OSOKIN, Sergey Dmitriyevich; TIKHOMIROV, V.N., ed.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Treasures of the "planet Ocean."]Sokrovishcha "planety Okean." Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 46 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. XII Seriia; Geologiia i geografiia, no.14) (MIRA 15:8)
1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR (for Osokin).
(Ocean)

OSOKIN, S.D.

Length of the coastline of the U.S.S.R. Okeanologiia 2 no.5: 943 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Shorelines)

OSOKIN, S.D.

"Ahead of us lies the ocean" by B.V. Liapunov and "In balloon and bathyscaphe" by A. Piccard. Reviewed by S.D. Osokin.
Priroda 51 no.8:125-126 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Voyenno-politicheskaya akademiya im. V.I. Lenina, Moskva.
(Ocean) (Bathyscaphe) (Liapunov, B.V.)
(Piccard, A.)

OSOKIN, Sergey Dmitriyevich; ZENKEVICH, L.A., nauchn. red.; ZENKOVA, T.S., red.; ATRASHCHENKO, L., tekhn. red.

[In the depths of the ocean] V puchinakh okeana. Pod nauchn. red. L.A.Zenkevicha. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 39 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. XII Seriia: Geologiia i geografiia, no.17) (MIRA 16:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR (for Osokin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Zenkevich).
(Oceanographic research)

OSOKIN, S.D. (Moskva)

Science ship explores the ocean. Priroda 53 no.2:123-124. '64. (MIRA 17:2)

OSOKIN, S.D. (Moskva)

"White strip"; recent seashore studies. Priroda 53 no.6:65-69 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR.

L 44390-66 EWT(1) GM

ACC NR: AP6016847 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/66/000/005/0068/0070

AUTHOR: Osokin, S. D. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Submerged face of the Great Ocean [Map of the Pacific Ocean]

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 5, 1966, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, ocean bottom topography, cartography, oceanographic vessel, mapping

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the new map of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean entitled "Relief of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean", recently drawn by Soviet scientists, and supposedly the most comprehensive and informative map of the area available to date. The scale is 1:10000000, the map covers 6 sheets of paper, follows a geomorphological interpretation method of Soviet origin, and uses a pseudo-cylindrical projection. Its photographs give valuable information on the huge longitudinal canyons in the Pacific Ocean. Mush of the map material was assembled by oceanologists during scientific expeditions on the "Vityaz" oceano-

Card 1/2

L 44390-66

ACC NR: AP6016847

graphic ship. The map is of great value to geologists, geophysicists, hydrologists, and navigators, and even for the fishing industry. It may help in the discovery of previously unsuspected mineral resources. Another single-sheet map intended for desk use, has been produced and is available on sale. [GC]

SUB CODE: 08, [redacted] SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

PESKOV, N.I.; OSOKIN, V.A.; KORCHEMNYY, A.M., kalibrovshchik

Changing the grooving of the first stand on the 360 mill. Metallurg 7 no.4:29-31 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Starshiye mastera Sortoprokatnogo tsekha Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Peskov, Osokin). 2. Sortoprokatnyy tsekh Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Korchemnyy).
(Rolling mills)

OSCKIN, V. A.

Bee Culture

"Strong colonies--the guarantee of higher honey yields". Pchelovodstvo, 29, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, Unclassified.

OSOKIN, V. A.

Bee Culture

Strong colonies--the guarantee of higher honey yields, Pchelovodstvo 29, no. 4, April 1952.

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

OSOKIN, V.P., inzh.

Concerning the optimum operation of ball mills. Elek.sta. 32 no.4:14-16 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Milling machinery) (Coal)

TKACHENKO, A.A.; OSOKIN, V.P., inzh.

Decrease of air leaks in a pulverized coal system with ball mills.
Energetik 9 no.2:[illegible] F '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Coal, Pulverized)
(Electric power plants)

OSOKIN, V.N., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby; GEL'MAN, Ye.I., mayor med.sluzhby

Synthomycin and levomycetin therapy in Japanese encephalitis.
Voen.-med.zhur. no.11:74-75 N '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(CHLOROMYCETIN) (ENCEPHALITIS)

SOKOLOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; OSOKIN, V.P., inzh.

Testing the ShK 380/550 ball mill with cone cylinder.
Energomashinostroenie 7 no.3:42-43, 48 Mr '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Coal, Pulverized) (Boilers—Firing)

KHUDYAKOV, I F.; TIKHONOV, A.I.; RYBNIKOV, V.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: POD'YACHEV, Yu. A., inzh.; BAYBULOV, D.Kh., inzh.; OSOKIN, V.V., inzh.

Copper balance in the metallurgical production of the Karabash Mining and Metallurgical Combine. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst. no. 134:14-22 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KOBYZEV, V.K., inzh.; ZAKHARENKO, N.I., inzh.; LASKARONSKIY, F.N., inzh.; OSOKIN, Ye.A., inzh.; USOL'TSEV, B.N., inzh.

Effect of the diameter of rolls with a grooved surface on the size and distribution of torque during metal rolling on a blooming mill. Stal' 24 no.10:899-901 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

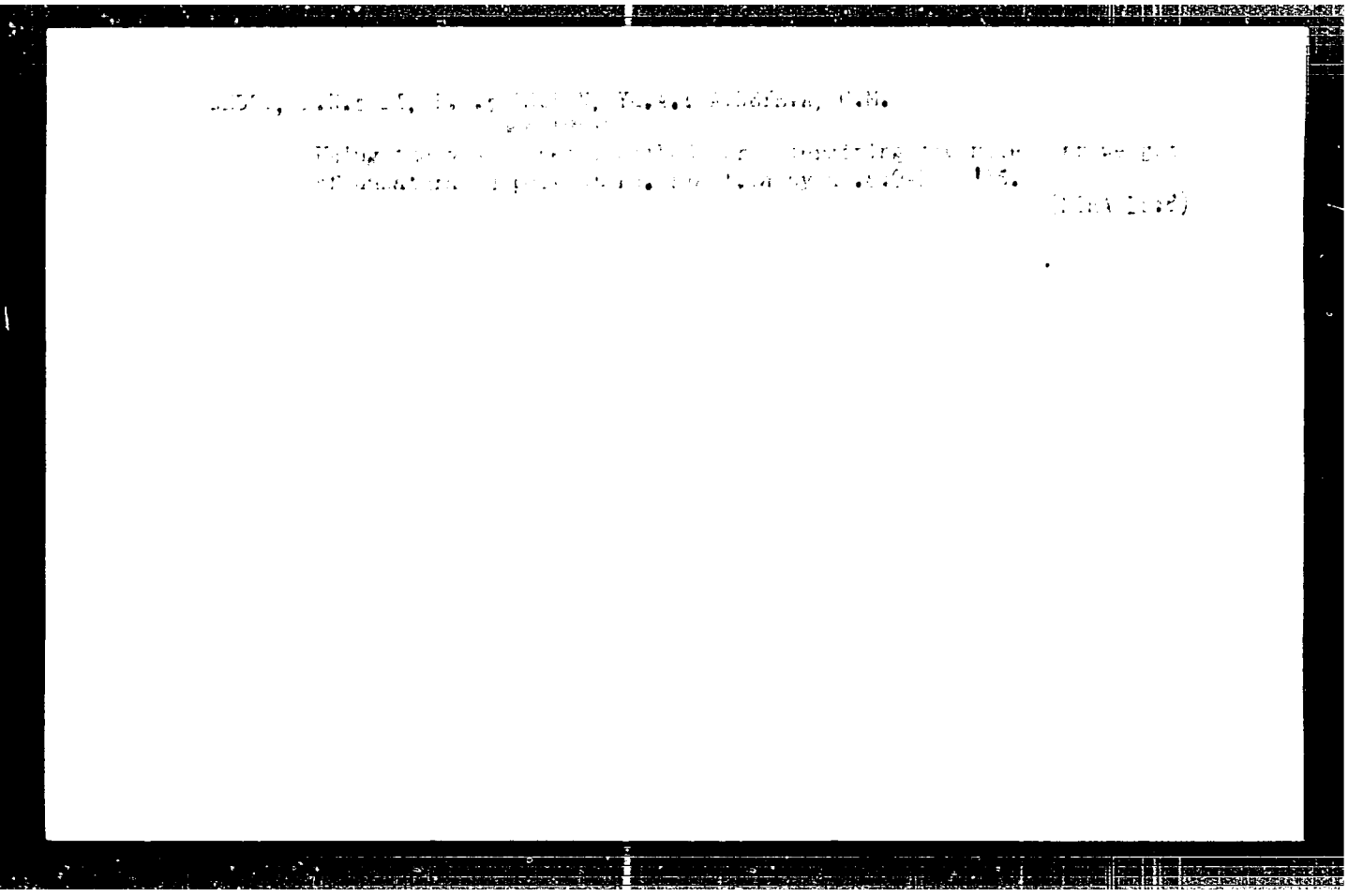
1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

OSOKIN, Yu.

Mental outlook expands. Prof.-tekh. obr. 19 no.9:22 S '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Pomoshchnik direktora po kul'turno-vospitatel'noy rabote remeslennogo uchilishcha No. 4, Kemerovskaya oblast'.

(Aesthetics—Study and teaching)



OSOKIN, YU. V.

OSOKIN, IU. V. The principles of airplane and motor operation. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo, 1943. 250 p. (50-45835)

TL671.9.078

OSCKIN, YU. [V.]

PA 16/49T10

USSR/Aeronautics, Military Airdromes

Aug 48

"Technical Maintenance of Aircraft at Aerodromes Without Hangars," Yu. Osokin, Lt Col of Aviation Tech Sv, Lt Col Engr Ye. Rozenovich, 4 pp

"Vest Vozdush Flota" No 8 (354)

Discusses choice of site for parking aircraft and open air maintenance of aircraft.

[redacted]

16/49T10

OSOKIN, Yu. V., and [illegible]

Osnovy tekhnicheskoy ekspluatatsii samoletov i motorov; pod red. [illegible] Volkova. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1949. 259 p., illus.

Title tr.: Principles of the technical operation of airplanes and engines.

TL671.4.078

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

OSKIN, V. V., and [illegible]

Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie samoletov i ikh silovykh ustanovok. [illegible] dlia voen. aviatsionno-tekhn. [illegible] VVS; [ed. red. V. I. [illegible]] Moskva, Voenizdat, 1948. 402 p., illus.

Title tr.: Technical maintenance of aircraft and their power plants. A textbook for Air Force technical schools.

TL 1.[illegible]

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 195[illegible].

OSOKINA, Ada Panteleymonovna; ZAVZNER, S.I., retsenzent

[Standardization of testing machines and weighing devices] Tipizatsiia ispytatel'nykh mashin i vesoizmeritel'nykh priborov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 302 p. (MIRA 18:11)

L 23558-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4 EM/RM/GW

AM4033962 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Osokina, Doriana Nikolayevna

Plastic and elastic low-modular optically active materials for investigating stress in the earth's crust by the modeling method (Plastichnyye i upruglye nizkomodul'nyye opticheski-aktivnyye materialy dlya issledovaniya napryazheniy v zemnoy kore metodom modelirovaniya) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 0195 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: low moduli photoplasticity material, low moduli photoelasticity material, photoelastic model, photoplastic model, tectonic stress modeling

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book is intended for scientific-research workers and students of institutes of geology. The development of photoplastic (elasticity moduli, 0.01—1.0 kg/cm^2; viscosities, 10^2—10^7 poises; stress-optical sensitivity of the order, 10,000—30,000 brewsters) and photoelastic (elasticity moduli, 0.1—10.0 kg/cm^2) materials used to study tectonic stress fields is discussed. The work was done at the Department of geodynamicsof the Institute of

Card 1/11

L 23558-65

AM4033962

26

Physics of the Earth, under the supervision of M. V. Gzovskiy during the period 1955-1962. G. V. Vinogradov (The Military Academ. biV) V. P. Pavlov (of the Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis) assisted in developing methods of investigating photoplastic materials and in preparing materials based on ethyl cellulose. Materials based on polymers were developed with the help of S. I. Sdvigov and N. A. Shchegolevskaya (of the Department of Physical Chemistry, Moscow Institute of Chemical Machinery). L. S. Gembitskiy (of the Department of Physics and the Chemistry of Polymers, Saratov University) participated in the investigations of the properties of cellulose-acetate materials. V. S. Shifman (of the Institute of Physics of the Earth) helped to develop a method of automatic measurement of linear phase differences and extinction angles. M. V. Zabelin (of the Institute of Physics of the Earth) helped to develop special instruments used to investigate the mechanical and photoelastic properties of plastic and elastic materials of low moduli. The author acknowledges the help of M. P. Volarovich, S. A. Glikman, V. F. Trumbachev, Yu. S. Lazurkin, N. V. Mikhaylov, L. M. Kachanov, Yu. V. Rozenberg, A. K. Preiss, Ye. I. Edel'shteyn, S. P. Shikhobalov, I. I. Bugakov, O. G. Yefremova, and T. I. Sam-

Card 2/11

L 23558-65

AM4033962

sonova.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 3/ 11

L 23558-65
AM4033962

Card 7/11

L 23558-65
AM4033962

Card 9/11

L 23558-65
AM4033962

Card 10/11

of the method -- 17A

CONCLUSIONS -- 178

Bibliography -- 186

SUB CODE: ES SUBMITTED: 16Nov63 NO REF SOV: 175

OTHER: 051

Card 11/11

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

OSOKINA, Doriana Nikolayevna; GZOVSKIY, M.V., otv. red.; MILLER, Yu.G., red.; MEDER, V.M., red. izd-va; KYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Plastic and elastic low-module optically-active materials for studying stresses in the earth's crust by the modeling method] Plastichnye i uprugie nizkomodul'nye opticheski-aktivnye materialy dlia issledovaniia napriazhenii v zemnoi kore metodom modelirovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 195 p. (MIRA 17:1)

OSOKINA, D.N.; GZOVSKIY, M.V.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.; PAVLOV, V.P.

Optical polarization study of plastic deformation processes by means of ethylcellulose solutions and gels. Kool. zhur. 22 no.4:434-442 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut fiziki zemli im. O.Yu.Shmidta, Moskva.
(Cellulose) (Deformations (Mechanics))

OSOKINA, D. N.; GEMBITSKIY, L. S.

Cellulose acetate gels as optically-active elastic material for investigating stresses in models deforming under their own weight. Koll. zhur. 24 no.6:724-732 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Saratovskiy universitet, kafedra fiziko-khimii polimerov i Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Cellulose acetates—Optical properties)
(Strains and stresses)

5.3830 09680

AUTHORS: Shchegolevskaya, N. A., Osokina, D. N., Gzovskiy, M. V., Sokolov, S. I.

S/153/60/003/01/047/058
B011/B005

TITLE: Polymeric Materials With Different Physicomechanical Characteristics for Stress Investigations by the Optical Method

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 172-175 (USSR)

TEXT: The authors proved the possibility of producing photoelastic substances with high optical activity and a wide range of elasticity moduli (up to gel-like substances of the gelatin-jelly type). These substances are produced on the basis of copolymers of unsaturated polyesters, of styrene, and of glyphthal and epoxide resins. These materials had manifold, given physicomechanical properties. The authors paid special attention to the production of plastics with a viscosity (η) of 10^4 - 10^7 poise, an elasticity modulus E = 10^{-1} - 10^1 kg/cm^2, and a high optical activity. Products of copolymerization of unsaturated esters and vinyl monomers have a reticular structure. Products with different optical and mechanical properties can be obtained by changing the number of chemical bonds between the molecules. For this purpose, saturated dicarboxylic acids (e.g. sebacic acid) are introduced besides unsaturated maleic acid, and the number of individual monomers (e.g. styrene) is varied. In contrast to previous papers, the authors investigated polyesters obtained with the use of reduced amounts of maleic acid

and an excess of diethylene glycol (according to Ref 3). It was proven that the maximum amount of sebacic acid must not exceed that of maleic acid (1:1), or the product would become opaque. Benzoyl peroxide (0.1 - 1%) was added to the mixture. Polymerization was carried out at 20-40°. The polyester - styrene ratio was varied between 2:1 and 500:1. Optically active substances with $E = 0.2 - 20$ kg/cm^2 and a coefficient of optical activity B_σ = 100-1000 brewster (10^{-13} cm^2/dyn) were obtained with styrene at a ratio of sebacic and maleic acid in polyesters of 2:1, and acid : diethylene-glycol of 2:3. Even at a polyester - styrene ratio of 1:500, they remained gelatinous. The figure (p 174) shows that both the modulus E and the optical activity of the polymer considerably increase with increasing styrene content. Modified glyphthal resins are condensation products of polyatomic alcohols (pentaerythrite, glycerin, diethylene glycol) with phthalic and maleic acid (Ref 4). They are called "gliftamal". They are suited for work at room temperature, having E = 50,000 kg/cm^2 and B_σ = 36 brewster. Very transparent substances with $\eta = 10^4 - 10^7$ poise, and $B_\sigma = 2.10^3$ brewster can be

Polymeric Materials With Different Physicomechanical Characteristics for Stress Investigations by the Optical Method

obtained by changing the acid - alcohol ratio, adjusting the thermal treatment, and using plasticizers. Previously (Ref 5) the authorshad produced an optically active, solid, elastic material "epoksiftamal" from the epoxide resin E-40. In the present paper, the amount of hardening agent was reduced to 3-5%. The resin became jellylike but remained brittle. At a content of 2-5% of maleic anhydride and 30% of dibutyl phthalate, an optically active, highly viscous liquid without a noticeable yield point was formed. At 5-22% of dibutyl phthalate, the resin has the maximum shearing stress. By combination of epoxide resin with hardening agent and plasticizer, it is possible to produce optically active substances with manifold physicomechanical properties: from elastic bodies to viscous liquids. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya; Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii
(Moscow Institute for the Construction of Chemical Machines; Chair of Physical Chemistry)

69680

Polymeric Materials With Different Physicomechanical Characteristics for Stress Investigations by the Optical Method

S/153/60/003/01/047/058
B011/B005

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1959

Card 4/4

GZOVSKIY, M.V.; OSOKINA, D.N.

Model study of rheological processes in solids, with stress determination by optical polarization. Koll. zhur. 22 no. 5:560-568 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR im. O.Yu.Shmidta.
(Deformations (Mechanics)) (Rheology)

SHCHEGOLEVSKAYA, N.A.; OSOKINA, D.N.; GZOVSKIY, M.V.; SOKOLOV, S.I.

Polymer materials with different physicomechanical characteristics for the study of stresses by the optical method. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; khim.i khim tekh. 3 no.1:172-175 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo instituta khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Polymers--Optical properties)
(Materials--Testing)

SOKHA, B. P., PAVLOV, V. I., VINOGRADOV, G. V., and SOKOLSKIY, L. P.

"Flow and strat[illegible] birefringence of solutions and gels of [illegible]," a paper presented at the [illegible] Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 2[illegible] Jan-2[illegible], Moscow, Research Inst. Physical Chem.

B-3,[illegible],30[illegible]

OSOKINA, D. N.

"On the Characteristics of the Physico-Mechanical and Optical Properties of Concentrated Solutions of Ethyl Cellulose and Benzyl Alcohol," D. N. Osokina in collaboration with V. P. Pavlov, G. V. Vinogradov, and M. V. Gzovskiy (reported on the usefulness of this plastic, optically active material for the modeling of tectonic processes.)

paper presented at the First All-Union Conference on Tectonophysics, Moscow, 29 January through 5 February 1957.

Institute of Physics of the Earth, Acad. Sci. USSR

85707

54400 1274, 1833, 1263

S/069/60/022/004/004/005/XX
B003/B056

AUTHORS: Osokina, D. N., Gzovskiy, M. V., Vinogradov, G. V., and Pavlov, V. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the Processes of Plastic Deformation by Means of Ethylcellulose Solutions and Gels and Optical Polarization

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 22, No. 4, pp. 434-442

TEXT: The investigations described in the present paper deal with the problem as to whether it is, in principle, possible to study shear stress and rate of deformation in plastically deformable soft bodies by the method of optical polarization. The results obtained may be usefully applied in the mechanics of disperse systems, f tectonic physics, etc. The measurements were carried out in a device designed by V. P. Pavlov (Ref. 13) and constructed by the Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Geophysics of the AS USSR), which simultaneously fulfilled the function of a plastoviscosimeter and a dynamooptimeter. The device schemat-

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Processes of Plastic Deformation by Means of Ethylcellulose Solutions and Gels and Optical Polarization

S/069/60/022/004/004/XX
B003/B006

ically shown in Fig 1 and described in detail in the original paper contains, among other things, a KSP-5 polariscope (KSP-5), as well as a Berek compensator for measuring the optical effect. The dependence of shear stress on deformation as well as the deformation-kinetic diagrams were ascertained with the help of Pavlov's elastoplastoviscosimeter (Ref 14). The material used was Soviet ethylcellulose of the type K-290 (K-290) with a molecular weight of $7.7 \cdot 10^4$ and a substitution degree of 46.25%. The viscosity of a 5% alcohol benzene solution was ~290 centipoise at 20°C. The ethyl cellulose was used in a dissolved state in benzyl alcohol (of different concentrations) and/or in benzyl alcohol dibutylphthalate mixtures (whose mixing ratio was varied in a 10% concentration). The measured results are shown in the diagrams of Figs 2 - 5. The modulus of shear of the ethyl cellulose solutions was between 0.01 and 1 kg/cm^2, the viscosity between 10^2 and 10^7 poise. Owing to their mechanical properties, the solutions in benzyl alcohol corresponded to highly viscous Newton liquids having a completely linear dependence of

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Processes of Plastic Deformation by Means of Ethylcellulose Solutions and Gels and Optical Polarization

S/069/60/022/004/004/005/XX
B003/056

the birefringence (Δn) both on the shear stress as also on the deformation rate. The solutions containing dibutylphthalate acquired plastical consistence with an increase in the dibutylphthalate content. The aforementioned dependences are, in this case, not linear but exponential. The coefficient of optical activity V_τ ($V_\tau = \Delta n / \tau$; Δn - amount of the double refraction of light, τ shear stress) is in the case of 10 to 35% ethyl cellulose solutions practically independent of the concentration, and is between $5\text{-}7 \cdot 10^4$ Brewster. V_τ decreases with an increasing dibutylphthalate content in the mixture, as well as with decreasing temperature. Among others, a paper by G. V. Vinogradov and V. N. Manin is mentioned. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 13 references: 11 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 Germa

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki zemli im. O. Yu. Shmidta Moskva (Institute of Geophysics imeni O. Yu. Shmidt, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1959

Card 3/3

OSOKINA, D.N.

Gelatine-glycerine gels used as material for the optical polarization investigation of strain [with summary in English]. Koll. zhur. 19 no.6:713-721 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Colloids) (Polarization (Light)) (Strians and stresses)

NESTERENKO, L.A.; KURS, V.S. (Pskov); OSOKINA, G.N.

Editor's mail. Khim. v shkole 17 no.5:84-85 S-O '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Krasnodar (for Nesterenko).
(Chemistry--Experiments)

OSOKINA, G. N., zasluzhennaya uchitel'nitsa shkoly RSFSR

Evening devoted to the topic "D. I. Mendeleev and Russian painting." Khim. v shkole 17 no.6:69-75 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Poretskaya srednyaya shkola Chuvashskoy ASSR.

(Mendeleev, Dimitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)
(Paintings, Russian) (Colors)

OSOKINA, G.N., uchitel'nitsa

Acquainting the students with urea and its uses. Khim. v shkole 16 no.6:54-58 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Srednyaya shkola s. Poretskoye, Chuvashskaya ASSR.
(Urea)

OSOKINA, G.N., uchitel'nitsa

Simple experiments in diffusion. Khim.v shkole 15 no.1:72 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Srednyaya shkola, selo Poretskoye Chuvashskoy ASSR.
(Diffusion) (Chemistry--Experiments)

MOLOCHNOV, G.V.; MATVEYEVA, E.T.; OSOKINA, G.N.

Electromagnetic field of a vertical magnetic dipole over a two-layered structured with a steplike boundary. Uch. zap. LGU no.286:255-260 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Electromagnetic prospecting)

BURMISTROV, N.A.; KOROBEYNIKOVA, A.D.; KHATSKEVICH, V.S.; SOSIN, M.A.; OSOKINA, K.I.; BOZHKO, V.S.; MOSKALEV, I.A.; GOGIN, N.M.; DANILKINA, V.I.; BEZRUCHENKO, I.Ya.

Experience in competing for the right to be called an enterprise of communist labor. Vest. sviazi 21 no.11:22-25 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik Pervomayskoy kontory svyazi g. Moskvy (for Burmistrov). 2. Nachal'nik otdeleniya svyazi Kupino, Shebekinskogo rayona, Belgorodskoy obl. (for Korobeynikova). 3. Nachal'nik Noginskoy rayonnoy kontory svyazi Moskovskoy obl. (for Khatskevich). 4. Nachal'nik Teykovskoy kontory svyazi Ivanovskoy obl. (for Sosin). 5. Nachal'nik 16-go otdeleniya svyazi Dzerzhinska, Gor'kovskoy obl. (for Osokina). 6. Nachal'nik Sovetskoy kontory svyazi Kaliningradskoy oblasti (for Bozhko). 7. Nachal'nik Sovetskoy kontory svyazi Kurskoy obl. (for Moskalev). 8. Nachal'nik Kanavinskoy kontory svyazi g. Gor'kogo (for Gogin). 9. Nachal'nik Shchelkanovskogo otdeleniya svyazi Yukhnovskogo rayona, Kaluzhskoy obl. (for Danilkina). 10. Nachal'nik Bobrovskoy rayonnoy kontory svyazi Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Bezruchenko).

(Telecommunication—Employees)

KOVALEVSKAYA, I.L.; EPSHTEYN-LITVAK, R.V.; DMITRIYEVA-RAVIKOVICH, Ye.M.; KURNOSOVA, N.A.; SHCHEGLOVA, Ye.S.; FERDINAND, Ya.M.; KHOMIK, S.R.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.P.; PETROVA, S.S.; GOLUBOVA, Ye.Ye.; GONCHAROVA, Z.I.; SARMANEYEV, A.P.; SIZINTSEVA, V.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: MEDYUKHA, G.A.; OSOKINA, L.A.; RACHKOVSKAYA, Yu.K.; OSOVTSEVA, O.I.; DEDUSENKO, A.I.; KOVALEVA, P.S.; KARASHEVICH, V.P.; CHEBOTAREVICH, N.D.; CHIGIR', T.R.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.; KECHETZHIYEV, B.A.; DEMINA, A.S.; ZUS'MAN, R.T.; YESAKOV, P.I.; SYSOYEVA, Z.A.; ZINOV'YEVA, I.S.; FAL'CHEVSKAYA, A.A.; DENISOVA, B.D.; TIMOFELEVA, R.G.; SYRKASOVA, A.V.; LYANTSMAN, S.G.

Reactivity and immunological and epidemiological effectiveness of alcoholic typhoid and paratyphoid fever vaccines in school children. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.7:72-77 Jl '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo, Rostovskogo, Omskogo institutov epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok i Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. 2. Rostovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Kovaleva). 3. Stavropol'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok (for Sysoyeva). 4. Kuybyshevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Zinov'yeva). 5. Saratovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Lyantsman).

YANOVICH, T.D.; KALMYKOVA, G.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, I.K.; RACHKOVSKIY, A.P.; OSOKINA, L.A.

Study on tuberculosis infection by means of graduated epicutaneous tuberculin test. Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost. gos. med. inst. no.22:3-12 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. T.D.Yanovich).

OSOKINA, L.A.

Incidence of tuberculosis infections among the rural population. Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost. gos. med. inst. no.22:39-44 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo Rostovskogo meditsinskogo institua (zav. - prof. T.D.Yanovich) i Rostovskogo oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR G.A.Kamusher).

OSOKINA, L.A.

Epidemiological characteristics of tuberculosis under conditions of a rural district of Rostov Province. Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost. gos. med. inst. no.22:56-64 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. T.D.Yanovich).

KONEV, V.N.; KRUSHATINA, N.A.; AGAPOVA, V.A.; OSOKINA, L.I.; PTASHNIKOVA, M.O.

Studying the reaction diffusion in systems binary alloy - gas. Part 3: Sulfuration of copper-aluminum and copper-manganese alloys. Fiz.-met. i metalloved. 20 no.5:790-793 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo. Submitted January 4, 1965.

OSOKINA, L.V., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Graphical conventional designations for electrical systems] Oboznacheniia uslovnye graficheskie dlia elektricheskikh skhem (GOST 7624-62). Izd. ofitsial'noe. Moskva, Standartgiz, 1963. 151 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

PA - 2103

AUTHOR: OSOKINA,P.M., RATNER,B.S.

TITLE: Investigation of the (γ,p) reaction on Zinc. (Russian).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 1, pp 20-26 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 3 / 1957 Reviewed: 4 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The present work is a continuation of the investigation of the photoprotons which are emitted by various nuclei under the effect of the bremsstrahlung of a synchrotron with a maximum energy of γ-rays up to 30 MeV.

The measuring method is similar to that described by LEJKIN,E.M. et al (Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1955, Vol 102, 245). The protons were recorded in photoemulsions NIKFI JA-2 of 400μ thickness. On the occasion of an inspection of plates by means of binocular microscopes the traces of the protons with energies of $\varepsilon_p \geqslant 3{,}0$ MeV were selected, which begin on the surface of the emulsion and develop in the proper direction. The complete energy spectrum was measured only for the energies of $E_{\gamma m}$ = "0,8 and 2o,6 MeV.

In the remainder of the cases only the energy of the fast protons with $\varepsilon_p \geqslant 9$ MeV was determined. Proton energy was determined from the curve range-energy. The dose was determined by means of an integrating monitor-ionization chamber.

Card 1/3

- separately. These re-

PA - 2103

Investigation of the (γp) reaction on Zinc.

sults indicate that the contribution made by the direct photo-effect for nuclei with $Z \sim 30$ amounts to about 20 - 40 % in the case of the γ-ray energies investigated here. In this connection the γ-quanta probably enter into interaction with the protons located on the individual shells of the nucleus. The cross section of such an interaction obviously has the character of resonance. Unfortunately the data obtained for other elements are not sufficient in order to be able to analyze them in the light of the ideas discussed here.

ASSOCIATION: Physical Institute "P.N.Lebedev" of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

OSOKINA, R.

3

6961
INVESTIGATION OF PHOTOPROTONS FROM COPPER AND NICKEL. E. Ivkina, R. Osokina, and B. Ratner (Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow). Nuovo cimento (10) 3, Suppl. No. 1, 135-18(1956). (In English)

Photonuclear reactions were studied to establish the mechanism of γ-ray interaction with nuclei and to provide a check for the validity of proposed nuclear models. The energy and angular distribution of photoprotons from neighboring Cu and Ni nuclei at maximum values of bremsstrahlung energy were observed in detail. (F.S.)

SABININA, I.G.; OSOKINA, R.I.

Temperature indices of the development of lucerne under conditions of irrigation farming in the Uzbek S.S.R. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst. no.12:34-42 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Uzbekistan--Alfalfa) Plants, Effect of temperature on)
(Irrigation farming)

OSOKINA, R. M.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays, Penetration 11 Oct 51

"Investigations in the Stratosphere of the Properties of Penetrating Cosmic-Ray Particles," K. I. Alekseyeva, S. N. Vernov, R. M. Osokina

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 5, pp 725-728

Describes scheme of disposition of counters and filters, altitude dependence of number of cosmic-ray particles with various flight paths in lead (4-8 cm). Discussed expts were conducted in 1947-48 in the stratosphere, on the formation of showers by cosmic-ray particles in a lead filter 4-8 cm thick. Conclude that there is a considerable number of electrons among the cosmic-ray particles possessing flight paths R between 4 and 8 cm in lead, from a comparison of the probability of formation of showers by particles with shower paths of R=4 cm and R=8 cm in lead. Submitted 27 Jul 51 by Acad D. V. Skobel'tsyn.

PA 221T79

OSOKINA, R. M.

5942

STUDIES OF (γ,p) REACTIONS IN THE ENERGY RANGE UP TO 30 MeV. E. M. Lifshin, R. M. Osokina, and B. S. Rainer. Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Ser. Fiz. 19, 607 (1955) Sept.-Oct. (In Russian)

Detailed investigations of the energy and angular distribution of photoprotons in a series of elements were made with the 30-Mev synchrotron. The photoproton emission from copper was studied at γ quantum maximum energies of 19, 24, 28, and 30.5 Mev, and the emission from nickel at 21.8, 28.5, 29.0 Mev. The preliminary measurements were obtained on aluminum and lead. With the transitions of $E_{\gamma m}$ = 24.0 Mev to $E_{\gamma m}$ = 28.0 and 30.5 Mev a sharp change was observed in the angular distribution, in the shape of the energy spectra, and the emission of the fast photoprotons from copper. (R.V.J.)

OSOKINA, R.M.

USSR/Physics - (γ p) reaction

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 14/59

Authors : Leykin, Ye. N.; Osokina, R. M.; and Ratner, B. S.

Title : Study of the (γp) reaction on copper

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/2, 245-248, May 11, 1955

Abstract : An experimental study of the (γ p) reaction on copper is described. A synchrotrone was used as a source of γ-quanta of 30.5 Mev. of energy. A foil of 18,4 mg/cm thick and consisting of natural copper isotopes was exposed to a beam of γ -quanta collimated by a lead collimator of 20 cm thick. Results are presented and explained. Seven references: 1 USSR and 6 USA, (1947-1955). Diagrams; graphs; table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Physical Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev

Presented by : Academician V. N. Kondrat'ev, January 1, 1955

OSOKINA, R. M.

USSR/ Physics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 19/62

Authors : Leykin, Ye. M.; Osokina, R. M.; and Ratner, B. S.

Title : Study of the reaction (γp), of nickel

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/3, 493 - 494, May 21, 1955

Abstract : According to a method described in a previous report, the study of the energetic and angular distribution of photo-protons emmitted from a nickel foil is presented. Three references: 1 USSR and 2 USA (1951-1955). Diagrams.

Institution : The Acad. of Sc., USSR, P. N. Lebedev Physical Institute

Presented by: Academician V. N. Kondrat'ev, February 1, 1955

OSOKINA, R.M

"Study of the (γ,p) Reaction in Zinc," by R. M. Osokina and B. S. Ratner, Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences USSR, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 32, No 1, Jan 57, pp 20-26

This article investigates the photoprotons emitted by zinc nuclei under the action of synchrotron Bremsstrahlung. Maximum γ-ray energy ranged up to 30 Mev.

Experimental technique is described and graphs of the results are given.

Results are compared with the statistical theory of nuclear reactions and with the direct photoeffect model. "The results of the study of photoprotons from zinc verify previous conclusions that the contribution of direct photoeffect to proton yield for nuclei with Z >30 accounts for a considerable part of the yield (20-40%) over the γ-ray energies considered. In all probability, the γ-quanta interact with protons located in different shells of the nucleus. The reaction, seemingly, has a resonance cross section...." (U)

SUM. 1371

LIN'KOVA, N.V.; OSOKINA, R.M.; RATNER, B.S.; AMIROV, R.Sh., sotrudnik; AKINDINOV, V.V., sotrudnik

Photoprotons from Cu^{65}. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.3: 780-789 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR. 2. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Amirov, Akindinov).
(Protons) (Copper--Isotopes)

AKHMDINOV, V.V., AMINOV, R.SH., OSOKINA, R.M., and RATNER, B.S.

"Investigation of the (γ ,p) Reaction on the Intermediate Weight Nuclei,"

Lebedev Physical Inst. [illegible]

[illegible]
Physics, [illegible]

OSKINA, R. M.

The (G, A) reaction of zinc. R. M. Oskina and B. S. ... 4E2C

Ratner. Zhur. Eksptl. i Teoret. Fiz. 32, 20-8 (1957); Soviet Phys. JETP 5, ... 7 (1957); cf. Leikin, et al. C.A. 50, 09824.—This is a continuation of earlier studies ... protons emitted ... energy of the γ-rays varied from 19.4 to 20.7 Mev. The yield, angular distribution, and the energy distribution were det[ermined].

J. Rovtar Leach

OSOKINA, R.M.

Photoprotons from Nb^{93}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.2: 444-453 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR.

S/903/62/000/000/037/044
B102/B234

AUTHORS: Osokina, R. M., Seryapin, V. G.

TITLE: Photoprotons from Sb^{121} and Sb^{123}

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktsii pri malykh i srednikh energiyakh; trudy Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 504-507

TEXT: The great effect of the nuclear shell structure on the nuclear photoeffect has already been observed in the closed-shell region Z = 28. It is now investigated for the Z = 50 region. The isotopes Sb^{121} and Sb^{123} whose photoproton energy spectra and angular distributions were measured differ as regards the state of the "valency protons" above the closed shell: for Sb^{121} it is in the $2d_{5/2}$ state and for Sb^{123} in the $1g_{7/2}$ state. The contribution of the valency protons may be estimated from the difference of the spectra. The targets used for the measurements were enriched in Sb^{121} to 95.5% and in Sb^{123} to 81.5%. The method of measuring was the same as

Card 1/2

Photoprotons from Sb^{121} and Sb^{123} S/903/62/000/000/037/044
B102/B234

described here on page 498. The targets were again exposed to bremsstrahlung (E_{max} = 19.5 Mev) from the FIAN synchrotron and the protons recorded with nuclear emulsions. The background was separately determined. The photoproton yield ratio was (1.2±0.3) : 1 for Sb^{121} : Sb^{123}. The energy spectra of the protons differ greatly: for Sb^{121} it has a flat and broad maximum between 5 and 8 Mev, for Sb^{123} it has a high peak at ~5 Mev and perhaps a second smaller peak at ~7 Mev and then it drops continuously and forms a small high-energy tail. The angular distributions are isotropic for low-energy protons and have a flat maximum between 80-100° for $E_p > 7$ Mev which is somewhat higher for Sb^{123}. The investigations are still proceeding. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev AS USSR)

Card 2/2

S/903/62/000/000/036/044
B102/B234

AUTHOR: Osokina, R. M.

TITLE: Photoprotons from Sn^{124} and Sn^{114}

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktsii pri malykh i srednikh energiyakh; trudy Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 498-503

TEXT: Whereas the (γ,n) reaction yields satisfy the sum rule for dipole transitions and are a smooth function of A, the (γ,p) yields behave variably and often even decrease with increasing A for the several isotopes of the same element. In order to explain these peculiarities it was investigated whether variations of photoproton yields are accompanied by variations of the spectrum and of the angular distributions of the particles emitted. Energy spectra and angular distributions of photoprotons were thus measured for Sn^{124} (target enrichment 96.3%) and for Sn^{114} (target 57.2% Sn^{114}, 19.6% Sn^{116} and 10.8% Sn^{117}). The target foils were simultaneously exposed to bremsstrahlung ($E_{\gamma max}$ = 23.5 Mev) at the FIAN synchrotron; the protons were recorded in 300-μ НИКФИ Т-3 (NIKFI T-3) nuclear emulsion plates. The other

Card 1/3

Photoprotons from Sn^{124} and Sn^{114}

experimental details were the same as described in Nucl. Phys. 16, 119, 1960. The background was determined in special measurements. The results obtained for Sn^{114} and Sn^{124} differed considerably. The Sn^{114} photoproton yield was greater by a factor of 5.8±1, i.e. the yield decreases with increasing A in agreement with the evaporation model. The statistical theory gives yields which are too small by orders of magnitude. The phenomenon may be explained by assuming the proton single-particle excited levels differently arranged for the isotopes of one and the same element. The energy dependence of proton tunnelling may thus be responsible for the yield differences. The proton energy spectra of the two isotopes investigated differ greatly. The Sn^{124} proton spectrum has only one maximum at about 7-8 Mev; that of Sn^{114} has also a maximum at 5.0 - 6.5 Mev. The angular distributions drawn for several energy groups are more flat for Sn^{114} than for Sn^{124}; the low energy group (< 10 Mev) is almost isotropic, the others show a slight anisotropy that increases with the energy. The results verify the difference in the level structure of these isotopes. It can be assumed that with Sn^{124} transitions from the p-shell play the main role, whereas for Sn^{114} the $s_{9/2} \rightarrow f_{7/2}$ transitions contribute considerably. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/3

Photoprotons from Sn^{124} and Sn^{114}

S/903/62/000/000/036/044
B102/B234

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev AS USSR)

Card 3/3

S/056/63/044/002/008/065
B102/B186

AUTHOR: Osokina, R. M.

TITLE: Photoprotons from Nb^{93}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 2, 1963, 444-453

TEXT: In an experimental arrangement similar to that described in Nuovo Cim., 3, Suppl. 1, 105, 1956, a target of 27.7 mg/cm^2 chemically pure niobium was irradiated at an angle of 20° by γ-rays from the 30-Mev synchrotron of the FIAN, with energies $E_{\gamma max}$ = 19.5, 23.5 and 27.5 Mev. The protons emitted were recorded by 300 μ emulsion layers of the type НИКФИ-Т3 (NIKFI-T3). The plates were then subjected to microscopic scanning, and E_p was determined from the range - energy curves for Ilford-C2 plates. The data obtained were used to determine proton yield, energy and angular distributions with the help of an "Ural"-type computer. The angular distributions can be characterized by $I(\theta) = a + b \sin^2\theta$, for the fast protons ($E_p > 10$ Mev, $E_{\gamma max}$ = 27.5 Mev) by

Card 1/3

S/056/63/044/002/008/065
B102/B166

Photoprotons from Nb^{93}

$I(\theta) = a + b \sin^2\theta + c \sin^2\theta \cos\theta$. The factors and their ratios are tabulated for all $E_{\gamma max}$ and six proton energy groups. The proton integral yields were 1.00 ± 0.04, 1.50 ± 0.04, and 2.22 ± 0.10 (relative units) for the three $E_{\gamma max}$ values. The curve $Y_p(E_{\gamma max})$ was found to be linear, and it lay above that obtained by Halpern and Mann (Phys. Rev. 83, 370, 1951). The $Y_p(E_{\gamma max})$ and the $Y_n(E_{\gamma max})$ data (cf. Phys. Rev. 91, 659, 1953; [illegible], 437, 1954) are compared with the statistical theory by taking nucleon pair correlation effects exerted on the final nuclear level density into account. The proton energy spectra obtained from the model of nucleon evaporation deviate considerably for all $E_{\gamma max}$ from the measured ones, i.e. they are too soft. The yields measured exceed the theoretical ones by about one order of magnitude. A comparison of the calculated anisotropies (a/b) with the measured ones shows that 1E proton transitions of the $2p \rightarrow 2d$ type play the main role in the range $6\ \text{Mev} \leq E_p \leq 10\ \text{Mev}$ and with $E_{\gamma max} = 19.5$ Mev ($b/a = 1.25 \pm 0.34$, $(b/a)_{theor} = 1.5$). The isotropic

Card 2/3

Photoprotons from Nb^{93}

distribution in the range $3 \leq E_p \leq 6$ Mev could possibly indicate a considerable contribution of evaporation. However the protons could also possibly be emitted in $2p \rightarrow 3s$ transitions with $(b/a)_{theor} = 0$. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1962

Card 3/3

OSOKINA, R. M.

"The Relative Contribution of the Evaporation and Direct Process into Photonuclear Reactions on the Medium Weight Nuclei."

Paper presented at the International Symposium on Direct Interactions and Nuclear Reaction Mechanisms, Padua, 3-8 Sep 62

KOSTIUK, Z.D. (Kiev); CSOKINA, S.L. (Kiev).

Stresses in steep cylindrical shells with built-in curvilinear edges (with summaries in Russian and English). Prykl mekh. 3 (MLRA 10:9)
[illegible]-214 '57.

1. Institut budivel'noi mekhaniki AN URSR.
(Elastic plates and shells)

"The Condition of Stress in a Circular Cylindrical Shell With One Fixed Curvilinear Edge," by Z. D. Kostyuk and S. K. Osokina, Institute of Structural Mechanics, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, Prikladna Mekhanika, Vol 3, No 2, 1957, pp 209-214

A parameter $\chi = \frac{l}{\sqrt{Rh}}$ (l = length, h = thickness, R = radius of curvature) was used as a criterion in an experimental stress analysis of uniformly loaded models of a thin circular cylindrical shell. In regard to stress distribution, the results were in good agreement with theoretical data obtained in accordance with Vlasov's approximate moment theory. The middle region of the shell acts like a complete (closed) circular cylindrical shell. The maximum meridional stresses are exerted along the fixed edge, and the maximum circumferential stresses are exerted on the free edge in the middle section. The experimental results indicated that the calculated (theoretical) error increases with an increase of the parameter χ; the deviation between the maximum values of the meridional stresses obtained by experimentation and by calculation amounts to 45 percent when $\chi = 1.3$. (U)

ROYAK, S.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MYSHLYAYEVA, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSOKINA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of various additives on the properties of magnesia cements. Nauch. soob NIITSementa no.9:38-42 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Magnesia cement)

MYSHLYAYEVA, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NAGEROVA, E.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
OSOKINA, T.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Developing methods of detecting boron and flourine in cement materials.
Nauch.soob.NIITSementa no.8:23-28 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Boron--Analysis) (Flourine--Analysis) (Cement)

OSOKINA, T. A.: [illegible] (Cand [illegible]) -- "[illegible] in [illegible] tent in the raw material [illegible] the process [illegible] clinker-formation and [illegible] ties of cement". [illegible], 195[illegible]. 2[illegible] pp ([illegible] Construction and [illegible]), Sci Res Inst [illegible] Materials, [illegible], and Equipment [illegible], 250 copies (KL, [illegible], [illegible])

BUTT, Yu.M.; MYSHLYAYEVA, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSOKINA, T.A., inzh.

Interaction of cement alkalies and reactive concrete fillers.
Stroi.prom. 36 no.4:29-32 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (for Butt).
(Alkalies) (Cement)

BUTT, Yu.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MYSHLYAYEVA, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; OSOKINA, T.A., inzh.

Effect of alkalis on the clinkering process and strength of the cement. TSement 23 no.5:9-14 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Alkalies) (Cement--Testing)

MYSHLYAYEVA V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; OSOKINA, T.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUKINA, M. N. inzh.; SAN KO, T.M., inzh.

Using the PET-UNIV for determining calcium oxide and magnesium in materials for cement production by photoelectric metric titration. Trudy NIITSement no. 19:107-112 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 44391-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6021384 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0101/66/000/002/0009/0009

AUTHOR: Myshlyayeva, V. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Osokina, T. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: New standard for chemical analysis methods

SOURCE: Tsement, no. 2, 1966, 9

TOPIC TAGS: analytic chemistry, quantitative analysis, chemical composition, cement, structural mineral product

ABSTRACT: The substitution of GOST 5382-65 for GOST 5382-58, to be effective July 1, 1966, is discussed. GOST 5382-65 refers to "Cements. Methods of Chemical Analysis." The old standard was established in 1958 before methods based on Trilon B and photoelectrocolorimetry had been perfected. It is stated that the GOST 5382-65 calls for photocolorimetric analysis for the basic components in Portland cements and for CaO determination by photoelectric titration using the FET-UNIIZ instrument. The GOST 5382--65 standard also requires that the same analytical methods be employed in testing clinkers and slips. It is suggested that the GOST 5382-65 standard be put into practice in all quality control laboratories of the cement industry. It is claimed that the analytical methods recommended by the GOST 5382-65 are faster and more accurate than those required by the old GOST 5382-58 standard.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 666.94 : 543.06

Card 1/1

STYRIKOVICH, M.A., prof., red.; OSOKINA, V.I., red.; REZOUKHOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Nuclear power; collection of reports of the Second Geneva Conference on some questions of nuclear power] Iadernaia energetika; sbornik dokladov 2-i Zhenevskoi konferentsii po nekotorym voprosam iadernoi energetiki. Pod red. M.A.Styrikovicha. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 179 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2d, Geneva, 1958. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Styrikovich). (Nuclear engineering)

OSOKOREVA, N.A.

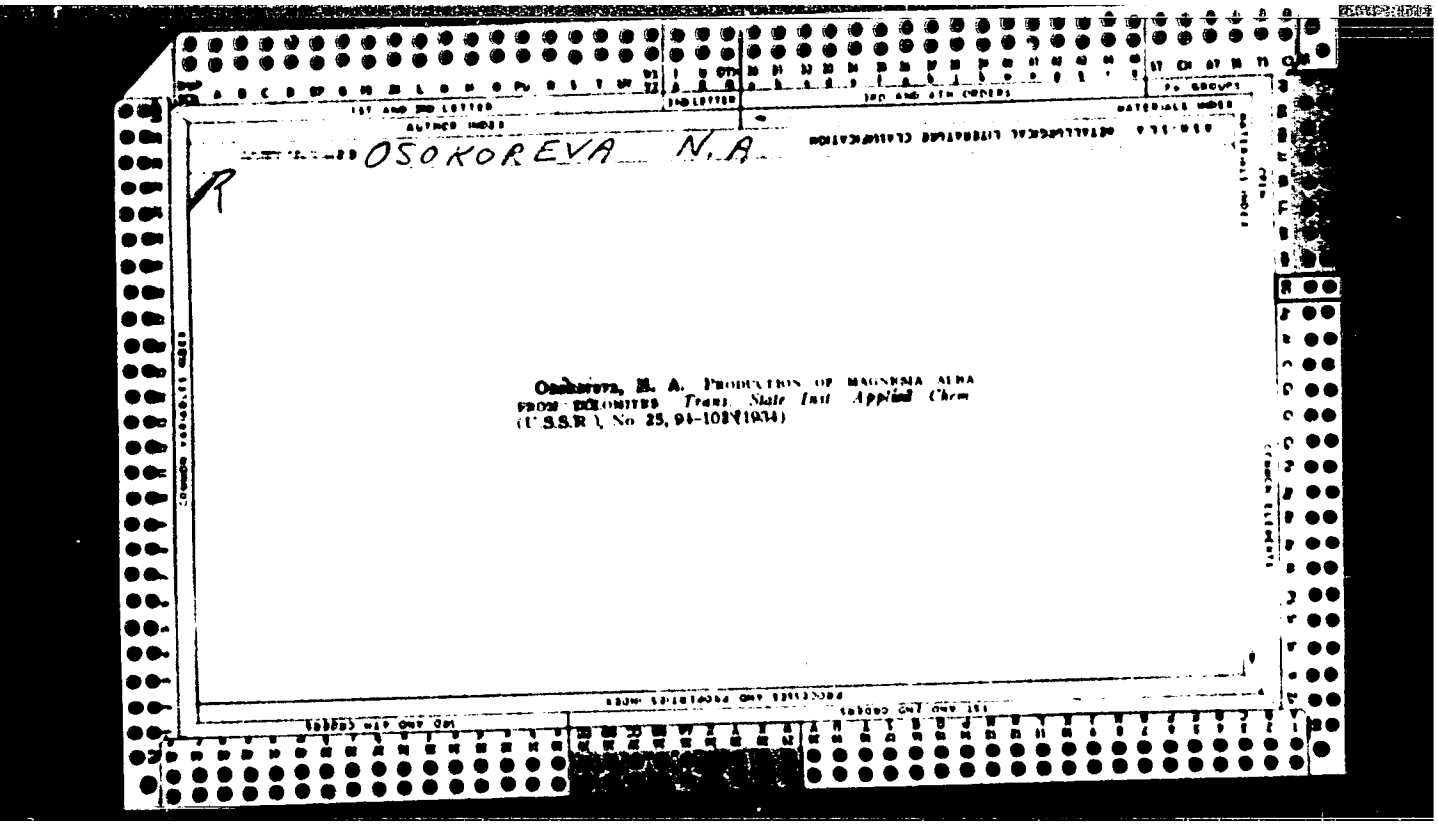
CA

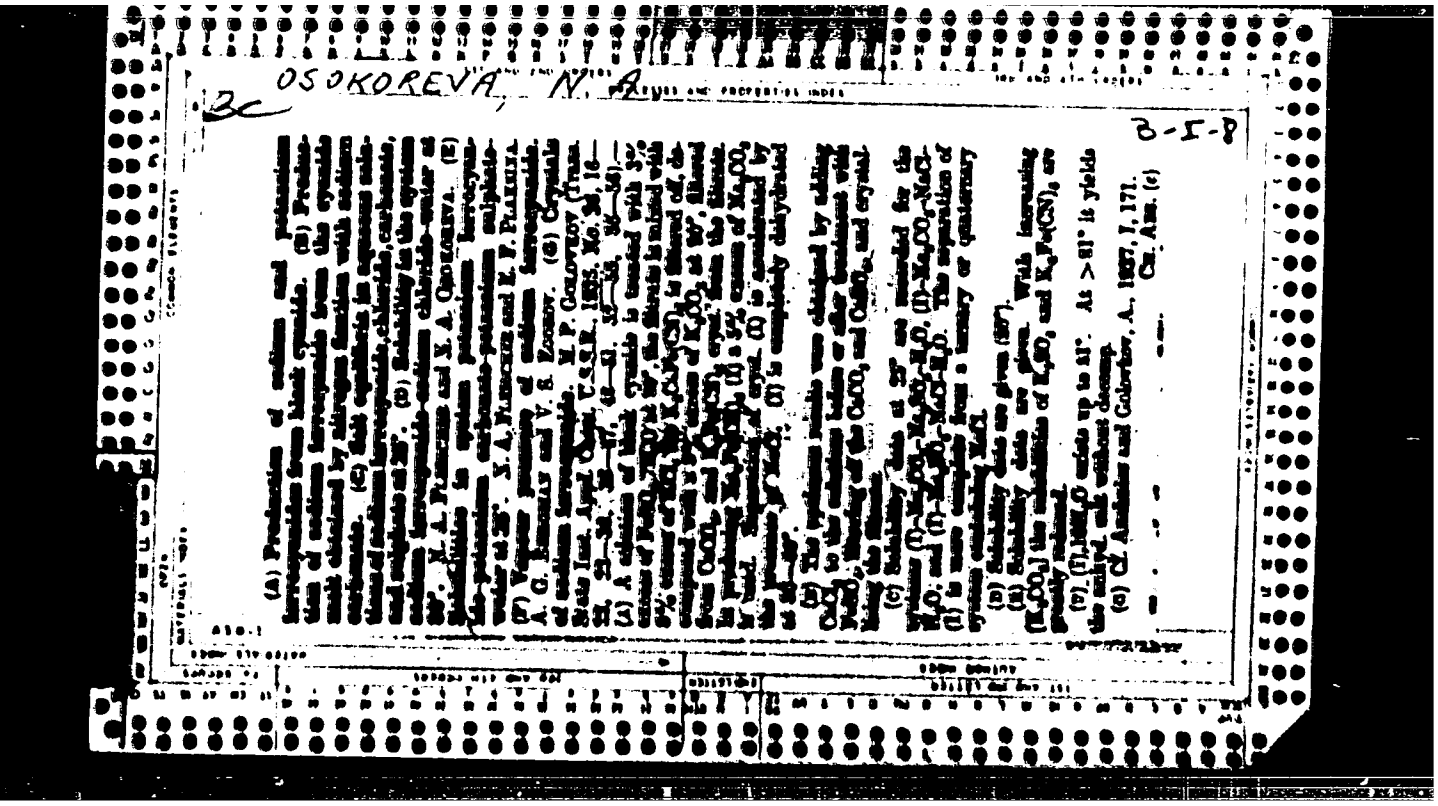
2

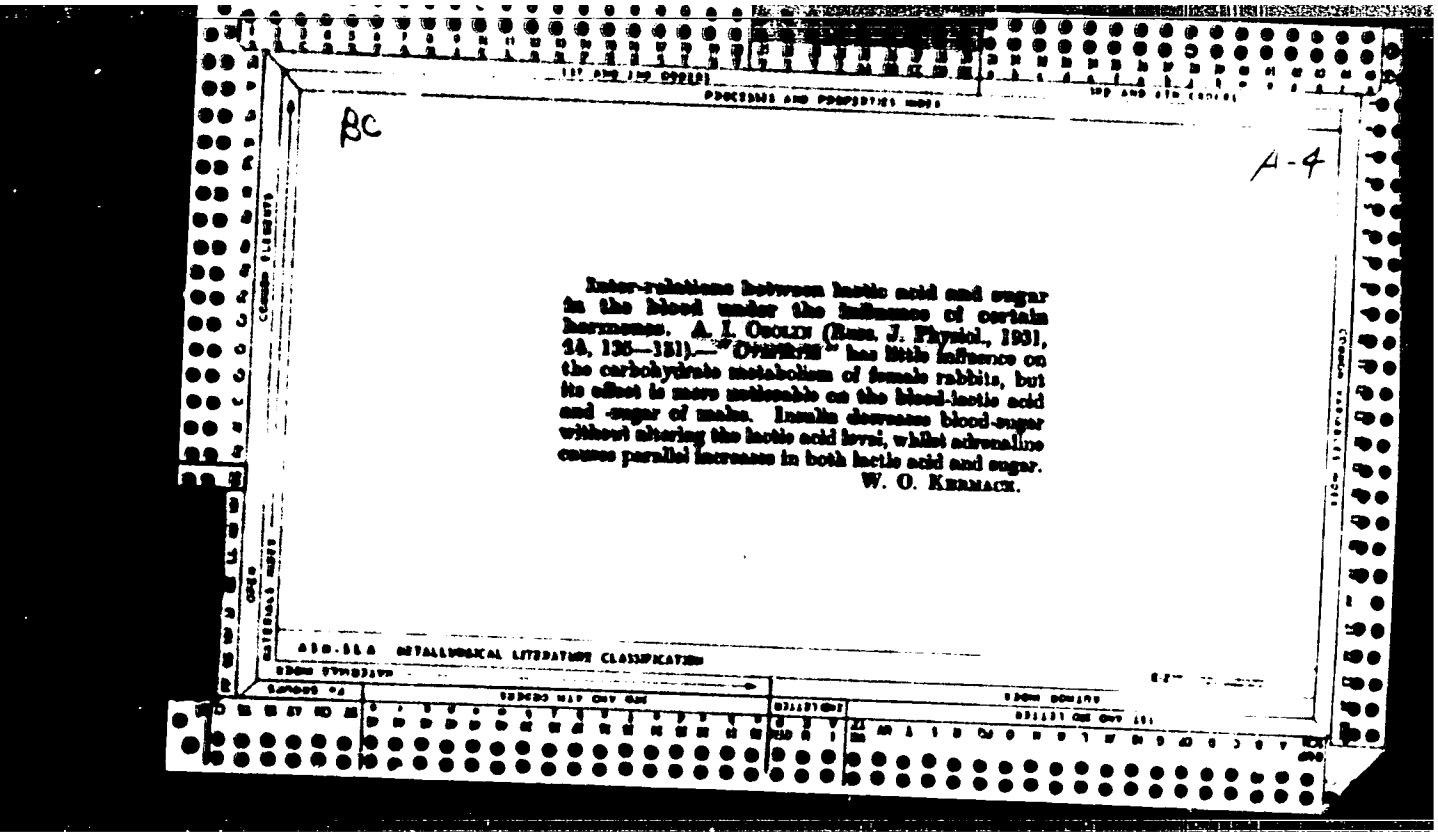
Equilibria of the solutions in the system NaCl-KCl-
$MgCl_2$-H_2O. N. A. Osokoreva, M. A. Opushkina, D. N.
Shoikhet, E. F. Plaksina and A. I. Zaslavskii. *Trans.*
Inst. State Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 1932, No. 16, 24-
47; cf. Kurnakov and Zhemchuzhnuii, *C. A.* 17, 3271
The isotherms and polytherms of the systems: NaCl
KCl-$MgCl_2$-H_2O, NaCl-$MgCl_2$-H_2O, KCl-$MgCl_2$-H_2O
and NaCl-KCl were detd. at 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 60, 70, 100
and 110°, and the results tabulated. The curves obtained
for the system KCl-$MgCl_2$-H_2O supplement van't Hoff's
data. The detn. of KCl and NaCl in the final stages of
crystn. led to values different from those of van't Hoff and
K. and Z. (l. c.). A mean curve obtained for the mutual
soly. of NaCl and KCl in the presence of $MgCl_2$ has prac-
tical application in the reworking of Solikamsk sylvites and
carnallites. The technological calculations for the equi-
librium of the chlorides of potassium, sodium and mag-
nesium in water at high temperatures. K. I. Akhumov
and B. B. Vasil'ev. *Ibid* 48-50; cf. *C. A.* 26, 1500, 23,
5607[1] Chas. Blanc

OSOKINA, Ye.V.; GRUB, A.A.

Some forms of health education and mass agitational work in Leningrad Province. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 3 no.9:20-22 S '59.
(MIRA 12:11)
(LENINGRAD PROVINCE--HEALTH EDUCATION)







BC

A-4

Inter-relations between lactic acid and sugar in the blood under the influence of certain hormones. A. J. Ockelen (Amer. J. Physiol., 1931, 98, 126—131).—"Ovarrin" has little influence on the carbohydrate metabolism of female rabbits, but its effect is more noticeable on the blood-lactic acid and -sugar of males. Insulin decreases blood-sugar without altering the lactic acid level, whilst adrenaline causes parallel increase in both lactic acid and sugar.

W. O. Kermack.

A30-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION