

PAKHOMOVA, A. EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.10/12 Ophthalmology Dec 56

1885. PACHOMOVA A.I. Filatov's Ukrainian Exp. Inst. of Eye Dis., Odessa, USSR. *The surgical methods of closing corneal fistulae (Russian text) PROC. FILATOV'S UKRAINIAN EXP. INST. EYE DIS. 1955, 3 (167-175)

The results of surgical treatment of corneal fistulae are analysed. The fistulae developed either as a result of ulcerative processes in the cornea, or after a partial penetrating grafting. The total under observation was 22 persons, on whom 27 surgical interventions were performed. In one of the patients an iridectomy was performed with simultaneous cauterization of the margins of the fistulae with a thermocautery and covering of the cornea with a flap of conjunctiva; the purpose of this procedure, called Kunt's operation, is to close the fistula. The positive result of the operation lasted only 8 days; then a recurrence took place. In the further course the fistula was closed by partial lamellar grafting. In 5 patients with fistulae of the cornea a partial penetrating graft was performed on tectonic purpose. In the post-operation period, there were 2 patients who developed a rise of the intra-ocular pressure and formed new fistulae in the region of the marginal ring. A positive result was obtained in these 2 patients with only a lamellar grafting of the cornea, which was performed later on. The most favourable result of the surgical treatment of the corneal fistulae was observed after partial lamellar grafting by Filatov's method. The operation was performed by means of the trepan FM-U and a circular knife. By this method the tectonic purpose was achieved in 15 out of 19 operated patients. In the remaining eyes the transplants were displaced because of a bad trepanation. In 11 patients out of the 15 the fistulae closed and a complete regulation of the intra-ocular pressure was observed. Bibliography - 23 titles.

Pachomova - Odessa

PAKHOMOVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOCHALOVA, V.V., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of cortisone and ACTH in keratoplasty. Oft.shur. 12 no.4:252-
256 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo
instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akad. V.P.
Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A.Puchkovskaya)
(CORNEA--TRANSPLANTATION) (CORTISONE) (ACTH)

PAKHOMOVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Partial penetrating corneal transplantation in complicated leukomas.
Oft.zhur. 14 no.8:471-477 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo
instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akademika V.P.
Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A. Fuchkovskaya).
(CORNEA--TRANSPLANTATION)

PAKHOMOVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Removal of paralytic lagophthalmos. Oft.zhur. 15 no.4:232-236 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo
instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika
V.P.Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A.Puchkovskaya)
(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

PAKHOMOVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Nonrestoration of the anterior chamber in partial penetrating
corneal transplantation. Oft. zhur. 16 no.2:79-85 '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo
instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika
V.P.Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A.Puchkovskaya).

(CORNEA--TRANSPLANTATION)

PAKHOMOVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Comparative evaluation of some operations involving the removal of congenital ptosis. Oft.zhur. 17 no.7:409-416 '62.

(MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).

(EYELIDS--SURGERY)

PAKHOMOVA, A.I.

Gamma globulin in the blood serum in rheumatism. Zdrav.Bel. 8
no.7:40-42 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - akademik AN BSSR prof.
B.I.Trusevich [deceased]) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
Nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - kand.med.nauk S.I.Melamed.
(GAMMA GLOBULIN) (RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

PAKHOMOVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Partial penetrating keratoplasty by using the FM-III trephine
with a corona diameter of 6 mm. Oft. zhur. 16 no.7:11-12 '61.
(M.I.A. 14:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo
instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika
V.P.Filatova (dir. - prof. N.A.Puchkovskaya).
(CORNEA TRANSPLANTATION)

SEVAST'YANOVA, N.A.; PAKHOMOVA, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Pine needle infusion in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases
in calves. Veterinaria 32 no.12:57-58 D '55. (MIRA 9:4)

1. Novosibirskaya NIVOS.
(CALVES--DISEASES)(VETERINARY MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY)(DIGESTIVE
ORGANS--DISEASES)

PAKHOMOVA, A.N.

MD The physicochemical characteristics of volatile oils of some Siberian tansies. I. S. Korpenko, A. N. Pakhomova, and V. S. Gudoshnikova. *Novye Laborat. Khimicheskiye Sost. i ikh Lachobnye Preparaty s Primeneniem* (Tomsk) 4, 134-7 (1953); *Russk. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 12575. —Four varieties of *Tanacetum vulgare* growing in Siberia were studied. The max. content of volatile oil was found during blooming. The max. ketone content in the oil of the flowers was 61.1% and in the oil of leaves 30.5%. Under unfavorable conditions (not specified) the ketone content of the volatile oils may vanish completely.

B. S. Lening.

2

PAKHOMOVA, A. P.

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The action of substituted vinyl ethers on cyclones. V. S. Abramov and A. P. PakhomoVA, *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 24, 1187-90 (1953) (translation). See *C.A.* 49, 12419d. *B. M. B.*

PAKHOMOVA, A. P.

Disc/ Chemistry Reaction processes

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 20/35

Authors : Abranov, V. S., and Pakhomova, A. P.

Title : Reaction of substituted vinyl ethers with cyclones

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim, 24, Ed. 7, 1198 - 1203, July 1954

Abstract : The process of reaction between cyclones, acetyclones, phencyclones and alpha-substituted vinyl ethers (simple or complex), is described. On the basis of experimental results, it was established that the reaction between cyclones and alpha-substituted simple or complex vinyl ethers is similar to the reaction of diene synthesis but entirely different from the reaction of cyclones with beta-substituted ethers. The products obtained from such reactions, are listed together with their chemical properties. Nine references: 4 USSR, 4 German and 1 USA.

Institution : Chemical Technological Institute, Kazan

Submitted : February 6, 1954

PAKHOMOVA, A. S.

"Manganese in the Sediments of Polar Seas," Dok.AN,
28, No. 1, 1940. Lab. Marine Geology; All-Union Inst.
Marine Fisheries & Oceanography, Moscow, -1940-.

ABSTRACT

The mean Mn content of the earth's crust is about 0.12% and is concentrated largely in sedimentary rocks and recent marine sediments. On sea and ocean floors Mn occurs as concretions of hydroxides of Mn acids closely associated with Fe. In soils Mn occurs colloidal. Mn always occurs in sea water and is probably associated colloidal with the finest detritus. It does not occur in filtered sea water. In the southern shelf of the Barents Sea the sediments contained 0.015 to 0.027% Mn; the northern platform contained 0.005 to 0.217% Mn; the Kara Sea sediments varied from 0.102 to 1.235% Mn. Brown to chocolate-colored sediments were higher in Mn, a chocolate-colored one from the Kara Sea contained 1.213% Mn.

H. E. Mesmore

PAKHOMOVA, A. S. Cand. Geologic-Mineralog Sci.

Dissertation: "Manganese in Sea Sediments." Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner
Petroleum Inst. imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin. 16 Dec 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Dec, 1947 (Project #17836)

PLANNING . . .

"United States in Central America", Foreign Affairs, Vol. (11), p. 41 (1982)

30: U-233, 11/1/82

PAKHOMOVA, A.S.

Chemical composition of sediments in the Volga Delta. *Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.* 26 no.3:95 '51. (MIRA 11:5)
(Volga Delta--Rocks--Analysis)

PAKHOMOVA, A.S.

Distribution of iron and manganese in marine deposits. Bul.

MOIP. Otd. geol. 26 no.4:91 '51.
(Iron) (Manganese)

(MIRA 11:5)

15-1957-3-2963

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
pp 77-78 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Klenova, M.V., Belevich, Ye. F., Gershanovich, L. Ye.,
Gudkov, M.P., Pakhomova, A.S.

TITLE: The Tendency to Change in the Geological Conditions of
the Delta and the Northern Part of the Caspian Sea (Tendentsii
izmeneniy geologicheskikh usloviy del'ty i severnoy chasti
Kaspiyskogo morya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. okeanograf. in-ta, 1955, Nr 28, pp 39-82

ABSTRACT: From studies of existing maps of the Caspian Sea
and of the Volga delta, and from investigations of
sedimentation and the development of relief, the authors
have drawn some conclusions about the probable changes
in the physical and geographic environment in the north-
ern part of the Caspian which may result from the regu-
lation of streamflow of the Volga River by the construc-
tion of a series of dams. With a drop of 2.5 m in the
level of the sea the area would decrease 35,000 km², and
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15-1957-3-2963

The Tendency to Change in the Geological Conditions of the Delta and the Northern Part of the Caspian Sea

with a fall of 4 m the area of decrease would amount to 56,000 km². In the latter case, an independent basin would be formed in the eastern part of the northern Caspian, separated by dry land formed from the union of the Buzachi Peninsula and Kulaly Island. In general, the character of the mantle rock in the western part of the northern Caspian would remain the same, although it would be somewhat redistributed; in particular, coarse-grained sediments would be moved further out to sea because of shoaling in the littoral zones. One might expect finer-grained deposits in the eastern part of the northern Caspian in association with the isolation of the Ural trench. It is possible that calcium salts would precipitate in this basin. The position of the Volga delta would shift; its marine part would become smaller and be displaced to the southeast. The eastern canals would die, their flow focusing in the Belenskaya Bank system. Some of the small rivers and canals in the western continuation of the upland districts of the delta would also die. Shoaling of the eastern part of

Card 2/3

15-1957-3-2963

The Tendency to Change in the Geological Conditions of the Delta and
the Northern Part of the Caspian Sea

the delta front would facilitate the shifting of the Volga dis-
charge toward the central depression of Belenskiy Bank.

Card 3/3

L. D. Sh.

PAKHONOVA, A.S.

Change in earth of the northern Caspian Sea. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol.
21 no.11:61-76 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

- .1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut, Moskva.
(Caspian Sea--Sedimentation and deposition)

PAKHOMOVA, A.S.

Sedimentation in the northern part of the Caspian Sea. Trudy
GOIM no.31:80-106 55. (MLHA 10 7)
(Caspian Sea--Sedimentation and denosition)

PAKHOMOVA, A.S.

Geological conditions of the beach of the Volga Delta according
to data of oil wells. Trudy GOIN no.34:142-160 '57. (MLBA 10:9)
(Volga Delta--Geology)

BLINOV, L.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TSURIKOVA, L.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
PAKHOMOVA, A.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOPACH, E.D., nauchnyy
sotrudnik. Prinimali uchastiye: PONSOV, A.G.; KALASHNIKOVA,
V.V.; KIRILLOVA, Ye.P.; LOS', B.M.; LEBEDEVA, G.V.. KORNILENKO,
V.S., red.; ZEMTSOVA, T.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Manual of marine hydrochemical investigations for hydro-
meteorological observatories and marine hydrometeorological
stations] *Rukovodstvo po morskim gidrokhimicheskim issledo-
vaniyam; dlia gidrometeorologicheskikh observatorii i morskikh
gidrometeorologicheskikh stantsii. Pod red. L.K.Blinova. Moskva,
Gidrometeor.izd-vo (otd-nie), 1959. 255 p.*

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut. 2. Labo-
ratoriya khimii morya Gosudarstvennogo okeanograficheskogo
instituta (for Blinov, TSurikova, Pakhomova, Sopach).
(Water--Analysis)

PAKHOMOVA, A.S.

Change of the bottoms of the Northern Caspian due to the lowering
water level. Trudy Okean. tom. 5:151-150 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Caspian Sea--Sedimentation and deposition)

~~PAKHOMOVA, A.S.~~

Chemical composition of suspended substances and bottom sediments
of the Volga Delta and the northern part of the Caspian Sea. Trudy
GOIN no.45:117-144 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Volga Delta Region--Sedimentation and deposition)

BAKHOMOVA, A. S.

Chemical nature and dynamics of suspended matter in bottom sediments
of the Sea of Azov. Trudy GOIN no. 52:74-104 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Azov, Sea--Sediments (Geology))

PAKHOMOVA, A.S.

Organic matter in bottom sediments of the Caspian Sea. Trudy
GOIN no. 59:58-84 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Caspian Sea—Sedimentation and deposition)

PAKHOMOVA, A.S.

Effect of the discharge of the Kura on the hydrochemical regime
of the mouth area and the western part of the southern Caspian.
Trudy GOIN no.68:29-49 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Kura River--Hydrology)
(Caspian Sea--Seawater--Composition)

PAKHOMOVA, A.S.

Hydrochemical conditions of cold waters in the eastern part of the
central Caspian. Trudy GOIN no.68:79-93 '62. (MIRA 16'7)
(Caspian Sea--Seawater--Composition)

PAKHOMOVA, A.S.

Salt composition of the waters of the central and southern Caspian.
Trudy GOIN no.72:81-93 '62. (MIRA 18.1)

AYZENBERG, Ye., aspirant; PAKHOMOVA, G., aspirant

Establishment of gradual norms is the basis for planning
transportation expenses. Avt. transp. 41 no.5:31-32 My '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Transportation, Automotive--Cost of operation)

AZOS, S.; AREF'YEV, A.; ARTAMONOV, I.; BABINA, I.; BEREGOVSKIY, V.; BLOZHKO, V.;
BRAVERMAN, A.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.; VINOGRADOVA, M.; GALANKINA, Ye.;
GIL'DENGERSH, F.; GLOBA, T.; GREYVER, N.; GORDON, G.; GUL'DIN, I.;
GULYAYEVA, Ye.; GUSHCHINA, I.; DAVYDOVSKAYA, Ye.; DAMSKAYA, G.;
DERKACHEV, D.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.; YEGUNOV, V.; ZABELYSHINSKIY, I.;
ZAYDENBERG, B.; AZMOSHNIKOV, I.; ITKINA, S.; KARCHEVSKIY, V.;
KLUSHIN, D.; KUVINOV, Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, G.; KURSHAKOV, I.;
LAKERNIK, M.; LEYZEROVICH, G.; LISOVSKIY, D.; LOSKUTOV, F.;
MALEVSKIY, Yu.; MASLYANITSKIY, I.; MAYANTS, A.; MILLER, L.;
MITROPANOV, S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.; MYAKINENKOV, I.; NIKITINA, I.;
NOVIN, R.; OGNEV, D.; OL'KHOV, N.; OSIPOVA, T.; OSTRONOV, M.;
PAKHOMOVA, G.; PFTKER, S.; PLAKSIN, I.; PLETENEVA, N.; POPOV, V.;
PRESS, Yu.; PROKOP'YEVA, Ye.; PUCHKOV, S.; REZKOVA, F.; RUMYANTSEV, M.;
SAKHAROV, I.; SOBOL', S.; SPIVAKOV, Ya.; STRIGIN, I.; SPIRIDONOVA, V.;
TIMKO, Ya.; TITOV, S.; TROITSKIY, A.; TOLOKONNIKOV, K.; TROFINOVA, A.;
FEDOROV, V.; CHIZHIKOV, D.; SHEYN, Ya.; YUKHTANOV, D.

Roman Lazarevich Veller; an obituary. TSvet. met. 31 no.5:78-79
My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Veller, Roman Lazarevich, 1897-1958)

ALEKSEYEV, A.M.; PAKHOMOVA, G.I.

Connection between the water economy and the physical and chemical
properties of the high polymeric components of the protoplasm.
Fiziol.rast. 12 no.1:52-55 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy Kazanskogo universiteta imeni
V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina.

285

AUTHOR: Pakhomova, G.N. and Chizhikov, D.M.
TITLE: Influence of the anode material on the electrode deposition of cadmium. (Vliyanie materiala anoda na elektroosazhdenie kadmiya.)
PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnye Metally" (Non-ferrous Metals), 1957, No. 1, pp. 46 - 49, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The investigation described had the object of finding conditions for the electrolytic production of cadmium with the total content of impurities not exceeding 0.01%. For this degree of purity the material of the anode is important, and lead-containing anodes were found to be unsatisfactory. Suitable anode materials were found to be 14% silicon cast iron. With such electrodes the optimal conditions for the electrolysis with pure electrolytes are current density at the cathode of 60 amps. per sq. m, temperature 35 °C and lower cadmium-concentration limit 20-30 grams per litre. Under these conditions, the anode consumption rate is 0.009 grams per ampere/hour. Impurities in the electrolyte should not exceed the following values: 1 mg/litre Cu, 20g/litre Zn, 3 g/litre Fe, 1 g/litre Ni, 0.5 g/litre Co, 0.3 g/litre Tl and 12 g/litre Mn. Oxidation of impurities does not occur on silicon-iron anodes, and for this reason the presence in the electrolytes of manganese, iron, chlorine and thallium ions does not decrease the yield of cadmium. There are 3 references, of which 2 are Russian.

AUTHOR: Pakhomova, G. N.

TITLE: The Role of Antimony in the Electrolysis of Zinc (Rol' sur'my pri elektrolize tsinka)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000" **CIA-RDP86-00513R001238**

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13, pp 147-159

ABSTRACT: The influence of Sb on the process of cathodic deposition of Zn was investigated. When Zn precipitates from solutions containing Sb, its crystals diminish in size and change in texture. For a normally progressing electrolysis process the Sb content in the electrolyte must amount to 0.05 - 0.2 mg/liter. Raising the Sb concentration to 0.2 mg/liter results in the formation of small disoriented Zn crystals with strongly developed surface. Depending on the conditions of the electrolysis, 13-25 percent of Sb are deposited at the cathode, 20-80 percent on the anode, while 10-70 percent remain in the electrolyte. Sb concentration of the precipitate increases if the Sb concentration in the working electrolyte is raised. When the Sb concentration in the electrolyte is increased from 0.05 mg/liter to 0.5 mg/liter, its

Card 1/2

PAKHOMOVA, G. N., ZNAMENSKIY, G. N. and STENDER, V. V.

"Selection of composition of electrolyte, material for the cathode and obtaining of zinc at high current densities with use of ordinary stationary and continuous action mechanized electrolyzers (drum, disk and others)".

Report presented at the Intervuz Conference on Electrodeposition of Nonferrous Metals, Ural Polytechnical Institute im S. M. Kirov, Sverdlovsk, held from 27-30 May 1963.

(Reported in Tsvetnyye Metally, No. 10, 1963, pp 82-84)
JPRS 24,651 19 May 64

PAKHOMOVA, G.N.; RUPPUL', V.K.

Testing ribbon-type vertical electrolytic cells for the production of zinc with high current densities. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:314-318 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Zinc--Electrometallurgy)
(Electrolysis--Equipment and supplies)

PAKHOMOVA, G.N.

Intensifying and mechanizing the process of the electrolytic deposition
of zinc. Tsvet. met. 36 no.12:25-28 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

PAKHOMOVA, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GUZAIROV, G.S.; OVECHNIKOVA, K.I.,
TITAREV, V.Ya.; ALENTOVA, L.N.

Verification of the intensified rate of zinc electrolysis with
a current density of up to 800a/m^2 in industrial baths. Sbor.
nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:283-292 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BAKHOMOVA, G.I.

Corrosion of cathode deposited zinc. (Sov. pat. 38 no. 4:13-21)
S 165. (M A 14:14)

PAKHOMOVA, G. N.

Seminar of member countries of the Mutual Economic Assistance
Council on improving the technology of the hydrometallurgical
production of zinc. TSvet. met. 35 no.10:85-87 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Hydrometallurgy—Congresses)

BAYMAKOV, Yuriy Vladimirovich; ZHURIN, Aleksandr Ivanovich; LEVIN, A.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SMIRNOV, V.I., prof., retsenzent; STENDER, V.V., prof., retsenzent; GORBUNOVA, K.M., prof., doktor khim. nauk, red.; PAKHOMOVA, G.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MARENKOV, Ye.A., red.; MISHARINA, K.D., red.izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Electrolysis in hydrometallurgy]Elektroliz v gidrometallurgii.
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 616 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Levin).
2. Kafedra metallurgii tsvetnykh metallov Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta, Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Smirnov).
3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Stender).
(Hydrometallurgy) (Electrometallurgy)

PAKHOMOVA, G.N.

137-58-5-9358

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya. 1958. Nr 5. p 80 (USSR

AUTHOR Pakhomova, G.N.

TITLE Improvement, Intensification, and Standardization of the Process of Electrolytic Production of Zinc (Uovershenstvovaniye, intensifikatsiya i unifikatsiya protsessa elektroliticheskogo polucheniya tsinka)

PERIODICAL Tr. soveshchaniya po metallurgii tsinka, 1954. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1956, pp 157-172

ABSTRACT A brief survey of investigations, performed in recent years, dealing with the electrolysis of Zn and an analysis of operation of electrolytic Zn shops in domestic plants. The following measures are recommended a) the creation of optimal process conditions which should be standard in all plants ($D_k \sim 450 \text{ amp/m}^2$, acidity of spent electrolyte $\sim 100 \text{ g/l}$; amount of Zn contained in it 45-50 g/l); b) employment of independent electrolysis of solutions resulting from processing of oxides; c) reducing the amount of impurities to the following: Co 8 mg/l; Cu 0.1 mg/l, Sb 0.1-0.2 mg/l; d) increasing the D and the acidity of the spent electrolyte in the presence of raw material containing small

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137-58-5-9358

Improvement, Intensification, and (cont.)

amounts of impurities. The author points out that it is imperative to develop better methods for removal of Co from solutions, eliminate difficulties of stripping, and design methods for the circulation of solutions in baths, as well as for cooling of the electrolyte.

L. P.

- 1 Zinc--Production
- 2 Zinc--Electrolysis
- 3 Electrolytes--Impurities
- 4 Electrolysis--Standards

Card 2/2

PAKHOMOVA, G.N.

Removal of chlorine from zinc solutions using copper cake. TSvet.
met. 26 no.2:46-49 Mr-Apr '53. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po tsvetnym metallam.
(Copper) (Chlorine) (Electrolytes)

Pa khomova, G N
GULYAYEVA, Ye.I.; PAKHOMOVA, G.N.

Conference on zinc metallurgy. TSvet.met. 28 no.2:64-66 Mr-Ap '55.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Zinc--Metallurgy)

PAKHOMOVA, G. N.

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Improving the electrolytic recovery of zinc. G. N. Pakhomova and S. I. Orlova. *Sbornik Nauch. Trudov Gosudarst. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Tsvinn. Akad.* 1955, No. 10, 163-99; *Referat. Zhur., Akad.* 1956, No. 6376. — In lab. and pilot-plant investigations a cathodic c.d. of 500-700 amp. per sq.m. was used, and the spent electrolyte, contg. 160 g./l. H₂SO₄ and 80 g./l. Zn, was recovered in the acid leaching of thickened neutral pulp and sands. For the "neutral" leaching (at pH ~ 4.9) were used the clarified soln. from thickening of acid pulp and the filtrate and wash waters from the filter cakes. This neutral leaching gave a soln. of ZnSO₄ contg. As 0.08, Sb 0.05-0.074, and Cu 0.03-0.14 mg./l. The Zn extn. was 87-91%. To prevent crystn. at 35-30° in a soln. contg. 160 g./l. Zn, the sum of alkali and alk. earth metals and Mn should not exceed 30 g./l. The soln. after leaching contains Zn 160-70 g./l., As 0.1-0.5 mg./l., Sb 0.05-0.1 mg./l., and Cu 0.3-0.4 g./l. Total content of impurities in the working electrolyte should not exceed Co 3-4, Cu 0.1-0.2, and Sb 0.1 mg./l.

Alexis N. Pestoff

4
1-4E20
1-4E30

NS 162

SNURNIKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; PAKHOMOVA, G.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, rezensent; PBYSAKHOV, I.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, rezensent; KOPYTOV, S.A., inzhener, rezensent; LAKHNIK, M.M., redaktor; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, N.S., redaktor; VAYNSHTBYN, Ye.B., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Hydrometallurgy of zinc] Gidrometallurgiya tsinka. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 255 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)
(Zinc--Metallurgy)

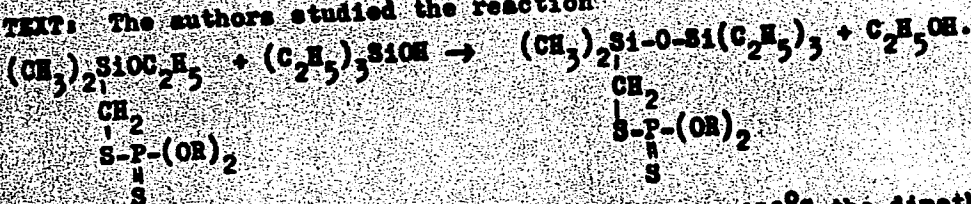
3/062/63/000/003/008/018
3101/3186

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Kuznetsova, I. K., and Pakhomova, I.

TITLE: Reaction of methyl-ethoxy-silyl-methyl esters of dialkyl-dithio-phosphoric acids with triethyl-hydroxy-silane

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1963, 500 - 502

TEXT: The authors studied the reaction



In the case of R = C₂H₅, after heating at 140 - 150°C the dimethyl-ethoxy-silyl-methyl ester of the diethyl-dithio-phosphoric acid was obtained, yield 50 %, b.p. 153°C/2 mm Hg, n_D²⁰ = 1.4818, d₄²⁰ = 1.029. With Card 1/2

Reaction of methyl-ethoxy- ...

S/062/63/000/003/008/018
B101/B186

$R - C_4H_9$ the corresponding ester of the dibutyl-dithio-phosphoric acid was obtained in 40 % yield, b.p. $150^{\circ}C/1.10$ mm Hg, $n_D^{20} = 1.4769$, $d_4^{20} = 0.9947$. The structure of these compounds was identified by their synthesis from 1-triethyl-3-chloro-methyl-dimethyl-disiloxane and potassium diethyl-dithio-phosphate.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1962

Card 2/2

L 08135-67 EWT(m)/EMP(j) IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6030857 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/009/0056/0059

AUTHOR: Minsker, K. S.; Zavarova, T. B.; Bubis, L. D.; Fedoseyeva, G. T.; Burlakova,
G. I.; Pakhomova, I. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Evaluation of the thermal stability of polyvinyl chloride

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1966, 56-59

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, polymer stability, antioxidant additive, chemical stabilizer

ABSTRACT: A study of the thermal stability of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) containing various antioxidant stabilizers (HCl acceptors) showed that the rate of decomposition of PVC and the time θ required for a first-order dehydrochlorination reaction to be established can be used for characterizing PVC, and that θ can serve as a criterion for the effectiveness of stabilizer action. A correct and unambiguous estimate of the stabilizer additives introduced into PVC requires that the initial polymer be characterized by a value of θ close to zero. It was noted that an increase in the content of antioxidant stabilizers caused a change in the rate constant of the dehydrochlorination reaction. The effectiveness of the stabilizer action can in this case be determined from the change in the rate constant of HCl evolution. Another criterion of stabilizer action is τ , the duration of the induction period up to the start of

UDC: 678.743.22.01:536.495

Card 1/2

L 08435-67

ACC NR: AP6030857

liberation of HCl, also called thermal stability; τ is described by the Arrhenius equation $1/\tau = A \exp(E/RT)$. It was found that A and E characterize the chemical nature of PVC. The use of this equation for estimating PVC compositions should aid in obtaining a definite picture of the action of stabilizers introduced into PVC. Another equation which also applies to the PVC - stabilizer systems studied expresses the dependence of the thermal stability on the concentration of stabilizers introduced, $\tau = B \cdot C^{1/n}$, where C is the concentration of the stabilizer and B and n are constants for a given series of experiments. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

13

L 01045-67 EWT(m)/FWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6019541

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/006/1028/1034

AUTHOR: Minsker, K. S.; Zavarova, T. B.; Bubis, L. D.; Fedoseyeva, G. T.; Burlakova, G. I.; Pakhomova, I. K. 58

ORG: All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Chloroorganic Products and Acrylates (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlrororganicheskikh productov i akri-latov)

TITLE: Assessment of the thermal stability of polyvinyl chloride and the efficiency of thermostabilizers 15

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1028-1034

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, solid mechanical property, chemical stabilizer, THERMAL STABILITY

ABSTRACT: A critical evaluation of the methods of assessment of the thermal- and thermal-oxidative stability of PVC is given and the efficiency of the thermostabilizing additives to PVC are discussed. The thermal stability of polyvinyl chlorides containing such stabilizers as 3PbO·PbSO₄, dibutyl lead maleinate, disbutyl lead laureate, calcium stearate, diphenylolpropane, bis-(2-methyl-4-oxy-5-teritary-butylphenyl)-sulfide, bis-3-(methyl-4-oxy-5-teritary-butylphenyl)methane, dibutyl-4,5-epoxyhexahydrophthalate, lead stearinate, and 2-oxy-4-methoxy benzophenone was examined by means of measuring HCl liberation during the heating of various stabilized PVC samples at 170°C

UDC: 678.01:54+678.743

L 01045-67

ACC NR: AP6019541

for 0-300 minutes. It was found that for the evaluation of the thermal stability of the stabilized PVC, the commonly used indices such as "integral rate of HCl liberation for 180 min heating at standard conditions" and "thermostability" are inapplicable. The following indices are recommended as a basis for evaluating the thermal- and thermal-oxidative stability of the PVC stabilizers: (1) the time from the beginning of the decomposition reaction to the point at which the reaction rate becomes constant; (2) the rate constant of the dehydrochlorination reaction; and (3) the temperature dependence of the time of initiation of the PVC thermal decomposition at 170°C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 31May65/

ORIG REF: 012/

OTH REF: 007

awm

Card 2/2

PAKHOMOVA, I.S., aspirantka

Root rot of durum wheat in the trans-Volga region. Zashch.
rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.10:55-56 0 '61.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Saratovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Volga Valley--Wheat--Diseases and pests)
(Volga Valley--Root rot)

CHICHIKOV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich; PAKHOMOVA, I.V., otv. red.;
MARKOVICH, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Rebelling land; travels and meetings] Buntuiushchaia zemlia;
puteshestviia i vstrechi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo detskoi lit-ry
M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 155 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Korrespondent "Pravdy" (for Chichikov).
(Latin America--Description and travel)

CHUMACHENKO, M.N.; PAKHOMOVA, I.Ye.

Gasometric determination of nitrogen in organic substances.
Part 2: Formation of nitric oxide during pyrolytic combustion.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.12:2090-2094 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 16155-65 Pa-4

ACCESSION NR: AP4045792

S/0062/64/000/009/1561/1564

AUTHOR: Chumachenko, M. N.; Pakhomova, I. Ye. B

TITLE: Gasometric determination of nitrogen in organic materials

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 9, 1964, 1561-1564

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen, analysis, gasometric analysis, solid nitrogen containing organic material, organic material containing nitrogen, nonvolatile liquid, volatile liquid, pyrolysis

ABSTRACT: A new rapid method for determining nitrogen in a variety of organic materials was worked out. The determination takes 25-30 minutes and is accurate within $\pm 0.1-0.2\%$. A quartz combustion tube (350-400 mm long, 8-9 mm i. d.) was connected to a CO_2 cylinder and to the stopcock of the azotometer, and packed with a 7-8 cm layer of CuO which had been heated at 850°C . 3-5 mg of solid or nonvolatile liquid was placed in the quartz boat (or volatile liquid was placed in a quartz capillary with the open end in the quartz boat) and covered with granulat-

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L 16155-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045792

0

ed NiO. The boat was placed in the middle of the tube, the system was swept for 3-5 minutes with CO₂ (25-30 ml/min). CO₂ flow was shut down to obtain micro-bubbles, the oxidizing zone was heated to 800 C with an electric burner, and a second burner was used, not too near the boat to avoid foaming, to pyrolyse the sample (900-950C). Pressure variation in the azotometer was kept at a minimum by changing the position of the burner. The boat was finally heated to assure complete pyrolysis of the sample. Burners were removed the system was swept with enough CO₂ to form bubbles but not a continuous gas stream through the azotometer. Azotometer was subsequently disconnected and nitrogen volume was measured after 15 minutes. Nitrogen content of the sample: $N = \frac{f \cdot V_1}{V_2} \cdot 100\%$

f - weight of 1 ml of nitrogen at given pressure and temperature, V_1 - volume of nitrogen and V_2 - weight of sample. Orig. 2/2 has 1 figure and 2 equations

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii prirodnykh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of the Chemistry of Natural Compounds Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Jan63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 017

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

1970-1971; 1972-1973.

1. The results of the investigation conducted in 1970-1971 and 1972-1973 are presented in the report No. 113-1142-15.

2. The results of the investigation conducted in 1970-1971 and 1972-1973 are presented in the report No. 113-1142-15.

... LIYEV, P.I.; KUSKOVA, N.K.; PAKHOLOVA, K...

[Methods of chemical analysis of mineral raw material]
Metody khimicheskogo analiza mineral'nogo syr'ya
skva, Nedra. No.8. 1965. 287 p.

VASIL'YEV, P.I.; KUSKOVA, N.K.; PAKHOMOVA, K.S.

[Methods for the chemical analysis of minerals] Metody
khimicheskogo analiza mineral'nogo syr'ya. Moskva,
Nedra, No.9. 1965. 66 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
mineral'nogo syr'ya.

PAKHOMOVA, K.S.; VYSOTSKAYA, T.A.

Detecting gold in complex geochemical studies. Trudy IAFAN SSSR.
Ser.Geol. no.16:75-80 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

PAKHOMOVA, K.S.; VOLKOVA, I.P.; GORSHKOV, V.V.

Determination of microgram amounts of nickel in natural substances
after its preliminary concentration. Zhur.anal.khim. 19 no.9:1025-
1088 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo
syr'ya, Moskva.

NEKRASOV, I.Ya.; PAKHOMOVA, K.S.

Distribution of rhenium in the rocks and molybdenites of skarn
and hydrothermal deposits in northeastern Yakutia. Trudy IAFAN
SSSR.Ser.Geol. no.16:49-55 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

PAKHOMOVA, K.S.

Seminar on new methods of analysis of raw ores containing
rare metals. Zav.lab. 29 no.3:381 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Metals, Rare and minor--Analysis)

FAYNBERG, Solomon Yul'yevich; FILIPPOVA, Nina Aleksandrovna; KLIMENKO,
Yu.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent [deceased]; PAKHOMOVA,
K.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TITOV, V.I., red ;
ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red.izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn
red.

[Analysis of nonferrous metal ores] Analiz rud tsvetnykh metal-
lov. 3., ispr. i dop. izd. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963 871p
(MIRA 16:10)

(Nonferrous metals--Analysis)

PAKHOMOVA, K.S.; KRIVYAKOVA, A.S.

**Cadmium determination in the presence of copper by the method of
polarographic curve derivatives. Zav.lab. 21 no.2:144-147 '55.
(MLRA 8:6)**

- 1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Cadmium) (Polarography)**

PAKHOMOVA, K.S.

3907. Polarographic determination of lead in ores containing tin. K. S. Pakhomova and I. P. Volkova. (All-Union Inst. of Mineralogy Materials). Zapod.

2

2000

Lab. 1956, 23 (8), 285-284. --With an ammonium citrate buffer soln. giving a pH between 3 and 5 as indifferent electrolyte, Pb and Sn give well-defined polarographic waves with $E_1 = -0.47$ and -0.9 V, respectively, vs. the S.C.E. Interference of Fe^{III} can be prevented by reducing it with ascorbic acid, which also suppresses the wave of O, and thus the use of an inert gas is unnecessary. To determine Pb in ores containing Sn, the sample (0.5 to 1 g) is boiled for 20 min. with 15 to 25 ml of dil. HCl (1 + 1) and the soln. is evaporated to a residue of moist salts. Hydrochloric acid (1 to 3 drops) and 5 to 10 ml of water are added, the soln. is heated to boiling point, ascorbic acid is added to reduce Fe^{III}, followed by 10 ml (30 to 50 ml if much As and Cu are present) of ammonium citrate soln. (prepared by dissolving 400 g of ammonium dihydrogen citrate in 500 to 600 ml of hot water, adding 120 to 130 ml of aq. NH₃ and diluting to 1 liter), and the soln. is made up to 50 ml in a calibrated flask. After not more than 1 to 1.5 hr. the wave at -0.38 to -0.65 V is measured. G. S. Svirin

chem

AM [signature]

PAKHOMOVA, K.S.; VOLKOVA, L.P.

Polarographic determination of microgram quantities of rhenium.
Zav. lab. no. 11:1291-1292 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Rhenium— Analysis)

AM4020384

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Pakhomova, K. S. (Senior scientific collaborator) Pensionerova, V. M.
(Senior scientific collaborator)

Methods for the chemical analysis of mineral raw materials (Metody*
khimicheskogo analiza mineral'nogo sy*r'ya), Moscow, Gosgeol-
teknizdat, 63. 0070 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 2000
copies printed. (At head of title: Gosudarstvenny*y geologicheskii
komitet SSSR)

Series Note: Moscow. Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut mineral'nogo sy*r'ya. [Sbornik] vy*p. 7.

TOPIC TAGS: beryllium, boron, germanium, gold, rhenium, scandium,
tantalum, fluorine, chemical analysis, raw mineral, photometric
method, photo-neutron method, neutron absorption method, extraction
photometry method

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This is a continuation of a series devoted to
chemical and physicochemical methods of testing various raw minerals,
including analysis methods developed by VIMS, VSEGEIVSYeGYeI, and
Geolograzvedochny*y trest (Geological Prospecting Trust) No. 1. The
Card 1/2

AM4020384

book deals with separation methods for beryllium, boron, germanium, gold, rhenium, scandium, tantalum, and fluorine. The described photometric, photoneutron, neutron absorption, and extraction-photometry methods are recommended for use in the laboratories of the geological service, along with the previously published methods, and also for use by laboratories of other organizations.

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SUB CODE: MA, ML

SUBMITTED: 26Jun63

NO REF SOV: 040

OTHER: 008

DATE ACQ: 03Apr64

Card 2/2

Call Nr AF 1095038

AUTHOR: Sochevanov, V. G. (Supervisor), Volkova, G. A.,
Volkova, S. P., Martynova, L. T., Pakhomova, K. S.,
Popova, T. P., Rozbianskaya, A. A., Rozovskaya, G. V.,
and Shmakova, N. V.

TITLE: Methods of Chemical Analysis of Mineral Ores (Metody
khimicheskogo analiza mineral'nogo syr'ya); Polarography
(Polyarografiya). Nr 2.

PUB. DATA: Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo
literatury po geologii i okhrane nedr, Moscow, 1956,
100 pp., 5,000 copies.

ORIG. AGENCY: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'-
nogo syr'ya (VIMS) Ministerstva geologii i okhrany
nedr SSSR

EDITOR: Sochevanov, V. G.

PURPOSE: This is a manual for use in industrial laboratories of
agencies under the Ministry of Geology and Conservation
of Mineral Resources of the USSR.

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Call Nr AF 1095038

Methods of Chemical Analysis of Mineral Ores (Cont.)

COVERAGE:

The author claims that the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR first used polarographic analysis of solid mineral resources in the Laboratory of the Ural Geological Administration and later in the laboratories of the Kazakh Geological Administration. Polarographic laboratory equipment is manufactured by the plant "Geologorazvedka" (recording polarographs CГ-8, CГМ-8, polarometers ПБ-1), by the Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (polarometer "Ufan"), by the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (polarometer ППТ-2), and by the Gintsvetmet (polarometer ПБ-5). The following scientists took part in the preparation of the instructions under the direction of V. G. Sochevanov: the staff of the Laboratory of Physicochemical Methods of Analysis (VIMS), T. P. Popova (VSEGINO) and A. A. Rozbianskaya (Laboratory of Mineralogy and Geochemistry of Rare Earth Metals of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). The methods were recommended for use in industrial laboratories under the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR by the Methodological Section of the

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Call Nr AF 1095038

Methods of Chemical Analysis of Mineral Ores (Cont.)

Scientific Council of the VIMS, namely: G. A. Lanskiy (Chairman), V. I. Titov (Vice-Chairman), V. M. Pensionerova (Secretary), S. K. Rusanov, V. M. Zvenigorodskaya, V. G. Sochevanov, I. V. Sorokin, L. I. Gerkhardt, I. Yu. Sokolov, and I. V. Shmanenkov (Deputy Director of VIMS, Science Division). It was found that the polarographic method for determination of a few per cent or of traces of the constituents frequently excels orthodox methods. The book gives instructions for the polarographic determination of copper, zinc, cadmium, lead, tin, molybdenum, antimony, indium, and thallium in ores. The polarographic method of analysis is discussed in detail, the equipment is described, and lists of reagents are given. Illustrations of electrolytic cells are given on pp. 6,7,8, and 9. The institutions where the polarographic methods were developed are mentioned in the Table of Contents and in the description of the individual procedures in the text. (Soviet scientists distinguish two types of apparatus: 1. polarometers or "visual polarographs", and 2. recording polarographs or "polarographs".) An extensive bibliography is included. There are 47 references of which 40 are USSR.

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Call Nr AF 1095038

Methods of Chemical Analysis of Mineral Ores (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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L 14023-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6005153

SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/066/0063/0072

AUTHOR: Kostyanov, I. N.; Pakhomova, L. A.

21
B-1

ORG: Central Aerological Observatory (Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya)

TITLE: Measurements of the brightness coefficient of the ground and clouds from an airplane

12,44,55

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 66, 1965. Aerosinopticheskiye i aerologicheskiye issledovaniya (Aerosynoptic and aerological research), 63-72

TOPIC TAGS: reflected light, incident light, albedo, Lambert law, brightness coefficient, downwelling radiation

ABSTRACT: The reflection ability of a surface is usually characterized by the albedo which is a ratio of the incident light to the light reflected in all directions. The brightness coefficient can be used instead of the albedo. The former is a ratio of the surface brightness to the brightness of an absolutely white surface determined by Lambert's law. The brightness coefficient differs from the albedo, being equal to it only when a Lambert's surface is used. The brightness coefficient for various natural surfaces was determined from aerological and actinometric observation data obtained by airplane flights to a height of 6 km. The downwelling radiation was measured by Yanishavskiy's pyranometer located on the airplanes, and the reflected ra-

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ACC NR: AT6005153

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diation was measured by a special instrument fastened beneath the airplane. The reflected radiation was measured in absolute units. Flights took place above different ground and cloud areas. Brightness coefficients computed from observation data obtained from the ground and from reservoirs in the Crimean, Don, and Volgograd steppes and in the Caspian Sea region were compiled in seven tables presented in the original article. Coefficients computed from data obtained above water surfaces were represented graphically. The greatest brightness coefficient was found above regions of yellow sand and harvested crops on fields. Orig. art. has: 9 tables, 4 figures, and 3 formulas. [EG]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

4196

cont 212 BC

BELOV, V. P.; GERMAN, A. I.; KOSTYANOV, G. N.; PAKHOMOVA, L. A.

"Balloon and aircraft measurements of short wave radiation."

report presented at the Atmospheric Radiation Symp, Leningrad, 5-12 Aug 64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034796

S/0293/64/002/002/0257/0265

AUTHOR: Malkevich, M. S.; Malkov, I. P.; Pakhomova, L. A.; Rozenberg, G. V.;
Faraponova, G. P.

TITLE: Determination of the statistical characteristics of radiation fields over
clouds

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 2, 1964, 257-265

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, cloud, atmospheric radiation, radiation field

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the possibility of applying statistical analysis to fields of outgoing radiation for determining the structure of cloud formations. Computation of the structural parameters of the cloud cover is accomplished using aircraft measurements of radiation with narrow- and wide-angle instruments. The following conclusions are drawn from this preliminary investigation: 1. Statistical characteristics of the intensity of reflected radiation can be used for an objective analysis of clouds of various types and a reliable identification can be made on the basis of the full set of statistical parameters. 2. The most informative parameter is the spectral density of fluctuations of brightness, which is quite sensitive to a difference in the character of nonhomogeneities of different cloud types and at the same time is statistically stable. 3. An investi-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034796

gation of the statistical characteristics of radiation fluxes, considered as random functions, makes it possible to take into account fluctuations of the radiant flux of heat under conditions of arbitrary cloudiness. In this case spectral density makes it possible to obtain the distribution of radiant energy by frequencies and determine those scales of nonhomogeneities which make the principal contribution to the flux of radiation heat. 4. The spectrum of fluctuations is similar to comparable spectra of fluctuations of wind velocity and temperature obtained in investigations of turbulence in the surface layer of the air. The spectrum was displaced into the region of somewhat lower frequencies, evidence of an increase in the scales of the eddies responsible for the nonhomogeneity of cloud formations. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas, 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Dec63

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 003

2/2
Cdrd

L 12022-65 EWT(1)/EWQ(v) Pa-5/Pae-2 GW

ACCESSION NR: APL047802

8/0050/64/000/011/0029/0033

AUTHORS: Kostyanov, G. N.; Pakhomova, L. A.

TITLE: Actinometric measurements in the atmosphere above the Pacific Ocean B

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 11, 1964, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric radiation, research ship observation

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the results of actinometric measurements in the atmosphere above the Pacific Ocean, made during the seventh expedition of the research ship A. I. Voyevkov in January-March 1962. The data are of night observations between 33° N Lat and 37° S Lat. One set of measurements was made along the 180th meridian, the other between 150 and 170° E Long. The data show that the streams of long-wave radiation and the effective radiation change markedly with latitude. Descending streams of long-wave radiation are at a minimum at the equator, but shift slightly to the north (4° N Lat), and this minimum is most sharply developed at levels of 500 to 200 millibars. Rising currents increase toward the north, and reach maximums at $8-18^{\circ}$ N Lat, beyond which they fall to the boundary of the observed range (32° N Lat). The values of rising currents also

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047802

increase southward from the equatorial region, reaching a maximum at 10-20° S Lat. The values are as large or are larger than the maximums for the northern latitudes (at 500 millibars). The distribution of upward and downward streams of long-wave radiation and the distribution of effective radiation are shown graphically in Figs. 1-3 on the Enclosures. It is seen that the actual field of long-wave radiation differs markedly from the average theoretical value. More data are needed for a clearer definition of the radiation field, especially in the zone within 10° on either side of the equator. "The authors express their thanks to V. T. Proshin and his group for their great aid in organizing and conducting the actinometric measurements on the research ship." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 11Jun61

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 006

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L 12022-65
ACCESSION NR: APL047802

ENCLOSURE: 01

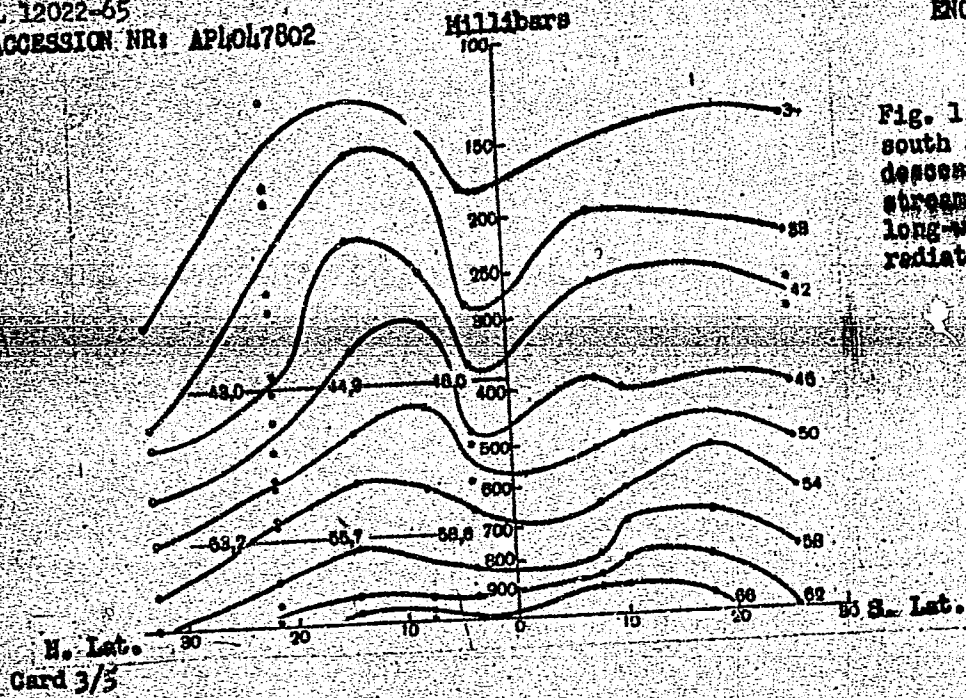


Fig. 1. North-south section of descending streams of long-wave radiation.

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ACCESSION NR: AP1047802

ENCLOSURE: 02

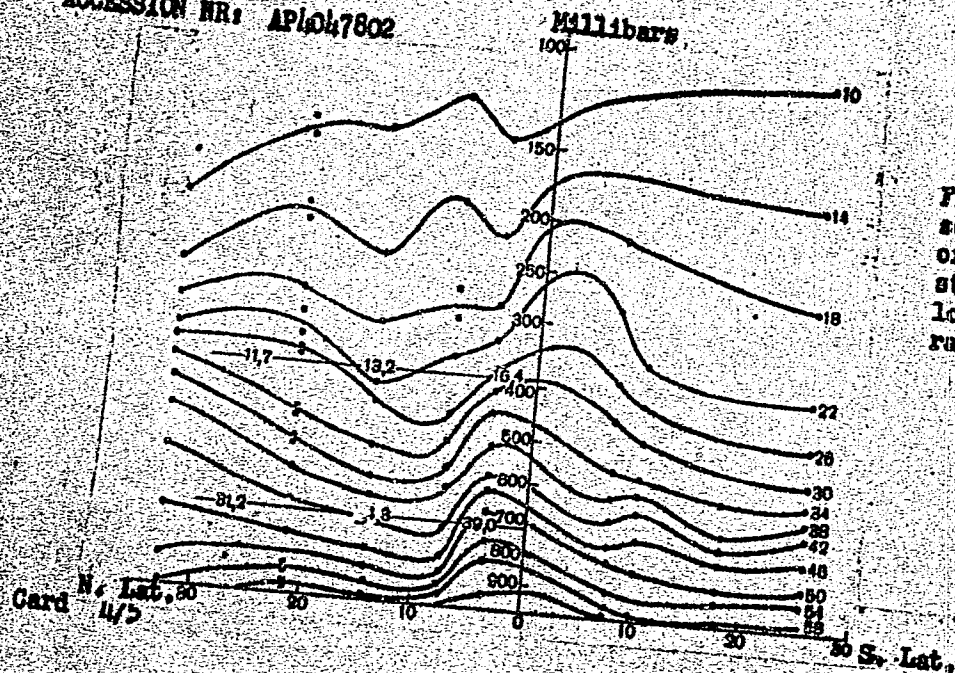


Fig. 2. North-south section of ascending streams of long-wave radiation.

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ACCESSION NR: APL047802

ENCLOSURE: 03

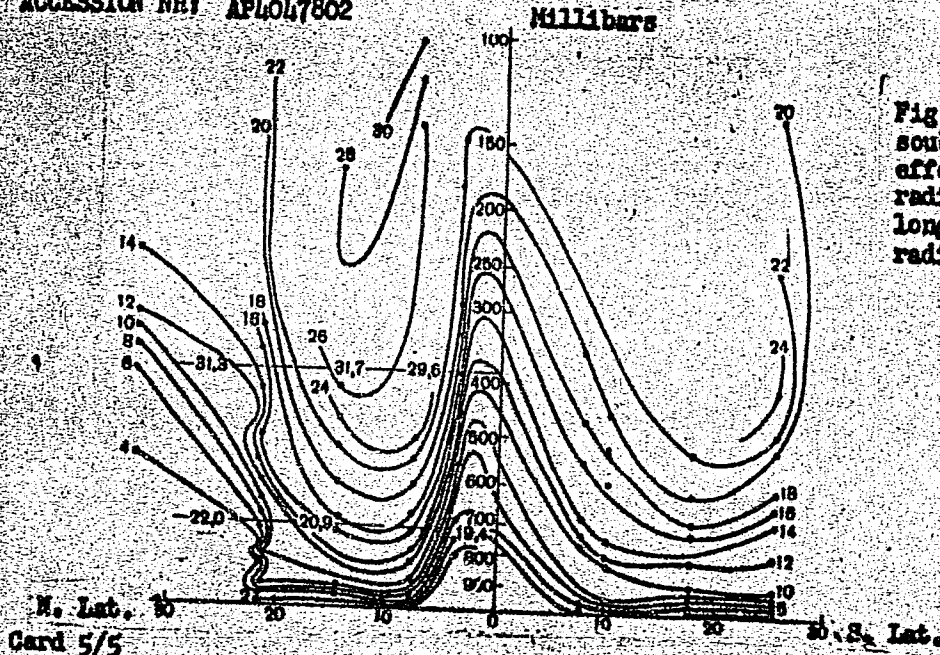


Fig. 3. North-south section of effective radiation of long-wave radiation.

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ACC NR: AT7000565

SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/66/000/010/03/0022

AUTHORS: Gorman, A. I.; Korobov, M. G.; Markina, N. G.; Pakhomova L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The angular distribution of reflected radiation from flight data of an IL-18 aircraft in 1964

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 70, 1964. Radiatsionno-opticheskiye i ozonometricheskiye issledovaniya atmosfery (radiation-optical and ozonometric investigations of the atmosphere), 3-22

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, actinometry, aerial camera, solar radiation, radiation measurement, meteorologic satellite, cloud formation, potentiometer / AFA-37 aerial camera

ABSTRACT: This paper poses the problem of joint examination of cloud and radiation fields. A method for aircraft experiments and for processing the results of measurements of reflected short-wave radiation from various underlying surfaces and cloud formations is described. The aircraft had: actinometric apparatus for measuring the angular distribution of the intensity and flux density of reflected radiation (0.3-3.0 μ); a Yanishevskiy pyranometer for measuring the total radiation flux; and an AFA-37 aerial camera for vertical photography of the terrain and cloud formations. The incident total radiation was recorded continuously on the paper tape of a

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UDC: 551.521.14

ACC NR: AT7000565

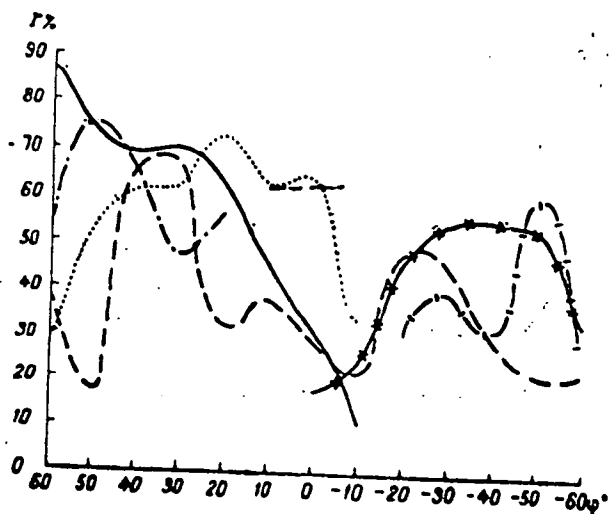


Fig. 1. Angular distribution of luminance coefficient above cumulus congestus

potentiometer. Flights were made in areas of Central Asia, the Caspian Sea, the European Territory of the SSSR, and the Far East. The ascending short-wave radiation was found to be chiefly determined by the reflecting properties of the underlying

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ACC NR: AT7000565

surface and the clouds. The angular dependence of the luminance coefficient of the earth's surface and clouds within sighting angles of 0° to 60° is entirely determined by the horizontal heterogeneity of the reflecting properties of the earth's surface and the upper cloud limit (see Fig. 1). The contribution of the atmospheric layer above a water surface from the reference level to 9 km to the ascending radiation does not exceed 3% of the incident radiation for sighting angles of 0° to 30° . Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 17 graphs, 3 photographs, and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 04, 29 / SUBM DATE: 20Jan65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3

1.41312-8

ACC NR: AP6013899

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/006/1306/1307

AUTHOR: Pakhomova, L. K.; Yenikolopyan, N. S.

25
B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Broken chain transfer to a polymer during solid phase polymerization

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 6, 1966, 1306-1307

TOPIC TAGS: chain reaction polymerization, chain polymer, trioxane, ethylene glycol, catalyst

ABSTRACT: Polymers containing a -C-C bond in their basic chain (i.e. polydioxolane, polyethylene glycol,¹ or polytetrahydrofuran)¹ were dissolved in a solution of trioxane, then cooled rapidly and polymerized at 35 to 50C with surface initiation by SnCl₄. The processed polymer was subjected to destructive testing in vacuum at 200C. The results indicate that broken chain transfer with the formation of a stable product occurs for polydioxolane, but not for the other two admixtures. The divergence in their effects is attributed to differences in their chemical structure. An analysis of the infrared spectra produced agreement with thermal stability⁴ data and confirmed these conclusions. The paper was presented by

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UDC: 541.64

ACC NR: AP6013899

Academician N. N. Semenov 2 Aug 65. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 02Aug65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

PAKHOMOVA, L. M.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82373

Author : Pakhomova, L.M.

List : Eastern Affiliate AS USSR

Title : Biological Characteristics of Cultured and Wild Growing Grasses in Bashkiriya

Orig Pub : Izv. Vost. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, No 7, 101-118

Abstract : From 1953 to 1956, 33 varieties and ecotypes (19 cultured and 14 wild growing species) of perennial grasses of Bashkiriya, Eastern Siberia, Kamennaya and Povorzhnye were studied at the collecting nursery of the Botanical Section of the Institute of Biology of the Bashkir Affiliate Academy of Sciences, USSR. The grass sowing was carried out in spring without a cover. Investigations showed that under the conditions of Bashkir Autonomous Soviet

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82373

Socialist Republic, sweet clover, sainfoin and blue hybrid alfalfa grow more intensively and reach a greater height than clover and yellow lucerne. From among the grasses, the most rapid growth was observed in and smooth brome grasses and in stiffhair wheatgrass; it is slower in crested wheatgrasses (*Agropyron crestatum* and *A. imbricatum* R. et Sch.) and in slender wheatgrass. Leguminous perennials grow most intensively during the period of stem formation, right through until blossoming. The diurnal growth increment comprises 1.4-3.0 centimeters. The cereal perennials produce their greatest growth increment during the period of spike formation (panicle formation) before the start of blossoming - 2.2-4.2 centimeters in a 24-hour period. A direct relation has been noted between the height of the plants and the number of internodes in clovers. All perennial wild growing grasses, with the exception of the cereals from

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