

ORDZHONIKIDZE, G.K. (Tbilisi, ul. ATarbekova, d.31, kv. 16)

Comparison of endoscopic findings with the initial localization of pulmonary carcinoma. Grud. khar. 5 no.6:96-101 N-D'63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz gospiatal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki: (nachal'nik - prof. I.S.Kolesnikov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

KOLESNIKOV, I.S.; ORDZHONIKIDZE, G.K.; SHELYAKHOVSKIY, M.V.; YERMOLAYEV, V.R.
YAKOVLEVSKIY, F.I.

Adenoma of the bronchi, their complications and operative
treatment. Grud. khir. 5 no.6:101-106 N-D'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (nachal'nik - prof. I.S.
Kolesnikov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni
S.M.Kirova. Adres avtorov: Leningrad K-9, Botkinskaya ul., d.23.
Klinika gospital'noy khirurgii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena
Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

ORDZHONIKIDZE, G.K.

Bronchoscopic picture in bronchopulmonary cancer. Trudy Inst. eksp. i klin. khir. i gemat. AN Gruz. SSR 11-57-60 163.

Importance of bronchoscopic findings in resolving the problem of the operability of lung cancer. Ibid. 61-62 (MIRA 1978)

ORDZHONIKIDZE, G. G.

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8
1 KD

Chem Abs v48
1-25-54
Electronic Phenomena

Saturation current in photoconducting crystals. G. G. Ordzhonikidze (Inst. Phys., Acad. Sci. Georgian S.S.R., Tbilisi). *Sovetskaya Akad. Nauk Grazhd. S.S.R.* 13, No. 1, 15-18(1952). - A scheme is described by which the photocurrent is measured instantaneously while it is produced. Measurements were made in fields 0-40,000 v/cm. on transparent S crystals 1.2 mm thick and on NaCl monocrystals colored by x-rays, KCl monocrystals colored by addn., and KCl monocrystals satd. with I. In the interval 2000-12000 v/cm. in S crystals the gradient of the photocurrent vs. the increase in field strength is retarded. Above 12000 v/cm. the photocurrent increases rapidly. For all 3 allochromatic crystals deviations from Ohm's law were also observed, above 30,000 v/cm. for NaCl, above 22,000 v/cm. for KCl with additive coloring, and above 21,000 v/cm. for KCl colored by I. Satn. can be explained by a limited value of the mean free path of photoelectrons. S. P.

ORDZHONIKIDZE, K.G.

PLANS I BOOK EXPLOITATION NOV/1297

Veosyuzhaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabilnykh izotopov i izlucheniya v narodnoye khozyaystvo i nauku, Moscow, 1957

Pollucheniye izotopov. Nauchnyye trudy i ustanki. Radiometriya i dosimetriya; trudy konferentsii (isotope production, high-energy gamma-radiation facilities, radiometry and dosimetry); Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Medicative and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 293 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR; Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'tovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

Editorial Board: Prolov, Yu.S. (Resp. Ed.), Zhavoronkov, N.M. (Dumnyy Resp. Ed.), Gintsev, K.K., Alekseyev, B.A., Bochkarev, V.V., Lezhbinskiy, M., Mal'kov, T.P., Shitsyn, V.I., and Pepova, O.L. (Secretary); Tech. Ed.: Novichkov, N.D.

PURPOSE: This collection is published for scientists, technologists, persons engaged in medicine or medical research, and others concerned with the production and/or use of radioactive and stable isotopes and radiation.

CONTENTS: Thirty-eight reports are included in this collection under three main subject divisions: 1) production of isotopes 2) high-energy gamma-radiation facilities, and 3) radiometry and dosimetry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART I. PRODUCTION OF ISOTOPES

Prolov, Yu.S., V.V. Bochkarev, and Ye.Ye. Kulish. Development of Isotope Production in the Soviet Union. This report is a general survey of production methods, equipment, raw materials, applications, investigations and future prospects for radio isotopes in the Soviet Union.

Card 2/12

Aleksandravich, E.Ye., A.V. Dubrovin, O.I. Kosurov, G.P. Prudkovskiy, S.I. Filimonov, I.C. Jakin, V.M. Shalyapin (deceased) and T.K. Shuralova. Utilization of Mass Spectrometers With a Homogeneous Field for Analyzing Isotopes of Light Elements 73

Ordzhonikidze, K.G. and G.M. Zubarev. Relative Propagability of Plutonium and Germanium Isotopes 78

Rezen, A.M. Some Problems on the Theory of Isotope Separation 86

Ovchinnikov, I.O. and V.K. Tarkhanova. Separation of Isotopes of Light Elements by Diffusion in Vapors 113

Marvikh, G.P., and R.Ye. Kucherov. A Diffusion Column for Separating Isotopes 122

Card 5/12

Эрдзоникидзе К. Шыттсе Б.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - General problems of isotope chemistry

B-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11093

Author : Ordzhonikidze K., Shyuttse B.

Title : Investigation of Isotope Composition of Lithium

Orig Pub : Zh. eksprim. i teor. fiziki, 1955, 29, No 4, 479-485

Abstract : Investigation of the effects of separation of Li isotopes on evaporation of Li^+ ions from the surface of W-powder and on ionization of molecular clusters of Li compounds by an electronic beam. In the former case, within the temperature interval 800 - 1200°, on evaporation of Li^+ ions the ratio $\text{Li}^7 : \text{Li}^6$ increases with time, starting with the value 11.42. At higher temperatures $\text{Li}^7 : \text{Li}^6 = 12.48 \pm 0.02$ which practically coincides with the true value (12.47 \pm 0.02), derived by the integral method. By the described procedure was measured the isotope composition of Li in four minerals. In the second instance slight separation effects were detected.

Card 1/1

ORDZHONIKIDZE, K. G., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Isotopic composition of lithium." /Tbilisi/, 1960. 16 pp; (Physics and Technology Inst of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSK); 200 copies; price not given; bibliography at end of text (10 entries); (KL, 26-60, 150)

ORDZHONIKIDZE, K.G.

Relative abundance of lithium isotopes in uranium minerals
and meteorites. Geokhimiia no.1:37-44 '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Lithium—Isotopes) (Uranium ores)
(Meteorites)

ORDZHONIKIDZE, K.G.; AKIRTAVA, O.S.

Isotopic composition of ruthenium. Atom. energ. 9 no.6:501-503 D
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Ruthenium--Isotopes)

22876

S/089/61/010/005/004/015
B102/B214

21,3200

AUTHORS: Gverdtsiteli, I. G., Nikolayev, Yu. V., Oziashvili, Ye. D.,
~~Ordzhonikidze, K. G.~~ Muskhelishvili, G. N., Kiladze, N. Sh.,
Mikirtumov, V. R., Bakhtadze, Z. I

TITLE: An automatic cascade apparatus for obtaining highly
concentrated heavy nitrogen isotope

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1961, 487-492

TEXT: The growing use of N^{15} in different domains (for example, N^{15}
nitrates in homogeneous reactors; N^{15} has a thermal neutron capture cross
section of $2 \cdot 10^{-5} b$, whereas the value for natural nitrogen is 1.8 b) makes
it of interest to develop suitable methods for the preparation of this
isotope. The principal difficulty lies in the smallness (0.365%) of N^{15}
content in the natural nitrogen. Spindel and Taylor (Ref. 1: W. Spindel,
T. Taylor. J. Chem. Phys., 23, 981 (1955); 24, 626 (1956); Trans. N. Y
Acad. Sci., 19, 3 (1956); T. Taylor, W. Spindel. Proceedings of the

Card 1/4

22876

An automatic cascade apparatus for...

S/089/61/010/005/004/015
B102/B214

International Symposium on Isotope Separation. Amsterdam, North - Holland Publishing Company, 1958, p. 158; L. Kauder, T. Taylor, W. Spindel. J. Chem. Phys., 31, 232 (1959)) have developed a cascade apparatus with two columns allowing N^{15} to be obtained with 99.8 % purity. On this basis the authors of the present paper have developed and constructed an automatic cascade apparatus that allows 99.8 % pure N^{15} to be obtained from natural nitrogen by the method of $NO-HNO_3$ exchange. The yield is about 0.5 g per day. The chemical exchange $NO-HNO_3$ is described in Ref. 1, and also in the introduction of the present paper. Fig. 2 shows the scheme of construction of the actual automatic apparatus; 3 and 6 (in Fig. 2) correspond to the first and the second column of the cascade. The HNO_3 is conveyed from the reservoir 1 to the first column via a regulating valve 4 and a flow meter 2. The enriched solution is taken through a regulating valve 5 and a second flow meter 2 to the upper part of the second column. For further enrichment, the remaining part flowing through the sleeve pipe 7 into the reactor. In the reactor $10 HNO_3$ reacts with SO_2 . The oxide

Card 2/4

An automatic cascade apparatus for...

22876
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B102/B214

mixture produced is led into the column 3 where it reacts with nitric acid with isotope exchange. The HNO_3 from column 6 enters the reactor 9 (which is analogous to the reactor 10). The nitric oxide from the reactors is brought back to the column 6 and reaches finally the lower part of the first column. The NO free of N^{15} is discharged from the cascade; the H_2SO_4 formed in the reactors is led off to the reservoir. The HNO_3 enriched in N^{15} is led away from the lower part of the second column through an electromagnetic dropper 8. Columns, valves, and connecting pieces are made of nonrusting steel of the type 1X19H9T (1Kh19N9T). The packing material is teflon. The reactors consist of quartz. The automatic regulation is related to the stabilization of the acid and water flows in the large and small reactor, to the stabilization of the quantity of the discharged product (acid), and the regulation of the gas addition. The regulating system consists of the automatic stabilizers, a signal block controlling the automatic regulators and stabilizers, and a feeding block. The whole regulating system is free from contacts in its working and must give an accurate and reliable performance over a period of

Card 3,4

22876

S/089/61/010'005'004,015
B102/B214

An automatic cascade apparatus for...

operation. The enriched samples (N_2 and NO) were subjected to a mass spectroscopic investigation which allowed the isotopic composition to be determined to an accuracy of $\pm 0.02\%$. Depending on the amount of nitrogen taken the concentrations are given by:

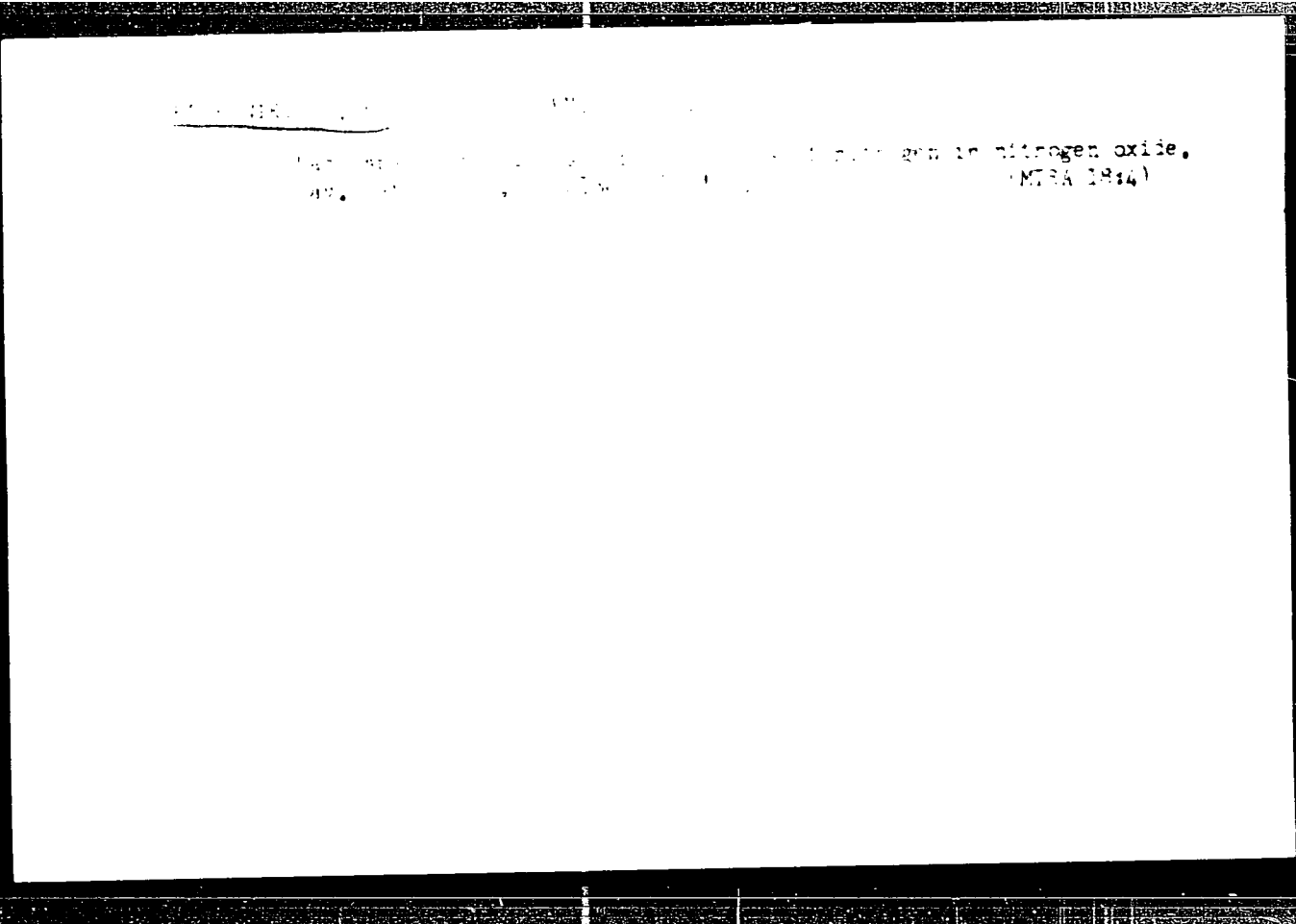
Nitrogen taken, g/day	N^{15} concentration, %	
0.55	99.8	X
0.69	64	
0.84	50	

The authors thank V. A. Vlasenko, R. V. Tishchenko, R. M. Sakandelidze, D. K. Puradashvili, G. L. Partsaknashvili, L. V. Yermakova, A. M. Gasparov, M. S. Mikhelashvili, L. I. Chernova, S. V. Bubnov, and I. A. Kurus for collaboration. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 5 references. 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1960

Legend to Fig. 2: Specifications of length in mm; (a) outlet of the product.

(NOTE: Due to the size of the figure, we were unable to fit it to a master.)
Card 4/4



ORSHANSKAYA, V.N.; kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; ORDZHONIKIDZE, N.P.

Laboratory method for faster testing of citrus plants for resistance to mal secco. Agrobiologiya no.5:35-44 '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Tsentral'naya i Adzharskaya laboratorii po karantinu sel'skookhozyaystvennykh rasteniy.
(Citrus fruits--Disease and pest resistance)
(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

ORDZHONIKIDZE, P.A. ; NUTSUBIDZE, M.A.

Role of the neocortex in the emotional reactions of the cat.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 23 no. 2: 187-192 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut fiziologii AN Gruz SSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno
akademikom I.S. Beritashvili.
(Cerebral cortex) (Emotions)

ИЗВЕСТИЯ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР

Опыты по дожиганию продуктов сгорания авиационных двигателей. (Техника
воздушного флота, 1940, no. 9, p. 67-74, diagrs.)

Title tr.: Experiments on after-burning of products of combustion in
aircraft engines.

TL-04. 8. 1940

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1945.

GEDZHONIKIDZE, TS.A.

Effect of dibazol on higher nervous activity in dogs. Trudy Inst.
fiziol. 5:68-78 '56. (MLBA 10:1)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti
Zaveduyushchiy - F.P.Mayorov.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (DIBAZOL)

NUTSUBIDZE, M.A.; ORDZHONIKIDZE, TS.A.

Behavioral reactions of cats following the removal of the neocortex.
Trudy Inst. fiziol. AN Gruz, SSR 12:65-93 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

ORDZHONIKIDZE, TS.A.; NUTSUBIDZE, M.A.

Role of archicortex in the emotional reactions of cats. Trudy Inst.
fiziol. AN Gruz. SSR 12:95-105 '61. (M.L.A 17:2)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (EMOTIONS)

ORDZHONIKIDZE, TS.A.

Effect of a lesion of the caudate nucleus on the behavioral
reactions of a cat. Trudy Inst. fiziol. AN Gruz. SSR 13:113-
118 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. 22215-66

ACC NR: AT5024225

SOURCE CODE: UR/3167/65/014/000/0023/0038

AUTHOR: Beritashvili, I. S.; Ayvazashvili, I. M.; Ordzhonikidze, Ts. A. 2

ORG: none

B-1

TITLE: Origin and characteristics of delayed reactions in dogs

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut fiziologii. Trudy, v. 14, 1965. Sovremennyye problemy deyatel'nosti i stroeniya tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy (Present problems of the activity and structure of the central nervous system), 23-38

TOPIC TAGS: delayed reaction, delayed response, visual stimulus, conditioned response, delayed conditioned response

ABSTRACT: The ability of dogs to produce delayed responses to various kinds of stimulus (ocular, auditory, and vestibular) was studied. Delayed responses to visual stimuli are performed by dogs with different delay maximums. In quiet, immobile dogs the maximum delay of alimentary response to a visual stimulus may be 10--15 min. In active, easily excited dogs the delay maximum does not exceed 3 min. The duration of delayed reaction greatly depends on the repetition of the experiment, i.e. on training. Maximum delay is achieved by alternating short delays with longer ones until the maximum is reached. The maximum delay is reached much faster and far more successfully in quiet, immobile dogs than in easily excited dogs. However, the abil-

Cord 1/2

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ACC NR: AT5024225

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ity of the animals to produce delayed responses does not exclusively depend on training. Animals may produce delayed responses at the first trial, some minutes after they have seen the food or heard the signal. The delay of responses to conditioned stimuli (bell, tone) was somewhat shorter (8-12 min). The maximum delay of responses to conditioned natural signals (noise of food basin) was significantly shorter (3-5 min). In experiments with visual stimuli and conditioned food signals, unusual stimulation during the delay period, even feeding or removal of the animal from the cage, did not disrupt the delayed response. Maximum delay of response to conditioned sound stimuli is somewhat more difficult to achieve than with visual stimuli. The animals were also able to produce delayed responses to vestibular stimulation. The maximum delay for these stimuli is 3-4 min. These findings are theoretically analyzed in the light of psychoneural regulation of the behaviour of higher vertebrates. It is concluded that delayed reactions are governed mainly by the laws of the psychoneural activity producing images of the external world, and not by the laws of conditioned activity. [DP]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2 not

ORDZHONIKIDZE, ZINAIDA GAVRILOVNA.

Put' Bol'shevika; Stranitsy iz zhizni G.K. Ordzhonikidze. Moskva,
Gospolitizdat, 1956.

319 p. ports. 21 cm.

Bibliographical footnotes.

MATIASOVSKY, Kamil, inz. CSc.; ORDZOVENSKY, Stefan, inz.; MALINOVSKY,
Milan, doc. inz. CSc.

Electric conductivity of melt of the $\text{Na}_2\text{AlF}_6\text{-AlF}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-NaCl}$
system. Chem. Abstr. 1140-

1. Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava, Dubravska cesta (for Matiasovsky).
2. Department of Inorganic Technology, Slovak Higher School of
Technology, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2 (for Ordzovensky and
Malinovsky).

MATIASOVSKY, Kamil, inz., CSc.; ORDOZOVENSKY, Stefan; MALINOVSKY, Milan
doc., inz., CSc.

Physicochemical analysis of some systems important for
aluminum production. Pt.9. Chem zvesti 17 no.12:839-847 1963.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Ustav anorganickej chemie
Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta (for
Matissovsky). 2. Katedra anorganickej technologic, Slovenska
vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2 (for
Ordzovensky and Malinovskyy).

GRECH, Tibor, ing.

Production index for furniture finishing. Inve. 19 no. 21. 1964.
51 '64.

1. State Research Institute. Moscow, Bratislava.

ORECHKIN, D.; POPOVA, N.; RYKOVA, I.; SHEPOT'KO, O.

First experiments, first discoveries. Pozh.delo 9 no.2:25 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Fire extinction—Chemical systems)

ORECHKIN, D.B. (Angarsk); POPOVA, N.V. (Angarsk); SHEPOT'KO, O.F. (Angarsk);
Prinimali uchastiye: MUSHTA, O.V.; PASHNINA, Ye.T.

Chromatographic determination of the hydrocarbon content of alcohols
produced by the hydrogenation of sperm whale oil. Izv. Sib. otd. AN
SSSR no. 11:66-69 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

L 1972h-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/T Pr-1 IJP(c) JD/WZ
ACCESSION NR: AP4049872 3/318 /64/000/002/0014/0017 x

AUTHOR: Drabkina, I. Ye.; Orechkin, D. B.; Popova, T. S.

TITLE: The effect of elemental sulfur on the chemical stability of distilled fuels e

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 2, 1964, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: sulfurous kerosene, kerosene discoloration, fuel stability, fuel sulfur content, gasoline corrosion

ABSTRACT: This is a review, mostly of Soviet sources, concerning the detrimental influence of the elemental sulfur formed in fuels containing sulfur compounds. Elemental S present in hydrogenated products reacts with hydrocarbons and forms unstable resins, some of which are distilled with kerosene and affect its color in storage. The presence of 50-200 mg elemental sulfur per liter in the hydrogenated product makes the color unstable and the fuel useless as illuminating oil. During fractionation of sulfur-containing crude there is a definite dependence of kerosene stability on distillation temperature. This fact should also be taken into consideration when judging the stability of aviation kerosenes. Elemental sulfur in gasoline makes it corrosive. Elemental sulfur is formed through the oxidation of hydrogen sulfide during fractionation or secondary processing of oils. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

Card 1/2

L 1972h-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049872

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

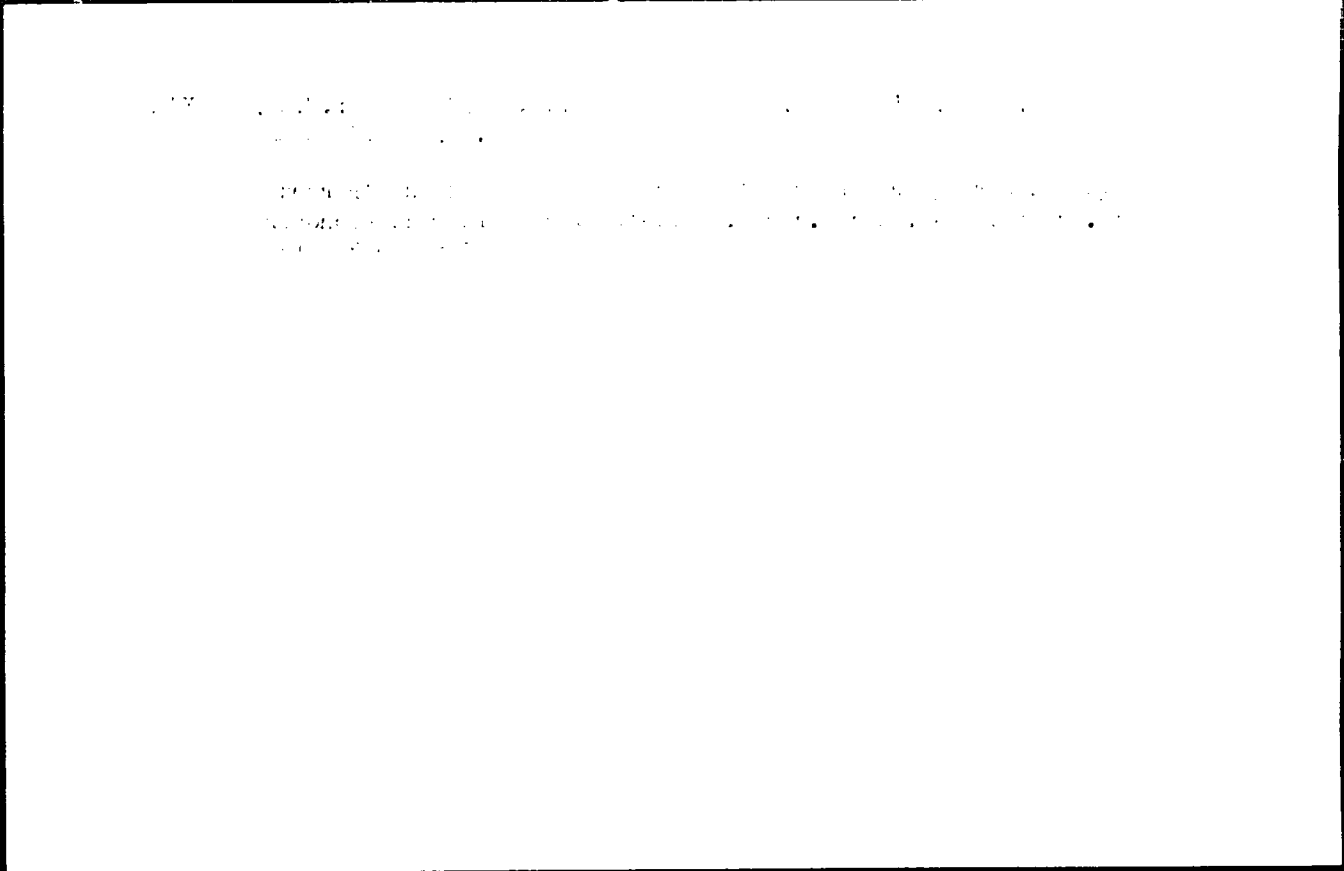
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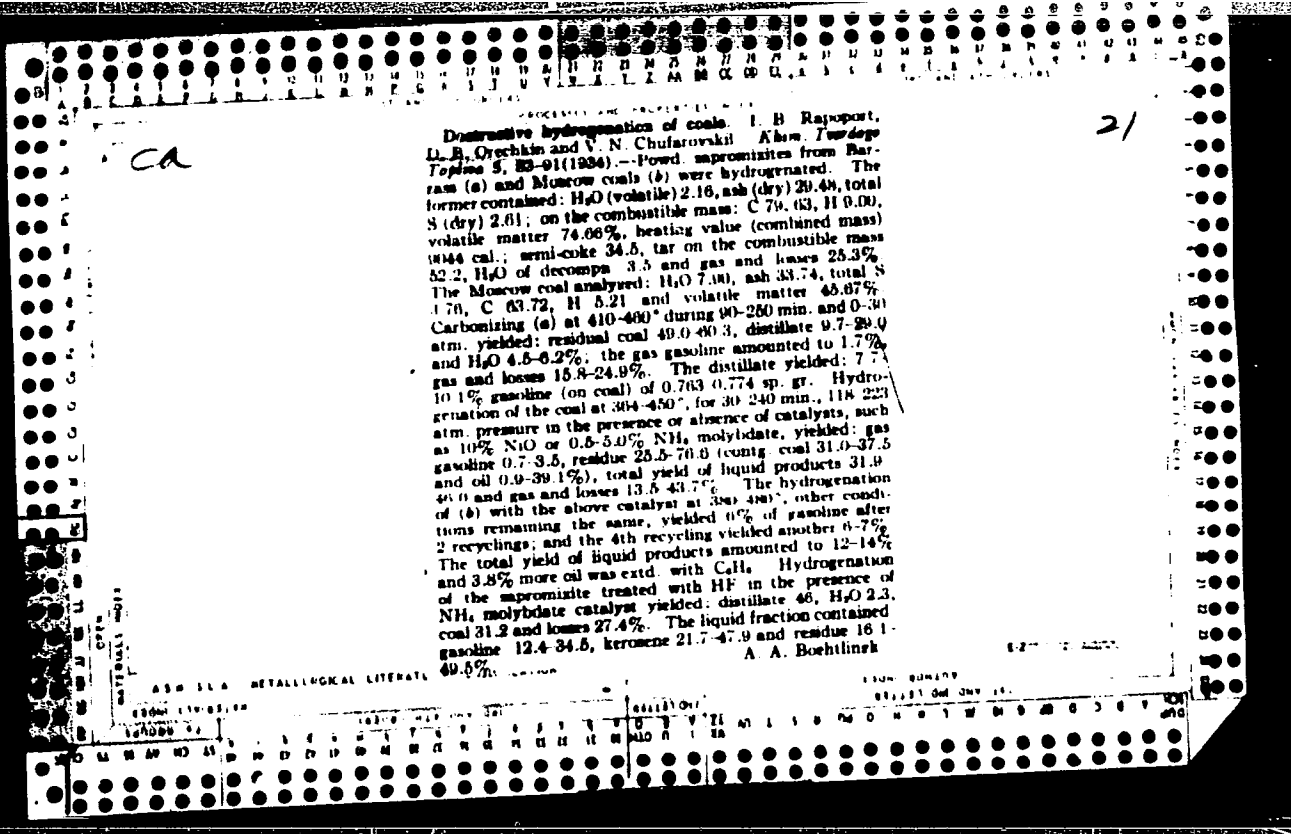
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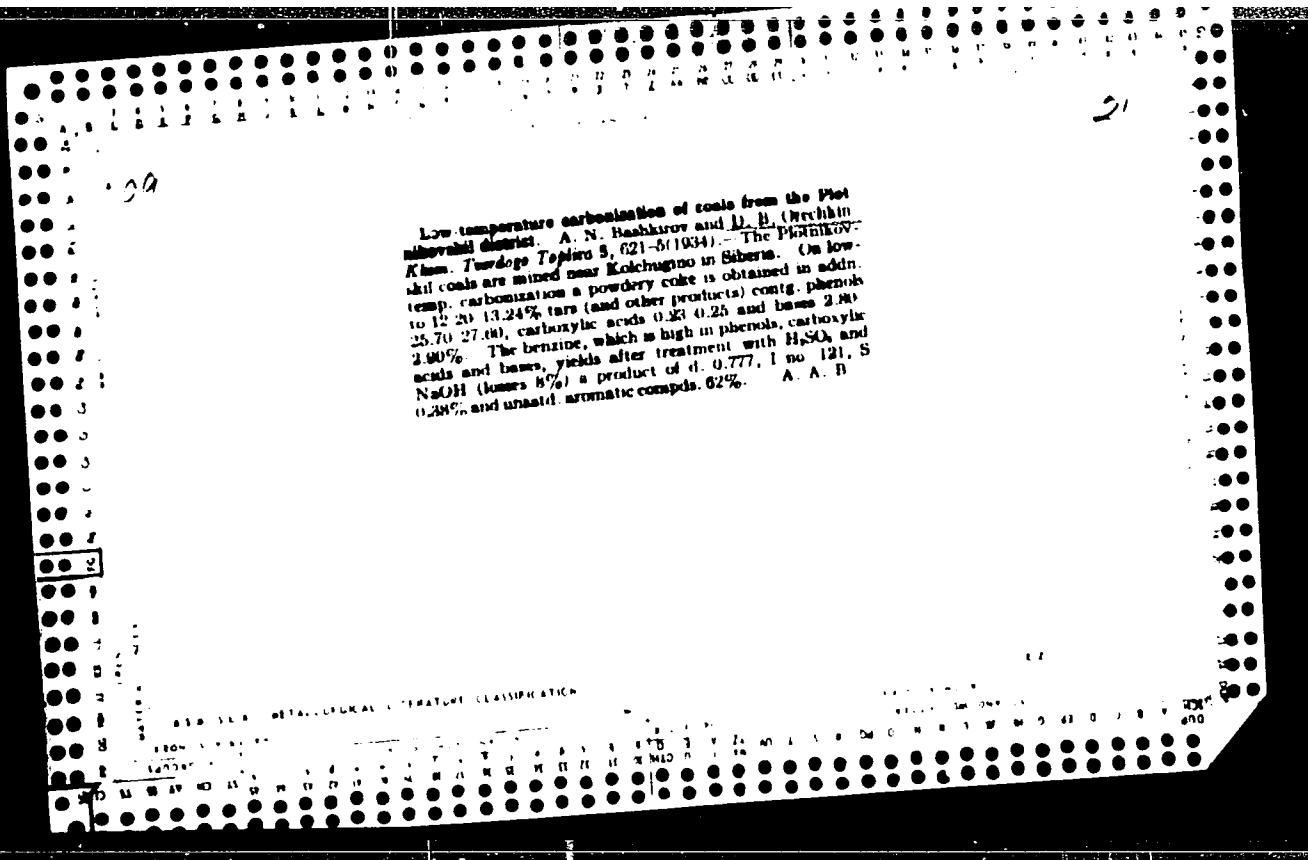
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OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

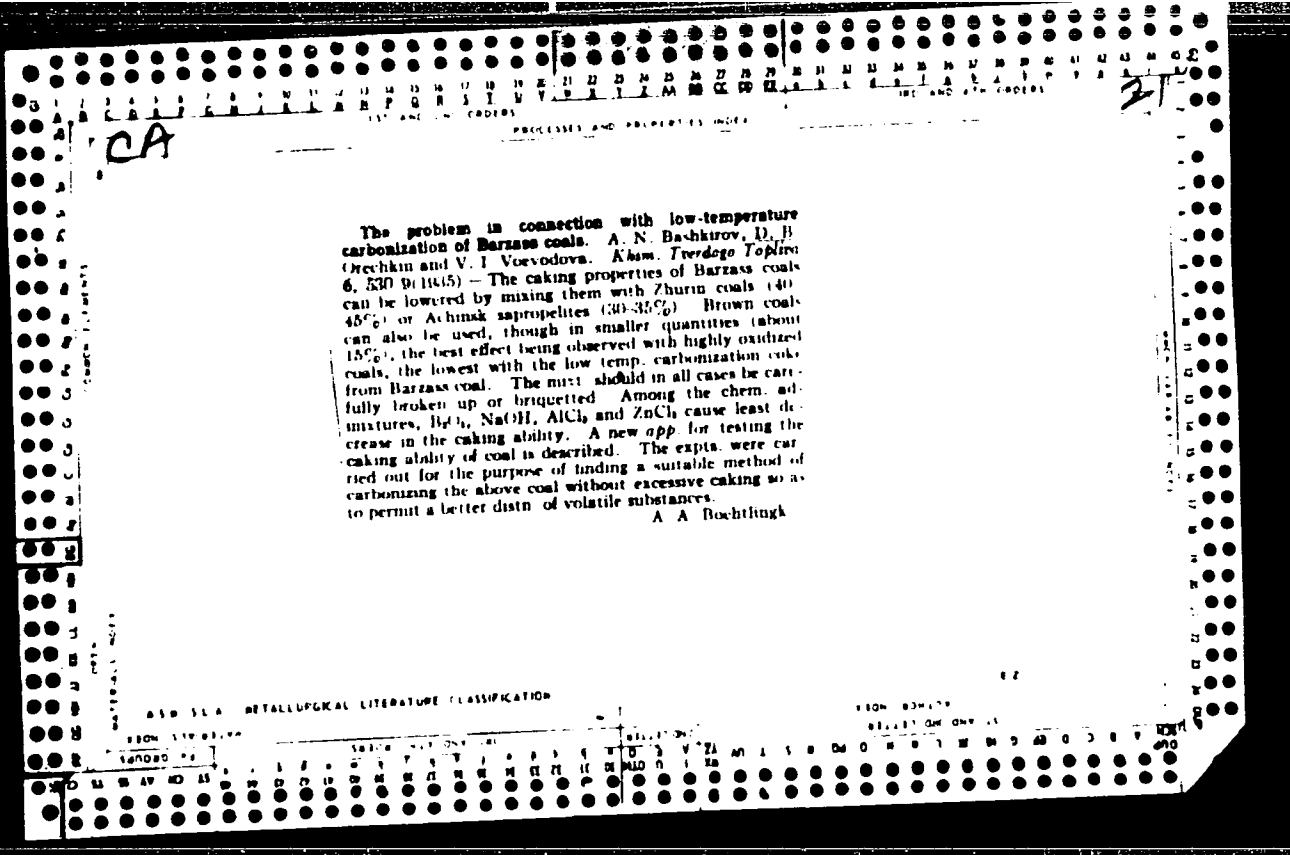






20

Low-temperature carbonization of coals from the Plot
nizhevskii district. A. N. Baskurov and D. B. (Nechkin
Kham. *Tsvetnye Topiro* 3, 621-61(1934). The Plotnikov
shil coals are mined near Kolchugino in Siberia. On low-
temp. carbonization a powdery coke is obtained in addn.
to 12.20-13.24% tars (and other products) contg. phenols
25.70-27.00, carboxylic acids 0.33-0.25 and bases 2.80-
2.90%. The benzene, which is high in phenols, carboxylic
acids and bases, yields after treatment with H₂SO₄ and
NaOH (loses 8%) a product of d. 0.777, 1 no. 121, S
0.280% and unacid. aromatic compds. 62%. A. A. B.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

ca

Determination of "mechanical admixtures" in products used in the hydrogenation of coal. D. B. Orshkin and N. V. Popova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 9, 1234-6 (1940). - The method is based on the rapid detn. of asphaltenes by centrifuging. Place about 5 g. of the product in a weighed tube 140 mm. high and 30 mm. in diam. having a spout and a special arrangement for retaining the mech. admixts. Heat on a water bath until the sample melts, add 50 ml. of hot benzene, mix carefully with a glass rod and then centrifuge for 10 min. Decant the benzene carefully and completely. Wash and centrifuge 3-4 times, then place on a water bath at 60° to evap. benzene, dry for 1 hr. at 105°, cool to room temp. and weigh. B. Z. Kamich

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON VARIANTS INDEX

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON VARIANTS INDEX

COMMON VARIANTS INDEX

STANDARD AND TECHNICAL PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

CA

Rapid method for determination of pyridine bases and phenols in the products of destructive hydrogenation. N. Popova and D. B. Orzhikhin. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 40 (1941). — (1) Detn. of pyridine bases. Shake the sample in two stages of 5 min. each with a total of about 20% of the theoretically required H_2SO_4 in a separatory funnel. Withdraw the acid layer and filter and wash the product twice with 10-15 ml. of distd. water. Filter the water ext. also and combine with acid layer. Titrate with 5 N NaOH until a distinct and permanent turbidity forms. (2) Detn. of phenols. These are detd. the same way except that the product in a sep. sample is treated with a soln. of NaOH and the alk. ext. is titrated back with 5 N H_2SO_4 . Detn. of bases is more accurate than that of phenols. The method cannot be used for detn. of PhOH and pyridine as such owing to their large soly. in water. H. Z. Kamich

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ORECHKIN, D.B.; KRASOVSKIY, V.K.; TSEL'M, N.K.

Arrangement for cooling granulated ammonium nitrate. Patent U.S.S.R.
77,147, Dec.31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:10184 '53)

Orekhin, D.B.

8718. ROLE OF REDUCING PROCESSES DURING THE PRIMARY STAGES OF THE THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF COAL. Orekhin, D.B. (Trans. Vost. Sib. Fil. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim. (Proc. S. Sib. Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Ser. Chem., 1955, (3), 105-126; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 7425). The transformation of coal matter to the liquid phase is based on reducing depolymerization processes, i.e., the cracking of the macromolecules of humic matter by breaking the weak C-O bonds which join the carbon complexes which are the structural elements of coal matter. The primary stages of the thermal decomposition of coal can be represented by two interrelated processes: (1) reducing depolymerization which results in the isolation of the coal complexes, a decrease in the average molecule weight of the coal matter, and the transformation into liquid or low-melting material, and (2) a reverse process which consists of removing oxygen in the form of water with a simultaneous condensation of the carbon complexes. This results in an increase in the carbon skeleton of the molecule of coal matter and a loss in its fusibility. The predominance of either of these processes depends upon the hydrogen content of the coal and upon the medium in which the thermal decomposition is carried out. The presence of hydrogen under pressure or of which can serve as a source of hydrogen will direct the decomposition to the oxidation of the coal or

chem

the addition of an active component
condensation. The rate of temperature increase is
the direction of the process.

ORECHKIN, D.

7
 Flame photometric determination of sodium and other alkali elements in wash waters and in contact catalysts. N. Zaidina and D. Orechkin. *Novosti Neflyanoi Tekh., Neftepererabotka* 1950, No. 6, 26-30. -- Na and K, if present together, are detd. in the form of sulfates in a photometer contg. a Ag₂S photoelec. cell. Calibration curves are needed. Na is detd. in concns. of 0.005-5% Na₂O to within 0.0001% by using the lines at 5890 and 5896 A.; FeCl₃, CrCl₃, and CuCl₂ interfere, giving slightly high results. Na detn. results on Al₂O₃ by this method are more accurate (higher) than by wet analysis. K in concns. as low as 0.001% with the lines at 7664 and 7669 A., Li, Ca, etc., can be detd. similarly. Malcolm Anderson

2

RM MK

PINCHUK, L.V.; OVSYANIKOV, L.F.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; KALECHITS, I.V.

Using stationary catalysts for destructive hydrogenation of high-molecular raw materials. Report 2. Deactivation of modern industrial catalysts. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.4:137-149 '56.
(Catalysts) (Hydrogenation) (MLRA 9:12)

SOV/65-58-0-01

AUTHORS: Kalashnikova, N. I. and Oreshkin, D. B.

TITLE: Refining of Petrolatum by Hydrogenation Under High Pressure. (Oblagorazhivaniye petrolatuma putem gidrirovaniya pod vysokim davleniyem).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, Nr. 5, 1981, pp. 47 - 51. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A sample of petrolatum obtained from the Novo Ufimskiy Petroleum Refinery was hydrogenated. Characteristics of the sample are given in Table 1. During investigations in an autoclave, it was found possible to separate almost all the tar admixtures from the petrolatum. Experiments were also carried out on a continuous pilot plant with 100 ml catalyst capacity. A final experiment was carried out in a 12 l experimental plant during hydrogenation on a pilot plant scale; 2 industrial catalysts were used: pure tungsten sulphide (1) tungsten sulphide plus nickel sulphide, precipitated on active aluminium oxide (2). In both cases the pressure of hydrogen was maintained at 300 atms. When the first catalyst was used, refining of the petrolatum occurred at 320°C and a volume rate of 1 hr⁻¹. The sulphur content was reduced to 0.1% and a comparatively small cleavage of the starting

Card 1/3

Refining of Petrolatum by Hydrogenation Under High Pressure. SOV/65-58-S-9/14

material occurred. Similar results were obtained when a second catalyst was used at 360°C, but in this case a slightly higher degree of cleavage could be observed. In later experiments the influence of increased temperatures was investigated. Fig. 2: a photograph of the initial and the hydrogenated petrolatum sample. The catalyst, during experiments on an industrial scale, was used for 500 hours when hydrogenating the petrolatum fraction boiling between 280 and 350°C. The activity of the catalyst was found to be practically unchanged. The hydrogenated petrolatum sample, prepared in a 20 litre apparatus, was tested in GvozNII (Results - Table 3). The first two fractions, representing about 10% which had crystalline properties and structure, showed the characteristics of solid paraffins. Table 4 compares the properties of hydro-petrolatum and white vaseline. The petrolatum sample was tested in the Central Research Institute of the Tanning Industry (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhvennoy promyslennosti) to evaluate its suitability as a lubricant substitute in the leather industry. Hydrogenated petrolatum is also of great interest as a raw

Carl 2/3

SOV/65-58-5-8 '14

Refining of Petrolatum by Hydrogenation Under High Pressure.

material for oxidation. Results of oxidation in a 10 litre oxidation still are given in Table 5. Cost estimates of the process are also given. There are 5 Tables and 2 Figures.

Card 3/3

VBSILOV, V.V.; KURAKIN, N.V.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; SHEPOT'KO, O.P.

Small laboratory spray dryer. Masl.-zhir.prom. 24 no.5:33-
34 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Drying apparatus)

VESELOV, V.V.; ORECHIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.

Chromatographic method for determining the hydrocarbon content
of alcohols obtained by the hydrogenation of fatty acids. Izv.
Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.12:75-78 '59. (MIRA 13 5)
(Chromatographic analysis) (Alcohols) (Hydrocarbons)

MARKOV, L.K.; ~~ORINCHIKIN, D.B.~~

Mechanism of the initial stages of coal hydrogenation. Report No.1:
Effect of temperature on the conversion of coal during the process
of hydrogenation. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.18:64-69
'59. (MIRA 12:10)

(Coal-tar products)

MARKOV, L.K.; ORTECHKIN, D.B.

Mechanism of the initial stages of coal hydrogenation. Report
No.2: Change in the composition of asphaltenes, formed during
the process of coal hydrogenation. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR
no.18:70-77 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Asphalt)

OVSYANIEDV, L.F., ORECHKIN, D.B.

Hydrogenation of naphthalene in pilot flow units over
industrial sulfur-resistant catalysts. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fl.
AN SSSR no.26:63-70 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Naphthalene) (Hydrogenation)

ORECHKIN, D.B., OVSYANTKOV, L.F., BOGDANOVA, T.A.

Destructive hydrogenation of total liquid-phase petroleum
hydrogenates on fixed bed on fixed bed catalysts. Trudy
Vost.-Sib.fl.AN SSSR no.26: 71-85 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Petroleum products) (Hydrogenation) (Catalysts)

VBSELOV, V.V., ORECHKIN, D.B., POPOVA, N.V., SHEPOT'KO, O.F.

Hydrofining liquid paraffins in order to obtain alkyl-
aryl sulfonates and to prepare raw products for oxidation.
Trudy Vost.-Sib.f.l.AN SSSR no.26:135-140 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Paraffins) (Sulfonic acids)

ZRYANOV, B.F.; KALASHNIKOVA, N.I.; ORECHKIN, D.B.

Hydrofining of the "galosha" gasoline distillate. Trudy
Vost.-Sib.fl.AN SSSR no.26:141-146 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Gasoline) (Hydrogenation)

ORECHKIN, D. B.

PHASE I SOVIET EXPLOITATION 809/5719

Exaggeration of scientific productivity with all technology Siberia, 1968.
Exaggeration activities
Dimitriyev's programmatic study conference (Chemical Industry, Department
of the Conference on the Development of Production Forces in Eastern Siberia)
Siberia, 1960, 202 p. (Sprints) Multiple printings in various editions: 1968
(1) (Khabarovsk Sibiri) Series fully illustrated, 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Academy of Sciences, Soviet of Leningrad Professorial-Scientific
Institute of Chemistry.
Bibliographic: L.P. Barcha (Research) Chief Ed.; Academician; N.A. Lavrent'ev,
Editor; A.I. Pol'gorich, Academician, V.I. Dikushin, Academician;
Academy of Sciences USSR; A.D. Larkhal, Corresponding Member, AS USSR; S.R. Baranov,
Corresponding Member, AS USSR; L.V. Partonov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR;
S.G. Drobobayev, Corresponding Member, AS USSR; S.P. Zhuravlev, Academician;
V.K. Lill, A.S. Foyev, Corresponding Member, AS USSR; S.D. Gashov, Member, Soviet
Academy of Sciences; V.I. Krasov, Professor; V.P. Vasyutin, Professor; V.A. Krutov, Professor;
P.I. Zhil'tsov, Editor of Soviet Science; O.I. Lyudskovskiy, Candidate of
Scientific Degrees; P.A. Larinov, Candidate of Scientific Degrees; Editorial
Board of this volume: S.L. Rylov, Editor (Imp. Ed.); O.Y. Davurov, Deputy
Editor, AS USSR; O.Y. Davurov, Deputy Editor, AS USSR; Council of Ministers USSR; and
V.F. Kuznetsov, Deputy Ed. of Publishing House; A.L. Smolitskiy, Tech. Ed.;
V.V. Buzgalin.

Summary: This book is intended for chemical engineers and economic planners
concerned with the industrial development of Eastern Siberia.
Comments: This volume is one of a series of 13 constituting the Proceedings of the
Conference on the Development of the Productive Forces in Eastern Siberia. The
Conference took place in August 1968. The following special numbers of 20 reports
presented at the meetings of the Chemical Section of the Conference, brief summaries
of pertinent literature, and a collection of resolutions taken by the Chemical Section
in the reports deal with the possibilities of developing chemical industries in
Eastern Siberia: (1) production of synthetic rubber, acrylonitrile, plastics,
synthetic detergents, other polymers, sulfuric acid,
alcohols, amines, aldehydes, etc.; (2) personalia are mentioned. There are no
figures.

Chemical Industry (Cont.)	809/5719
Scientific Institute of Chemistry of Chemical Sciences, Dnepropetrovsk, USSR	169
AS USSR (Dnepropetrovsk, AS USSR)	171
Chernikov, E.F. [Corresponding Member, AS USSR]	171
Shatalov, S. Ya. [Dnepropetrovsk University]	171
ORECHKIN, D. B.	172
Director of Technical Sciences, DSI AS USSR (Department of Technical Sciences, Lenin St. Frunzenovskiy, AS USSR)	172
Director, E.A.	175
Director, A.I.	177
Director, S.D.	177
Director, E.R.	180
Date 9/70	

VESELOV, V.V.; ORECHKIN, D.B.

Production of synthetic fat substitutes from the products of the
deep hydrogenation of petroleum fractions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i
khim.tekh. 3 no.6:1086-1090 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Substitute products) (Petroleum—Refining)

VESELOV, V.V.; KATAYEVA, I.S.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.

Simplified model of a machine for testing solutions of cleaning
compounds. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 5 no.4:63-66 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Cleaning compounds--Testing)

ORECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.; FEDOROV, A.P.; SHEPOT'KO, O.F.; SHMUYLOVICH,
M.M.

Oxidation of paraffins in pilot plant units. Khim.i tekhn. topl.i
masel 5 no.7:16-18 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Paraffins) (Oxidation)

VESKOV, V.V.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.; SHEPOT'KO, O.F.

Preparation of liquid paraffins for oxidation, and simultaneous
production of alkyl aryl sulfonates. *Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel*
5 no.8:11-15 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Paraffins) (Sulfonic acid)

VESELOV, V.V., inzh.; KUDRYASHOV, A.I., inzh.; ORECHKIN, D.B., inzh.;
POPOVA, N.V., inzh.

Effect of the content of nonsulfur compounds on the quality
of washing powders. Masl.-shir.prom. 26 no.1:13-15 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Cleaning compounds)

s/080/60/033/04/41/045

AUTHORS: Veselov, V.V., Orechkon, D.B., Shepot'ko, O.F.

TITLE: The Hydrogenation of Methyl Ethers of C₇-C₉ Acids Over a Zinc-Chromium Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 980 - 983

TEXT: In the production of higher fatty acids from paraffins C₇-C₉ acids are obtained which are not widely used. Hydrogenation of these acids produces the corresponding alcohols which are more valuable. For hydrogenation copper-chromium catalysts with additions of oxides of alkali earth metals are used. In the article a zinc-chromium catalyst is investigated which is considerably stabler than a copper-chromium catalyst. The optimum conditions for the hydrogenation of the methyl ethers of C₇-C₉ acids over a zinc chromium catalyst are a pressure of 300 atm, a temperature of 300°C, a volume flow rate of H relative to raw material of 0.4 - 1.2 and a hydrogen consumption of 1,900 l per 1 liter of raw material and hour. At 300°C the catalyst shows a good

Card 1/2

S/065/61/000/001/005/008
E030/E212

AUTHORS: Zaydman, N. M., ~~Orechkin, D. B.~~ Gladovskaya, M. F.
and Martynova, E. N.

TITLE: Some Properties of Tungsten Sulphide Catalysts

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 1
pp. 25-28

TEXT. A method has been devised for the rapid prediction of the stability of tungsten sulphide catalysts, and some reasons for its deactivation discovered. The catalyst is normally supplied in the form of pellets 10 x 10 mm, with a breaking stress of 250-300 kg/cm². The ~~637~~ (BET) surface area is 60-70 m²/g, and the mean pore radius 17 Å. The prediction method consists in soaking the pellets in an aromatic solvent, preferably orthoxylene, for 10 minutes. During that time any mechanically unstable pellets will break up, either into fragments, or into powder, under the action of adsorption of liquid and release of gas bubbles. The percentage of pellets left as whole, as fragments, and as powder, after that time is then counted. There is a very strong correlation between the resistance of the pellets to this treatment, and the useful

Card 1/2

S/065/61/000/001/005/008
E030/E212

Some Properties of Tungsten Sulphide Catalysts

catalyst life, as determined both under pilot plant and industrial operation. For instance, two types of catalyst pellet were left 100% and 4.6% whole after the test treatment, and in practice they lasted 110 and 10 days, respectively, after which they were 82% and 53% whole. Correlation between mechanical stability, as determined above, and chemical stability and activity exists. The reason is the deposition of carbon on the catalyst. By slicing pellets with a microtome, and examining the carbon content as a function of distance from the pellet surface, a steep maximum (around 5%) is found about 0.05 to 0.1 mm from the surface, tailing off to a constant level (about half the maximum) within. This is due to diffusion of feed and hydrogen, subsequent cracking and coke formation within, and sealing of the interior to further diffusion. Thus, the pore volume rapidly drops, and the reactor pressure drop increases, and the surface area falls to 10-15 m²/g. It is therefore essential to maintain a high partial pressure of hydrogen to inhibit coke formation. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

Card 2/2

DRABKINA, I.Ye.; ZYRYANOV, B.F.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; Prinizhala uchastiye:
POPOVA, T.S., inzh.

Color stability of the illuminating kerosene produced by the hydro-
genation of crude oil. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel. 6 no.10:12-16
0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Kerosene)

S/032/61/027/001/04/037
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Orechkin, D. B., Popova, N. V.

TITLE: Determination of the Degree of Oxidation of Liquid Paraffins
by Their Specific Gravity

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1961, Vol. 27, No. 1, p. 62

TEXT: To determine the degree of oxidation of liquid paraffins, the dependence of the specific gravity of the oxidation products on their acid number was investigated by an areometer according to GOST 1300-41 (GOST 1300-41). The determination of the degree of oxidation of liquid paraffins by their specific gravity reduces the working time and the consumption of chemicals.

Card 1/1

DANTSIG, G.N.; MAKAROV, I.A.; ORECHKIN, D.B.

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from petroleum products by means
of ethanalamine solutions. Khim.i tekhnol. masel 7 no.7:
12-15 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Petroleum products) (Hydrogen sulfide)

ORECHKIN, D.B.

Planning of experimental bases at petroleum processing plants.
Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.7:34-37 JI '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Petroleum refineries--Equipment and supplies)

DANTSIG, G.N.; GRECHKIN, D.B.

Determination of small amounts of carbon monoxide in gases using
the chemo-chromatographic method. Zav.lab. 28 no.2:136-139 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Carbon monoxide) (Chromatographic analysis) (Gases—Analysis)

ORECHKIN, D.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; POPOVA, N.V., inzh.; SHEPOT'KO, O.F.,
inzh.; Prinsipalni uchastiye: MIKHAYLOVA, N.V., RYKOVA, I.S.

Effect of alkylolamide admixtures on the properties of alkyl
aryl sulfonates. Masl.-zhir. prom. 28 no.10:27-28 O '62.
(MIRA 16:12)

ORECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.; SOBOLEVA, Z.A.; SHEPOT'KO, O.F.

Hydrogenation of sperm whale oil over a fixed catalyst to produce higher
alcohols. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2504-2508 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Whale oil) (Hydrogenation) (Alcohols)

DRABKINA, L.Y.; MOCHALOVA, T.I.; OVSYANNIKOV, L.F.; ORECHKIN, D.B.

Investigating the composition of decalin obtained by the hydrogenation
of naphthalene in the presence of sulfur-resistant catalysts.

Koks i khim. no.3:48-50 '63.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Naphthalene)

(Hydrogenation)

DRABKINA, I.Ye.; KARASEV, I.P.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; RADCHENKO, Ye.D.;
SHESTOPALOVA, N.G.

Preliminary data on the composition of petroleums of the Markovo
field. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.7:29-33 JI '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po geologicheskim izyskaniyam na nef't'
v Vostochnoy Sibiri i Angarskiy kombinat.
(Irkutsk Province--Petroleum--Analysis)

ORECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.; RYKOVA, I.S.; SHEPET'KO, O.F.; Primali
uchastiye: BURKOVA, A.P.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.V.

Preparation of alkylaryl sulfonates from straight-run oil
fraction. Khim.i tekhnol. masel 8 no.1:27-30 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)
(Petroleum--Refining) (Sulfonic acids)

ZAYDMAN, N.M.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; POTEKHINA, L.F.; POLUKHINA, V.M.

Spectrophotometric methods of control in the manufacture of some
organic products. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:348-356 '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Phenols)

(Hydrocarbons)

(Spectrophotometry)

ORECHKIN, D.B.; POPOVA, N.V.; BYKOVA, I.S.; SHEPOT KO, O.F.;
Prinimala uchastiye MIKHAYLOVA, N.V.

Sulfonation of a hydrofined oil fraction in order to remove
aromatic compounds. Neftoper. i neftekhim. no. 4:34-35 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

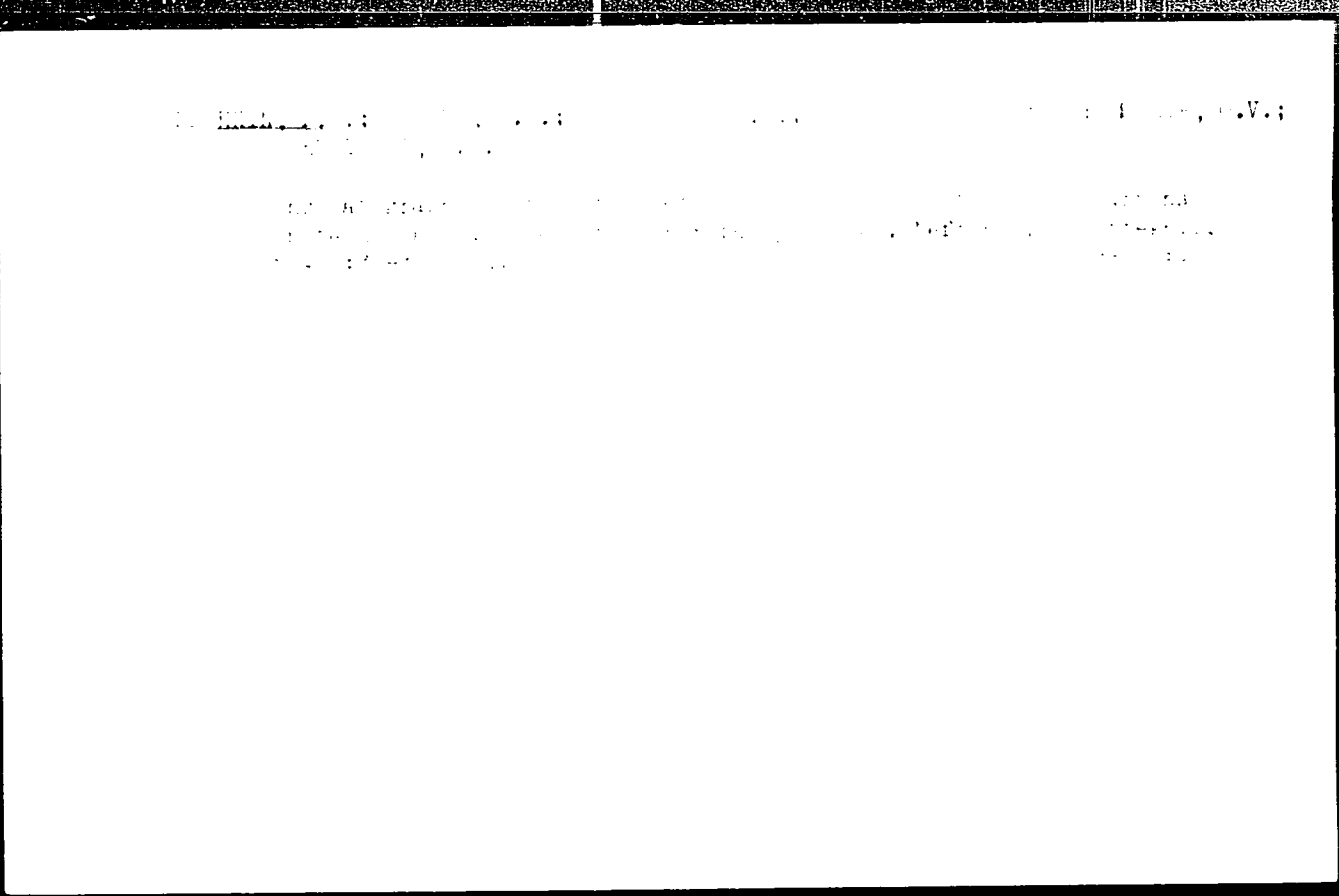
TOVBIN, I.M., inzh.; PETROV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYOROV, D.M.,
kand. khim. nauk; STERLIN, B.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEVOLIN, F.V.;
VARLAMOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERKAYEV, V.G., kand. khim.
nauk; BLIZNYAK, N.V., inzh.; ORECHKIN, D.B., kand. tekhn. nauk;
RADCHENKO, Ye.D., inzh.; SHEPOT'KO, O.F., inzh.

Obtaining higher unsaturated alcohols by the method of selective
hydrogenation of whale oil. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29 no.3:18-21
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimi-
cheskikh protsessov (for Mayorov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for Sterlin, Nevolin,
Varlamov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv (for
Orechkin, Radchenko, Shepot'ko).
(Whale oil) (Alcohols)

ORECHKIN, D.P. GABSHINA, V.Y. PAVVA, N.Y. CHEP 1960

Hydration of the methyl esters of the fatty acids of
oil. Neftteper. i neftkhit. no. 3:3-54. 1964.



BRABKINA, I.Ye.; GRECHKIN, D.P.; KAMENSKAYA, T.F.

Thermal stability of sulfides from petroleum of the Markov oil
field. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.12:9-11 '64. (MIRA 12:2)

I 53599-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 AFFTC/APGC WE

ACCESSION NR: AP5010960

UR/0318/65/000/004/0014/0016

AUTHORS: Drabkin, I. Ye.; Zyryanov, B. F.; Orechkin, D. B.; Popova, T. S.

TITLE: Hydrofining the kerosene fraction

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 4, 1965, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: hydrofining, kerosene, hydrogenation, dearomatization sulfide, catalyst / 3076 catalyst, 5058 catalyst

ABSTRACT: An important solvent for acetylene production is the highly dearomatized petroleum fraction from naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons boiled off at 200-250C. This solvent must contain no more than 0.3% aromatic compounds. The authors sought to find the optimal conditions for obtaining this solvent by hydrogenation with industrial sulfide catalysts: 5058 (tungsten sulfide) and 3076 (mixture of nickel and tungsten sulfides). Tests were made at high pressure with the catalyst ground to 3-4 mm. The duration of each experiment was about 48 hours. Hydrogenation with 3076 was carried out at 300 atm and at temperatures of 300 and 350C. Good results were obtained at 350C, the product having only 0.2% aromatic hydrocarbons at low delivery rates and still only 0.3% at higher rates. The yield of solvent in this process amounted to 68.2-78.5% of the initial

Card 1/2

L-53599-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010980

raw material. Hydrogenation at 300C was unsatisfactory (yielding too much aromatic material). Hydrogenation of 5058 was also carried out at 300 atm, but at temperatures of 300, 320, 340, and 360C. Again hydrogenation at 300C was unsatisfactory. At 320C the aromatic content was less, but not sufficiently less. At 340C results were satisfactory, and were even better (lower aromatic content) at 360C. Results were thus satisfactory with either catalyst, but the yield was 7-10% better with 3076. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

BAP
Card 2/2

SLIVKIN, L.G.; ORECHKIN, D.B.; OVSYANNIKOV, L.F.

Trioxane extraction from synthesis distillates. *Vysokomol. Soedin. Ser. B*
41 no.10:740-743 O '65. (Mikrochim. Zh.)

ORUCHKIN, E.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Therapeutic effect of ekmonovocillin in syphilis. Vest. ven. i dermat.
no.4:42-46 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz sifilidologicheskogo otdela Odesskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta imeni E.S.Glavche (dir. dotsent S.I.Matuskov)

(PENICILLIN, derivatives,

*procaine penicillin, ther. of syphilis, with ekmolin)

(SYPHILIS, therapy,

*penicillin, procaine, with ekmolin)

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use,

*ekmolin in syphilis, with procaine penicillin)

ORCHIKIN, E.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
KOPNETSKIY, I.S., ordinator

Immediate results of simultaneous therapy of syphilis with penicillin and other antisyphilis drugs. Vest. ven. i derm. no.6:29-33 N-D '54.

1. Iz otdela sifilidologii (zav.-prof. I.D.Perkel') Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta imeni Ye.S. Glavche (dir.-nauchnyy sotrudnik B.I.Shpolyanskiy)

(SYPHILIS, therapy

penicillin with oxophenarsine & bismuth)

(PENICILLIN, ther. use

syphilis, with oxophenarsine & bismuth)

(OXOPHENARSINE, ther. use

syphilis, with penicillin & bismuth)

(BISMUTH, ther. use

syphilis, with penicillin & oxophenarsine)

ORECHKIN, E.S. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KAMENETSKIY, I.S., ordinator

Further observations on the simultaneous treatment of syphilis with penicillin, arsenic, and bismuth [with summary in English]. Vest. derm. i ven. 31 no.3:24-27 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz otdela sifilidologii (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk E.S.Orechkin) Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venericheskogo instituta vendispensera (glavnyy vrach I.M.Koltun)

- (OXOPHENARSINE, therapeutic use,
syphilis, with bismuth & penicillin (Rus))
- (BISMUTH, therapeutic use,
syphilis, with oxophenarsine & penicillin (Rus))
- (PENICILLIN, therapeutic use,
syphilis, with bismuth & oxophenarsine (Rus))
- (SYPHILIS, therapy,
bismuth, oxophenarsine & penicillin (Rus))

ORECHKIN, L.M.

Dimensions of blast furnace brick. Ogneupory 26 no.5:243-244 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.
(Firebrick)

ORECHKIN, L.M.; MATERIKIN, Yu.V.

Reducing the moisture content of the tap hole plug ball in
blast furnaces. Metallurg 7 no.7:12-13 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

ORECHKIN, L.M.

Design of a blast furnace hearth bottom. Metallurg. 3 1963:249
D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut orneuporov.

ORECHKIN, L.M.

Sorting refractory articles by dimensions. Standartizatsia 28 no.8:
39-41 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11

(3)

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ALDATOV, T.N.; ANATOL'YEVSKIY, P.A.; ANOKHINA, K.T.; ORECHKIN, P.M.;
PLOKHOV, V.I.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glavnyy red.;
PLOTNIKOV, N.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel'
nauk RSFSR, red.; KAZ'MIN-BALASHOV, A.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV,
D.V., red.; TARAN, V.D., red.; SEREBRENNIKOV, S.S., red.; MIKHAYLOV,
K.A., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.;
NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ya., red.; SHERSHUKOVA, M.A., red.izd-va;
TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Manual for specialized work; design and construction of water-supply
wells] Spravochnik po spetsial'nykh rabotam; proektirovaniye i sooruzhe-
nie skvashin dlia vodosnabzheniya. Pod obshchei red. N.A.Plotnikova.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam,
1960. 235 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu spetsial'nykh sooru-
zheniy promyshlennogo stroitel'stva.
(Wells)

ALISOV, P.A.; KAZANTSEV, A.P. ; ORECHKINA, M.L.

Effect of vaccine therapy (by way of prognosis) on the dynamics
of some immunological indices in scarlet fever. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 40 no.4:26-30 Apr '63. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

TOROSOV, T.M.; ORECHKINA, M.L.; GRIBKOVA, V.I.

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