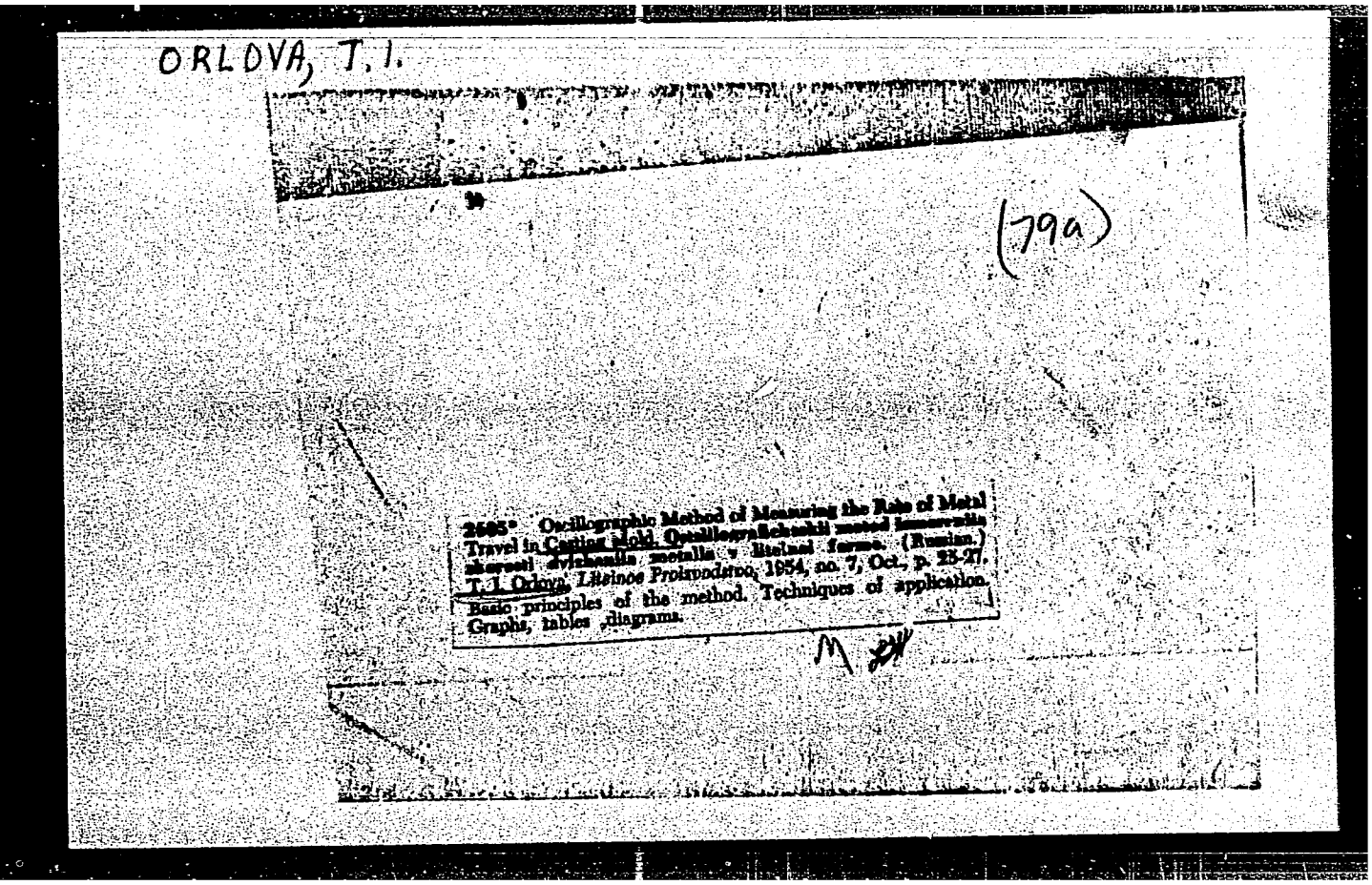
ORLOVA, T.I.

Molding and core mixtures with lime as binder. Mekhanizatsiia
14 no.7:19-20 '64

ORLOVA, T. I.

"Investigation of the Speed of Motion of Metals Along Mold Canals." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

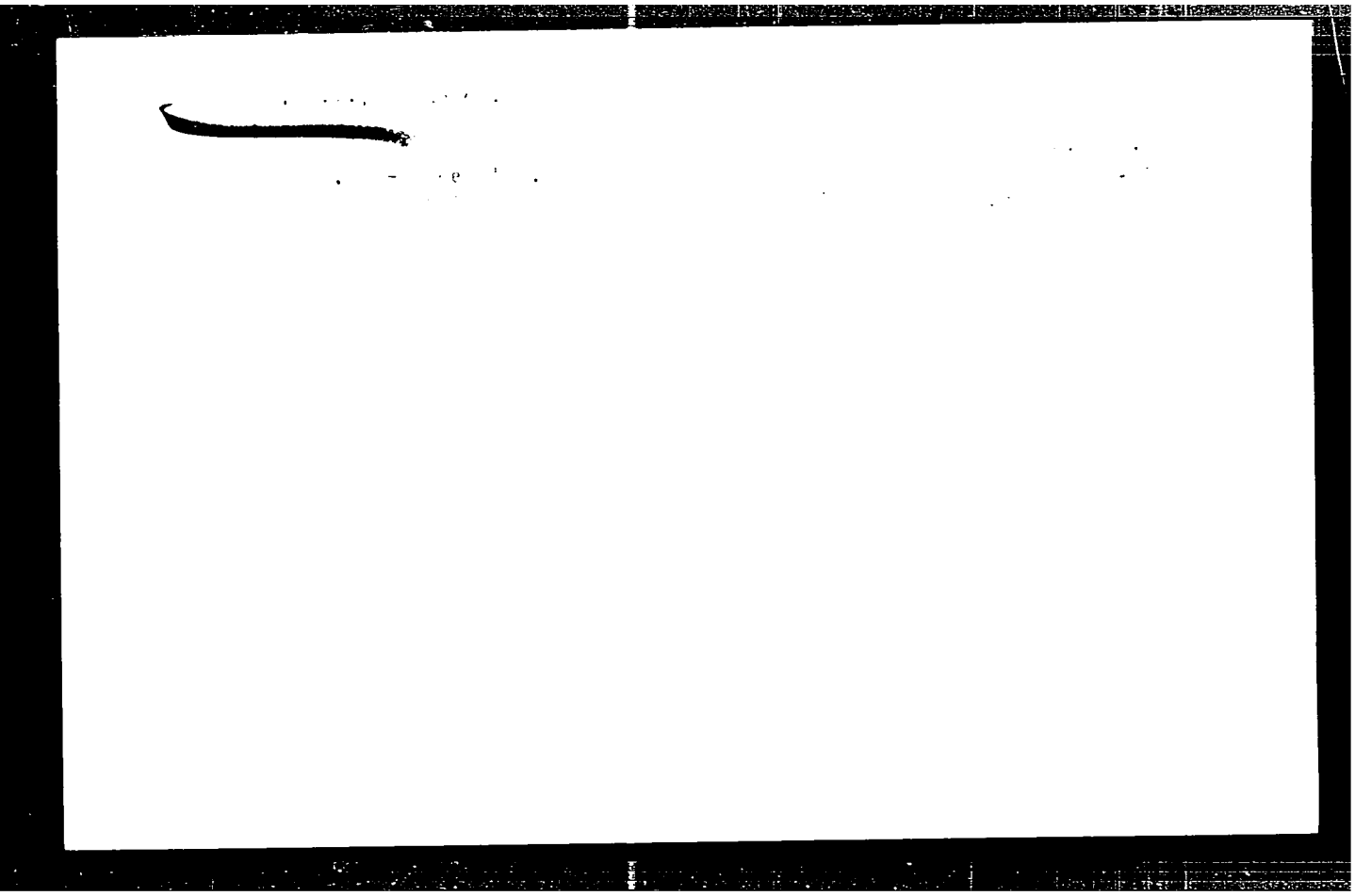
SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)



ORLOVA, T. I.

(79a)

2565* Oscillographic Method of Measuring the Rate of Metal Travel in Casting Mold. Ostsillograficheskii metod izmereniia skorosti dvizheniia metalla v litelnoi forme. (Russian.) T. I. Orlova. *Litsinoe Proizvodstvo*, 1954, no. 7, Oct., p. 25-27. Basic principles of the method. Techniques of application. Graphs, tables, diagrams.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

ORLOVA, T. I.

"Research on the Velocity of Flow of Metal Through the Conduits of a Casting Mold."

Hydrodynamics of Molten Metals (Gidrodinamika rasplavlennykh metalov; trudy pervogo soveshchaniia po teorii liteinykh protsessov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1956, 257 pp.

(Proceedings of the First Conference on the Theory of Casting Processes)

"M. I. Kalinin" Moscow Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold

ORLOVA, T. I

AUTHOR: Orlova, T.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences 128-58-4-17/18

TITLE: Modification of Heat-Resistant Al-Si Alloys (Modifitsirovaniye zharoprochnykh splavov na osnove Al-Si)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, No. 4, pp 31-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract, or translation, of a French-language article published in "Fonderie", No. 141, 1957.
There are 4 figures and 12 non-Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Heat resistant alloys-Modification

Card 1/1

18(5) SOV/128-59-5-31/35

AUTHOR: Orlova, T.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Novelties in Pressure Die Casting

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 43 -45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A summary of articles from The Metal Industry, Nr 2 and Nr 15 and Revue de l'Aluminium Nrs 252, Nr 255 is given here.

Card 1/1

ORLOVA, T.I.

Production of alloys for the manufacture of pistons in West Germany. Lit.proizv. no.2:47 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Germany, West--Aluminum alloys)

ORLOVA, T.I.

Present day expansion of die casting in the United States. Lit. proisv. no.11:42-47 N '60. (MIRA 13:42-47
(United States--Die casting)

BARZIY, V.K., inzh.; IOFFE, M.M., inzh.; CHERKASHINA, N.P., inzh.; ORLOVA, T.I., inzh.

Increasing the corrosion resistance of electrically welded 1Kh18N9T steel pipe. Stal' 22 no.10:944 O'62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Zaporozhskiy staleplavil'nyy zavod.
(Pipe, Steel—Corrosion)

ORLOVA, T.I.

ORLOVA, T.I.; GAVRILOV, N.I.

Electro-reduction as a method of protein investigation. Part 1: Study of compounds, formed during electro-reduction of some diketopiperazines. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.12:3314-3321 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Reduction, Electrolytic) (Piperazine)

ORLOVA, T.I., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Electrical reduction of diketopiperazine and dialkylamides of amino acids, peptides of proline, and C gramicydine." Kos, 1959, 15 pp (Kos State Univ. Chemistry Faculty) 100 copies (KL, 34-59, 111)

Orlova, T. I.

AUTHORS: Orlova, T. I., and Gavrilov, N. I. 20-2-21/50

TITLE: On Some Electroreduction Products of Gramicidin C (O nekotorykh produktakh elektrovosstanovleniya gramitsidina C).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 2, pp. 239-240 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conception of the existence of a diketo-piperazine cycle (consisting of proline and phenylalanine) in gramicidin C was obtained on an indirect way. Namely based on the reduction of amino-nitrogen by 2 amine groups in the hydrolysate of the reduced gramicidin C, compared to the hydrolysate of a non-reduced gramicidin C. The authors considered it important to isolate 1,2-trimethylene-5-benzyl-piperazine, which comes from d-phenylalanine-1-prolyl-anhydride, from the reduction products. In spite of the reduction of 1 g gramicidin C it was not possible to discover the piperazine sought for. The authors isolated the basis which proved to be d-phenyl-alaninol (α-benzyl- α-amino-ethanol).
Gavrilov and Koperina observed the reducibility of the linear dialkylamides of phenyl acetic acid, but did not thoroughly study the reaction products. The authors for the

Card 1/2

On Some Electroreduction Products of Gramicidin C 20-2-21/50

time being refrain from dealing with the causes of the formation of an amino-alcohol in the electroreduction of gramicidin C; this apparently is the chief direction of the reaction, as phenylalanine completely disappears, whereas d-phenylalanonol was alone determined from the number of the reduction products. An experimental part with the usual data follows. There are 7 references, 2 of which are Slavic

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: By A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician, May 7, 1957.

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

SILAYEV, A.B.; ORLOVA, T.I.; KUZNETSOVA, V.S.; MIRONOVA, I.B.

Chemical characteristics of aurantin. Antibiotiki 5 no.3:18-21 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

SILAYEV, A.B.; KUZNETSOVA, V.S.; ORLOVA, T.I.; MIRONOVA, I.B.

Amino acid composition of aurantin fractions. Antibiotiki 6 no.1: 25-29 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (AMINO ACIDS)

SIIAYEV, A.B.; MIRONOVA, I.B.; ORLOVA, T.I.; KUZNETSOVA, V.S.

Chemical structure of the A[illegible] fraction of aurantin. Antibiotiki 6 no.7:597-603 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo universiteta.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

KUZNETSOVA, V.S.; MIRONOVA, I.B.; ORLOVA, T.I.; SILAYEV, A.B.

Chemical structure of the components of the antibiotic aurantin A_2 and A_3. Antibiotiki 7 no.3:30-34 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Laboratoriya antibiotikov biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo ordena Lenina universiteta imeni Lomonosova.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V. N., akademik; NEFELOVA, M. V.; ORLOVA, T. I.; MIRONOVA, I. B.; KUZNETSOVA, V. S.; ZUBOVA, O. V.; SILAYEV, A. B.

Formation of new fractions of auranthin and the study of their chemical and biological properties. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.6: 1476-1479 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Auranthin)

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V. N.; SILAYEV, A. B.; NEFELOVA, M. V.; ORLOVA, T. I.; KUZNETSOVA, V. S.; MIRONOVA, I. B.; ZUBOVA, O. V.

"Directed biosynthesis of aurantin and investigation of biological and chemical properties of new aurantin fractions."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

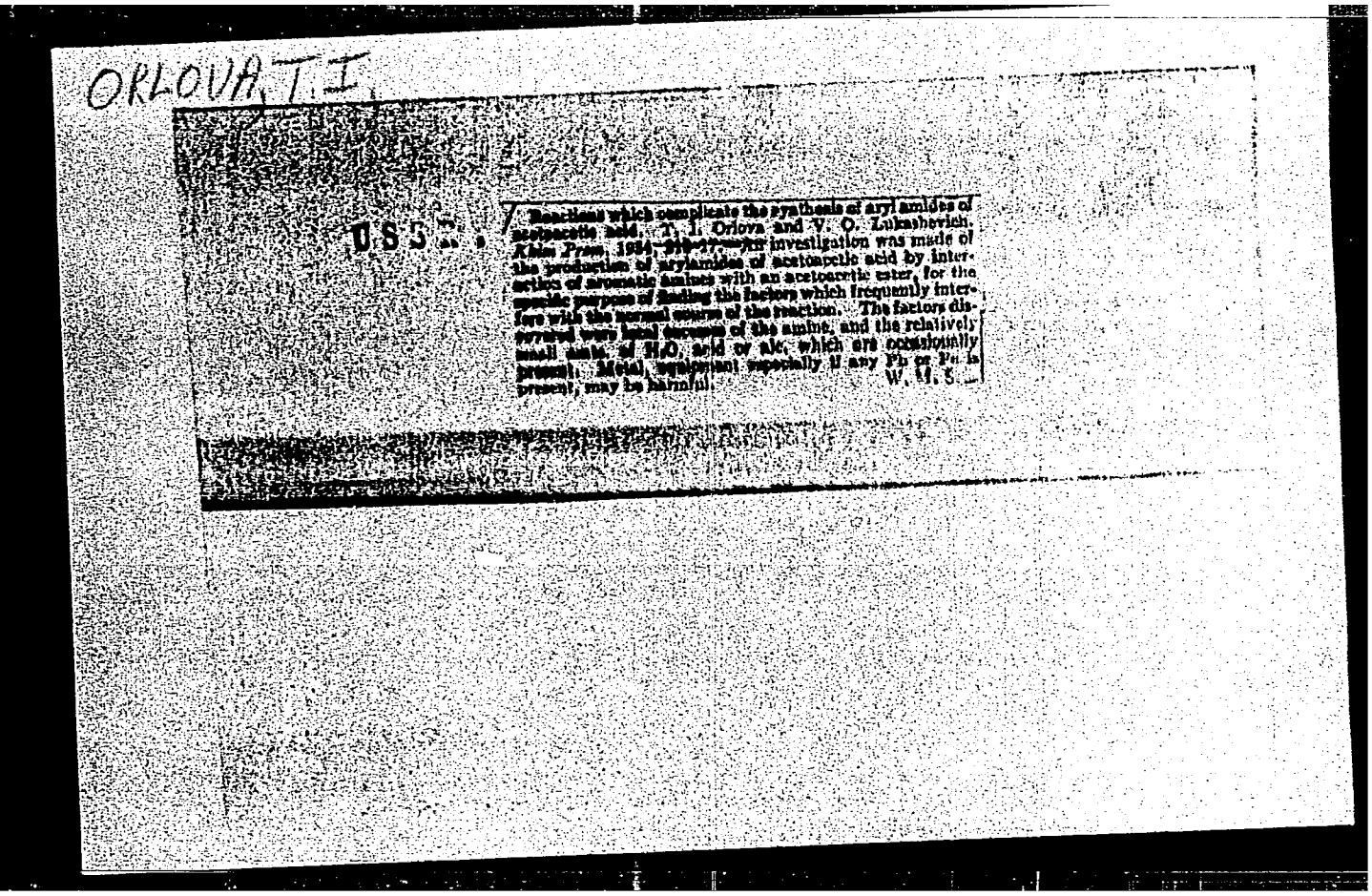
Lab of Antibiotics, Faculty of Soil Biology, Moscow State Univ.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.N.; NEFELOVA, M.V.; ORLOVA, T.I.; SILAYEV, A.B.

Effect of levomycetin on the development and antibiotic-formation activity in organisms producing aurantin. Antibiotiki 10 no.1:13-18 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.



ORLOVA, T. I.

USSR

Reactions which complicate the synthesis of arylamides of acetoacetic acid. T. I. Orlova and V. O. Lukashevich. Khim. Prom. 1954, [illegible] An investigation was made of the production of arylamides of acetoacetic acid by interaction of aromatic amines with an acetoacetic ester, for the specific purpose of finding the factors which frequently interfere with the normal course of the reaction. The factors discovered were local excesses of the amine, and the relatively small amts. of H_2O, acid or alk. which are occasionally present. Metal equipment, especially if any Pb or Fe is present, may be harmful. W. H. S.

ORLOVA, T. I. FD 193

USSR/Chemistry - Dyestuff Intermediates

Card 1/1

Authors : Orlova, T. I., Lukashevich, V. O.

Title : Reactions which complicate the synthesis of acetoacetic acid arylamides

Periodical : Khim. prom. 4, 21-25 (213-217), June 1954

Abstract : Describes a detailed investigation of the preparation of acetoacetic acid arylamides under various conditions with the aim of finding the best procedure for industrial application. Established that while the enol content has no influence on the yield, even traces of acid are harmful, because they expedite the formation of ethyl crotonate. Recommends addition of non-volatile and non-reacting organic bases to the initial mixture of ethyl acetoacetate and arylamine. One USSR ref-
[illegible] (1954), [illegible]

79-12-27/43

AUTHORS: Orlova, T. I., Gavrilov, N. I.

TITLE: The Electric Reduction as a Method of the Investigation of Albumen (Elektro-vostanovleniye kak metod issledovaniya belka).
I. The Investigation of the Compounds Forming With the Electric Reduction of Some Diketopiperazine (I. Izucheniye veshchestv, obrazuyushchikhsya pri elektrovosstanovlenii nekotorykh diketopiperazinov).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 3314-3321 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Following earlier works the authors continued the investigation of the electric reduction of diketopiperazines at the mercury cathode and by means of the chromatographic method on paper investigated as detailed as possible the compounds forming in this case. At the same time piperazines were separated and their structure was proved. The chromatogram, in relation to the electric reduction of the glycine-anhydride (figure 1) shows that the cathode solution contains very little glycylglycine, glycineanhydride and possibly glycine during the reduction of piperazine after from 3 to 6 hours. Also chromatographically shown was that after the reduction of diketopiperazine the hydrolysetes of the cathode solutions contain the respective amino acids and piperazines but no other products. The electric reduc-

Card 1/ 2

The Electric Reduction as a Method of the Investigation of Albumen. 79-12-27/43
I. The Investigation of the Compounds Forming With the Electric Reduction of Some Diketopiperamine.

tion at the mercury cathode was investigated with the following diketopiperamines: glycine-anhydride, alanineanhydride, glycylalanineanhydride and glycylphenylalanineanhydride. Thus the authors showed that piperazines form with the electric reduction. Their structure was proved by the production of their picrates and dinitrophenylderivatives as well as by means of a comparison of their characteristics with those of the corresponding derivatives of the known piperazines. The synthesis of the piperazines does not take place with preliminary formation of aminoaldehydes. A system of solvents for the chromatographic classification of piperazines was proposed.
There are 5 figures, and 16 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet).

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Organic compounds - Chromatographic analysis
2. Diketopiperazine - Electric reduction

Card 2/2

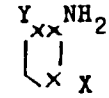
5.1370
~~5 (3), 15 (7)~~

S/064/59/000/07/008/035
B005/B123

AUTHORS: Orlova, T. I., Candidate of ~~Technical~~ Sciences, Makarovskaya, G. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of Some Azo Pigment Dyes for the Varnish Industry

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 7, pp 582 - 584 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes the synthesis of red azo dyes. The authors first synthesized two azo pigment dyes that are used as car varnish by various firms abroad. The qualities of these pigment dyes, the composition of which is given, however, were not very satisfactory. In order to obtain light-fast and opaque azino and diazo pigment dyes, the authors investigated aromatic amines of the general formula: 

X = -Cl, -H, $-NO_2$, $-SO_2N<^{R}_{R_1}$, $-CONHR_2$; R, R_1, R_2, = -H, alkyl or aryl residues (the latter may contain an amino group and one of the following substituents in o-position: -Cl, $-CH_3$, $-OCH_3$ et al)

Y = $-CH_3$, $-OCH_3$, $-OC_2H_5$, $-C_6H_5$ etc.

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67788
S/064/59/000/07/008/035
B005/B123

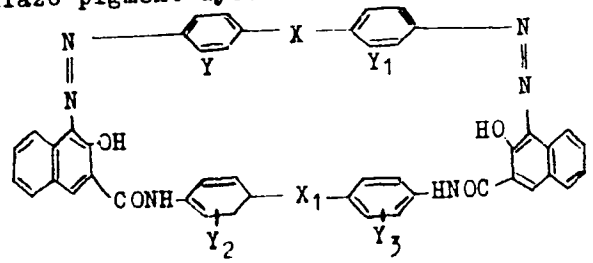
Synthesis of Some Azo Pigment Dyes for the Varnish Industry

Various arylides of the 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid were used as azo component. Developing was done in an aqueous-alcoholic medium, or in an aqueous solution with an addition of 10-12% of ethylene glycol or Cellosolve at pH 4.5-7.5. Only in a few cases developing was possible in acetic acid solution while using auxiliary agents (preparation OS-20, emulsifier of the type FM, Igepon T, and others). The use of ethylene glycol and Cellosolve is especially recommendable for a synthesis of diazo pigment dyes. Of the synthesized pigment dyes, the dye from 3-nitro-4 amino anisole and 5'-chlorine-2', 4'-dimethoxyanilide of 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid should be mentioned. The qualities of this pigment dye can be essentially improved if the synthesis is carried out with an addition of 5-10% of manganese pigment of the azo dye from 5-nitro-2-amino anisole and 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid. For varnish coats one pigment is of great interest, that is obtained from 3-nitro-4-amino toluene and the o-anisidide of 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid. This pigment dye is found in two modifications: dark red with a bluish tinge (unstable) and bright red with a yellowish tinge (stable). The

Card 2/4

Synthesis of Some Azo Pigment Dyes for the Varnish Industry

transition from the first into the second form occurs readily by the drying process of the humid dye at 60-70°, or by treating it with various organic solvents at room temperature. The stable form is very fast to light and has good covering power and temperature stability. The stability to various organic solvents is specified. Some others of the synthesized pigment dyes coagulate nitrocellulose and therefore cannot be used as nitro varnish. Among the synthesized diazo pigment dyes the following ones are of interest:



4

Y, Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 = -H, -Cl, $-CH_3$, $-OCH_3$, $-NO_2$ et al. X, X_1 = = -CONH-, $-SO_2-$, bond

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67788

Synthesis of Some Azo Pigment Dyes for the Varnish Industry

S/064/59/000/07/008/035
B005/B123

During the synthesis of some of these diazo pigment dyes by the usual method of developing, great difficulties occur. Thus, by developing in aqueous media with pH 4.5-9.0, no products of acceptable quality could be obtained. The formation of by-products increased to such an extent that the pigment dyes received were very unstable to organic solvents. There are 8 references.

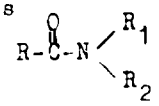
Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Orlova, T. I., Gavrilov, N. I. SOV/79-29-1-12/74

TITLE: Electroreduction of the Proline Peptides and the Dialkyl Amides of Amino Acids (Elektrovosstanovleniye peptidov prolina i dialkilamidov aminokislot)

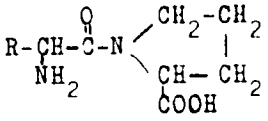
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 55-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous papers (Ref 1) N. I. Gavrilov showed (Ref 1) that in the case of electroreduction diketopiperazines are transformed into piperazines, whereas peptides and amino acids, except cystine do not undergo any transformations under the same conditions. Apart from this it was shown that dialkyl amides of the aromatic acids



(I)

are just as well reduced by electric current. The reduction products were, however, not investigated.
The proline peptides



(II)

Card 1/3

Electroreduction of the Proline Peptides and the Dialkyl Amides of Amino Acids

in which the imine group of proline occurs in the peptide bond can be regarded as dialkyl amides of amino acids. It was therefore to be expected that in the above mentioned reduction under the same conditions proline peptides can be just as well reduced. The following peptides and peptide-like compounds were reduced: glycyl-L-proline, glycyl-D, L-valine, the hydrochloride of methyl ester of D,L-phenyl alanyl-D, L-pyroline; the dialkyl amides of amino acids: α-methyl pyrrolidine of glycocoll, piperidide of glycocoll, piperidide of D,L—phenyl alanine and the piperazide of D,L-leucine. In all mentioned compounds reduction takes place by the formation of an amine alcohol from amino acid; that the corresponding dialkyl amine (proline, α-methyl pyrrolidine, diethyl amine, piperidine, piperazine) frees itself according to the mentioned scheme. It is important that the nature of the amino acid does not act upon the structure of the final products of reduction as in all cases the corresponding amine alcohols were separated and chromatographically identified.

Card 2/3 There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SOV/79-29-1-12/74

Electroreduction of the Proline Peptides and the Dialkyl Amides of Amino Acids

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1957

Card 3/3

30185

S/079/61/031/011/005/015
D202/D305

15.8070

AUTHORS: Anikeyeva, A. N., Orlova, T. I., and Danilov, S. N.

TITLE: Amino-derivatives and methacrylamides from xylite and xylitane acetals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 11, 1961, 3544-3550

TEXT: This is a contimation of previous investigations in the series of xylite derivatives in quest of new polymerization monomers. 19 new compounds were synthesized, the amination being carried out by substitution of tosyl groups in tosyl derivatives of xylite acetals and by substituting the chlorine in dimethylene xylite chlorohydrin. The structural formulae of all compounds are given, as well as preparation details. The starting products: tosyl ester of 2,4-3,5-dimethylene and 2,3-4,5-dibenzylidene xylites and that of 3,5-methylene-1,4-xylitane were obtained by methods given in Western literature. Cpd. I: Chloro-1-desoxy-2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite was obtained from dimethylene xylite in pyridine and thronyl chloride at 0°C, the reaction mixture being heated to 100°C. The product

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30185
S/079/61/031/011/005/015
D202/D305

was extracted with $CHCl_3$ and recrystallized from alcohol, yielding 14 g of product with m.p. 129°C. Its chemical composition was determined as with all other products in the Analytical Laboratory at the Institute of High-Molecular Weight Compounds. Cpd. III: Amino-bis-2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite was obtained from tosyl ester at 2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite and methanol saturated with NH_3 at 0°. The mixture was heated to 125°C and eventually yielded 54% of crystals, m.p. 234 - 240° (decomp.) Cpd. II: From the filtrate of the above product after drying and extracting with $CHCl_3$ a small amount of anisno-2,4,-3,5-dimethylene xylite was obtained of m.p. 120 - 121°C. Compounds III and II were also obtained from compound I by the action of methanol saturated with NH_3. Cpd. IX: Toluene-sulfonamide-bis-2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite was obtained from product III by the action of n-toluene sulfochloride in pyridine at room temperature, m.p. 211 - 212°. Cpd. X: Benzoyl-amide-bis-2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite was obtained from product III and benzoyl chloride solution in pyridine, m.p. 261 - 262°. Cpd. IV: 1-Butylamino-2,3-4,5-

Amino-derivatives and...

dibenzylidenexylite was obtained by heating 1-tosyl-2,3-4,5-dibenzylidene xylite with butylamine; after crystallization from alcohol, an amorphous powder was obtained, m.p. 146°. Cpd. XI: 1-Butyl-toluene sulfonamido-2,3-4,5-dibenzylidene xylite was obtained from product IV and n-toluene sulfochloride in pyridene; crystals (from alcohol), m.p. 126 - 127°. Cpd. V: 1-Phenylamino-2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite was obtained from its 1-tosyl ester and aniline; a white, amorphous powder, m.p. 133°. Cpd. XII 1-Phenyl-n-toluene-sulfonamido-2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite was obtained from product V and n-toluene sulfochloride in pyridine; small crystals, m.p. 176°. Cpd. XIII: 1-Phenyl-benzoylamido-2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite, obtained from product V and benzoyl chloride in pyridine; m.p. 178°. Cpd. VI: 2-Butylamino-3,5-methylene-1,4-xylitane, obtained from tosyl ester of 3,5-methylene-1,4-xylitane and butylamine; (in collaboration with Yu. I. Dmitriyev); colorless crystals, m.p. 34 - 35°C. Cpd. XIV. 2-Butyl-n-toluene-sulfonamide-3,5-methylene-1,4-xylitane, obtained from product VI and toluene sulfochloride; m.p. 110°. Cpd. VII: 2-Phenyl-amino-3,5-methylene-1,4-xylitane, obtained from tosyl ester of methylene xylitane and aniline; yellow crystals, m.p. 123 - 124°. Cpd. XV: 2-phenyl-

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Amino-derivatives...

benzoyl-amido-3,5-methylene-1,4-xylitane, obtained from product VII and benzoyl chloride; crystals, m.p. 128°. Cpd. XVI: Methacrylamido-bis-2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite was obtained from product III in $CHCl_3$, dimethylaniline and methacrylic acid chloro-anhydride; white, amorphous powder, m.p. 217°. Cpd. XVII: 1-Phenyl-methacryl-amido-2,4-3,5-dimethylene xylite, obtained from product V as above; white, amorphous powder, m.p. 193°. Cpd. XVIII: 2-phenyl-methacryl-amido-3,5-methylene-1,4-xylitane, obtained from product VII and methacrylic acid chloro-anhydride with dimethyl aniline in dichloro ethane; yellow crystals m.p. 114°. Cpd. XIX: 2-Phenyl-acryl-amido-3,5-methylene-1,4-xylitane obtained from product VII and acrylic acid chloroanhydride with dimethyl aniline in $CHCl_3$. There are 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English language publications read as follows: R. M. Hann, A. T. Ness, C. S. Hudson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 66, 670, (1944); M. L. Wolfrom, W. J. Burke, E. A. Metkalf, J. Amer. Soc., 69, 1667 (1947); A. T. Ness, R. M. Hann, C. S. Hudson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 132, (1953).

Card 4/5

0.83

S/079/61/031/01[illegible]/095/0[illegible]
D202/D305

Amino derivatives and

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 30 1960

Card 5/5

ANIKEYEVA, A. N.; ORLOVA, T. I.; DANILOV, S. N.

Structure of acetals and ketals of 1,4-anhydroxylitol. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:3913-3918 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

(Acetals) (Xylitol)

ORLOVA, T.I.; ANIKEYEVA, A.N.; DANILOV, S.N.

Toryl ethers of 2,4-monomethylene-D,L-sylitol and their derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:649-651 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

SILAYEV, A.B.; ORLOVA, T.I.; NEFELOVA, M.V.

Free amino acids in actinomyces producing auranthin. Antibiotiki 9 no.9:788-792 S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

ORLOVA, T.K., SMIRNOV, M.K., (Minsk)

The use of ozocerite in gynecology. Akush. i gin. 34 no.4:91-93 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

(GYNECOLOGY,
coresin, local admin. (Rus))
(WAXES, ther. use
coresin in gyn. dis., local admin. (Rus))

SOROKO, L.N., inzh.; FILONOV, V.A., inzh.; KSENZUK, F.A., inzh.; TSIRLIN, B.M., inzh.; PAVLISHCHEV, V.B., inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: BABAKOV, A.A.; BOROVSKIY, V.V.; YASHCHENKO, B.V.; LAZUTIN, A.G.; ZAVERYUKHA, A.Kh.; FRANTSENYUK, I.V.; ORLOVA, T.K.

Experimental rolling of stainless steel slabs on a 1200 mill with coilers in the furnace. Stal' 21 no.12:1092-1096 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Soroko, Filonov, Ksenzuk, TSirlin, Pavlishchev).
(Rolling mills—Equipment and supplies)
(Steel, Stainless)

PUDOVIK, A.N.; ORLOVA, T.M.

Reactions of isoprene oxide with hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, and ketones. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.8:2614-2617 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Isoprene)

NEPENIN, Docent Yu. N.; ORLOVA, T. N.

Wood Pulp

Accelerated cooking of sulfate pulp, Bum. prom. 28 No. 4, 1953

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; ORLOVA, T.N.

Sulfite cooking with acid on an ammonia base. Bum.prom. 31 no.9: 3-6 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Ordena Lenina Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Sulfite liquor) (Ammonia)

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; ORLOVA, T.N.; MALYSHKIN, K.N.

Experimental manufacture of viscose with an acid and sodium base. Bum.prom. 33 no.10:11-14 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova (for Nepenin, Orlova).
2. Glavnyy inzhener Svetogorskogo kombinata (for Malyshkin).
(Viscose)

L 10085-67 EWT(1) JK
ACC NR: AT6026365 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3209/66/000/001/0042/0050

AUTHOR: Belen'kiy, N. G. (Academician); Zayas, Yu. F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Orlova, T. N. (Engineer); Kravtsova, A. V. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonics on the process of extraction of biologically active substances

SOURCE: Ukraine. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya. Mezhvedomstvennyy respublikanskiy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik, 1966. Akustika i ul'trazvuk (Acoustics and ultrasonics), no. 1, 42-50

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic vibration, ultrasonic effect, cavitation, electrochemical analysis, medicine

ABSTRACT: A literature survey of the effects of ultrasonic vibration on biological substances is presented. The chief effect is that of cavitation. Ultrasonic chemical processes are the result of mechanical forces due to cavitation and electrochemical and photochemical effects due to large electrical forces occurring in cavitation reces-
ses. If air is present in aqueous solutions, the ultrasonic vibrations form the ac-
tive radicals OH, H, and the peroxide H_2O_2. The oxidizing action of ultrasonics disap-
pears upon boiling the liquid, increasing external pressure or adding a protective sub-

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L 10085-67

ACC NR: AT6026365

stance to the solution. In order to prevent the oxidation of insulin, butyloxyanisol is used. In the extraction of biologically active substances by ultrasonics, instantaneous decomposition occurs in cavitation recesses; Harvey and Loomis have shown that a time interval of 1/1200 sec is needed to decompose cells. Auler and Woite applied ultrasonic vibrations to cancerous cells *in vitro* and showed that initially the cell nuclei were destroyed, the fragments penetrating into the cytoplasm. Among other works discussed were: Tarnochi--the effect of ultrasonics on diffusion acceleration in organic layers, Katte and Specht--the extraction of difficult nuclei by ultrasonics, Shropschire--extraction of oils from fish materials, Kusano--the effect of ultrasonics on the pharmacological properties of hormones and vegetative nuclei, and Wolf and El'piner--the effect of ultrasonics on the purity of insulin preparation. Some experimental work done on the extraction of insulin from pancreas by ultrasonics was described. Here the use of ultrasonics resulted in a greater insulin output, eliminated the need for secondary extraction, shortened the extraction time to a few minutes, and allowed the insulin to preserve its biological activity during acidification. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06,07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 LP

ORLOVA, T. O.

STOTSIK, N.L.; ORLOVA, T.O.

Correlation of hypertension and nephropathy in pregnancy. Klin.med., Moskva 28 no.5:47-52 May 50. (CLML 19:4)

1. Of the Faculty Therapeutic Clinic (Director -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. E.M.Gel'shteyn) and of the Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic (Director — Prof. I.I.Feygel'), Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I.V.Stalin. Moscow.

SAZHIN, B.I.; ORLOVA, T.P.

Studying the dielectric losses of the copolymers of tetrafluoroethylene and other fluorine-containing monomers. Plast.massy no.10:8-10 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012183 S/0191/64/000/002/0009/0012

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, G. P.; Lobanov, A. M.; Shevelev, V. A.; Orlova, T. P.

TITLE: Dependence of tgδ and ε' of polyethylene on temperature in the range of ultra high frequencies

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, ultra high frequency relaxation, high frequency relaxation, dipole losses. testing of plastic

ABSTRACT: For polyethylene rolled more than one hour at 160 C a field of maximum tgδ at a frequency of 10^9 hertz is observed at room temperature. At frequencies of 3×10^8 and 4.7×10^8 herts, tgδ of polyethylene at temperature intervals of -60C to +160C passes through a peak zone three times; two types of losses at these two frequencies can be attributed to losses of mean frequency and high frequency relaxation, combined with orientational polarization in amorphous zones of polyethylene. Also at these frequencies new dipole losses appeared which are not to be attributed to three previously known

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012183

types of losses in polyethylene. It is also observed that during heat treatment of low density polyethylene in the presence of atmospheric oxygen, tgδ in a maximum field at specified frequencies increases proportionally with time. In these specimens of polyethylene one wide field of tgδ appears as a result of application of the three types of losses noted in the original polyethylene. Uneven changes typical of dipole polarization were observed first at temperature dependence ε' of polyethylene. In polyethylene at room temperature, tgδ passes through the maximum field in the vicinity of frequency 4.7×10^8 hertz. The amount of $tg\delta_{max.}$ is extremely sensitive to the content of polar additions combined with macromolecules. This work served for a period as one of the foundations for recommendations for the All Union State Standard for testing of plastics at a frequency of 4.7×10^8 hertz. Orig. art. has: 4 Figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NR REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037283 S/0190/64/006/005/0868/0870

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, G. P.; Lobanov, A. M.; Shevelev, V. A.; Orlova, T. P.

TITLE: The relation between epsilon prime and tan delta of Teflon and temperature at the frequency of $4.7 \cdot 10^8$ cycles per second

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 868-870

TOPIC TAGS: polytetrafluorethylene, Teflon, epsilon prime Teflon, tan delta Teflon

ABSTRACT: Measurements obtained using the method described by D. A. Dmitrochenko, A. M. Lobanov, G. P. Mikhaylov, and V. A. Shevelev (Zavodsk. lab., 1959, No. 9, 1121) are presented on Fig. 1 of the Enclosures. Here curves 1, 1', 5, and 6 pertain to the original annealed Teflon samples, curves 2 and 2' to the hardened samples, curves 3 and 3' to the compressed samples, and curves 4 and 4' to samples cut from the necked portion of samples subjected to tension. The low concentration of admixtures is probably responsible for the absence of tan δ maximum at 323K on curve 6. The increase of tan δ_{max} in hardening indicates that the observed losses are related to orientation processes in the amorphous phase of the polymer. The value of ε' diminished during hardening, compressing, and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037283

elongating of the samples. Figure 2 of the Enclosures shows the relations between the logarithm of frequency and the reciprocal temperature at which tan δ_{max} is constant. The activation energy calculated from the straight line segments of this curve is equal to 18.5 kcal/mole and 12 kcal/mole (below and above 248K, respectively). Orig. art. has: 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vy*sokomolekulyarny*kh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun63 ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 015

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4037283

ENCLOSURE: 01

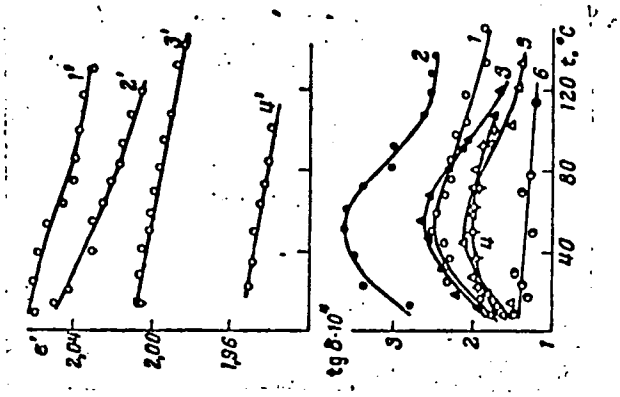

Fig. 1. Relation of ε' and tan δ of Teflon to temperature at the frequency of 4.7×10^8 cps.

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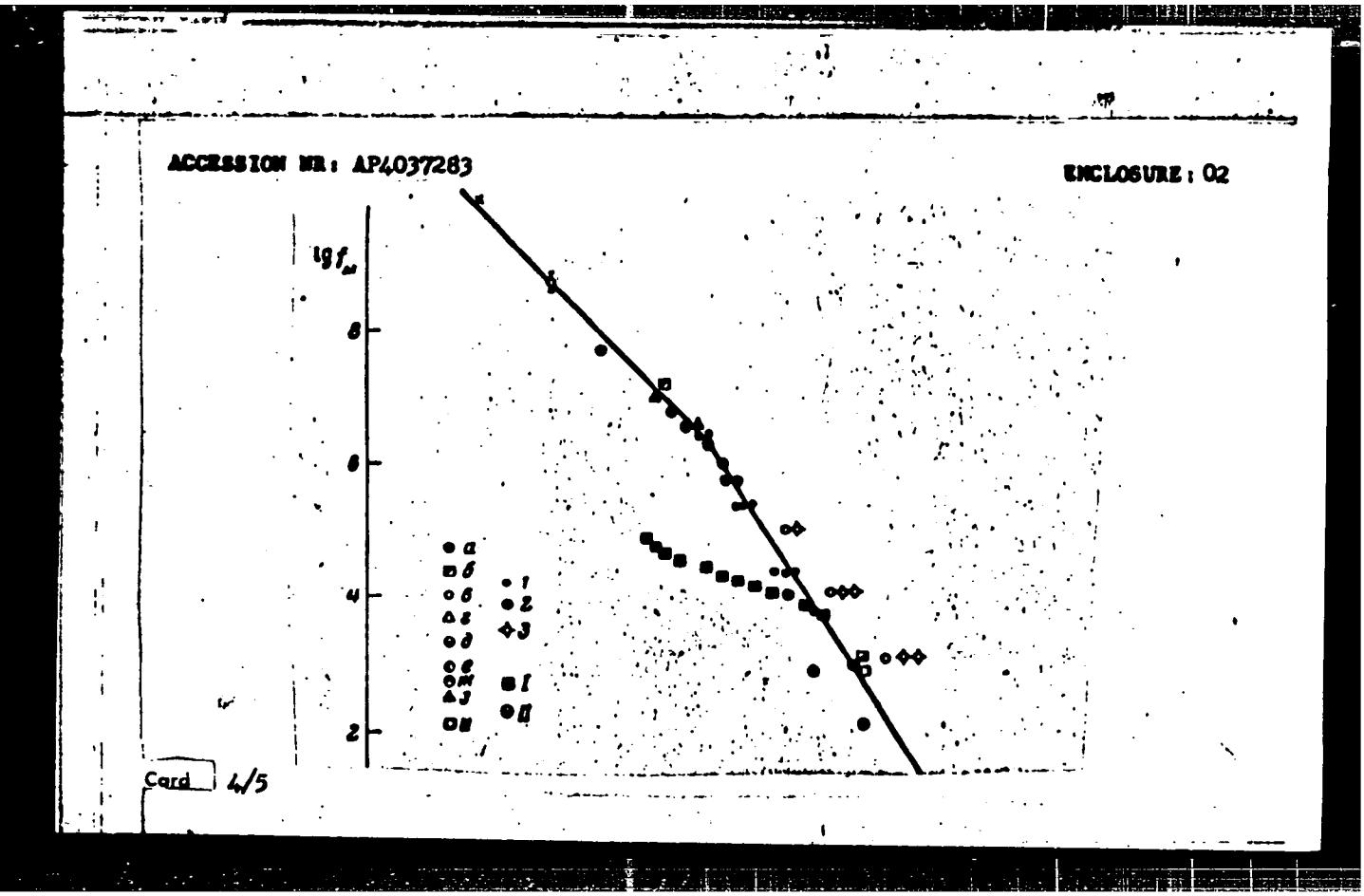
Card



ACCESSION NR: AP4037283

ENCLOSURE: 03

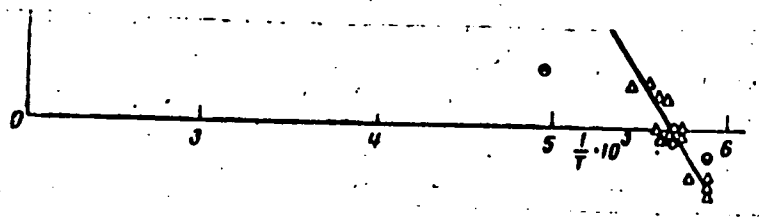


Fig. 2. Relation of log f_m to 1/T for Teflon.

Mechanical determinations: a - [2, 3]; δ - [7]; B - [8, 9]; ζ - [10, 12]; ∂ - [13]; e - [14]; Ж - [15]; З - [16]; u - [11]. Dielectrical determinations: 1 - [2, 3]; 2 - [4]; 3 - [5, 6, 7]. Data obtained with the method used by R. K. Eby and K. M. Sinnot (J. Appl. Phys., 32, 1756, 1961) and by J. G. Powles and J. A. Kail (J. Polymer Sci., 31, 183, 1958).

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Card

L 17719-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T IJP/WW

ACC NR: AP6003411 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/001/0034/0037

AUTHORS: Sazhin, B. I.; Orlova, T. P.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for Polymerized Plastics (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass)

TITLE: Study of dielectric losses in styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers in the vitreous state

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 34-37

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, copolymer, styrene, acrylonitrile, dielectric loss

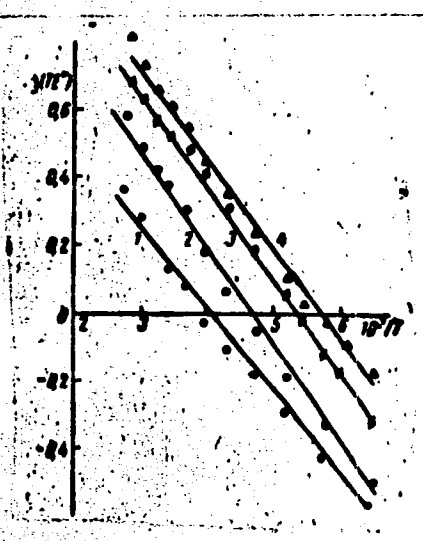
ABSTRACT: To elucidate the nature of the so-called fluctuation losses in polymers, the dielectric losses in styrene and acrylonitrile copolymers were determined as a function of temperature in the range -120 to 80C at a fixed frequency of 4.5×10^8 cycles per sec of the applied field. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that the experimental results obeyed the equation presented by C. G. Garton (Trans. Faraday Soc., 42A, 56, 1946). It is concluded that the fluctuation losses are associated with the motion of polymer chain branches. The energy of activation

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:53+678.745+678.746

L 17719-66

ACC NR: AP6003411

Fig. 1. Dependence of log ($T\varepsilon''$). $\varepsilon'' = \varepsilon' \tan\delta$ on the reciprocal of the absolute temperature. Curves 1, 3, 4 correspond to reprecipitated polymers SN-10, SN-15, and SN-28; 2 - nonreprecipitated SN-10.



for fluctuation losses was found to be 1 ~ 2 Kcal/mole. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs, 1 table, and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Feb65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mat

RUSHKOWSKIY, T.V.; ORLOVA, T.S.

Time for plowing up grass in the forest-steppe region of Altai Territory. Zemledelie 4 no.7:56-59 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Biyskaya opytno-selektsionnaya stantsiya.
(Altai Territory--Tillage) (Grasses)

Translation from: [illegible]
(USSR)

AUTHORS: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: [illegible]

Card 1/1

S/035/62/000/008/028/090
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Alikayeva, K. V., Orlova, T. V.

TITLE: The chromospheric flare of July 12, 1961

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 8, 1962, 63, abstract 8A415 ("Solnechnyye dannyye", 1961, no. 7, 68 - 70)

TEXT: About 100 spectrograms of a flare of class 3^+ were taken at the Main Astronomical Observatory, AS UkrSSR, by means of a horizontal telescope on July 12, 1961. The list is presented of 117 emission lines observed in the region λλ6563-3750; the lines are identified and their intensities are estimated on an arbitrary scale.

R. G.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/056/63/044/002/005/065
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Guseva, M. I., Zherebtsova, K. I., Litvin, V. F., Nemilov, Yu. A., Orlova, T. V.

TITLE: The nature of the 3.79-Mev excited level of the Si^{30} nucleus

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 2, 1963, 421-423

TEXT: The energy spectra and angular distributions of the protons from $Si^{29}(d,p)Si^{30}$ reactions were investigated with a multi-angle magnetic analyzer. The target, a film consisting of silver plus silicon with 200 $\mu g/cm^2$ Si and 70% Si^{29}, was bombarded by 6.59-Mev deuterons. The protons emitted in the nuclear reaction were analyzed with respect to energy in the range 5-15 Mev, and with respect to emission direction in the interval 10-90°. Besides the energy peaks corresponding to the Si^{30} ground state, and the states with 2.24 and (8.09 + 8.149) Mev, the 3.79-Mev level of the Si^{30} nucleus was investigated and its proton angular

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S/056/63/044/002/005/065
B102/B186

The nature of the 3.79-Mev ...

distribution was obtained for the first time. Its characteristics were: $l_n = 0$, $J = 0^+$, $C^2\vartheta^2[J] = 1.7 \pm 0.6$, the reduced width (cf. Rev. Mo... Phys. 32, 567, 1960). This level could be considered as a two-quasi-particle level. The respective characteristics of the ground and the (6.09 + 6.14) Mev states are: 0, 0^+, 1, and 1, (0^-, 1^-, 2^-), 5.0 ± 1.5. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1962

Card 2/2

GUSEVA, M.I.; ZHEREBTSOVA, K.I.; LITVIN, V.F.; NEMILOV, Yu.A.; ORLOVA, T.V.

Nature of the 3.79 Mev. excitation energy level of the Si^{30} nucleus. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.2:421-423 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

GRINBERG, A.V.; ORLOVA, T.V.

Roentgenologic examination of pulmonary edema and acute cardiac dilatation in carbon monoxide poisoning; experimental data. Klin. med., Moskva 18 no.11:67-72 Nov 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Of the Roentgenological Division (Head--Prof.A.V.Grinberg), Clinical Department (Head--Prof.Ya.Z.Matusevich) of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Director--Z.E.Grigor'yev; Scientific Director--Honored Worker in Science Prof.N.N.Vigdorchik).

ORLOVA, T. V., Cand Med Sci (diss) -- "Apatitosis of the lungs (X-ray and experimental observations)". Lenin grad, 1958. 14 pp (Lenin grad Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians im S. M. Kirov), 200 copies (KL, No 12, 1958, 130)

GRINBERG, A.V., prof.; ORLOVA, T.V.

New form of nonquartz pneumoconiosis. Bor'ba s sil. 4:50-57 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

GRINBERG, A.V., prof. (Leningrad, Kovenskiy pereulok, d.23,kv.4); ORLOVA, T.V.

Osseous changes following prolonged external irradiation. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no. 2:10-14 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk Z.E. Grigor'yev), Leningrad.
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BONES--DISEASES)

GRINBERG, A.V., prof. (Leningrad, 14, Kovenskiy per. d.23, kv.4); ORLOVA, T.V.

Clinical X-ray observations on the course of pneumoconiosis in workers removed from a dusty environment. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no.5:16-21 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (dir. - prof. Z.E.Grigor'yev), Leningrad.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

ORLOVA, T. Ye.

ORLOVA, T. Ye.: "The effect of stimulation of the mechanoreceptors of the bile ducts on the electrical activity of the cerebral cortex." Odessa State Medical Inst imeni N..I..Pirogov. Odessa, 1956. (Dissertion for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No.39, 1956. Moscow.

ORLOVA, T.Ye.

Effect of stimulation of mechnicoreceptros of the biliary tract on the electrical activity of the cerebral cortex. Vrach.delo no.8:823-827 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. F.N. Serkov) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BILIARY TRACT--INNERVATION)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

ORLOVA, T.Yu.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.I.; NOVOSELOVA, A.V.

Beryllium alkoxyacetates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.5:1141-1143 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 58710-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016576 UR/0363/65/001/005/0633/0637
541.6

30
29
B

AUTHOR: Orlova, T. Yu.; Grigor'yev, A.I.; Novoselova, A.V.

TITLE: Alkoxyaluminum acetates

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 633-637

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum organic compound, alkoxyaluminum compound, heteroorganic polymer

ABSTRACT: By reacting normal aluminum acetate with CH_3OH, C_2H_5OH, C_3H_7OH, and C_4H_9OH, the authors obtained compounds having the composition $Al(OR)_{1.5}(OCOCH_3)_{1.5}$. As in the case of alkoxyberyllium acetates, the ratio of acetate to alkoxy groups is 1:1. The reaction by which alkoxyaluminum acetates are formed is

$Al(OCOCH_3)_3 + 1.5ROH \rightarrow Al(OR)_{1.5}(OCOCH_3)_{1.5} + 1.5CH_3COOH$,

All the products obtained were shown to be amorphous by x-ray analysis. They are unstable in air and gradually lose their alcohol groups during storage. Their thermal stability is also low. Infrared spectra show that their structures are similar. An important feature is the preservation of the general pattern of the spectrum and positions of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016576

bands in passing from the solids to their solution in chloroform. Molecular weights of the alkoxyaluminum acetates, measured ebullioscopically, showed that the compounds were

glacial acetic acid, and had a molecular weight of 3500. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chemistry Department, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 15Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

dvn

Card 2/2

ORLOVA, V. D.

Investigation of metal corrosion by the action of wines. A. V. Avdeeva and V. D. Orlova (Technol. Inst. Food Ind., Moscow). *Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.* 16, No. 5, 7–8(1956).—The investigations were carried out at room temp. in the lab. for 300–1500 hrs. and in the factory during 4 months. Cast iron and steel give unpleasant flavor to wines, especially cast iron (formation of H_2S). Al decolorizes wines and gives a metallic taste which is due to H_2O_2 formation. Only app. for viniculture from the Russian steels such as G-17-T (Cr 17% and 1% Ti), Ya-1-T (Cr 17–20%, Ni 8–11%, and Ti 1%) and EI-495 (Cr 27% and Ni 1.2%) are completely resistant to the corrosion caused by fruit, berry, and grape wines. The above-mentioned steels were investigated during 4 months and give the good results.

M. Chermandarian

2

ACC NR: AP6004513 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0334/65/000/010/0013/0015

AUTHOR: Domidov, P.; Sklyarenko, A.; Orlova, V.

ORG: Odessa Technological Institut im. M. V. Lomonosov (Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of hydrothermal treatment of maize grain on quality and storability of corn meal and corn seed

SOURCE: Mukomol'no-elevatornaya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1965, 13-15

TOPIC TAGS: food technology, food preservation, water vapor, thermal process, processed plant product

ABSTRACT: A new method is described and figured for more efficient removal of the lipid-rich germ from the kernel, thus avoiding rancidness of the ground corn and permitting processing of the seed for oil production. Successive operations consist of hydrothermal treatment, hulling the grain, three-fold grinding by rollers with perpendicularly arranged grooves, and separation of the seed. Tests were conducted on 2 different varieties of corn. For a moisture content of up to 14% in the kernel, a vapor pressure of 2 atm and exposure of 6-7 minutes was found optimal; for moisture above 14%, 1.5 atm for 1-2 minutes was optimal. Heat and humidity weaken the bond between germ and endosperm, permitting easier separation during grinding, and the

UDC: 664.784.3+664.784.8.03

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ACC NR: AP6004513

procedure results in a 7.5-7.8% increase in overall yield, 16% more seed, less lipid and ash content in the meal, increase in water-soluble substances, improved quality, shorter cooking period, and better aroma and color of the mush prepared from the grinds. Hulling increased yield by 4% and seed lipid content by 3-4%. Upon storing the seed for 3 months at 18-25 C, the acid number of the vapor-treated seed increased to a lesser degree than that of untreated seed. This process is thus judged to have a favorable effect on the quality of the lipids in the end products and on the seed and its stability under storage. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 tables.

SUB CODE: 06,13/SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 27111-65 FSS-2/FSF(h)/EWG(j)/EEC-2/EWT(1)/EWG(r)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/EWG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) Po-4/Pac-4/Pq-4/Pe-5/Pae-2/Pi-4 TT/DD/RD/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5005443 S/0293/65/003/001/0142/0158

AUTHOR: Mantsevetova, A. I.; Neumyvakin, I. P.; Orlova, V. F.; Trubnikova, V. A.; Freydberg, I. M.

TITLE: Investigation of motor coordination in writing under space-flight conditions

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 1, 1965, 142-158

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, weightlessness, motor coordination, handwriting, zero G effect

ABSTRACT: Handwriting analyses of the log books kept during Vostok-series space flights by A. G. Nikolayev, P. R. Popovich, V. F. Bykovskiy, and V. V. Nikolayeva-Tereshkova were made for the purpose of determining how space-flight factors affected motor coordination. Alterations in motor coordination as expressed in handwriting were found to occur in all phases of the flights. The changes observed for the most part reflect unusual superficial writing conditions; there was little data indicating that disruption of central nervous system functions contributed to changes in writing. The greatest deterioration of writing coordination occurred during the first stages of flight. These changes were followed by adaptation and gradual improvement of coordination, which, however, did not return to normal.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005443

Thereafter handwriting either remained stabilized until the end of the flight, or deteriorated again during the final stages of the flight. Even under normal (non-flight) conditions, it was possible to distinguish periods of greater or less stability and better or worse motor coordination in each of the cosmonauts studied. These fluctuations in the level of motor coordination varied in their timing and stability from cosmonaut to cosmonaut. The nature of hadwriting changes during weightlessness suggests that they are due to changes caused by zero gravity in the force component of writing movements and disruption of normal interaction between the central and peripheral components of the motor analyzer. This disruption is compensated by the establishment of a conditioned countering force component in writing motions. Orig. art. has: 12 figures. [CD]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3192

Card 2/2

AP5025768 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d) TT/DD/RD/GW

SOURCE CODE: UR/0247/65/015/005/0863/0868

AUTHOR: Altukhov, G. V. (Moscow); Mantsvetova, A. I. (Moscow); Neumyvakin, I. P. (Moscow); Orlova, V. F. (Moscow); Trubnikova, V. A. (Moscow); Freydberg, I. M. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of handwriting in space-flight conditions

SOURCE: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, v. 15, no. 5, 1965, 863-868

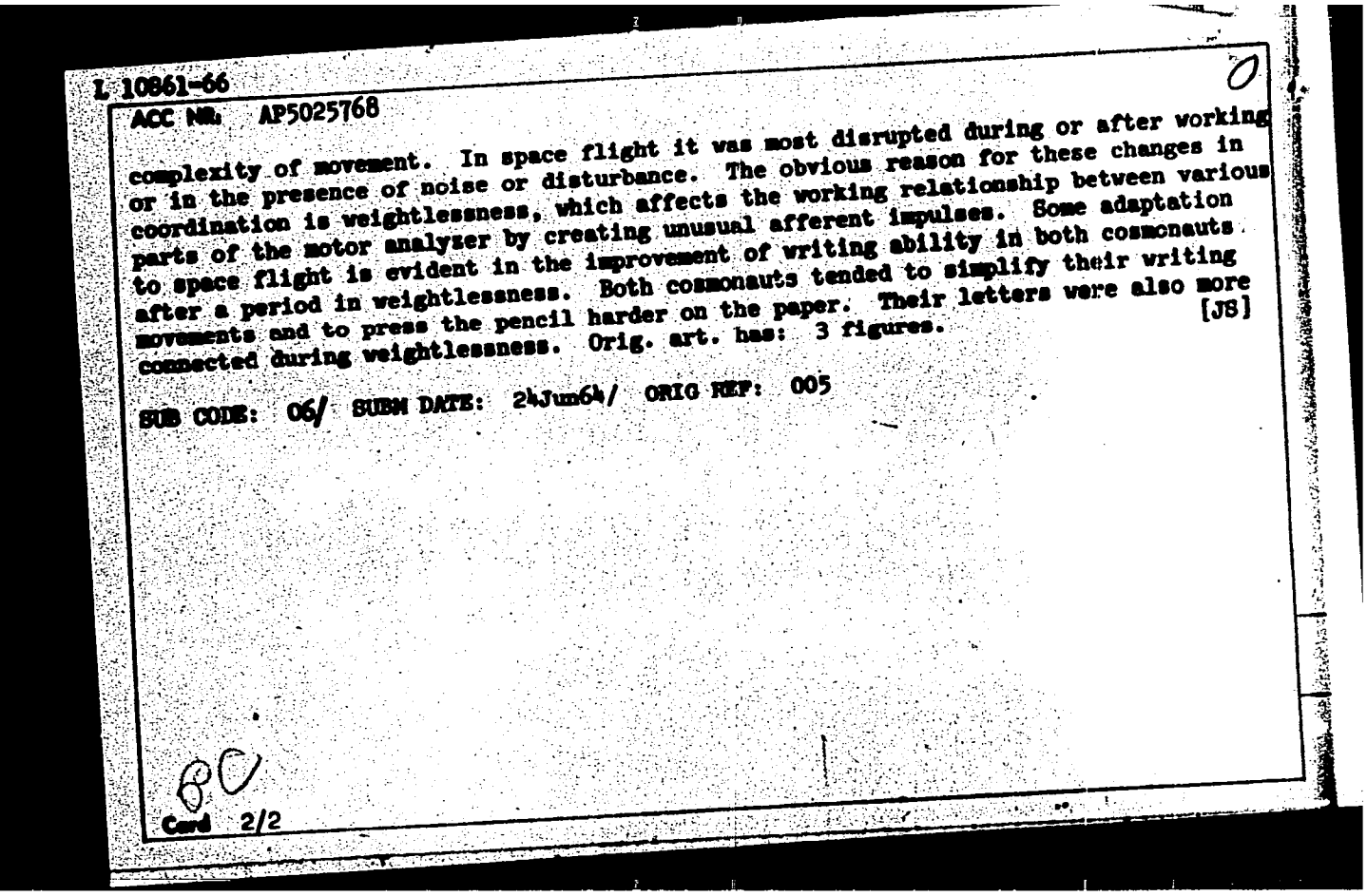
TOPIC TAGS: bioastronautics, space physiology, weightlessness, coordination, handwriting

45
B

ABSTRACT: The handwritten flight logs of cosmonauts A. G. Nikolayev and P. R. Popovich were used to study their general coordination in space flight. The test material consisted of 132 entries for Nikolayev and 75 for Popovich. Data shows handwriting changes of a functional, reversible character during the entire course of the 4-day space flight. A detailed record of the cosmonauts' handwriting characteristics under normal conditions was available for comparison. For both subjects the greatest decrease in writing coordination was observed in the first 40—50 min of the flight. The cosmonauts wrote most clearly after sleep. Popovich's writing while in space was more coordinated, presumably because his normal handwriting is variable and adaptable. Nikolayev's handwriting, however, is usually uniform and characterized by considerable

Card 1/2

UDC: 612.825.58+612.885.+612.821.35



L 10861-66

ACC NR: AP5025768

complexity of movement. In space flight it was most disrupted during or after working or in the presence of noise or disturbance. The obvious reason for these changes in coordination is weightlessness, which affects the working relationship between various parts of the motor analyzer by creating unusual afferent impulses. Some adaptation to space flight is evident in the improvement of writing ability in both cosmonauts after a period in weightlessness. Both cosmonauts tended to simplify their writing movements and to press the pencil harder on the paper. Their letters were also more connected during weightlessness. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun64/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

LIDOV, V.P.; MILOVIDOVA, N.V.; ORLOVA, V.K.; ROZANOV, B.V.

Establishing erosion zones in Smolensk Province. Izv. Vses. Geog. ob-va 97 no.5:427-426 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

Name: ORLOVA, Varvara Georgiyevna

Dissertation: The history of affricates in the Russian Language in connection with the formation of Russian popular dialects

Degree: Doc Philological Sci

Affiliation: [not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 27 Jan 56 Council of Inst of Linguistics, Acad Sci USSR

Certification Date: 30 Jun 56

Source: BMVO 5/57

KAKUSHKINA, Ye.A.; ORLOVA, V.G.

Method of chromatographic adsorption for the quantitative determination and isolation of estrone, estradiol, and estroil in urine in pregnancy. [with English summary in insert] Biokhimiia, 21 no.1:26-32 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Laboratoriya endokrinologii Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Minzdrava SSSR, Moskva

(PREGNANCY, urine in,
estrogens, chromatography (Rus))
(URINE,
estrogens in pregn., chromatography (Rus))
(ESTROGENS, in urine,
in pregn., chromatography (Rus))

Orlova, V. G.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Philology

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 34/39

Authors : Orlova, V. G., Cand. of Philol. Sc.

Title : Dialectology of languages of the nations of the USSR

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 26/2, 133-134, Feb 1956

Abstract : Minutes are presented from a coordination meeting held at the Inst. of Literature and Philology of the Acad. of Sc., USSR where the dialects of the numerous languages of the inhabitants of the Soviet Union were discussed.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

Orlova, V.G.

KAKUSHKINA, Ye.A.; ORLOVA, V.G.

Chromatographic quantitative determination of estradiol, estrone, and estriol in the urine of a nonpregnant woman. Lab.delo 4 no.2: 11-16 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya endokrinologii (zav. Ye.A.Kakushkina) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ESTROGENS)

LESNOY, S.K.; KAKUSHKINA, Ye.A.; ORLOVA, V.G. (Moskva)

Studies on estrogen metabolism in women in acute and subacute genital inflammatory diseases [with summary in English]. Probl.endok. i gorm. 4 no.6:72-77 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz otdeleniya konservativnoy ginekologii (zav. - prof. S.K. Lesnoy) i endokrinologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk Ye.A. Kakushkina) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. L.G. Stepanov).

(ESTROGENS, in urine,
in gyn. dis. (Rus))
(GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES, urine in
estrogens (Rus))

SAVED'YEVA, Z. D., ORLOVA, V. G.

"The Problem of Disturbances in the Suprarenal Cortical Function in Clinically Healthy Women with the Symptom of Sterility."

Theses of the Proceedings of the Annual Scientific Sessions 23-26 March 1957 (All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology)

From the Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Director--Docent L. G. Stepanov) of the Ministry of Health RSFSR

SAVEL'YEVA, Z.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ORLOVA, V.G., starshiy laborant

Some data on clinical aspects of the monophasic menstrual cycle in sterility. Akush.i gin. 35 no.4:13-17 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz otdeleniya konservativnykh metodov lecheniya (zav. - prof. S.K. Lesnoy) i laboratorii endokrinologii (zav. - doktor med.nauk Ye.A. Kakushkina) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - dotsent L.G. Stepanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(MENSTRUATION DISORDERS compl.)
(STERILITY, FEMALE etiol.)

ORLOVA, V.I.

Peloidin therapy of peptic ulcer in ambulatoria. Klin. med., Moskva 31 no.2:71 Feb 1953. (CLML 24:3)

1. Moscow.

ORLOVA, V. K.

Orlova, V. K. "Poos test for early diagnosis of glaucoma," Sbornik nauch. trudov (Rost. n/D gos. med. in-t), Vol. VIII, 1948, p. 59-62

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

ORLOVA, V. K.

35570 ORLOVA, V. K. Vliyaniye Karotina Na Zazhivlenzye Erozly Rogovitey. Sbornik k Pyatidesyatiletiyu Nauch., Ped., Vrachsb. i Obshchestv. Deyatel'nosti k. kh. orlova, Gor'kiy, 1949, c. 113-22

SO: Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45 1949

ORLOVA, V.K.

Structure of soils of the light-colored Chestnut complex and the nature of humus substances. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.2:75-84 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra fiziki i melioratsii pochv, Moskovskogo gos. universiteta.
(Humus) (Soil structure)

L 17619-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM/WH

ACC NR: AP6007679 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0049/0049

INVENTOR: Mago, E. E.; Matveyev, M. A.; Ushakova, L. K.; Iodo, S. S.; Orlova, V. M.; Volkodatov, A. F.; Levinbaum, B. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Glass for glass fiber. Class 32, No. 178458

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 49

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, electric insulator

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a glass for making glass fiber with improved electrical insulation properties and reduced cost. The glass has the following composition: SiO_2, 54—57%; Al_2O_3, 8—9%; CaO, 13—17%; SrO, 13—17%; MgO, not over 3.5%; and, in addition, BaO, 1.5—5%, and Fe_2O_3, not over 1.5%. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec64/ ATD PRESS: 4010

Card 1/1 UDC: 666.189.212

LIDOV, V.P.; ORLOVA, V.K.; TYURDENEVA, S.A.

Dust storms in Stavropol Territory and measures for controlling them. Goeg. i khoz. no.12:29-39 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ORLOVA, V.K., kand. med. nauk

Surgical treatment of detachments of the retina according to data of the K.Kh. Orlov Eye Clinic of the Rostov State Medical Institute. Sbor. nauch. trud. SOGMI no.14:139-142 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy o yazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent D.I. Zatsepin) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LIDOV, V.P.; MILOVIDOVA, N.V.; ORLOVA, V.K.

Erosion processes of turf-Podzolic soils in the southern Smolensk Province. Pochvovedenie no. 12:79-90 D '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy institut Soyuzgiproleskhoz.
Submitted February 22, 1964.

ORLOVA, Vera Mikhaylovna; KUZ'MIN, O.

[High production of polished glass by one polishing machine] Vysokie s"emy polirovannogo stekla s odnogo stanka. [Literaturnaia zapis' O.Kuz'mina] Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.materialam, 1952. 25 p. (MLRA 6:7)
(Glass manufacture)