NOSOVA, T.A.

Structural characteristics of water. Zhur.strukt.khim. 2
no.5:798-808 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR.



NOSOVA, F. I.

NOSOVA, F. I. -- "Historical Methodological Analysis of the Program on [illegible] in the Soviet Secondary School." Cand Pedagog Sci, Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni V. P. Potemkin, 26 Jan 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, [illegible] Jan 54)

SO: SUM: 168, 22 July 1954

STAROVEROVA, A.G.; BONDARENKO, M.P.; KON'KOVA, Ye.M.; KOVALEVA, M.F.; NOSOVA, T.N.; GRISHAYEVA, N.A.

Effectiveness of the diphtheria component in a whooping cough-diphtheria vaccine as evidenced by Schick's reaction. Trudy IEMG no.8:177-181 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Moskva (for Staroverova, Bondarenko). 2. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Baumanskogo rayona Moskvy (for Kon'kova). 3. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Stalinskogo rayona Moskvy (for Kovaleva, Nosova). 4. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Zhdanovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Grishayeva).

STAROVEROVA, A.G.; BONDARENKO, M.P.; KONKOVA, Ye.M.; KOVALEVA, M.F.; NOSOVA, I.N.; GRISHAYEVA, N.A.

Effectiveness of whooping cough diphtheria vaccine according to the Schick test. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3 15-20 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh stantsiy Baumanskogo, Zhdanovskogo i Pervomayskogo rayonov Moskvy.

NOSOVA, T. V.

Electric Transformers

Mobile transformer substation with locking door. Torf. prom., 29, No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

MOSOVA, V.

It is interesting in the school of volunteer instructors! IUn.tekh. 8 no.11:52-55 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KIR'YASHKINA, Z.I.; NOSOVA, V.A. [Nosova, V.O.]; LUCHANSKAYA, N.M. [Luchans'ka, N.M.]; ROKAKH, A.G. [Rokakh, O.H.]; SVERDLOVA, A.M. [Sverdlova, H.M.]

Characteristics of the cathode conductivity of cadmium sulfide films. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.3:343-344 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Chernishevskogo.

24,7700 (1136, 1160, 1164)
26.2421

30955
S/576/61/000/009/012/020
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Kir'yashkina, Z. I., Nosova, V. A. and Luchanskaya, N. M.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the electric conductivity of CdS films

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po poluprovodnikovym materialam 4th Voprosy metallurgii i fiziki poluprovodnikov, poluprovodnikovyye soyedineniya i tverdyye splavy Trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR 1961 Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii imeni A. A. Baykova. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. 95-99

TEXT: The influence of heat treatment in various gaseous media on the conductivity of CdS films and the nature of changes in conductivity with temperature were studied. The films were produced by evaporating CdS powder in a vacuum of 10^{-4} mm Hg on a 15 x 15 mm^2 glass base, onto which platinum electrodes were deposited prior to depositing the CdS films. The distance between the electrodes equalled 5 mm, the thickness of the films was 0.6 to 0.8 μ. The temperature dependence of the electric conductivity was measured for freshly produced films without any additional

Card 1/4

Temperature dependence of the ...

treatment and also for films additional heat-treated at 300, 400, 460 and 500°C in air, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen. The electrical conductivity was measured in the temperature range 20 to 500°C. Films not heat-treated showed a relatively large conductivity at room temperature (of the order of 10^{-3} ohm^{-1} cm^{-1}) and a relatively complicated characteristic of the temperature dependence of the electric conductivity. On raising the temperature to 100-110°C the electric conductivity of these increased reaching 0.12 ohm^{-1} cm^{-1}. On raising the temperature still further to 160-170°C, the electric conductivity remained constant but above these temperatures a further increase in the electrical conductivity was observed for some of the specimens whilst for others there was a decrease. Typical lg σ vs 1/T curves obtained for Cd films after heat-treatment in air, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen at 300, 400, 460 and 500°C indicate that films heat-treated at 300°C in air, nitrogen and hydrogen show an increase in the electric conductivity at room temperature and a change in the curve expressing the temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity. Heat-treatment in oxygen at 3[illegible] leads to

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Temperature dependence of the ... SOV/61/000/000/012/020
[illegible]555

a sharp drop in the electrical conductivity and also to a change in the temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity. All films heat-treated at 400°C, regardless of the medium, showed a decrease in the electrical conductivity (to below 10^{-9} ohm^{-1} cm^{-1} at room temperature) and the change in the conductivity with temperature is a typical semiconductor one. Heat-treatment at 460 and 500°C in air, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen produced hardly any further change in the magnitude and temperature dependence of the electric conductivity. The results have shown that for heat-treatment temperatures of 400°C and higher the medium in which the heat-treatment is carried out has no longer any influence on the temperature dependence of the electric conductivity and, therefore, it can be assumed that the change in the properties of the films is connected with their structure X-ray diffraction patterns of films treated in various media at the same temperature showed that they were absolutely identical. Heating at 400°C and above leads to a consi[illegible] ordering of the structure. It is possible that the ratio of the cubic and the hexagonal modifications in the films and the changes in this ratio during heat-treatment play an important role. S. A. Semiletov

Card 3/4

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E073/E535

established by electron diffraction investigations that both modifications are present in the specimens studied Heat-treatment of the layers brought about an increase in the quantity of the hexagonal modification. To confirm this assumption, electron diffraction investigations of the structure of these films would be required. There are 3 figures and 18 references: 3 Soviet and 15 non-Soviet. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.2: D. C. Reynolds, H.C. Greene, L.L. Antes. J.Chem.Phys., 1956, 25, 6; Ref.7: S. M. Thomsen, R.H. Bube. Rev.Sci.Instr., 1955, 26,7; Ref.8: F.H.Nicoll, B. Kazan J.Opt.Soc.Am., 1955 45,8 Ref.9: S.E.Jacobs, C.W.Hart. Proc. of the Nat. Electronics Conf., 1956, 11, 592.

[Abstractor's Note: Abridged translation.]

Card 4/4

BILENKO, D.I.; DEMIDOV, V.K.; KOTELKOV, V.N.; NAZVANOV, V.F.; NOSOVA, V.A.; ORNATSKAYA, Z.I.; ROKAKH, A.G.; SVERDLOVA, A.M.; KAPSHTAL', G.G.; KIR'YASHKINA, Z.I., dots., red.; VINNIKOVA, I.A., red.

[Textbook for practical studies on the physics of semiconductors] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiiam po fizike poluprovodnikov; uchebnoe posobie. [Saratov], Saratovskii univ., 1964. 115 p. (MIRA 18:11)

ANASTAS'YEV, V.S., assistent; NOSOVA, V.N., ordinator

Cortisone and ACTH in the compound treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Kaz.med.zhur. no.4:3-7 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza (zav. - dotsent P.L.Vinnikov) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Lenina i Kazanskiy tuberkuleznyy gospital' dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nachal'nik - N.S.Valeyev).
(TUBERCULOSIS) (CORTISONE) (ACTH)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040936 S/0185/64/009/006/0664/0666

AUTHOR: Kir"yashkina, Z. I. (Kir'yashkina, Z. I.); Nosova, V. O. (Nosova, V. A.); Rokakh, O. G. (Rokakh, A. G.)

TITLE: Preparation of photosensitive cadmium sulfide films by alloying

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky*y fizy*chny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 664-666

TOPIC TAGS: polycrystalline cadmium sulfide, photoconductive polycrystalline cadmium sulfide, CdS film, photosensitive film

ABSTRACT: Principles of the preparation of photoconductive polycrystalline cadmium sulfide are discussed. Two methods for preparing photosensitive CdS films are presented: 1) Cadmium sulfide films were obtained by evaporating CdS in vacuum, adding $CuCl_2$ and NaCl to the initial powder, and heating the mixture in air. As substrate, 15 mm x 15 mm polished glass was used. The thickness of the films was several microns. 2) Films having a large area (tens of cm^2) were prepared by adding copper in the form of $CuCl_2$ and chlorine in the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040936

form of $CdCl_2$ to the initial CdS powder. In this case, the substrates for spraying were glass, ceramics, mica, or quartz. Films several tenths of a micron to several microns thick were obtained. The films had low dark current and high photosensitivity. The maximum photocurrent through the film could reach tens of milliamperes.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovs'ky*y derzhuniversy*tet im. N. G. Cherny*shevs'kogo (Saratov State University)

SUBMITTED: 28Oct63 ATD PRESS: 3049 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

NOSOVA, Ye., inzh.

Hydrolysis method for rendering animal fats. Mias.ind.SSSR 30 no.1:14-15 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Novosibirskiy myasokonservnyy kombinat.
(Rendering works) (Hydrolysis)

GAYEVSKAYA, M.S., NOSOVA, Ye.A., ZAKS, I.O.

Effect of body temperature on the decomposition of energy resources of the brain in death [with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 30 no.4:513-520 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii po okhlazhdeniyu organizma AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(BODY TEMPERATURE)
(DEATH (BIOLOGY))
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

NOSOVA, Ye.A.

Amount of high-energy phosphates in dogs' brains during dying and resuscitation in hypothermia. Vop. med. khim. 6 no.3:264-271 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(BRAIN) (PHOSPHORUS IN THE BODY)
(DEATH) (HYPOTHERMIA) (RESUSCITATION)

MOSOVA, T. A., and GAVRVSKAYA, M. S. (USSR)

"The effect of Fatal Loss of Blood and Subsequent Resuscitation on the variation of Nitrogen Exchange in the Brain of Dogs under Normal and Hypothermic Conditions."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

GAYEVSKAYA, M.S.; NOSOVA, Ye.A.

Effect of hypothermia on the ammonia and glugamine content of the cerebral cortex of dogs in death and subsequent resuscitation. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.3:407-419 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(HYPOTHERMIA) (DEATH, APPARENT) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

ACCESSION NR: AT3013141 S/3018/63/000/000/0421/0430

AUTHOR: Gayevskaya, M. S.; Nosova, Yo. A.

TITLE: Special characteristics of carbohydrate-phosphorus and nitrogen metabolism in the brain under deep hypothermia

SOURCE: Tret'ya Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po biokhimii nervnoy sistemy. Sbornik dokladov. Yerevan, 1963, 421-430

TOPIC TAGS: carbohydrate-phosphorus metabolism, nitrogen metabolism, brain tissue, hypothermia, clinical death, adenosine triphosphate (ATP), adenosinediphosphoric acid (ADP), ammonia, glutamine, free amino acids

ABSTRACT: Changes in carbohydrate, lactic acid, ATP, and ADP levels in the brain were studied in dogs under varying hypothermic conditions leading to clinical death and under normal body temperature. Both experimental and control groups of animals (male and female, age 2-4 yrs) were anesthetized generally and locally before trepanation was performed. Brains of control animals were frozen in situ with liquid nitrogen. A cortex sample from the large hemispheres of each animal was taken for analysis. Experimental animals were injected

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ACCESSION NR: AT3013141

with a 0.1% atropine solution (0.1 ml/kg) before being cooled with ice. In cooling animals to 32-20°C, body temperature was lowered at the rate of 1°C every 5-10 min. Brains of animals in the initial stages of hypothermia were frozen in situ, and brain tissue samples were taken and frozen immediately for animals in a state of clinical death. Sugar and glycogen, lactic acid, inorganic phosphate, adenosinphosphate, phosphocreatin, ammonia, glutamine, and free amino acids were determined in the brain tissue. Results show that moderate hypothermia (26°C) and deeper hypothermia (20°C) do not cause any serious carbohydrate-phosphorus or nitrogen metabolism disorders in the brain tissue. Carbohydrates increase while glutamic acid and gamma aminobutyric acid slightly decrease in deep hypothermia (20°C). Ammonia increases in the period preceding and during clinical death at different body temperatures, especially in moderate hypothermia (26°C). Glutamine decreases as ammonia increases at body temperatures between 37 to 26°C. But at 20°C there is no glutamine decrease, which may be attributed to the high ATP level found during clinical death in deep hypothermia. Free amino acids do not change significantly during 2 hrs of clinical death under hypothermic conditions. This indicates that protein tissue structure has not yet been damaged. Carbohydrate-phosphorus levels are higher during clinical death of

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ACCESSION NR: AT3013141

60-120 min at 20°C than in the fifth minute before death under normal body temperature. With higher carbohydrate-phosphorus and ATP levels in deep hypothermia, brain tissue can survive long periods of clinical death. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma AMN SSSR Moskva (Experimental Physiology Laboratory for Organism Resuscitation AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

ZOLOTOKRYLINA, Ye.S.; MOSOVA, Ye.A.

Arterial transfusion of blood, prepared without a stabilizer, in a state of clinical death caused by blood loss. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.4:31-37 Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav. - prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GAYEVSKAYA, M.S.; NOSOVA, Ye.A.; SLEZ, L.M.

Changes in the amide group content of cerebral cortex protein in dying and resuscitation. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 37 no.5:691-696 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma AMN SSSR, Moskva.

NOSOVA, Yelizaveta Mikhaylovna; KUCHEL', Arkadiy Vasil'yevich; KUZNETSOV, Nikolay Andreyevich; CHUMACHENKO, T., redaktor; VOYEK, M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A founder's manual] Spravochnik liteishchika. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1955. 455 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Founding)

NOSOVA, YE. M.

NOSOVA, Ye.M.; SVIRIDOV, I.A.

Use of isothermal sleeves for warming riser heads. Lit.proizv. no.10:24-27 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Foundry machinery and supplies)

NOSOVA, Yelizaveta Mikhaylovna; KUGEL', Arkadiy Vasil'yevich; KUZNETSOV, Nikolay Andreyevich; ZHAROV, N.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUPANDIN, I.V., red.; GORKAVENKO, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Foundryman's handbook] Spravochnik liteishchika. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1961. 610 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Founding)

VASHCHENKO, K.I.; AVRINSKIY, P.V.; FIRSTOV, A.N.; NESELOVSKIY, V.L.;
Prinimali uchastiye: VARENIK, P. A.; YAKOVENKO, G.F.; SHEVCHUK, R.S.;
NOSOVA, Ye. M.; KUGEL', A.V.; SHTYKA, G.N.; KONDZELEVSKIY, S.P.

Vats for the fusion of caustic soda. Lit. proizv. m.6:4-6 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Iron founding)
(Chemical engineering—Equipment and supplies)

ZATULOVSKIY, S.S., inzh.; NOSOVA, Ye.M., inzh.; KRYLOV, E.S., inzh.

Production of castings of cerium-cast iron with spheroidal graphite. Mashinostroenie no.6:37-39 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR (for Zatulovskiy).
2. Kiyevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod "Bol'shevik" (for Nosova, Krylov).

(Cast iron) (Founding)

KHAN, B.Kh.; TARANOV, Ye.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSANDROVICH, L.B.; GITARTS, G.M.; KLIBUS, Yu.V.; NOSOVA, Ye.M.; REZENBLAT, I.M.; KHACHT, A.I.

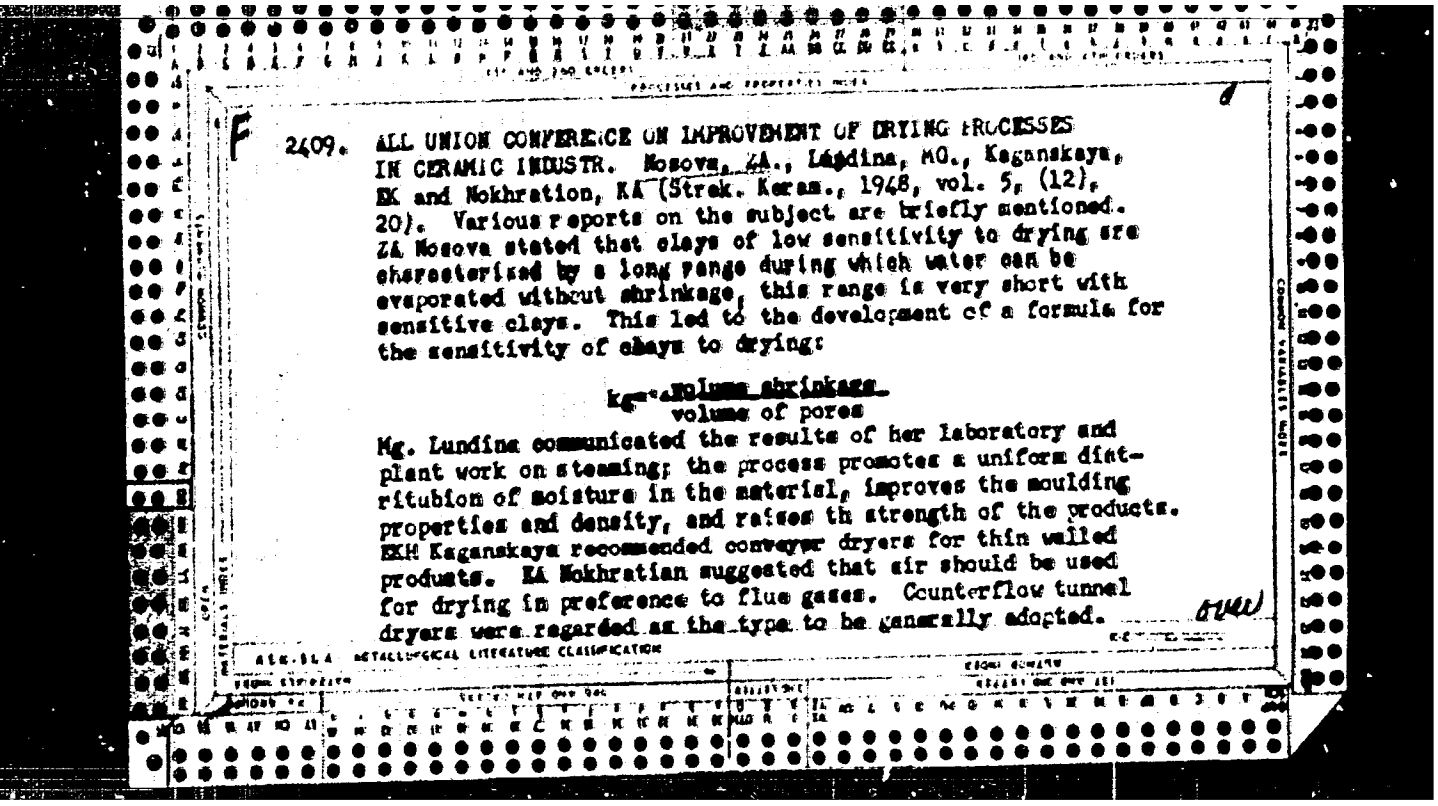
Deoxidation and alloying of acid electric steels in the ladle. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.4:50-55 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Steel—Electrometallurgy)

B1-4, Glass, Ceram

Br. Abs.

Methods of improving the casting properties of Ural kaolins. E. A. Nosova (Stek. Keram. [illegible] 1947, No. 6, 16; Brit. Ceram. Abs., 1948, 212A).—Poleuse kaolins containing Ural kaolins are less fluid than those containing Ukraine kaolin; they can be used for casting only when other clays, e.g., Latnin, with good fluidity have been added. The fluidity of the slip is much improved if the [illegible] method is used, particularly when Na_2CO_3 solution has been added previously. R. B. Clarke.



F 2409. ALL UNION CONFERENCE ON IMPROVEMENT OF DRYING PROCESSES IN CERAMIC INDUSTR. Nosova, ZA., Lapdina, MG., Kaganskaya, EK and Nokhratian, KA (Strek. Keram., 1948, vol. 5, (12), 20). Various reports on the subject are briefly mentioned. ZA Nosova stated that clays of low sensitivity to drying are characterised by a long range during which water can be evaporated without shrinkage, this range is very short with sensitive clays. This led to the development of a formula for the sensitivity of clays to drying:

$$k = \frac{\text{volume shrinkage}}{\text{volume of pores}}$$

Mg. Lundina communicated the results of her laboratory and plant work on steaming; the process promotes a uniform distribution of moisture in the material, improves the moulding properties and density, and raises th strength of the products. EKH Kaganskaya recommended conveyor dryers for thin walled products. KA Nokhratian suggested that air should be used for drying in preference to flue gases. Counterflow tunnel dryers were regarded as the type to be generally adopted.

ROSOVA, Z.A.

30337

O primyenyenii tal'ka va proizvodstvye sanitapnogo stroityel'nogo pòlofarfora, Trudy Obshchyesoyuz. nauch. - issiyed. in-ta stroit. kyeramiki, vyp. 2,1949, s. 3-15

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

NOSOVA, Z. A.

NOSOVA, Z. A. - KAND. TEKHN. NAUK i SMIRNOVA, I. V. - KANDIDAT TEKHN. NAUK

Vsesoyuzyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy keramiki.

Razrabotka retseptur mass i tekhnologiya proizvodstva sanitario-tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (unitazy i umyval'niki) so spekshimsya cherepkom

Page 98

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed in 1950, Moscow, 1951

MOSOVA, Z. A. - KAND. TEKHN. NAUK i RADINA, YE, K., - INZH.

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy keramiki..

Razrabotka glukhikh tsirkoniyevykh i titanovykh glazurey dlya proizvodstva stroitel'nogo fayansa i keramicheskikh vann. Page 98

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, completed in 1950, Moscow, 1951

NOSOVA, Z. A.

J. of Am. Ce. Soc.
I Feb. 1954
Whitewares

Opaque glazes for sanitary ware. Z. A. Nosova and M. E. Yakovleva. *Steklo i Keram.*, 10 [3] 11-17 (1953).—Zircon can be used as an opacifier in glazes if the shapes are fired once. A prerequisite of complete opacity is uniform distribution of small crystals of zircon in the glass of the glaze. A satisfactory batch consists of 93.7% frit and 6.3% clay. The frit consists of pegmatite 46.8, quartz sand 16.6, zircon 16.1, dolomite 6.2, chalk 6.2, ZnO 5.4, calcined kaolin 5.5, and Na_2SiF_6 3.2%. This glaze is satisfactory if the ware has 15 to 20% nepheline concentrate and is fired once at 1150° to 1230°C. When fired at 1250° to 1300°, the degree of opacity decreases and small pits appear on the surface. For these higher temperatures, the glaze composition should be changed. 8 photomicrographs. B.Z.K.

Matl (2)

BLYUMEN, Lev Markovich; NOSOVA, Z.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; CHERKINSKAYA, R.L., redaktor; PANOVA, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Glazes] Glazuri. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nym materialam, 1954. 170 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Glazes)

NOSOVA, Z. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Porcelain

Card : 1/1 Pub. 104 - 4/12

Authors : Nosova, Z. A. and Yakovleva, M. E.

Title : Dull-finish glazing for parts in sanitary constructions

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 11/7, 9 - 14, June 1954

Abstract : A description is given of extensive experimentation in the production of dull-finish glazing through the use of tin oxide. Figures are furnished as to the temperatures involved, percentages of ingredients used and procedures followed with scientific explanation of the mechanical causes of the opaque effect. In experiments both microscopic and x-ray methods were used in an effort to produce the greatest degree of whiteness and precise data were compiled. Tables; illustrations.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

GAL'PERINA, M.K.; NOSOVA, L.A.; CHERNOV, V.A.

Effect of electrolytes on the quantity of combined water in clayey suspensions during dilution. Trudy NIIStroikeramika no.10:22-55 '55.
(Clay) (Ceramics) (MLRA 9:6)

MOSOVA, Z.A.; GAL'PERINA, M.K.

Use of new types of raw materials in the production of facing tiles.
Trudy NIIStroikeramika no.10:131-142 '55. (MLRA 9:6)
(Tiles)

NOSOVA, Z.A.; SUKHOMOSHENKO, Ye.M.

Single-stage baking of facing tiles. Trudy NIIStroikeramika no.10: 143-163 '55. (Tiles) (MLRA 9:6)

NOSOVA, Z. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Ceramics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 34/54

Authors : Nosova, Z. A., and Yakovleva, M. E.

Title : Microscopic investigation of the dullness of boro-lead glazings

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/3, 529-531, Jan 21, 1955

Abstract : The dullness of ceramic plates (tile) treated with boro-lead glazing was investigated microscopically and the results obtained are tabulated. Three references: 2 USSR and 1 German (1946-1952). Tables, illustrations.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Structural Ceramics

Presented by: Academician A. G. Betekhtin, August 11, 1954

Nosova, Z. A.

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

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5223

Author: Nosova, Z. A., Smirnova, K. A.

Institution: None

Title: Effect of Vibratory Grinding of Materials on Properties of Sanitary and Building Articles Made of Semiporcelain

Original Publication: Steklo i keramika, 1956, No 4, 18-23

Abstract: Described are the results of investigations of samples of semiporcelain paste prepared by using vibration-ground filler materials: predried quartz sand and pegmatite calcined at 800°. Vibratory grinding of the materials was carried out in a M-200 vibratory mill of intermittent action, using uralite balls, and the grinding was done to different degrees of dispersion. The latter was determined by the Robinson pipette method used in conjunction with the method of Sabanin; specific surface was determined by calculation on the basis of the

Card 1/2

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

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5223

Abstract: granulometric composition. It was found that increase in degree of dispersion of the fillers results in a lowering of the sintering temperature of semiporcelain articles, by about 50-80°, an increase of the coefficient of linear expansion, intensification of the modifying transformations of quartz, and also enhances the thermal stability of the articles, while it has little effect on changes in mechanical strength. On production of an experimental batch of articles under manufacturing conditions, the following technological advantages of vibratory grinding were confirmed: lowering of temperature of firing; decrease in the amount of rejects due to glaze crackle, as a result of increase in coefficient of linear expansion, and thermal stability of body made with finely ground materials; greater opacity of glaze, due to finer grain of the crystalline phase of the vibration-ground opacifying agent.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Nosova, Z. A., and Shuliko, L. F.

TITLE: Single-stage Baking of Glazed Facing Tiles (Odnokratnyy Obzhig glazurovannykh oblitsovochnykh plitok)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1957, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 12-15 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The single-stage baking of glazed facing tiles in a series of several hundred thousand pieces was conducted at temperatures of from 1230 - 1280°. This process was conducted at the Ceramic-Tile Factory imeni Bulganin (keramiko-plitochnoy zavod imeni Bulganina) and described in an article published in No. 12, 1954, of this publication. However, during the past two years in newly constructed plants equipped with continuous operation drying ovens and furnaces, the baking temperature was lowered to 1180° and 1120°, and the thickness of tiles was decreased from 6 to 5 and then to 4.5 mm. At the same time, the feldspatic hard glaze with zircon was substituted with a lead borate glaze. In connection with these changes in production, a series of tests were conducted in 1955 at the Kutoyarsk Plant of Acidproof Products, in cooperation with employees of the Scientific Research Institute for Structural Ceramics (NIIstroykeramiki), to determine some of the technological and economical aspects of this process and its possible adaptation in new plants.

Card 1/2

Single-stage Baking of Glazed Facing Tiles

Tiles of various clay compositions were glazed at a rate of 1.6 and 1 m/sec., with a glaze density of from 1.45 - 1.5 g/cm^2, and baked at temperatures of from 1120 - 1200°. The baking and cooling was performed in 30 - 35 hours. Tests results obtained from a single-stage baking of various type tiles are indicated in table No. 1. According to calculations performed by B. M. Gartsman and D. L. Sokolin (NIIstroykeramika), the single-stage baking increases the production 1.6 - 1.8 times and lowers the cost by 17 - 22%.
There are no references.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific-Research Institute for Structural Ceramics (NIIstroymash)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

NOSOVA, Z.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROVA, T.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk

Properties of materials suitable for casting products used in the building industry and as bathroom fixtures in the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Trudy NIIStroikeramiki no.13:3-13 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Ceramic materials)
(Czechoslovakia--Ceramic materials)
(Hungary--Ceramic materials)

SOV/72-59-2-7/21

15(6)
AUTHORS: Lipman, R. A., Mazo, R. I., Nosova, Z. A.

TITLE: Instrument for Measuring and Recording the Viscosity of Silicate Melts (Pribor dlya izmereniya i zapisi vyazkosti silikatnykh rasplavov)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 18-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As can be seen from the papers by V. A. Golubtsov, I. Ya. Zalkind, T. V. Bursian (Ref 1), the common torsion-viscosimeter has been hitherto employed for the above purpose. It shows, however, a number of deficiencies. The NIIStroykeramika has worked out a new type of viscosimeter (Fig 1) based upon a different principle. The moment caused by friction and no longer the filar angle of rotation is measured. The respective scheme is shown in figures 2 and 3, and a description is given in detail. An electronic potentiometer of the EPP-09 type is used for the automatic recording of viscosity. Figure 4 shows the course of temperature with respect to time and figure 5 presents a calibration curve. The logarithmic dependence of viscosity on temperature is illustrated in figure 6.

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