

BABAYEVA, S.N.; PODOL'SKAYA, A.A.

Gamma globulin for the prevention and treatment of whooping cough.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.4:7-12 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaksin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.
(GAMMA GLOBULIN, ther. use
whooping cough prev. & ther.)
(WHOOPIG COUGH, prev. & control
gamma globulin)

KARANOVICH, G.G.; IONOVA, L.A.; PODOL'SKAYA, B.L.

Photometric determination of gallium by means of gallion [with
summary in English]. Zhur.anal.khim. 13 no.4:439-444 J1-Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov, Moskva.
(Gallium) (Photometry) (Phenol)

BRUDZ', V.G.; SHAFRAN, I.G.; SMIRNOVA, K.A.; DRAPKINA, D.A.; ZELICHENOK, S.L.;
PODOL'SKAYA, B.L.; Prnimala uchastiye MASLINIKOVA, V.I.

Sulfonazo, a new reagent for vanadium. Trudy IREA no.25:17-23
'63. (MIRA 18:6)

SOV/75-13-4-11/29

AUTHORS: Karanovich, G. G., Ionova, L. A., Podol'skaya, B. L.

TITLE: The Photometric Determination of Gallium by Means of Gallion (Fotometricheskoye opredeleniye galliya pri pomoshchi galliona)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 4, pp. 439-444 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several organic compounds are used for the photometric determination of gallium. These compounds react with gallium in forming deeply colored compounds (Refs 1-4). "Gallion", a reaction product from H-acid and diazotized 2-amino-4-nitro-6-chloro-phenol, is an interesting reagent to gallium (Ref 6). It is water-soluble; its 0,01% aqueous solution has a dark-red and the alkaline solution a blue-violet color. The reagent is easily soluble in alcohol and acetone, whereas it is difficult to solve in chloroform and ethylene-chloride. The solutions of gallion form colored compounds with several elements. A compound of blue color is formed with gallium. Gallion changes its color between p_H 3,8 and 5,8 from red to blue-violet. Between p_H 5,8 and 13 the blue-violet color does not change.

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SOV/75-13-4-11/29

The Photometric Determination of Gallium by Means of Gallion

With a further increase of the p_H -value the color changes to pink and attains the same shade at p_H about 14 as at p_H 4. The optimum p_H -value for the determination of gallium is at p_H 2,4 - 3,4. The maximum of light-absorption is at 600 $m\mu$. A biphthalate buffer solution is useful for standardization, though it depends in a high degree on temperature. The crystals separate if temperature drops to $+16^{\circ}$. At optimum conditions (p_H about 3,2) the susceptibility of the determination amounts to 0,2 μ gallium in 5 ml solution. If the solution is heated, the final color is reached after 1 1/2 to 2 minutes, but at room temperature only after 10 to 15 minutes. Determination can be carried out by means of colorimetric microtitration. The maximal tolerable quantities of foreign ions which do not yield colored compounds with gallion (Ge, Pr, La, Mn, Co, Zn, Li, In, Rh, Tl, Re, Pb, Mg, Ca, Be, Al) were found and are mentioned. Aluminum and indium form colored compounds with gallion at p_H about 3,2. Gallium, however, can be determined in stronger acid compounds if there is a 50-fold excess of

Card 2/4

SOV/75-13-4-11/29

The Photometric Determination of Gallium by Means of Gallion

these two elements. The influence of iron, which is disturbing to a high degree, can be removed by a hydrochloric acid solution of hydroxylamine. Copper likewise exercises a disturbing influence and has to be reduced by means of a solution of sodium sulfate before its determination. After adding the hydroxylamine solution, the p_H -value of the solution has to be brought to 2,4 - 3,2 by sodium acetate. Prior to its determination in alumosilicates, aluminum alloy, zinc blende, and other materials containing only traces of gallium, the latter has to be separated. This is usually done by extraction by means of organic solvents from hydrochloric acid solution (Refs 3, 5, 7). The extraction with isoamylalcohol and ethyl acetate from 6n hydrochloric acid solution proved to be the most useful. The conditions for the separation and the determination of gallium in various objects are mentioned in detail. There are 4 figures, 7 tables, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
Card 3/4

SOV/75-13-4-11/29

. The Photometric Determination of Gallium by Means of Gallion

reaktivov, Moskva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of
Chemical Reagents, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1956

1. Gallium--Determination 2. Gallion--Properties 3. Reagents
--Synthesis 4. Photometry

Card 4/4

PODOL'SKAYA, E. L.

USSR/Geophysics - Radiation

Jul/Aug 53

"Effective Radiation of Slopes," K. Ya. Kondrat'yev and E. L. Podol'skaya, Main Geophys Obs im A. I. Voyeykov

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz, No 4, pp 370-375

Expond results of theoretical and exptl investigations into effective radiation of sloping surfaces. Derive accurate and approximate theoretical formulas for calcg the effective radiation of slopes. Produce observations on the effective radiation of inclined surfaces. Establish the

265T85

Limits of applicability of approx theoretical formulas for calcg the effective radiation of sloping surfaces.

KONDRAT'YEV, K.Ya.; PODOL'SKAYA, E.L.

Effective radiation of inclines. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.4:370-
375 J1-Ag '53.

(MLRA 6:7)
(Radiation)

PODOL'SKAYA, E. L. and KONDRAT'YEVA, K. Ya.

"Theory of the Yanishevskiy Pyrgeometer".

Vestnik Leningr. un-ta, No 5, pp 103-117, 1954.

A more complete theory of the instrument for the measurement of radiational balance is given. The theory is applicable under the condition of stationary heat exchange between receptor plates of the pyrgeometer and the air, i.e., when the microfluctuations of wind velocity and air temperature existing in the atmosphere are not taken into consideration. Formulas for the determination of coefficients of heat transmission are employed in two limiting cases, namely forced and free motion. A detailed analysis is given of the dependence of the conversion factor upon wind velocity, temperature, and radiation. (RZhGeol, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

PODOL'SKAYA, E.L.

Calculation of heat exchange in a balance meter. Part 1. Vest.

LGU 14 no.22:39-55 '59.

(NIRA 12:11)

(Heat--Transmission)

(Air flow)

L 18585-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v) Pe-5/Pae-2 GW

ACCESSION NR: AR3004147 S/0272/63/000/006/0109/0109

SOURCE: RZh. Metrologiya i izmer, tekhn. Otd. vy* p., Abs. 6.32.894 ^E

AUTHOR: Gorekhskaya, N. N.; Podol'skaya, E. L.

TITLE: An ideal black body model for calibrating actinometric instruments ¹²

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. soobshch. In-t geol. i geogr. AN LitSSR, v. 13, 1962, 5-12

TOPIC TAGS: actinometric instrument calibration, ideal black body, low temperature black body, De Vos successive approximation, cavity temperature gradient

TRANSLATION: A low-temperature 'ideal black body' is calculated by using the De Vos successive approximations technique for hemispheric radiation, with consideration given to "aperture" emission. The described black body model

Cord 1/2

L 18585-65

ACCESSION NR: AR3004147

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has walls made of technical copper and encircled by a galvanized iron jacket. Water at controlled temperature circulates between the walls and the jacket. The instrument to be calibrated is clamped in a special holder and inserted into the aperture of the black body in such a fashion that its receiving surface is located on the same level as the leading wall of the black body. Measurements have shown that the maximal temperature difference at extreme points of the cavity did not exceed 1.5C at a 40C variation between the black body and the surrounding atmosphere. This corresponds to a temperature gradient along the cavity surface of about 0.03 C/cm. Bibl. with 12 titles; 2 illustrations.

M. Mekler

SUB CODE: OP, IE

ENCL: 00

Cord 2/2

PODOL'SKAYA, E. V.

Distribution of different forms of sulfur and iron in Devonian rocks of the central part of the Russian platform as an indicator of geochemical conditions during the sedimentation. K. B. Rodionova and E. V. Podol'skaya. *Tруды Всесоюз. Науч.-Исследователь. Инст.* 1956, No. 9, 139-63. — Numerous chem. analyses of composite, sulfate, pyritic, and elementary S, ferrous, ferric, and pyritic Fe in different sedimentary Devonian deposits of the Central Russian platform are made. Diagrams illustrating oxidation-reduction conditions during the sedimentation are presented. Weakly reducing conditions prevailed, particularly in the Serpukhov and Tula areas. Not only the amts. of pyrite and ferrous iron but also the amt. of elementary S is an indicator of the degree of reducing conditions. 36 references. A. V. Iborth

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EE

Podol'skaya, Z.V.

The geochemistry of the terrigenous Devonian deposits of southwestern Tataria. K. E. Rodionova, E. V. Podol'skaya, and A. I. Volodchenkova. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. 1956, No. 9, 164-201.* Numerous chem. analyses of org. material, S, Fe, V, Ni, and 2% HCl leaches from the rocks of the area, and diagrams based on these results are presented. The salinity of the Devonian Kynovsk and Zhivetak seas was close to normal. Weak reducing conditions prevailed. The increase in pyritic Fe in some beds containing secondary bitumen is attributed to anaerobic processes. 68 references.

A. Volborth

PODOL'SKAYA, G.A.

Operation of a 400-ton open-hearth furnace with high-pressure natural
gas. Metallurg 6 no.6:13-16 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Open-hearth furnaces--Design and construction)

PODOL'SKIY, G.A.

130-8-8/20

AUTHOR: Sladkoshteyev, V.T. and Podol'skaya G.A., Engineers.

TITLE: Thermal Conditions of Open-hearth Melting with Oxygen-blowing of the Bath (Teplovoy rezhim martenovskoy plavki pri produvke vanny kislородom)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, No.8, pp. 21 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give an account of experience at the "Azovstal'" Works in the development of optimal conditions for oxygen-blowing of the open-hearth bath. Oxygen-blowing secured a more rapid rise in metal temperature (Fig.1) and, as shown in experimental heats, coke-oven gas consumption could then be reduced by 25% without affecting melt-down or decarburisation speeds and with beneficial effect on dephosphorisation. The authors also give results (Table 1) of two groups of experimental heats in one of which oxygen was added to the flame as well as the bath; this gave no benefits. Experiments showed that an excess-air coefficient of 1.6 secured complete combustion of carbon monoxide produced by oxygen blowing. For the finishing period it was found necessary when oxygen-blowing of a bath with 0.8 - 2.0% C to add ore to prevent overheating; coke-oven gas consumption was reduced by at least 25% and excess of air was increased; there was no oxygenation of the flame.

Card 1/2 There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

KAMENSKIY, Yu.A.; PODOL'SKAYA, G.A.

Single-channel bulkhead of mazut-heated open-hearth furnaces.
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform.
no.9:5-7 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

S/130/61/000/012/005/006
ACC6/A101

AUTHORS: Podol'skaya, G. A., Karpov, G. D., Shklyar, V. S.

TITLE: Section furnaces for high-speed metal heating

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, no. 12, 1961, 36-38

TEXT: Section furnaces were mounted in 1959 at the ball rolling shop of the "Azovstal'" Plant. The furnaces have different features according to the capacity of the rolling mills. Furnace no. 1 has 5 zones with 4 sections each, and supplies heated metal to mill 620 for the rolling of balls of 40, 50, 60 and 80 mm in diameter. Furnace no. 2 consists of 6 zones, 5 of which have 4, and the sixth 5 sections; this furnace supplies mill 1040 for rolling balls of 60, 80, 100 and 115 mm in diameter. The furnaces are fuelled with a mixture of coke and blast furnace gas from a common collector. The blanks are moved by water-cooled rolls mounted at an angle of 8° in respect to the axis, which is perpendicular to the motion of the blanks. This arrangement assures uniform heating of the blanks. Satisfactory circulation of the furnace gases is assured by the tangential arrangement of torches (Fig. 2). The specific duration of heating the blanks is 1.5 - 2 min/cm thickness. The air is heated in recuperator-

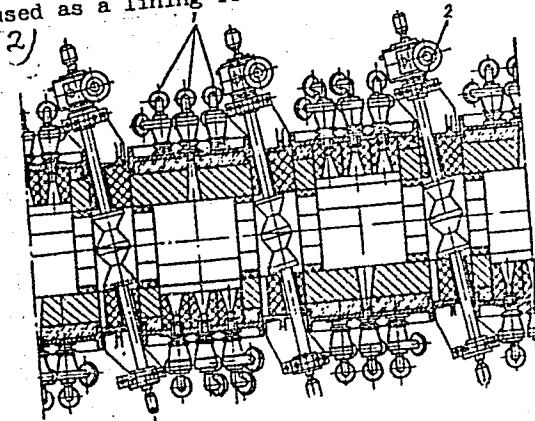
Card 1/2

S/130/61/000/012/003/006
A006/A101

Section furnaces for high-speed metal heating

thermoblocks. The heat load is automatically regulated; however, this method shows some deficiencies, such as inertia of devices, lack of a device to determine the temperature of metal heating; and unsatisfactory arrangement of the devices in the shop. Requirements to refractory material are very high because of considerable changes in temperature. It was found that chrome-magnesite bricks showed satisfactory results when used as a lining for the furnace walls and the bottom. According to the heat conditions developed, the furnaces are intended to operate at 1,150 - 1,300°C, i.e. relatively low temperature range which facilitates the service conditions of the refractory masonry. Presently the rated efficiency of the mills has been reached for the rolling of 40, 60 and 80 mm diameter balls. There are 2 figures.

Fig. 2: Arrangement of torches 1 and rolls 2 in the furnace



Card 2/2

PUNCHENOK, N.A.; POTOTSKAYA, L.Ye.; PODOL'SKAYA, I.Yu. (Leningrad)

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in newborn infants. Probl.
endok. i gorm. no.2:67-73'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz otdeleniya novorozhdennykh (starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik N.A. Punchedok), laboratorii endokrinologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. V.G. Baranov) i kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (direktor - prof. M.A. Petrov-Maslakov) AMN SSSR.
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (INFANTS (NEWBORN))

VLASOVA, Tat'yana; DAVYDOVA, Marina Ivanovna; MONIN, Sergey Aleksandrovich; FISHCHEVA, T.V., red.; PASHCHENKO, O.V., red. kart; PODOL'SKAYA, M.Ya., red. kart; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Practical studies in the physical geography of the parts of the world] Prakticheskie raboty po fizicheskoi geografii chastei sveta; posobie dlia studentov pedagogicheskikh institutov. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1962. 158 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Dotsenty kafedry fizicheskogo stranovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.I.Lenina (for Vlasova, Davydova, Monin).

(Physical geography)

IVANOV, M.I.; PODOL'SKAYA, N.S.

Heat of UFe_2 and U_6Fe formation. Atom.energ. 13 no.6:572-575
D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Uranium alloys) (Heat of formation)

PODOL'SKAYA, N.V.

Several forms of Slavicizing foreign geographical names. Vol.
geog. no. 58:34-40 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Novgorod Province--Names, Geographical)

KRISANOV, A.F.; GONCHAROV, G.K.; ISKRENSKIY, S.G.

Machine for cutting off the unfinished ends of shells. Metallurg
10 no.6:43 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ACC NR: AT7007190 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3207/66/000/004/0049/0055

AUTHOR: Shklyar, V. S.; Iodko, E. A.; Podol'skaya, G. A.

ORG: Donnichhermet

TITLE: Method of mass transfer simulation of the thermal and hydrodynamic processes

SOURCE: Gidromekhanika, no. 4, 1966, 49-55

TOPIC TAGS: thermal process, hydrodynamic process, diffusion model, mass transfer, mass exchange, Reynolds number, simulation, friction, friction stress, heat exchange, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the mass transfer simulation of thermal and hydrodynamic processes. The relationships to be observed for simulating heat-mass-exchange processes on a diffusion model are defined. This substantiates the possibility of diffusion simulation of hydrodynamically-similar processes in a self-similar region in the absence of equality of Reynolds numbers. This, in turn, expands the class of problems which can be solved by the diffusion model. It is

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ACC NR: AT7007190

shown that by using the diffusion model with nonreclaimable adsorption boundaries, the concentration of impurities at the boundary is not equal to zero. The study presents a method for using the results of mass transfer simulation for computing friction stresses and velocities. A procedure has also been developed for simulating heat-mass-exchange processes with the use of light-sensitive paper as the absorbent material which makes it possible to improve the reproducibility of the results and to facilitate the construction of the model. The authors acknowledge the participation of V. A. Blashchuk, G. I. Novozhilov, and T. I. Tret'yakova in this study. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 28 formulas. [NT]

SUB CODE: 13, 20/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 005/OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

PODOLSKAIA, G. A. [Podol'skaya, G. A.]

Testing the performance of the 400-ton Martin furnace with natural gas at high pressure. Analele metalurgie 15 no.4:195-201 O-D '61.

(Open-hearth process) (Gas, Natural)

ПОДОЛ'СКАЯ, Г. А.

SLADKOSHTYEV, V.T., inzhener; PODOL'SKAYA, G.A., inzhener.

Temperature conditions during open-hearth smelting with oxygen
blow over the bath. Metallurg 2 no.8:21-22 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Zavod "Azovstal'."
(Open hearth furnaces) (Oxygen--Industrial applications)
(Heat--Transmission)

Podol'skaya, G. A.

4E2C

18 19

2760. SPEEDING UP OF STEEL SMELTING WITH OXYGEN. Podol'skaya, G. A.
and Makovskii, Y. A. (Metallurg, Metallurgist, Moscow), June 1952, 1200.
An illustrated account of experiments on a blast-furnace hearth of 1000
tons capacity, with the introduction of oxygen into the
molten bath of metal.

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PODOLSKAYA, G. A.

Metall

12959* (Russian.) Intensification of Steel Making With the Aid of Oxygen. Intensifikatsiya vyplavki stali kislerodom. G. A. Podolskaya and V. A. Makovskii. *Metallurg*, 1958, no. 6, June 1958, p. 17-18.
A recently developed method of intensifying melting with the aid of O introduced both into the fuel and into the bath.

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of

PODOL'SKAYA, G.A., inzhener; MAKOVSKIY, V.A., inzhener.

Intensification of steel smelting by oxygen. Metallurg no.6:
17-19 Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Zavod "Azevstal".
(Zhdanov--Open hearth furnaces) (Oxygen--Industrial applications)

PODOL'SKAYA, I.A., uchitel'nitsa geografii; PROKA, V.Ye. (Mishnev);
PODOSINKIN, V.N.; MIRKHAZOV, G.G., uchitel' geografii

Editor's mail. Geog. v shkole 25 no.4:63-65 J1-Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. 1-ya shkola imeni Pushkina, g.Berezniki (for Podol'skaya).
2. 5-ya shkola g. Ishimbay (for Podosinkin). 3. Burayevskaya
odinnadtsatiletnyaya shkola Bashkirskoy ASSR (for Mirkhazov).
(Geography—Study and teaching) (School excursions)

BARANOV, V.G.; PODOL'SKAYA, I.Yu.; ROZOVSKAYA, I.T.

Function of the adrenal cortex in women during the course of aging
and in menopause. Probl. endok. i gorm. 6 no. 3:95-103 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(ADRENAL CORTEX) (AGING) (CLIMACTERIC)

7-10-1952
TURANOVA, Ye. S.; PODOL'SKAYA, I. Yu.

Clinical-laboratory methods of ovarian function test. Akush.
gin., Moskva. no. 2:19-23 Mar-Apr 1952. (GLML 22;2)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences for Tumanova. 2. Of the Obstetric-
Gynecological Clinic (Head -- Honored Worker in Science Prof. A. E.
Mandel'shtam), State Order of Lenin Institute for the Advanced
Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov, and of the Institute of
Obstetrics and Gynecology (Director -- Prof. A. P. Nikolayev,
Corresponding Member AMS USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

Podolska, M.

Open

✓ A method for the rapid determination of calcium in pelt. Antonin Stehlik and Miroslava Podolska (Leather and Allied Trades Research Inst., Golswainov, Czech.). *Kochetki* 6, 162-3 (1958).—The Ca is detd. colorimetrically with pyrogallolcarboxylic acid (I), which gives a blue color. In high diln of Ca, the intensity and hue of color change, so that the detn. is possible by using color standards without a photocolourimeter. Six standards are prepd. corresponding to 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.7, and 1.0 mg. Ca in 10 ml. From a strip of pelt 5 cm. from the spine and 5 cm. from the root of the tail small prisms 2-4 mm. are cut. Two ± 0.05 g. of the sample are hydrolyzed in 10 ml. 0.1N HCl, boiled for 5 min., 10 ml. of hydrolyzate is mixed with 1 ml. 2% starch soln., 1 ml. 2N NaOH, 1 ml. Et₂O, and 10 ml. of a std. solution of I. The soln. is mixed and after 1 min. the color is compared with the standard. The std. soln. of I is prepd. by 2-hr. boiling of 10 g. pyrogallol with 40 g. NaHCO₃ and 70 ml. H₂O under reflux. After cooling, the soln. is acidified by HCl. The pptd. I is filtered and recrystd. from hot H₂O. A calf pelt contained 0.3% Ca, after deliming 0.22%, after bating 0.15%. Goat pelt contained 0.5, 0.3 and 0.2%, and steer hide 0.35, 0.15 and 0.15% at the same stages. J. Masner.

MONIN, Sergey Aleksandrovich; SMIRNOVA, N.P., redaktor; GRYUNBERG, G.Yu.,
redaktor; ~~PODOL'SKAYA, M.Ya.~~, redaktor kart; MAKHOVA, N.N.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Geography of soils, with the principles of soil science; a textbook
for pedagogical institutes] Geografiia pochv s osnovami pochvovedeniia;
uchebnik dlia pedagogicheskikh insitutov. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1957. 287 p. 2 fold.maps (in pocket)

(MLRA 10:4)

(Soils)

PODOL'SKAYA, M.Z., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; GAN, A.I., inzhener.

Study of technical characteristics of cottonseed. Masl. -zhir.
prom. 23 no.1:1-4 '57. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Sredaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta shirov.
(Cottonseed)

PODOL'SKAYA, M.Z., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; GAN, A.I., inzhener.

Study of cottonseed for industrial uses. Masl.-shir. prom. 23 no.2
157. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skego
instituta shirov. (Cottonseed)

Podol'skaya, N.

PODOL'SKAYA, N., metodist.

Survey of agricultural literature. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz.
8 no.1:77-78 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Otdel tematiki i obobshcheniya peredovogo opyta Vsesoyuznoy
sel'skokhozyaystvennoy vystavki.
(Moscow--Bibliographical exhibition)

ARUTYUNOV, V.Ya.; PODOL'SKAYA, T.H.

Griseofulvin, an effective preparation in the treatment of
fungous diseases. Sov.Med. 27 no.7:45-50 J1'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (dir. - prof.
V.Ya.Arutyunov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir.
zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR P.M.Leonenko)
(MEDICAL MYCOLOGY) (GRISEOFULVIN)

PODOL'SKAYA, YE. V.

USSR/Metals - Steel, Analysis
Hydrogen

Feb 50

"Macroscopic Determination of Hydrogen in Solid Steel," Ye. V. Podol'skaya, Ye. G. Shumovskiy, Ukrainian Inst of Metals, 5 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 2

Develops macroscopic method for detecting presence of hydrogen in solid steel by coating specimen surface with vitreous enamels which do not diffuse into metal. Method may be used for controlling melting process or finished products. Suggests further investigations in direction of developing efficient

159T62

USSR/Metals - Steel, Analysis (Contd)

Feb 50

scale for steel evaluation as to gas saturation and preparation of enamel standards with definite hydrogen contents verified by hot extraction method.

159T62

PODOL'SKAYA, YE. V.

PODOL'SKAYA, YE. V. --"The Problem of Hydrogen Distribution in Metal and Its Effect Upon the Structure and Plasticity of Iron-Carbon Alloys."*Dissertations For Degrees In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions(29)
Min Heavy Machine-Building USSR, Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine-Building TsNIITMash, Khar'kov, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

C.A.

The adherence of aluminum alloys Alkuzin to steel bearings. E. G. Shumovskii and E. V. Pchel'skaya. *Vopr. Mashinostroyeniya* 20, No. 12, 11 (1978). The application of a layer of Alkuzin to iron by preliminary fluxing, followed by dipping, then by annealing (which is not necessary but desirable) gives a wear-resistant coating usable at high loads (up to 200 kg. sq. cm.). M. S.

3.9000
24.5400

~~24(6)~~
AUTHOR:

Podol'skaya, E. L.

66880

SOV/54-59-4-6/22

TITLE:

Calculation of the Heat Emission²¹ of a Balance Meter. I

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 4, pp 39-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the papers mentioned in references 1 and 2 it is pointed out that, under ordinary weather conditions, the surface layer of the film of a balance meter may be assumed to be steady. However, it is not possible to employ this calculation on this assumption under natural conditions in the case of turbulent pulsation of wind velocity and of the surrounding temperature. The author attempts to solve this problem by comparing the solutions for steady and nonsteady surface layers. The temperature equations of a schematized balance meter with a horizontal film are set up (Fig). With a small temperature drop it is possible to assume all physical characteristics (heat conductivity, viscosity) to be constant. Besides, the variation of atmospheric pressure with respect to time is neglected. Next, the author attempts to simplify to a great extent the equations with the given boundary conditions and to subdivide them into

Card 1/4

66880

SOV/54-59-4-6/22

Calculation of the Heat Emission of a Balance Meter. I

a system of simple equations. First, the author determines the extent to which air compression at velocities from 0-15 and, as a maximum, 20 m/sec is to be considered. It was shown that at such velocities air density depends only on temperature but not on pressure. Next, the temperature criterion is determined. Here, it is not necessary to employ the heat equation (Table 1). With temperature rises $> 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ it was possible to neglect the expansion heat and the heat in adiabatic compression. This condition is satisfied by the Yu. D. Yanishevskiy's balance meter. The author then studies the problem as to how far the thermal and dynamic surface layer is to be taken into account in the case of constant film temperature (only the forced film motion is considered). For the calculation the author assumes the velocity pulsation to be a periodic function with a period T . The pulsation varies along the film with a fictitious velocity. Laykhtman's and Budyko's formulas (Ref 9) are used. The author determines the range of numerical mean values of the velocity which permit a quasisteady investigation of the problem.

4

Card 2/4

66880

SOV/54-59-4-6/22

Calculation of the Heat Emission of a Balance Meter. I

The formula $U_{\infty}(x,t)$ is simplified in such a manner that, with finite inertia of the apparatus, it is not necessary to take account of all harmonics, and that the dependence $U_{\infty}(x,t)$ on x may be neglected (x lies in the film plane). The errors due to neglect are listed in tables 2 and 3. Two methods, a successive approximation and an approximation solution according to references 12-14 and 15, are utilized to solve the equations of a nonsteady layer. The solutions of the steady and the nonsteady problem are compared (Tables 5, 6). It is thus shown that the quasisteady approximation holds for average wind velocities > 1 m/sec. There are 1 figure, 7 tables, and 16 references, 15 of which are Soviet. ✓

Card 3/4

1

66880

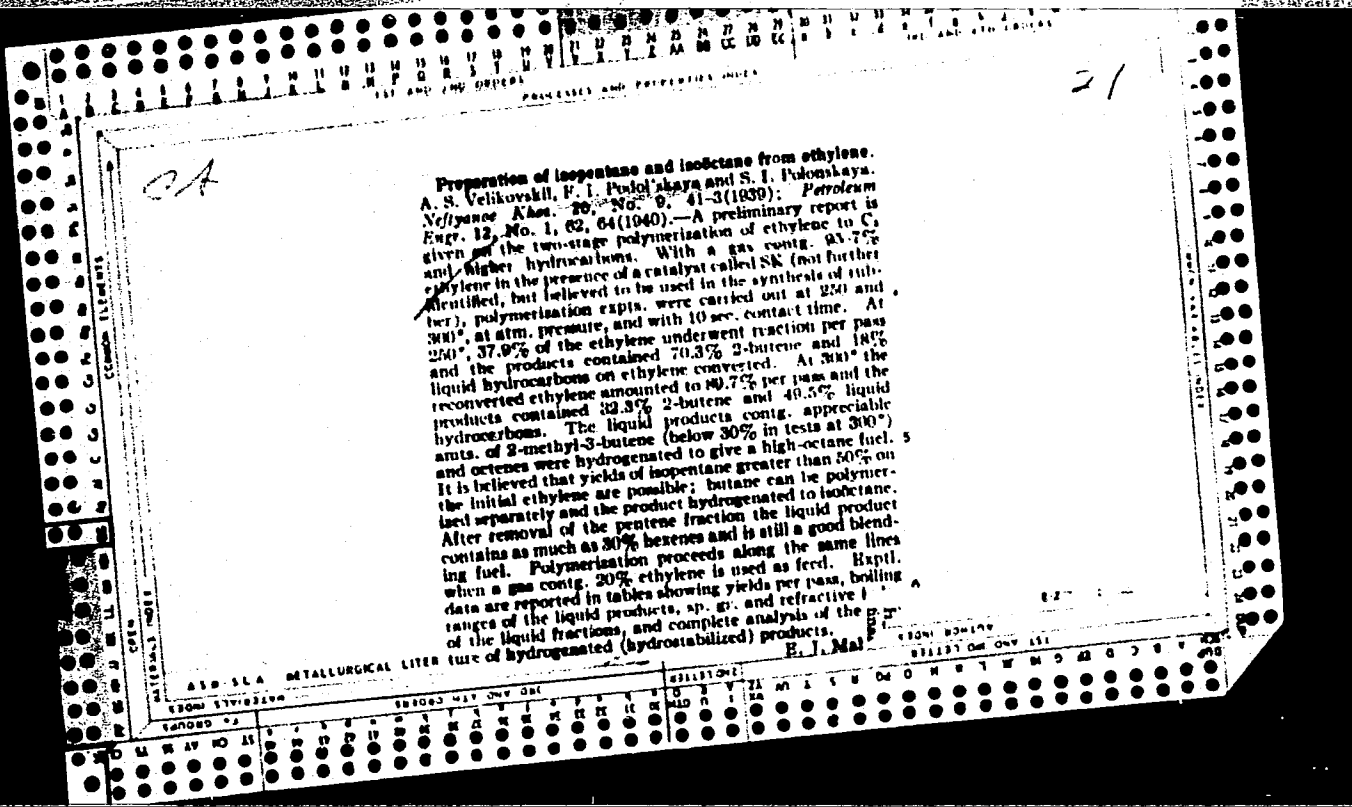
Calculation of the Heat Emission of a Balance Meter. I

SOV/54-59-4-6/22

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1958

✓

Card 4/4



FRIDSHTEYN, I.L.; PODOL'SKAYA, F.I.; BONDARENKO, N.I.; VAYNSHTEYN,
G.I.; CROCHIK, Ye.I.

One-stage method of production of isoprene from isopentane
and isopentane-isopentene mixtures. Khim.prom. 2:89-95 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Isoprene) (Butane) (Butene)

PODOL'SKAYA, G.A.; KARPOV, G.D.; SHKLYAR, V.S.

Section furnaces for rapid metal heating. Metallurg 6 no.12:36-
38 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Furnaces, Heating)

LEPORSKIY, V.V.; SLEPKANEV, P.N.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Yu.N.; PODOL'SKAYA,
G.A.; GLINKOV, G.M.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.A.; KALOSHIN, N.A.; KRIVENKO, P.T.

Operation of large tilting open-hearth furnaces with natural gas.
Stal' 21 no.10:883-889 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Zavod "Azovstal'" i Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Open-hearth furnaces)

73 do PSKaya GA

reiten nach

1
100

TUMANOVA, YE. S., PODOL'SKAYA, I. Yu.

Ovaries

Clinical and Laboratory methods of the ovarian function test. Akush. i gin., No. 2, 1952.
Kandidat Meditsinskikh Nauk. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (Za.--Zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki Prof. A. E. Mandel'shtam) Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta dlya
usover-shanstvovaniya vrachey imeni S. M. Kirova i instituta akusherstva i ginekologii
(dir.--chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR Prof. A. P. Nikolayev)
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, June 3, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

PODOL'SKAYA, I. YU.

Ovaries

Clinical and laboratory methods of the ovarian function test. Akush, i gin., No. 2, 1952. Kandidat Meditsinskikh Nauk. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy klinika (zav.-- zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Prof. A. E. Mandel'shtam) Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey inemi S. M. Kirova i instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir.--chlen-korrespondent akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR Prof. A. P. Nikolayev)) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

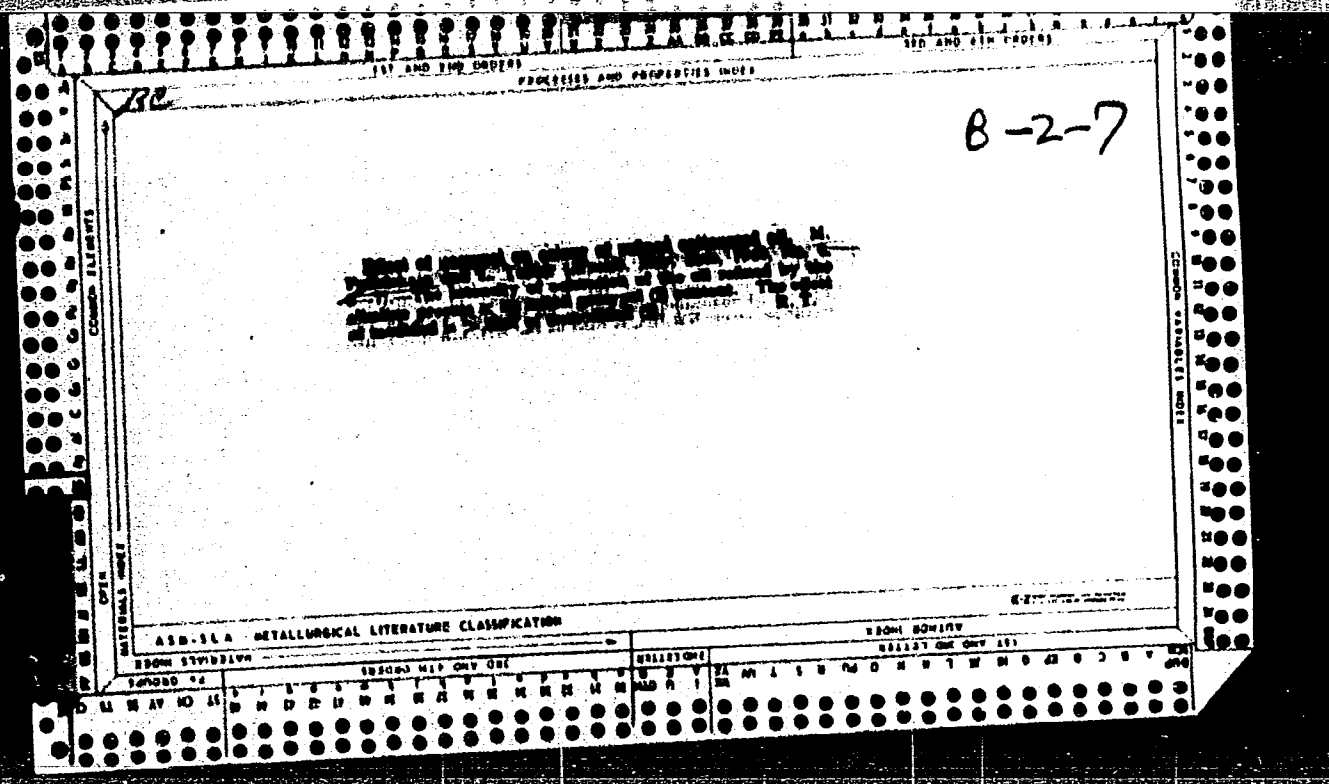
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,
June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LARIONOV, S.V.; SHUL'MAN, V.M.; PODOL'SKAYA, L.A.

Complex formation of nickel with o-thiosalicylic acid. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 9 no.10:2333-2338 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Aka-
demii nauk SSR.



B-7-7

Indication of gummy on colour of cast-steel oil. M. FORTUNAIA (Metal. Fab. Dolo, 1933, 11, 123-124). Gummy (I) darkens the colour of the oil in proportion to its content, in the range 0.2-0.8%. In storage, heated oil loses colour and (I).
 Cu. Ann. (2)

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

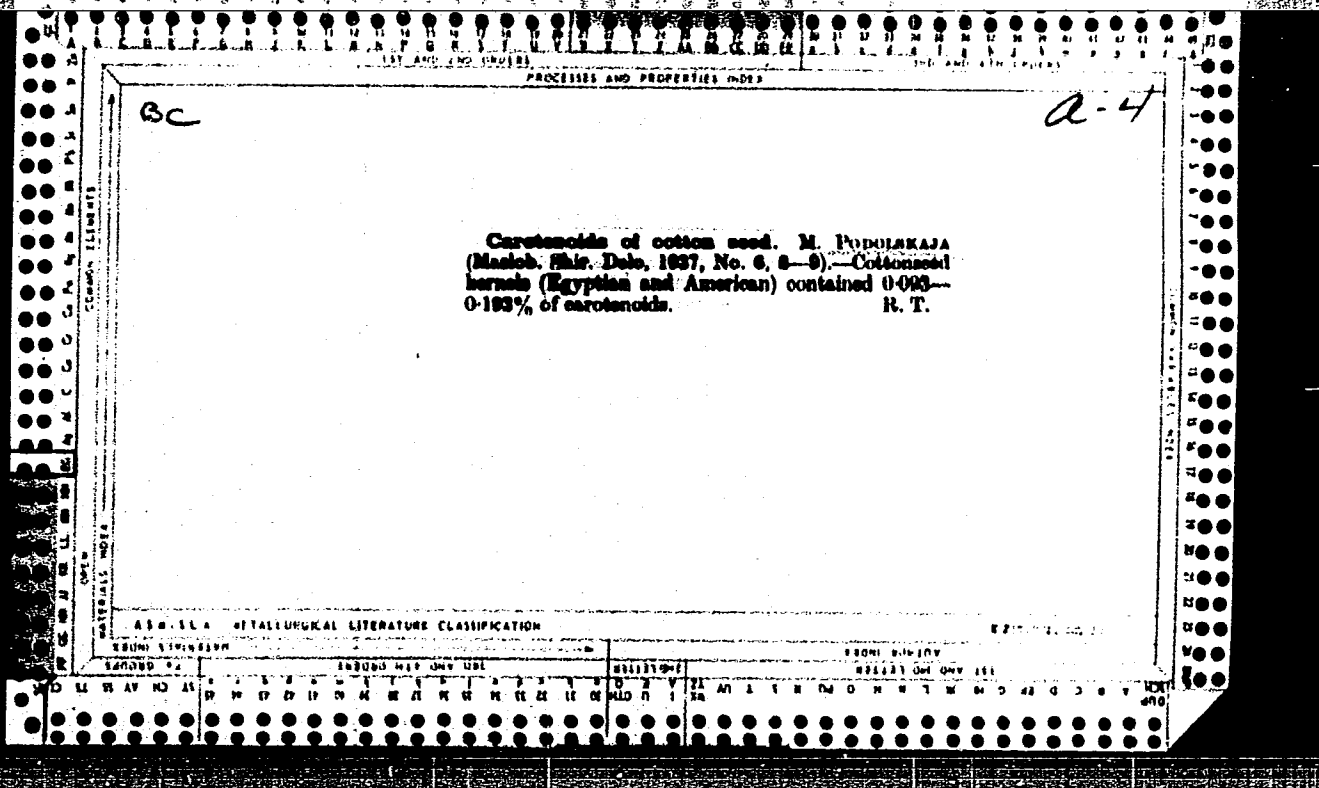
EDWIN BOWEN

BRITISH CHEMICAL SOCIETY

LONDON

1933

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1119

ca

Changes in gossypol during ripening and storage of cottonseed. M. Pavlovskaya. *Masloboino Zhirovo Delo* 15, No. 3, 9-10 (1936).--To ascertain whether gossypol is present in cottonseed as a primary product or as a deriv. formed from other colored compds, changes occurring in the seed were studied. Color changes from pale yellow through orange to red were observed by spectrowopic examn. The rapidity of the change varies in different kinds of seed, being faster in Egyptian than in American cottonseed. As a rule the gossypol in seed which has been stored a few months is in the red form. The yellow and orange-yellow forms are nearly or quite identical with the red and lemon-yellow forms in qual. reactions, soly. in various solvents and elementary compon. I. F. S.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS 3RD AND 4TH GROUPS

GROUPS 1ST AND 2ND GROUPS 3RD AND 4TH GROUPS

GROUPS 1ST AND 2ND GROUPS 3RD AND 4TH GROUPS

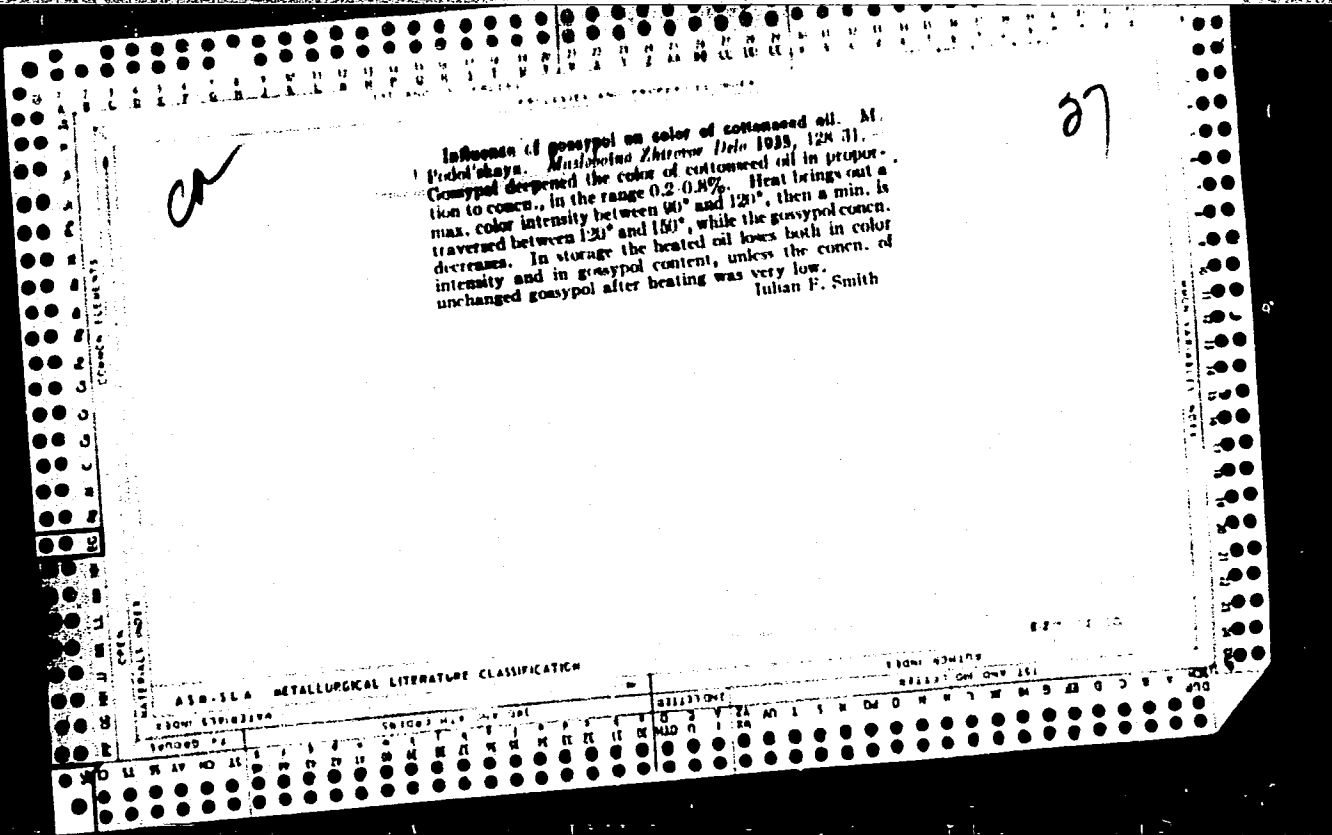
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

27

Ca

Carotenoids in cottonseed. -M. Podol'skaya. *Makobolno Zharivye Dala* 13, No. 6, 89 (1967). - Modified procedure for the spectrographic and colorimetric detms. of Carotenoids and xanthophylls in cottonseed meal and oil are described (cf. Krogis, C. A. 31, 7267; Clark and Geig, C. A. 31, 5104).

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



137 AND 138 GROUPS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

H-4

Tannins of sunflower seeds. A. GOLDOVSKI and M. FODOLSKAYA (Mashobino-Ehr. Delo, 1932, No. 12, 20-27). The tannins (chlorogenic acid) are not present in the hulls. Ch. Abs.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 01	GROUP 02	GROUP 03	GROUP 04	GROUP 05	GROUP 06	GROUP 07	GROUP 08	GROUP 09	GROUP 10	GROUP 11	GROUP 12	GROUP 13	GROUP 14	GROUP 15	GROUP 16	GROUP 17	GROUP 18	GROUP 19	GROUP 20	GROUP 21	GROUP 22	GROUP 23	GROUP 24	GROUP 25	GROUP 26	GROUP 27	GROUP 28	GROUP 29	GROUP 30	GROUP 31	GROUP 32	GROUP 33	GROUP 34	GROUP 35	GROUP 36	GROUP 37	GROUP 38	GROUP 39	GROUP 40	GROUP 41	GROUP 42	GROUP 43	GROUP 44	GROUP 45	GROUP 46	GROUP 47	GROUP 48	GROUP 49	GROUP 50	GROUP 51	GROUP 52	GROUP 53	GROUP 54	GROUP 55	GROUP 56	GROUP 57	GROUP 58	GROUP 59	GROUP 60	GROUP 61	GROUP 62	GROUP 63	GROUP 64	GROUP 65	GROUP 66	GROUP 67	GROUP 68	GROUP 69	GROUP 70	GROUP 71	GROUP 72	GROUP 73	GROUP 74	GROUP 75	GROUP 76	GROUP 77	GROUP 78	GROUP 79	GROUP 80	GROUP 81	GROUP 82	GROUP 83	GROUP 84	GROUP 85	GROUP 86	GROUP 87	GROUP 88	GROUP 89	GROUP 90	GROUP 91	GROUP 92	GROUP 93	GROUP 94	GROUP 95	GROUP 96	GROUP 97	GROUP 98	GROUP 99	GROUP 100
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KUZNETSOV, Sergey Sergeyevich; VASIL'YEVA, O.S., red.; PODOL'SKAYA, M.Ya.,
red.kart; TSIRUL'NITSKIY, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Russian geologists] Otechestvennye geologi. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-
pedagog. izd-vo M-va pros. RSPSR, 1958. 192 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Geologists, Russian)

BLONSKAYA, Nataliya Ivanovna, RAUSH, Vera Aleksandrovna,; VASIL'YEVA,
O.S., red.; PODOL'SKAYA, M.Ya., red. kart.; DZHATIYEVA, F.Kh., tekhn. red.

[Geography lessons for the 4th grade] Uroki geografii v IV klasse;
iz opyta raboty. Izd. 2. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo
M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 103 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE~~ 06/15/2000 ~~VASIL'YEVA, O.S., red. kart.~~ ~~PODOL'SKAYA, M.Ya.,~~
red.kart; VOLCHEK, V.L., tekhn.red. CIA-RDP86-00513R001341510006-0"

[Geology; dynamic] Geologiya (dinamicheskaya). Izd.2. Moskva,
Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1959. 270 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Geology)

ALEKHIN, Vasilii Vasil'yevich, prof.; GOVORUKHIN, Vasilii Sergeevich, prof.; KUDRYASHOV, Leonid Vasil'yevich; SHIBANOVA, A.A., red.; KONSHINA, V.A., red.; PODOL'SKAYA, M.Ya., red. kart; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Plant geography and the principles of botany] Geografiia rastenii s osnovami botaniki. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 531 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Phytogeography)

CA

11D

Transformations of gossypol during the ripening and storing of cotton seeds. M. Z. Podol'skaya. *Izledovaniya Khimii i Tekhnol. Prirodnykh Resursov* (Moscow-Leningrad) 1939, No. 2, 61-72; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 9, 35-6; cf. C. A. 35, 6137. - Yellow and orange-yellow cryst. gossypol were sepd. from the kernels of cottonseeds. Spectroscopically these pigments (in CHCl₃ and EtOH) are closely similar to each other and sharply different from the red and lemon-yellow gossypol described by Clark. All 4 pigments are identical in their elementary compn., in their qual. reactions and in their ability to form derivs. with aniline and AcOH. P. concludes that they are isomers. During ripening and subsequent storing of cotton seeds there is observed a gradual transformation of the yellow into the red gossypol through the intermediate formation of the orange-yellow form. In parallel with the formation of red gossypol, there is observed an accumulation of the water-sol. violet pigment in the seeds. Spectroscopic investigation indicated that this pigment belongs to the anthocyanin group.

W. R. Henn

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PRIORITIES INDEX

11-D

CA

Carotenoids of cottonseed and of extracted oils. *M. L. Potol'skaya* *Izvestiya Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Zhivotn. Khimii i Tekhnol. Proizvodstva Khlebovogo Masla (Moscow-Leningrad) 1939, No. 2, 83-94; Khim. Referat. Zhur. 1940, No. 9, 39.* - Amline was added to the alc. ext. of cottonseed to remove gossypol and the filtrate was pptd. with Ba(OH)_2 . The yellow pigment was extd. from the residue with abs. alc., the alc. removed, and the pigment obtained as an amorphous mass sol. in alc. and in petr. ether. The oil obtained was emulsified according to Zechmeister and Tuzson and the carotenoids were estd. from the soln. with petr. ether, and detd. colorimetrically with $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ as standard. During ripening the content of carotenoids in cottonseed decreases to approx. half the original value. W. R. Henn

ASB 354 A INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C-271722, 100-117

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OCT 11 1940

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NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

CA

Variations of gossypol content in some species of *Gossypium*. A. M. Goldovskii and M. Z. Fedot'skaya (Leningrad All-Union Pat Inst.). *Bolan. Zhur.* 36, 51-6 (1951).— Gossypol is a specific substance found in all species of *Gossypium* plants. *G. herbaceum* contains lowest amts. (down to 0.19%), while *G. barbadense* has the highest (to 1.71%). Other species are intermediate. The highest fat/gossypol ratio is in *G. herbaceum* and lowest in *G. barbadense*. The local biochem. correlation of gossypol content generally parallels the evolutionary state of the plant in the family. C. M. Kosolapoff

1ST AND 7th COLUMNS PROCESSED AND REPROCESSED INDEX 1ST AND 4th COLUMNS

ca *15*

The preparation and effectiveness of artificial manure. M. Z. Podol'skaya and N. V. Popov. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers (U.S.S.R.)* No. 97, 134-53(1933).— Composts of straw, corn stalks and sunflower stems were prepd. by adding various sources of N—NH₃, cyanamide and nitrates—with definite amts. of rock phosphate flour. These were used in vegetation expts. Dry straw applied in the field in potato culture had no influence, but on oats in pot expts. the yields were lowered considerably. Addns. of N to the straw under field conditions increased the yield, even more than when N alone was added. In pot expts. the N alone gave higher yields. Composted straw without any fertilizer addns. increased the yield in the field, but decreased it in pot cultures. Especially was this true for sandy soils. Addns. of N to the soil simultaneously with composted straw gave a higher yield than artificial manure—straw composted with fertilizers. In composting straw with fertilizers large quantities of N were lost from the composts. J. S. Joffe

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

1ST AND 4th COLUMNS 1ST AND 7th COLUMNS

197 AMP (2ND EDITION) PROCESSING AND PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS

B III 1

BC

Preparation and effectiveness of artificial
 plumes. M. Z. FODOLSKAYA and N. V. POBOV (Trans.
 No. Inst. Fertilizers, Russia, 1955, No. 97, 134-135).
 Composts of straw, maize stalks, and sunflower stems
 with various sources of N and with rock phosphate were
 used in vegetation experiments. Cr. Am.

45A-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

GROUP #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CP

15

Magnesium ammonium phosphate in vegetation tests. Z. G. Il'kovskaya, M. Z. Fedakaya and K. Z. Dmitriev. *Tranz. Sov. Inst. Khimicheskoy (Moscow)*, No. 113, 44-9 (1933).—Pot expts. with flax on a podsolch soil and oats on a degraded chernozem show that Mg NH₄ phosphate is a very favorable source of N and P. The Mg apparently improved the quality of the flax. MgHPO₄ proved to be a better fertilizer than ammoniated MgHPO₄. The flax, as a rule, does not tolerate high quantities of N. The oats responded to the N in the fertilizer. Mg NH₄ phosphate was superior to pot. phosphate for mustard and peas, but not for buckwheat. It is suggested that for oily plants, such as flax and mustard, the Mg in this new fertilizer is highly effective. J. S. Joffe.

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

R
 Rapid determination of "free" gossypol in cotton seed, cottonseed cake and meal and of an unchanged gossypol in cottonseed oil. M. Z. Podolskaya (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Fat Industry, Leningrad). *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 657-8(1944).--A 2-g. sample of ground seed is extd. with Et₂O in Soxhlet app. for 10-11 hrs.; the filtered ext. is freed from solvent and treated with refined cottonseed oil (other vegetable oils can be used, if they contain no substances which reduce Fehling soln.) (7-8 cc.), 10 cc. 1.2% NaOH, 20-cc. portions of Fehling soln. components, and the mixt. is then agitated and warmed at such a rate that the first bubbles begin to appear in 3-3.5 min.; after boiling for 3 min. and standing for 3 min. the ppt. is filtered, washed with pett. ether-EtOH or Et₂O-EtOH, then with hot water; after soln. of the ppt. in Fe sulfate it is titrated with KMnO₄ to obtain "free" gossypol in the seed; to obtain this detn. in cake or meal, the materials are ground to pass a 1-mm. sieve and 10-30-g. samples are extd. with Et₂O for 20 hrs. after addn. of a little water to the extn. flask. The rest of the detn. is as above. Unchanged gossypol in oil is detd. by treating a 10-1.5-g. sample with 10 cc. 1.2% NaOH and 20-cc. portions of the Fehling soln. components. The detn. is then conducted as above. The following table was worked out for relation of gossypol (mg.) and Cu (mg.): 6, 4.8; 10, 9.5; 15, 14.7; 20, 21.3; 25, 30.5; 30, 33.4; 35, 42.8; 40, 51.3. Results are close to those obtained by the aniline-pyridine method. G. M. Kosolapov

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
 A 50-51 A

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

27

CA

The effect of gossypol on the color of refined cottonseed oil. M. Z. Pudol'skaya and L. Tobler. *Moskovskie Zhurnaly Dada* 16, No. 4, 5-7(1940); cf. C. A. 34, 1335P.— To study the effect of increasing concn. of gossypol on the color of cottonseed oil refined by the alk. method, oil samples were treated with 0.4-2.5% of red and thermally decompd. gossypol (cf. C. A. 33, 6665P) and then refined. The tentative tests showed that with increasing gossypol concn. the color of oil is greatly intensified, the effect of changed gossypol being greater. Similar color effect is produced on the resulting soapstock. Chas. Blanc

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6-2

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

27

02

Rapid method for determining free gossypol in press cake and crushed cottonseed. M. Z. Pukhalskaya, *Moskovskoe Zhurno Prirodoznan. 10, No. 670, 48-50 (1940)*. Cottonseed meal or cake is extd. 5 hrs. with peroxide-free Et₂O and the Et₂O is evapd. The ext. from .5 g. of sample is treated with 10 cc. gasoline (b. pt. 100°), 2 cc. pyridine and 1.5 cc. Ph₃N. Diastillogossypol is completely pptd. in 30-40 min. if the gossypol content of the sample is above 0.1%, in 120-150 min. with 0.08-0.1% gossypol and in 24 hrs. with 0.05-0.06% gossypol. The ppt. is filtered off and dried 1 hr. at 100°. Julian F. Smith

AS 5-35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

27

Car

Changes of gossypol in the process of cottonseed-oil extraction. A. M. Golikovskii and M. Z. Pudol'skaya. *Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo* 14, No. 5, 9-12(1938).—Approx. 10-15% of gossypol contained in the fresh cottonseed meal is dissolved in the process of extn. with benzine. The ext. of normal seeds contained 0.32-0.43% gossypol and that of bollie seeds 0.09-0.17% (based on the oil content in the ext.) (cf. Flash, C. A. 28, 4618¹). In the vacuum distn. of the soln. a part of the gossypol is thermally decompd. into an insol. form, which cannot be detd. by the method of Halverson and Smith (C. A. 27, 1534). The contents of sol. gossypol is thus reduced to 0.13-0.27% in normal oil and 0.06% in bollie oil. In the process of steaming the extn. residue (press cake) greater part of gossypol is converted into the insol. form, depending on the duration of steaming. Drying extn. residue at 80-90° causes but little decompn. of gossypol. After storing for 1 month, the extn. residue contained 0.1-0.18% of free gossypol. In fresh residues the gossypol content is slightly higher. The toxicity of gossypol and nutrition value of extn. residues in animal feeding is being investigated. Chae Blane

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

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ACC NR: AP5024389

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/015/0068/0068

INVENTOR: Skripchenko, Ye. S.; Naumenko, P. V.; Podol'skaya, M. Z.; Orlova, K. I.; Balagin, I. S.; Sventokhovskaya, V. K.; Dyuzhev, I. F.; Sorochenko, S. I.; Klimovich, V. V.; Chamin', I. S.; Kabantsey, N. A.; Tarlinskiy, D. I.; Zaytsev, V. V.; Tokar', I. K.; Znamenskaya, G. A.; Koritskiy, G. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining liquid lubricant-coolant for rolling thin steel strips. Class 23, No. 173369

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 68

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, coolant, liquid lubricant, rolling lubricant, cold rolling, strip rolling

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for the preparation of a liquid coolant-lubricant based on methylenebisamide of synthetic fatty acid used, for instance, in rolling thin transformer or stainless-steel strips. To obtain a stable lubricant which would make it possible to roll the strips to a required thickness, an alkylsulfonate, alkylarylsulfonate, or hydroxyethyl amine of fatty acid containing five Hydroxy radicals is added to the methylenebisamide of synthetic fatty acid. In a variant, the specified components are melted and then emulsified in water.

SUB CODE: FP, MM, IE/SUBM DATE: 21 Jun 61 / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 000 / ATD PRESS: 4128
Card 1/1 UDC: 621.892:621.7.016.3

FODOL'SKAYA, M.Z., kand. biol. nauk.

Study of the characteristics and composition of cottonseed of new
regionally adapted varieties. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.9:8-14 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Cottonseed)

PODOL'SKAYA, M.Z.

"The Localization of some Chemical Constituents in
the Vegetable, cell: II," Biokhim., 4, No. 3,
1939. Mbr., Lab. Biochemistry Technology, All-Union Inst.
Leningrad, -1939-.

FODOLSKAYA, M.Z.,
A. M. GOLDOVSKII, Vsesoyuz Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst.
Zhirov, Cottonseed -Oil Production 1936, 55-61. 62-9,
71-7, 77-86.

PODOL'SKAYA, N.P.

Farming practices in different zones of the European part of the
R.S.F.S.R. and White Russia. Zemledelie 6 no.12:42-54 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Agriculture) (White Russia--Agriculture)

FODOL'SKAYA, N. P.

Kol'khoz "Krasnyy putilovets" (Collective farm "Red pathfinder") Moskva,
Sel'khozgiz, 1952.
109 p. illus., ports., tables.

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Kolkhoz "Krasnyi putilovets," (Krasnyi Putilovets" collective farm). Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1952. 112 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6, No. 3, June 1953

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"Krasnyi Putilevets" collective farm, Moskva Sel'khozgiz, 1952

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

PODOL'SKAYA, N.P.; TIKHOMIROVA, S.M.

Advanced practices of obtaining increased yields of high-
quality flax. Zemledelie 7 no.10:28-34 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

(Flax)

PODOL'SKAYA, N. S.

Metals - Heat Treatment; Aluminum Alloys

Heat effect of the process of natural aging of the Al-Cu (5 percent Cu) alloy after annealing and recovery., Zhur, ob, khim., 22, no. 1, 1952. Termicheskaya Laboratoriya im. Prof. Luginina Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BTR PODOL'SKAYA, N. S.

МАЛЛА - ...

10036* The Thermal Effect of the Process of Natural Aging of Al-Cu Alloys (57Cu) After Hardening and Recovery. (Russian.) S. M. Skuratov and N. S. Podolskaya. *Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii*, v. 22 (84), Jan. 1952, p. 31-38. The thermal effects were studied in a specially prepared alloy. Specimens were hardened at 19.2 and 28.0°C. Data are tabulated.

AUTHORS:

Ivanov, M. I., Tumbakov, V. A.,
Podol'skaya, N. S.

SOV/89-5-2-10/36

TITLE:

The Formation Heat of UAl_2 , UAl_3 and UAl_4 (Teploty obrazovaniya UAl_2 , UAl_3 i UAl_4)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 166-170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The intermetallic compounds of UAl_2 , UAl_3 and UAl_4 were produced by reciprocal diffusion during the heating of aluminum and disperse uranium. Uranium was obtained by the precipitation of uranium hydride. The completed compounds were ground and after renewed heating the preparation was ready for use in form of a powder. The X-ray investigation of the Debye diagrams showed that the produced preparations are monophasic and that the parameters of their structure are very similar to those published formerly. It was determined from the amount of hydrogen development in the case of a suitable dissolution of the preparation and from the initial components of a specially prepared solvent (a mixture of HCl , H_3PO_4 , Na_2SiF_6 , H_2PtCl_6 , $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$) that the preparations had the following composition:

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The Formation Heat of UAl_2 , UAl_3 and UAl_4

SOV/89-5-2-10/36

$UAl_{1,997}$, $UAl_{2,994}$, $UAl_{3,997}$

The heat of formation ($-\Delta H_{298}^{\circ}$) was determined as:

UAl_2 22,3 \pm 2,4 kcal/mol

UAl_3 25,2 \pm 2,2 kcal/mol

UAl_4 31,2 \pm 3,1 kcal/mol

There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1958

Card 2/2

AKHACHINSKIY, V.V., KOPYTIN, L.M., IVANOV, M.I., AND PODOLSKAYA, N.S.

"Heats of formation of intermetallic compounds of Pu with Al and Fe, U with Fe."

Report submitted to the IAEA Symposium on the Thermodynamics of Nuclear

Materials.
Vienna, Austria

21-26 May 1962

S/089/62/013/006/008/027
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Ivanov, M. I., Podol'skaya, N. S.

TITLE: UFe_2 and U_6Fe formation heats

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 572 - 575

TEXT: Since no data were known for the UFe_2 and U_6Fe formation heats, these were determined with great accuracy. The formation heat of UFe_2 was found from the difference of dissolution heats of UFe_6 and the stoichiometric mixture of its components. UFe_2 was produced by fusing Fe and U powders in pure hydrogen atmosphere (700 mm Hg, $1270 \pm 20^\circ C$, 1.5 hrs). The alloy contained in a BeO crucible within a double-walled quartz ampoul was then annealed by a certain procedure, cleaned from surface oxides, etched, washed and dried in vacuo. An X-ray powder-pattern analysis showed that the product was single-phased and cubic with $a = 7.044 \pm 0.002$ kX. By metallographic means, traces of a UFe_2 -Fe eutectic were detected at the grain boundaries. Vacuum-melting analysis showed the presence of $[H] < 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ wt%,

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