

PRVALUKHINA, A. F., Cand Geog Sci -- (diss) "The Upper Bikini  
Depression (phys-geog characteristic)." Len, 1958, 17 pp. ~~KL 9-53~~  
(Leningr Order of Lenin State Univ in A. A. Zhdanov), 100 copies.  
(KL, 9-53, 114)

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION, NO. 3-81-103 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

PRYALUKHINA, A.F.

Landscape peculiarities of the upper Bikin depression. Izv. Vses.  
geog.ob-va 89 no.3:234-239 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Bikin Valley--Physical geography)

VERGUNOV, G.P.; PRYALUKHINA, A.F.

Pliocene sediments in the Kurile Islands. Dokl. AN SSSR 152  
no.6:1420-1423 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Sakhalinskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.  
Shcherbakovym.

PRYALUKHINA, A.F.

Materials on the stratigraphy of the southern Kurile Islands. Trudy  
Sakh.kompl.nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR no.10:3-13 '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Kurile Islands--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PRYALUKHINA, A.F.

Occurrence of inversions of natural phenomena along the upper reaches of the Bikin River (central Sikhote-Alin' Range). Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 11:118-122 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Sakhalinskiy kompleknyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut AN SSSR.

(Bikin Valley--Vegetation and climate)

PRYAMKOV, A.

Pryamkov, A. "The strong scientist Semen Vlasov (1789 - 1821)", Yarosl. al'manakh, Yaroslavl', 1948, 0. 277-78

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, )Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7 1949)/

SPIVAK, G.V.; IGRAS, E.; PRYAMIKOVA, I.A.; ZHELUDEV, I.S.

Observation of the domain structure of barium titanate by  
means of an electron mirror. Kristallografiia 4 no.1:123-  
125 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Barium titanate crystals)  
(Electron diffraction examination)



CHEREMISIN, N. A.

"Feeding Larvae of the Blister Beetle Fauna of the USSR." *Sov. Biol Sci*,  
Inst. of Zoology, Acad Sci Kazakhstan SSR, Alma-Ata, 1963. (Zool-Biol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. 508, 29 Jul 55

PRYAMIKOVA, M.A.; YUKHNEVICH, L.A.

Key to the primary larvae of blister beetles of the tribe Mylabrini  
(Coleoptera, Meloidae) in the fauna of the U.S.S.R. Ent. oboz. 37  
no.1:176-182 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut zoologii AN KazSSR, Alma-Ata.  
(Blister beetles) (larvae--Insects)

Journal of Applied Zoology, Insects - Systematics and  
Taxonomy.

1970, No. 6982

Yakovlev, M.A. Yakovlev, L.A.

Orderation key for first instar larvae  
of blister beetles of the tribe Nylabrinini  
(Coleoptera, Meloidae) in fauna of the USSR  
Entomol. obozreniye, 1968, 17, No. 3,  
176-182

Orderation tables of triangles of  
Nylabris are given separately for subgenera  
(9) and species (29).

DUBOVA, L.S.; BERESTNEV, V.A.; NAGHASEVA, I.P.; Prinimali uchastiye:  
ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.S.; PRYAMIKOVA, T.S.

Studying the double refraction of some polyamide fibers.  
Khim.volok. no.5:52-55 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shveynoy promyshlennosti.

*Pryamkova, I. A.*

82158  
S/048/60/024/06/03/017  
B019/B067

9.3120

AUTHORS: Spivak, G. V., Pryamkova, I. A., Sedov, N. N.

TITLE: On the Formation of the Electron Optical Contrast in the Observation of "Hollow Spots" in Emitters

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 640-646

TEXT: This is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 9th All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics from October 21 to 28, 1959 in Moscow. Contrast problems of emission and of quasi-emission (mirror-type) electron optical systems were investigated. In the first chapter, the authors describe the influence exercised by the normal and the tangential component of the electric field on electron kinetics, and in the second chapter they deal with the mechanism of formation of the contrast. The formation of "hollow spots" due to local potential differences of the reflecting electrode is explained, and the fact that the microfields of these electrodes can be investigated at any temperature is shown to be the most important property of this type of electrodes. The influence

Card 1/3

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On the Formation of the Electron Optical  
Contrast in the Observation of "Hollow Spots"  
in Emitters

82158  
S/048/60/024/06/03/017  
B019/B067

exercised by "hollow spots" on the resolving power of an immersion ob-  
jective is briefly dealt with, and in the following the local micro-  
fields on emitting surfaces are discussed in detail. Here, "hollow spots"  
observed by the authors on polished, well activated diodes consisting of  
copper-aluminum-magnesium alloys and on rather smooth L-cathodes (Ref. 1)  
are described. By comparing the secondary electron emission images and the  
thermionic emission images the authors observed that the former are caused  
by the roughness, and the latter by the inhomogeneities of the work func-  
tion, i.e., by the "hollow spots". The formation of the contrast in oxide  
cathodes was investigated in detail where the formation of the mirror  
image, the thermal image, and the photoemission image were studied. For  
this purpose, the combined electron microscope shown in Fig. 4 was used.  
It was found that the geometrical relief of the cathode surface, the  
"hollow spots" and the electric microfields play an important part in the  
formation of contrast. In the final chapter, some typical cases of the  
formation and the inversion of the contrast by superposition of micro-  
fields are discussed. There are 5 figures and 10 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

X

82158

On the Formation of the Electron Optical  
Contrast in the Observation of "Hollow Spots"  
in Emitters

S/048/60/024/06/03/017  
B019/B067

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im.  
M. V. Lomonosova  
(Physics Department of Moscow State University imeni  
M. V. Lomonosov)

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Card 3/3

4x

SPIVAK, G.V.; PRYAMKOVA, I.A.; SEDOV, N.N.

Formation of electron optical contrast during the observation of  
"fields of spots" on emitters. Izv.AN SSSR 24 no.6:640-646 Ja  
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta  
imeni M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Electron optics)



SOV/109-3-8-15/18

AUTHORS: Spivak, G.V., Dubinina, Ye.M., Sbitnikova, I.S.,  
Pryamkova, I.A. and Vinogradov, D.P.

TITLE: Development of the Methods of Electron Microscopy for  
the Observation of the Microgeometry and the Emission  
Centres of Thermionic Cathodes (Razvitiye metodov elek-  
tronnoy mikroskopii dlya nablyudeniya mikrogeometrii i  
tsentrov emissii termokatodov)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, nr 8,  
pp 1077 - 1083 + 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article reports the results of the observations of  
the electron-microscopy pictures of the distribution of  
the emission in a number of thermionic cathodes such as  
an oxide cathode, an L-cathode or an impregnated cathode.  
The observations were carried out at magnifications  
ranging from 150 - 4 000. During the investigations, it  
was found that the space charge has a significant effect  
on the formation of electron-microscopic images, in  
particular, when employing the secondary-electron emission  
technique. The space charge produces a decelerating  
field whose effect can be interpreted by means of two  
space-charge lenses. The first type of lens is a macro-  
lens and is produced by the charge in that part of the

Card1/4

SOV/109-3-8-15/18

Development of the Methods of Electron Microscopy for the  
Observation of the Microgeometry and the Emission Centres of  
Thermionic Cathodes

cathode from which the emission current is not conducted away. The second lens is a micro-lens and its effect becomes significant in the individual emission centres. The effect of the space charge is illustrated by the photographs of Figure 1. Photograph 1a was obtained at a current density (at the screen) of  $4 \times 10^{-8}$  A/cm<sup>2</sup> while Photograph 1b was taken at a density of  $1.4 \times 10^{-7}$  A/cm<sup>2</sup>; in both cases, the anode voltage was 10 kv. Photograph 1c was done at the current density of  $1.4 \times 10^{-7}$  A/cm<sup>2</sup> but the cathode was removed from the focusing electrode by a distance of 75  $\mu$ . From these pictures, it follows that the space charge results in a change of the focus length of the system. It was also found during the investigations that the contrast in the photographs is dependent on the microgeometry of the investigated surfaces. The contrast is further dependent on the difference in the secondary emission coefficients of various parts of the cathode and on the

Card2/4

SOV/109-3-8-15/18

## Development of the Methods of Electron Microscopy for the Observation of the Microgeometry and the Emission Centres of Thermionic Cathodes

local electric fields at the cathode surface. The investigation of the relationship between the microgeometry of a cathode and its emission pattern (see picture) was effected by means of the EEM75-type microscope which was fitted with a special adaptor unit. The pictures obtained by this means are shown in the photographs of figures 2, 3 and 4. The photographs of Figure 2 give the patterns of an oxide cathode having comparatively large non-uniformities at the surface; Photograph 2a refers to a cold cathode, while 2b is for a heated, activated cathode. Figure 3a shows the secondary-emission pattern of an L-cathode, while Figure 3b gives the thermal-emission pattern of the same cathode. Figure 4a shows the pattern of a pressed cathode, taken by means of the secondary emission. Figure 4c shows the same cathode but at an increased temperature, while 4b corresponds to the temperature at which the thermal emission commences. Figure 4d represents the thermal-emission pattern of the pressed cathode. All the investigations were carried out at a pressure of  $10^{-5}$  mmHg. For the purpose of obtaining magnifications of the order of 2 000

Card 3/4

SOV/109-3-8-15/18

Development of the Methods of Electron Microscopy for the Observation of the Microgeometry and the Emission Centres of Thermionic Cathodes

up to 4 000, a stroboscopic, electrostatic electron microscope (type ESM-50) was used. By means of this instrument, the pulse emission picture of an L-cathode was obtained. The resulting photograph is shown in Figure 5. The authors express their gratitude to M.A. Bruk for valuable advice. There are 5 figures and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet  
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im.  
M.V. Lomonosova ( Physics Department, Moscow State  
University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1958

Card 4/4  
1. Electron microscopy 2. Cathodes (Electron tubes)--Physical  
properties 3. Thermionic emission--Analysis 4. Electron  
microscopes--Performance

SPIVAK, G.V.; PRYAMKOVA, I.A.; FETISOV, D.V.; KABANOV, A.N.; LAZAREVA, L.V.;  
SHILINA, A.I.

Mirror-type electron microscope for studying surface structures.  
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 25 no.6:683-690 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta  
im. M.V.Lomonosova.

(Electron microscope)

S/058/61/000/012/055/083  
A058/A101

AUTHORS: Spivak, G.V., Pryamkova, I.A.

TITLE: Development of an electron-mirror method for visualizing domain structure in ferromagnetics

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 12, 1961, 383, abstract 12E685 (V sb. "Magnitn. struktura ferromagnetikov", Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 185 - 189)

TEXT: There is described a glass model of a direct electron mirror in which in contrast to earlier models (RZhFiz, 1956, no. 9, 25867) - the reflected and the primary electron beams are not specially separated. The primary beam passes through an aperture in the screen, approaches the investigated object, is reflected and, after being focused, hits the screen. This makes it possible to increase the magnification and sensitivity of the instrument. With the aid of the described electron mirror there were observed domain structures in different ferromagnetics. A metallic model of the direct electron mirror with electron-optical magnification  $\sim 250$  is also described. Problems are discussed concerning formation of images of domain microfields in the mirror.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]  
Card 1/1

N. Sedov

SOV/70-4-1-24/26

AUTHORS: Spivak, G.V., Igras, E., Pryamkova, I.A. and  
Zheludev, I.S.

TITLE: Observations of the Domain Structure of Barium Titanate by  
Means of an Electron Mirror (O nablyudenii domennoy  
struktury titanata bariya pri pomoshchi elektronogo  
zerkala)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 123 -- 125  
+ 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It has been shown that it is possible to obtain by means  
of an electron mirror a qualitative representation of  
the domain structure of a ferroelectric with a magnifi-  
cation of up to several hundred times. The mechanism of  
image formation differs from that in optical polarisation  
microscopy. Earlier devices (Ref 2) used a magnetic  
field for the "magnetic contrast effect" but this caused  
instability. An electron beam from a gun is accelerated  
by 20 kV and passes through a hole in a fluorescent  
screen to the specimen where it is reflected. The system  
is roughly analogous to that of an ordinary microscope  
with incident illumination supplied through the eyepiece.

Card1/2

SOV/70-4-1-24/26  
Observations of the Domain Structure of Barium Titanate by Means of  
an Electron Mirror

Examples are reproduced of images from BaTiO<sub>3</sub> single  
crystals at 800X and 150X and a resolution of about  
200 lines/mm was achieved. The reflection of the slow  
electrons is due to the fringing field between the  
domains. There are 5 figures and 10 references, 6 of  
which are Soviet, 3 English and 1 French.

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

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1958

Card 2/2



AUTHORS: Spivak, G. V., Pryamkova, I. A., Igras, E. SOV/48-23-6-15/28

TITLE: On the Investigation of the Domains of Ferromagnetics and Ferroelectrics by Means of an Electron Mirror (O nablyudenii domenov ferromagnetikov i segnetoelektrikov pri pomoshchi elektronnoogo zerkala)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 6, pp 729-733 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction the advantages offered by the electron mirror, as e.g. the fact that here the object is not bombarded with electrons and a considerable resolving power exists, are enumerated. The working methods with electron mirrors have already been dealt with by the authors in papers published at an earlier date (Refs 1, 2), while others investigated the resolving power. The influence exercised by the strong macrofield upon the weak microfields of the surface is dealt with, and reference is made to the aforementioned papers. Further, the mechanism of contrast formation is dealt with in the introduction. The second part deals with the investigation of the structure of domains of monocrystals of ferromagnetics in the electron mirror. In this connection, the investigations carried

Card 1/2

On the Investigation of the Domains of Ferromagnetics  
and Ferroelectrics by Means of an Electron Mirror

SOV/48-23-6-15/28

out by the authors in 1955 (Ref 1) are mentioned, in which the possibility of obtaining a magnetic contrast was pointed out. An instrument of this construction with axial symmetry is shown by figure 1. To the fact that the electrons move very slowly in the range of reflecting electrodes, the high degree of sensitivity of this method is ascribed, because the electric and magnetic microfields are very weak. Figures 2-5 show examples of micropictures, viz. first ordinary structural pictures compared with electron-optical images of the domains, and further, pictures taken in various magnetic fields are compared. The investigation of the structure of the domain in ferromagnetics is finally dealt with and is supplemented with examples. Finally, further development was investigated and found to be promising. There are 9 figures and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Physical Department of the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Dubinina, Ye. M., Spivak, G. T., SOI/48-23-6-23/28  
Pryamkova, I. A.

TITLE: The Obtaining of Images in the Pulse Principle in the  
Emission Microscope With High Resolving Power (O poluchenii  
izobrazheniy v impul'snom rezhime v emissionnom mikroskope  
vysokogo razresheniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,  
Vol 23, Nr 6, pp 762-764 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction to this paper it is shown that by  
investigating pulsed emission in an emission microscope, it is  
possible to investigate the conditions on active cathodes in  
pulsed operation. Images of the emitting cathode in normal  
operation are compared with those in pulsed operation. The  
impulse increase exercises considerable influence upon  
resolving power. The work described was carried out by means  
of the industrial electrostatic microscope ESM-50, which has  
an immersion object with 150-fold enlargement. The block  
scheme of the current supply of the instrument is shown (Fig 1)  
and discussed. As examples, two pictures (Fig 2) of the cathode  
in steady and in pulsed operation are shown; the pictures were

Card 1/2

The Obtaining of Images in the Pulse Principle  
in the Emission Microscope With High Resolving Power

SO7/48-23-6-23/28

not found to differ. A further investigation carried out on an L-cathode also showed no essential differences. Finally, the possibility of using pulsed operation when investigating the domain structure in ferromagnetics and ferroelectrics is shown and a stroboscopic arrangement is described by means of which images of the domain structure with higher resolving power were attained. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gos. universitat im. M. V. Lomonosova (Physics Department of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 2/2

RYANSKOV, V. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov,  
Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo  
soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic  
Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union  
Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances,  
Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo  
Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted.  
1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo  
otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov  
OFMN.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kirenskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical  
Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in  
ferromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

71

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The material contains data on the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature. According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

Shur, Ya. S. [Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR - Institute of Physics of Metals, AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. On the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances

5

Card 2/11

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

on the Magnetic Properties of Ferrites

175

Dekhtyar, M. V., and N. M. Kazantseva [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Anomalous Temperature Dependence and Irreversible Changes in the Magnetic Properties of Alloy Ni - Fe (50% Ni)

177

Spivak, G. V., and I. A. Pryamkova [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Development of the Electron-Mirror Method for the Visual Observation of the Domain Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances

185

Spivak, G. V., Ye. I. Shishkina, and V. Ye. Yurasova [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Concerning One Method for the Detection of Magnetic Inhomogeneities

191

Drokin, A. I., D. A. Laptey, and R. P. Smolin [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Thermo-magnetic Hysteresis of Ferromagnetic Substances at the Points

Card 9/11

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,  
p 98 (USSR) 15-1957-10-14013

AUTHORS: Zykov, Ye. A., Pryamonosov, P. S.

TITLE: Minerals of Gold and Tellurium and the Paragenetic Associations of a Deposit in the Southern Altay (Mineraly zolota, tellura i parageneticheskiye assotsiatsii odnogo iz mestorozhdeniy Yuzhnogo Altaya)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. raboty stud. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 3, pp 5-14

ABSTRACT: The gold quartz veins of this deposit are confined to small granite stocks. The vein minerals are quartz, ankerite, sericite, chlorite, albite, tourmaline, and calcite. The ore minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, galena, scheelite, native gold, nagyagite, altaite, calaverite, tetradimite, krennerite, native tellurium, rickardite, tellurobismuthinite, azurite, anglesite, cerussite, hydrotelluride, and native copper. A list is given of the paragenetic associations in their

Card 1/2



15-1957-10-14013

Minerals of Gold and Tellurium and the Paragenetic Associations of a  
Deposit in the Southern Altay

age sequences: 1) carbonate-sericite-pyrite association; 2)  
quartz-scheelite; 3) quartz-pyrite; 4) lead-sulfur-telluride;  
and 5) calcite. A brief description of these minerals is given.  
Card 2/2

Ye. S. Kabanova

PRYAMIKOVA, N.A., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Description of the first-stage larvae of some species of the genus 'Mylabris F. Trudy Resp.sta.zashch.rast.2:174-193 '55. (MIRA 10:1)  
(Balkhashskii District--Blister beetles) (Larvae)

PRYAMIKOVA, M.A.

Studying the pests of Anabasis aphylla l. Trudy Alma-At. bot. sada  
3:92-94 '56. (MLRA 10:3)  
(Arys' District--Anabasis--Diseases and pests)  
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial)

PRYAMISHNIKOVA, N. A.

1084. Lag-phase and oxidation-reduction potential in cultures of anaerobes. I. L. Rabotnova and N. A. Priamishnikova *Mikrobiologia*, 1955, 24, 621-676; *Referat. Zh. Biol. Khim.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 14559. — The lag-phase in developed cultures of the obligate anaerobes *Clostridium sporogenes* and *Cl. acetobutylicum* and of the facultative anaerobe *Cl. acetohydroxylicum* can be cut short by the addition of reducing agents (hydrosulphite, ascorbic acid) and prolonged by adding oxidising agents. (Russian)

C. C. BARNARD

2

File

GINZBURG-KALININA, S.I.; TIMEN, Ya.Ye.; TENDETNIK, Yu.Ya.; PRYAMUKHINA,  
N.S.; VAKARINA, Ye.F.

Formation of immunological reactions in experimental typhoid fever  
carrier state in rabbits. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no. 8:  
14-19 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.

L 1396-66 EFT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 BW

ACCESSION NR: AP5017436

UR/0248/65/000/007/0061/0066

616.927.7-092.9

AUTHOR: Rukhadze, E. Z.; Pryamukhina, N. S.; Didukh, M. S.

TITLE: Reproducing an experimental paratyphoid (Breslau) bacteria carrier state in rabbits

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 7, 1965, 61-66

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, intestinal disease, bacterial disease, bacteria, blood, morphology

ABSTRACT: In a series of experiments chinchilla rabbits (1.5-2 kg) were infected perorally with *S. typhimurium* ( $2.5 \cdot 10^9$  bacteria/kg dose) administered together with milk (1 ml) to induce a paratyphoid bacteria carrier state. Bacteriological, immunological, serological, and morphological indices were determined to confirm the presence of paratyphoid. In experimental animals the infectious process was characterized by fever and weight loss and in some cases anorexia and diarrhea developed. Starting with the 10th to 14th days the O- and H-agglutinin titers rose significantly. The causative agent was found in animal feces and in organs of killed animals. Morphological

Card 1/2

L 1396-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017436

investigations revealed specific changes characterized by hyperplasia and necrosis of lymphoid tissue (Peyer's patches) and necrotic foci in the liver and kidneys. These various indices demonstrate that a paratyphoid carrier state can be successfully induced in animals. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii Ministerstva zdravokhraneniya SSSR, Moscow (Central Scientific-Research Institute of Epidemiology of the Ministry of Health, SSSR) <sup>4</sup>  
Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktzin i syvorotok im. I. I. Mechnikova Ministerstva zdravokhraneniya SSSR (Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Vaccines and Serums of the Ministry of Health, SSSR) <sup>65</sup>

SUBMITTED: 21Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *JD*

RUKHAEZE, I. Z.; PRYAMUKHINA, N.S.; KARTASHEVA, V.N.

Asymptomatic Salmonella infection in white laboratory rats. Zhurn.  
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.12:119-120 D '63.

(MIRA 17:112)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syverotok imeni Mechnikova.



NYMUNA, A.

Mr., Sarhiy St to University - 1947

"Influence of Photosynthesis on the Oxidation-Reduction Systems of the Cells of Leaf Fibers," Dok. AN, 58, No. 7, 1947

PRYANICHNIKOV, L.K.; KARAVAYEV, N.I., instruktor

Fan clamp. Transp. stroi. 12 no.8:52-53 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

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(Gluing—Equipment and supplies)

PRYANICHNIKOV, L.K.

Machine for cutting wire bundles in reinforced concrete  
crossties. Transp. stroi. 11 no.8:48 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

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vatel'skoy stantsii Orgtransstroya.  
(Metal-cutting tools) (Concrete reinforcement)  
(Railroads--Ties)

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PRYANICHNIKOV, N.

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no.10:34 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Pipe cutting)

PRYANICHNIKOV, Ye.V.

Flowsheet for hydrocyclone operations providing for a constant  
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MELIKOVA, T.A.; PRYANIKOV, Ye.I.; SAFONOV, V.A.

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acid oil from tar in an electrical field. Azerb. neft. khoz. 40  
no.9:36-38 S '61. (MIRA 15:1)

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V.I., red.izd-va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Experience in combining professions on Ob' River motorships]  
Opyt sovmeshchenia professii na teplokhodakh Obi. Moskva,  
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(Critical point) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

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Phase and volume ratios in the system hexamethylenediamine -  
ammonia. Khim. prom. no.6:433-436 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Hexanediamine) (Ammonia)  
(Phase rule and equilibrium)



YEFREMOVA, G.D.; PRYANIKOVA, R.O. (Moskva)

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butane. Khim. prom. no.8: 564-566 ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Acetic acid) (Butane) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

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Phase and volume relationships in the system acetic acid-  
nitrobenzene. Zh. fiz. khim. 41:161-168, 1967. (MIRA 14:7)  
(acetic acid)  
(nitrobenzene)

KRICHEVSKIY, I.R.; KISEKOVA, G.D.; PRYANIKOVA, R.O.; SREBRYAKOVA, A.V.

Possible appearance of critical phenomena in three coexisting phases  
of a three-component system. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.5:481-486 '64.  
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Mass and volume correlations in the system adipodinitrile - hexamethylenediamine - ammonia. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2: 1938-1943 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

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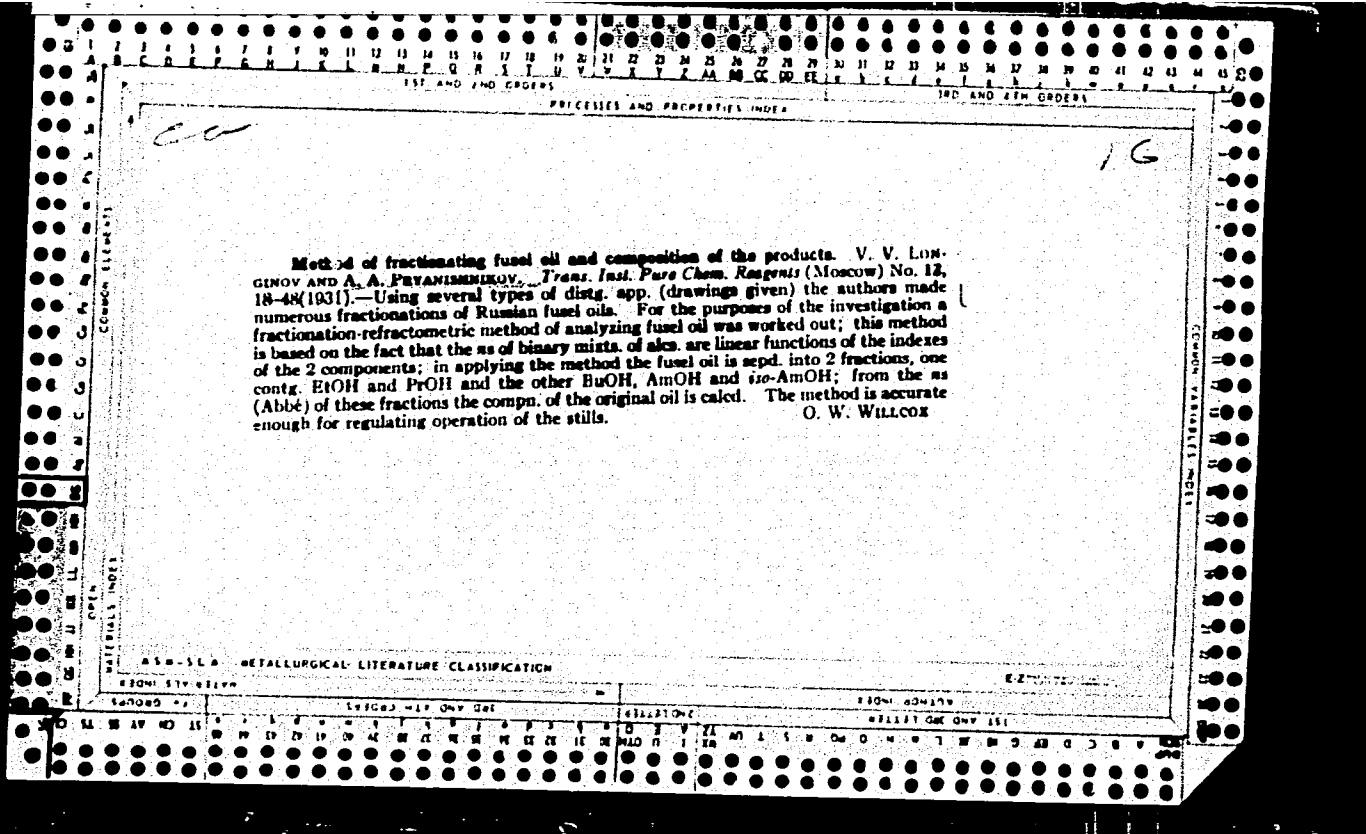
Inhomogeneity of oriented fibers. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.7:1302-  
1307 JI '64 (MIRA 18:2)

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Gossel'khozizdat USSR, 1954. 608 s s. kl. 27 sm. 7.000 ekz. 16 r. 20 k.  
V per. - Na Ukr. yaz. - (54-58305) 631.41 + 631.8

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949





PROCESSER AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

Preparation of high-standard formic acid. A. A. P'RYANISHNIKOV AND Z. I. SHAKHOVA. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 2, 821-6(1932).—In a comparative expl investigation of the existing methods for the prepn. of anhyd. HCO<sub>2</sub>H (I) the best results were obtained by modification of the method of Brit. pat. 308,731. Thus produced, I was converted to high-standard I. Tech. 80% I with 3 parts (CaH<sub>2</sub>CO)<sub>2</sub> was brought to a lusi, the exothermic reaction was allowed to subside, the mist. was then heated 2 hrs. and let stand overnight and the anhyd. I distd off with a yield of 75 100%. d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.2273, d<sub>4</sub><sup>25</sup> 1.2198, f. p. 8.05°; this, subjected to fractional freezing, produced liquid and solid high-standard I with closely related f. p., b<sub>mm</sub> 100.8°, b<sub>mm</sub> 99.8°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.23031, m. 8.40°, the corresponding consts. by Timmermans (*Trar. bureau internat. a dilon physicochim.* 6) 1017°, 100.8°, 1.22920, 8.40°.

CHAS BLANC

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*ca*      *10*

**Methyl propyl ketone and methyl butyl ketone.** A. A. Dymandzhov. Russ. 31,010, Sept. 30, 1933. Mixts. of MePrCO and MeBuCO, or their mixts. with other substances such as ketone oils, are fractionally distd. in the presence of H<sub>2</sub>O, with which they form const.-boiling mixts.

ASB S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10N 574217M

SAICBJ HIF ONY GBL

REVISIONS

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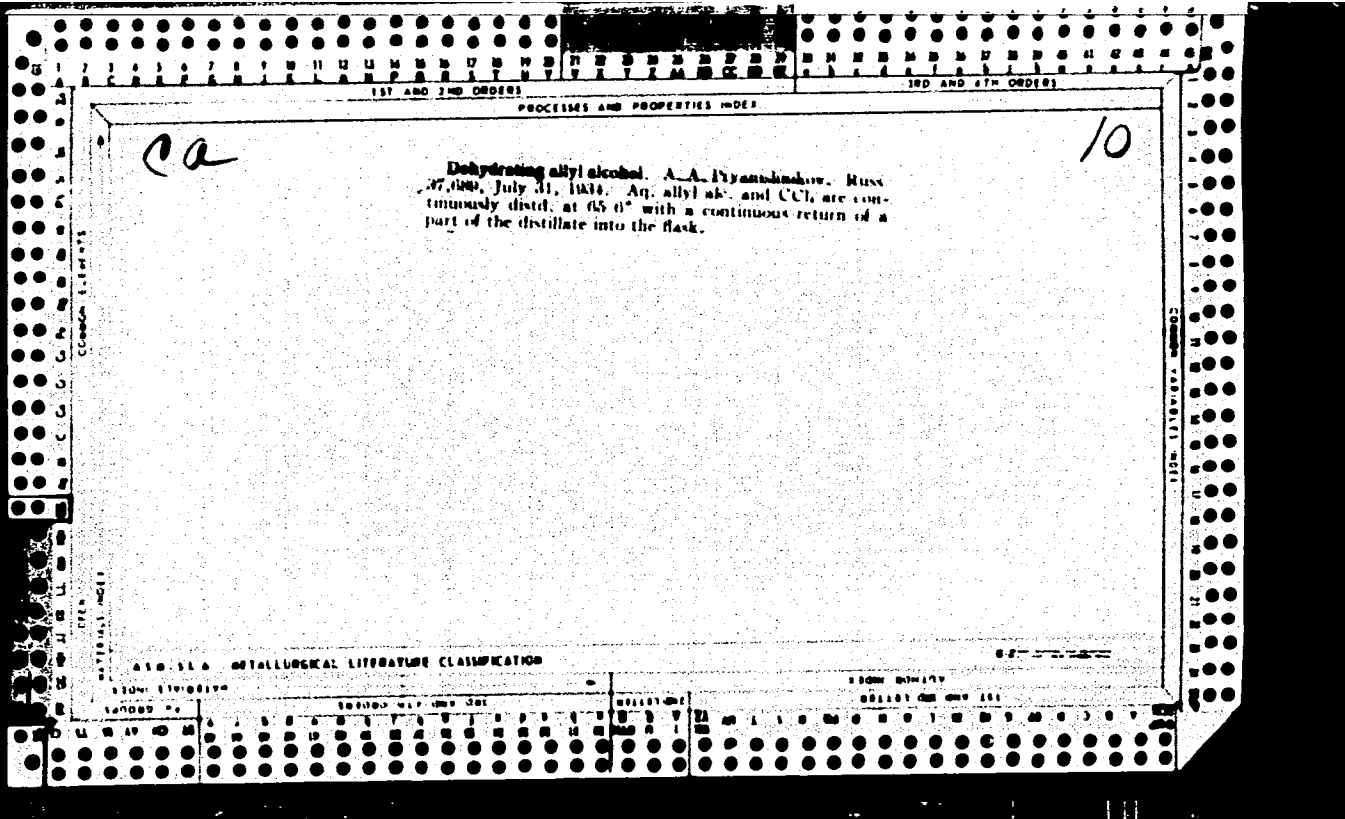
CO

1

Determination of the active base of methyl ethyl ketone and methyl propyl ketone. A. A. Pryanishnikov. *Lesokhimiicheskaya Prom.* 2, No. 3, 27(1933).--The method for detg. the active base of Me Et and Me Pr ketones proposed by Messinger (cf. Lunge-Berl. *Chem.-Tech. Untersuchungsmethoden* Vol. 3, 826(1923); cf. C. A. 10, 1169) gives too high results, while that of M. Krajinovic (C. A. 20, 660) yields satisfactory values. A. A. B.

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	SYMBOLS	COLLECTIONS
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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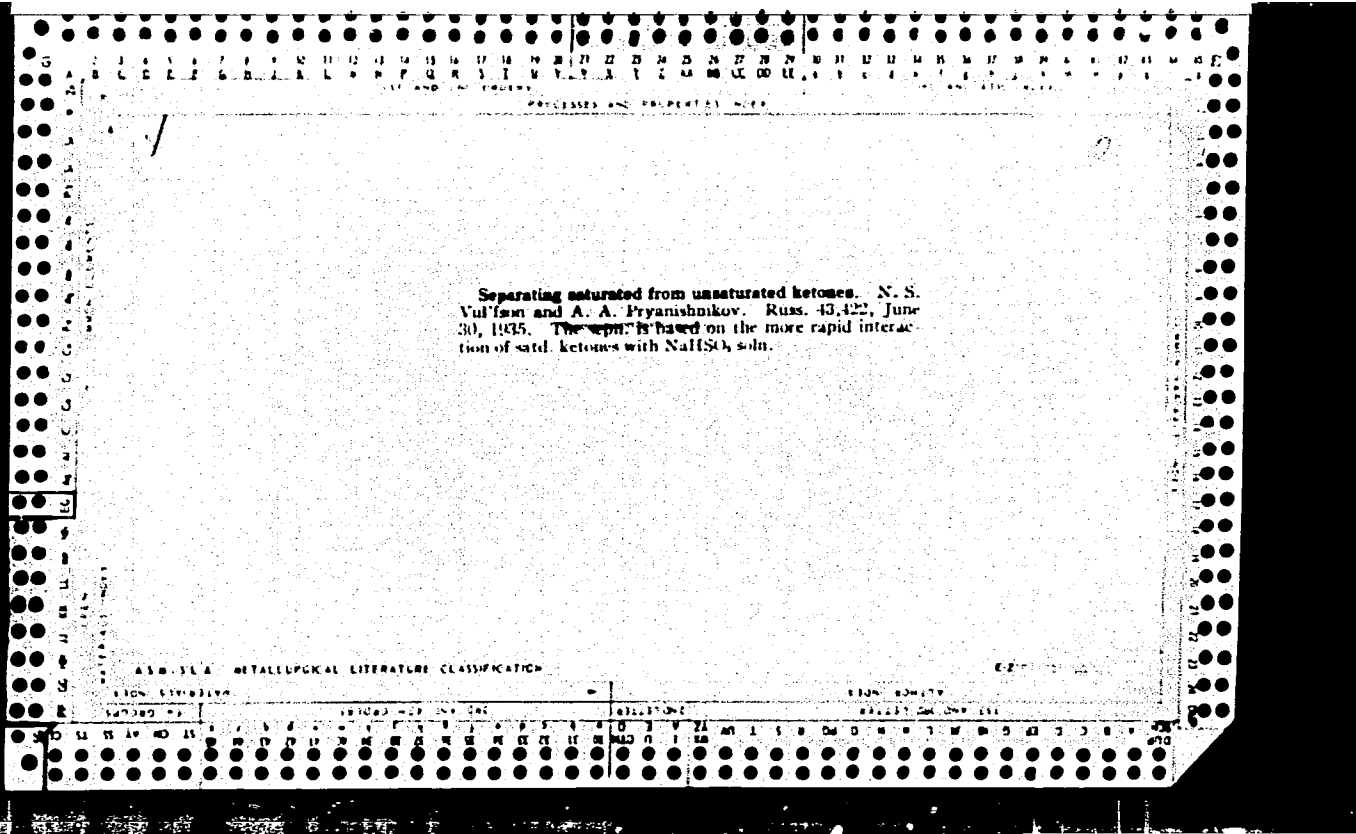
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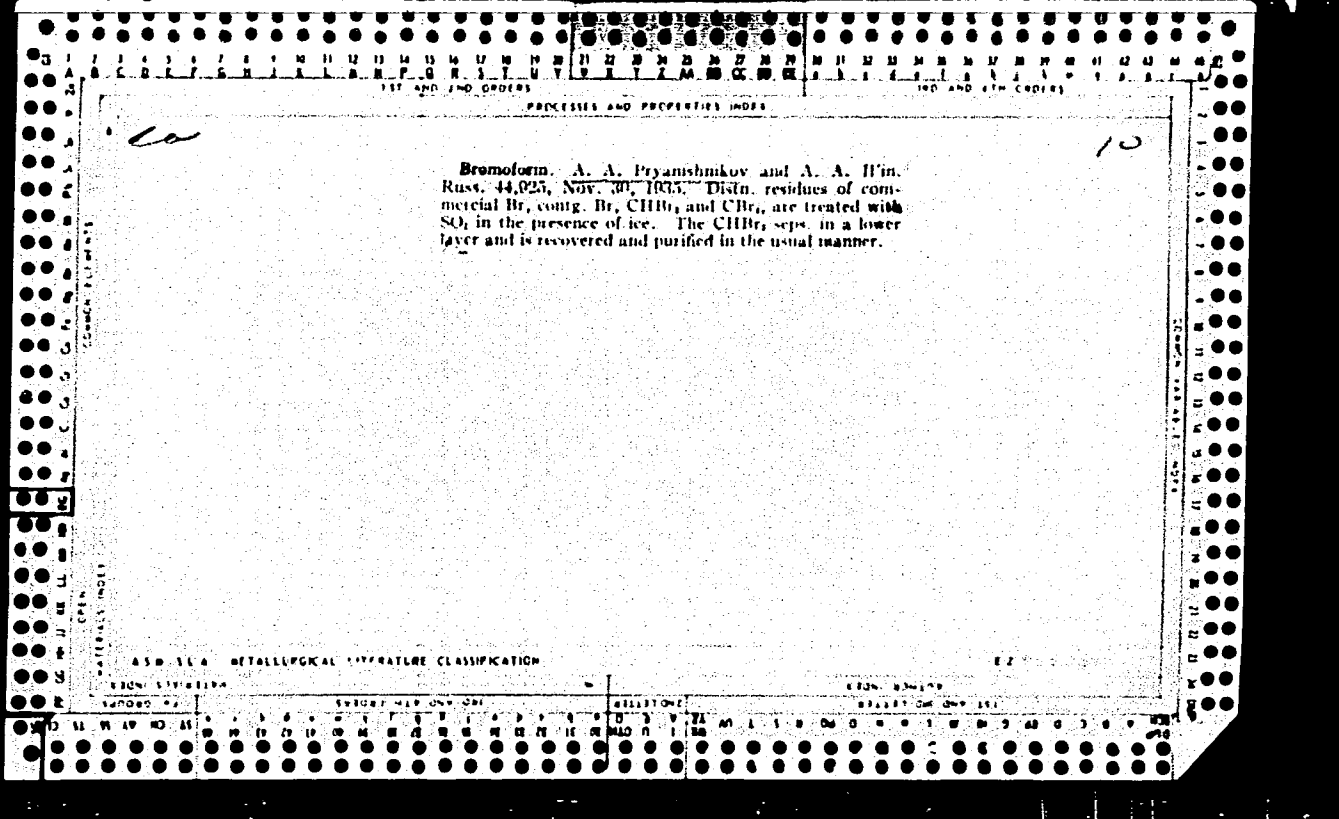
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Allyl alcohol from wood. A. A. Pryanishnikov. *Khim. Farm. Prom.* 1930, No. 4, 247. --Allyl ak. (20-5 kg.) is obtained during dry distn. of 1000 cu. m. of birch wood. The ak. is extrd. from the H<sub>2</sub>O-resin fraction as a mixt. with PrOH (contg. about 50% of allyl ak.). I. N.

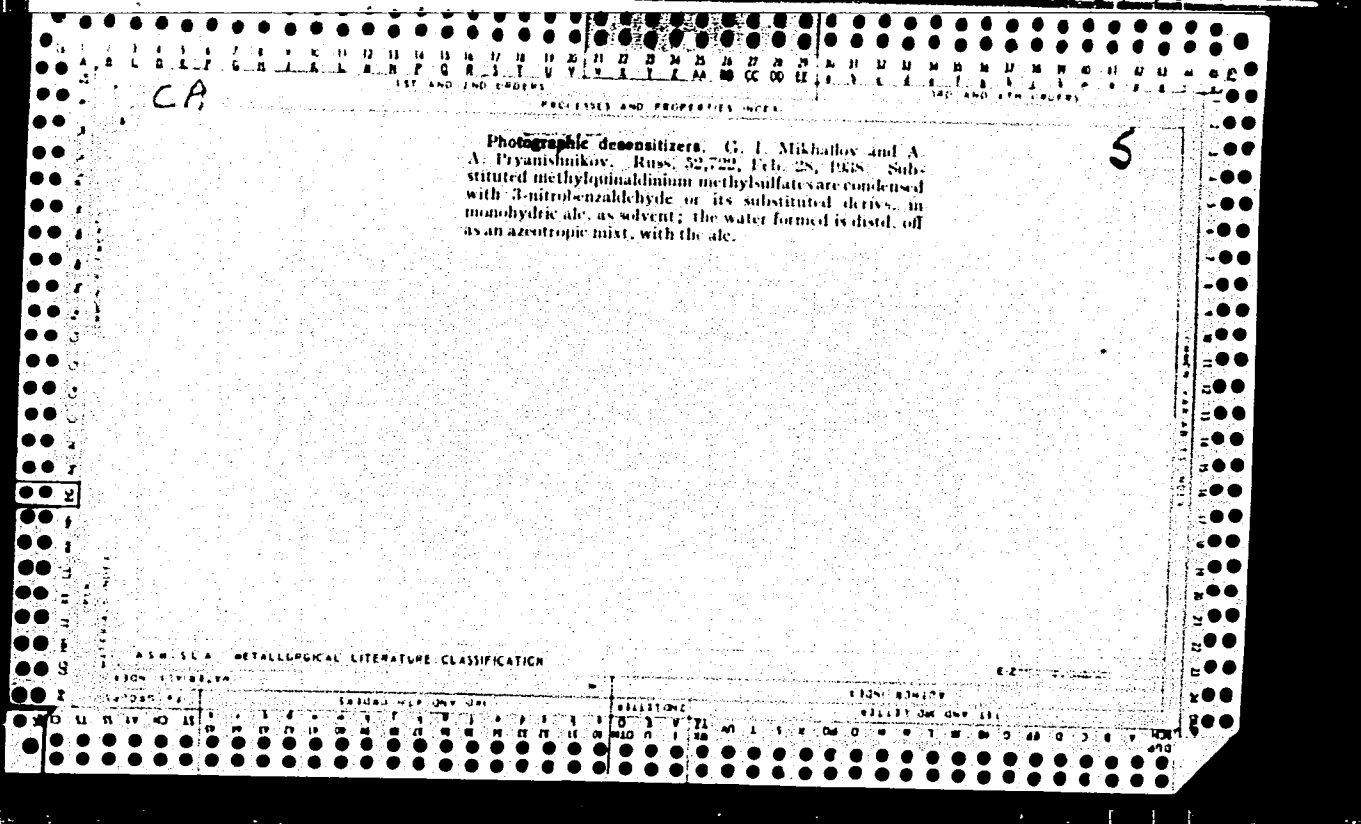
ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

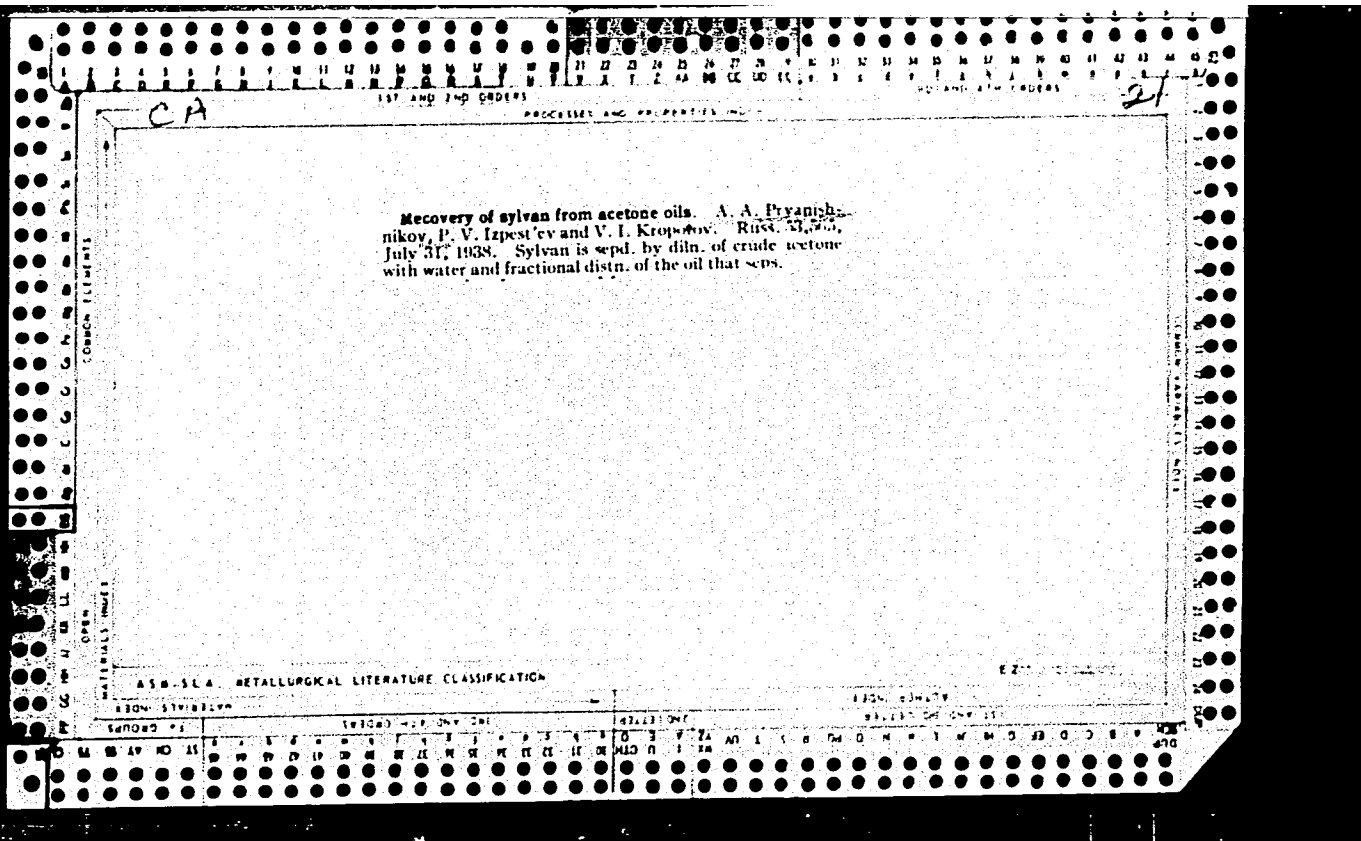
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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

2-Methyluran. A. A. Pryanishnikov. Russ. 50,035, Dec. 31, 1939. The MeOH fraction of birch tar, is redistd. The fraction b. 40-50° is repeatedly washed with H<sub>2</sub>O, steam-distd., and the fraction b. 40-50° sepl.

6-2

850-310 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

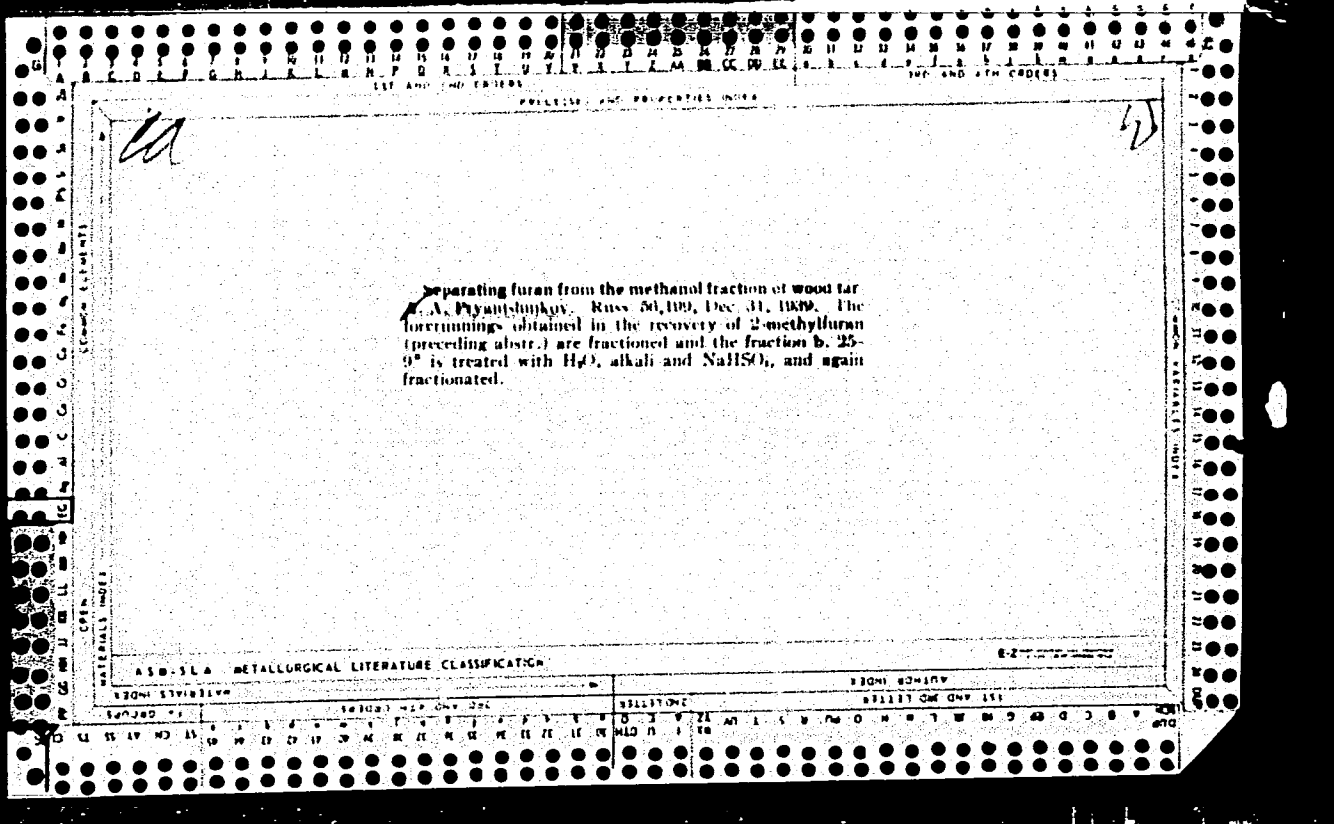
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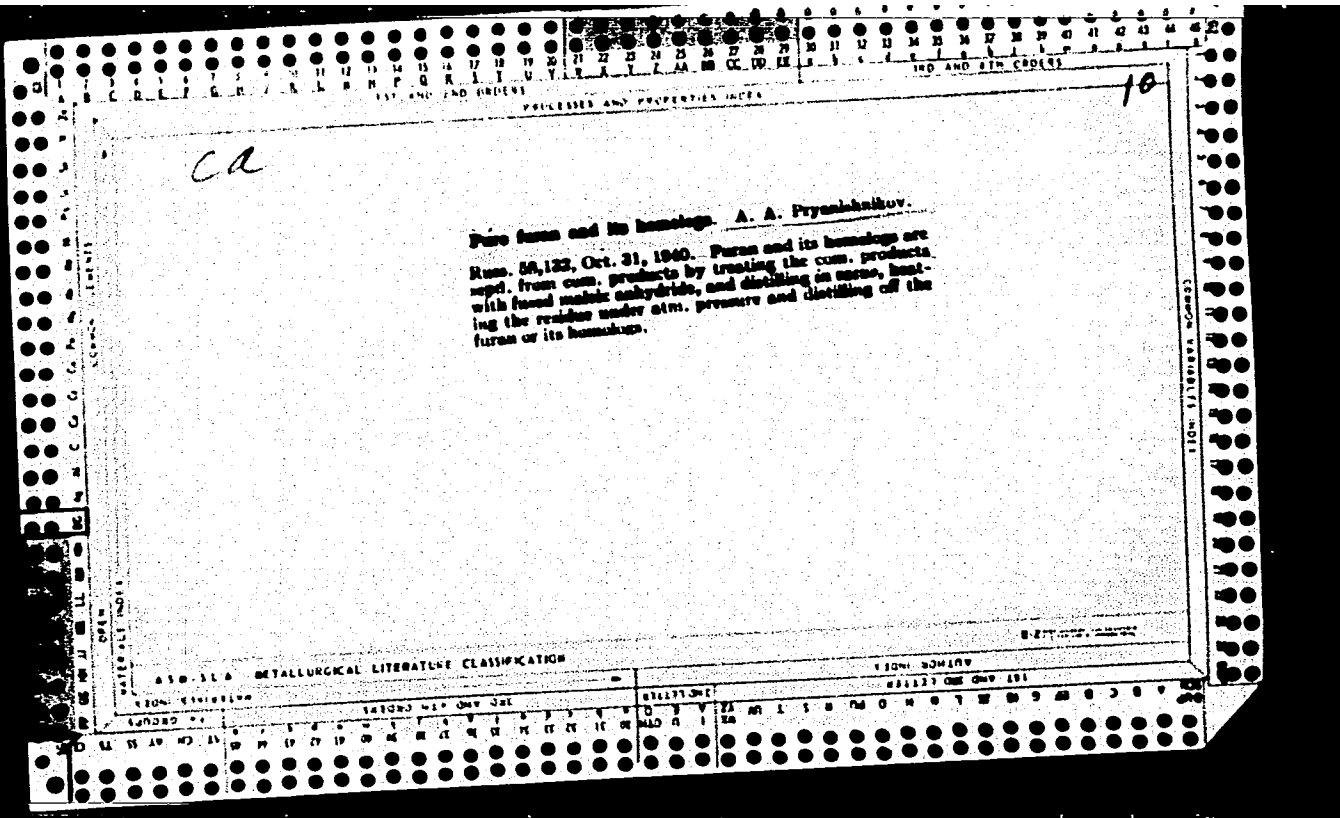
MATERIALS INDEX

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*ia*

Separation of alcohols and ketones in wood-distillation oils. A. A. Pryanishnikov, I. R. Kovenkil and A. N. Khlyzov. Russ. 38,514, Dec. 31, 1940. Oils obtained in the carbonization of wood are treated with CaCl<sub>2</sub> or a satd. soln. of CaCl<sub>2</sub> and the salted out layer of ketones is sepd. from the soln. of alcs.

21

OPEN (Cover Inside)

MATERIALS INDEX

AS P. S. L. A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

INDEX SOMIRV

INDEX SOMIRV

CA

21

Abstracts and Properties Index

Oils produced in the manufacture of wood alcohol and their utilization. II. The separation of furan. A. A. Pryanishnikov and I. A. Grigorov. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 3, No. 3, 12 (1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 1640; cf. *C. A.* 35, 870<sup>o</sup>.--The silvan fraction of the wood tar oils was used for the isolation of furan. By fractional distn. 10.4% of a furan fraction b. 27-45<sup>o</sup> was obtained. This was freed of ketones and ethers (15.5%) by treatment with NaHSO<sub>3</sub> and NaOH, after which it was fractionated again to yield a fraction b. 30-5<sup>o</sup> and contg. up to 65% furan which was designated as tech. furan. The chem. nature of the contaminating substances is not clearly understood. Nevertheless, they could be removed as follows: 250 g. of the tech. product was treated with 250 g. of maleic anhydride. The reaction was accompanied by the development of a great deal of heat and resulted in the formation of endovotetrahydrophthalic anhydride. The compl. crystal. after 1-2 hrs. boiling and the mixt. was cooled. The impurities were removed by heating on the water bath, first under atm. pressure and then under a vacuum. The above compl. was then decompd. by distg. at 140-50<sup>o</sup>, the distillate was washed with water, then with tech. NaHSO<sub>3</sub>, and then with NaOH and distd. once more. This yielded pure furan, the properties of which agreed with those of the synthetic prepn. M. G. Moore

ASAC SLA METALLOGICAL 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
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

The utilization of wastes in the chemical wood products industry. A. A. Pryanishnikov. *Novosti Tekhniki* 9, No. 3-4, 49-50 (1940).—*Chem. Abstr.* 1940, II, 2382.—The furan-contg. by-products of the chem. wood-products industry, which were previously used only as fuel or solvents, are now processed to produce furan, sylvan and 2,5-dimethylfuran, from which a series of org. compds. can be produced. The furans are prepd. in the pure state by fractional distn., combination with maleic anhydride, and decomn. of the product. The sylvan is obtained by washing with water the first runnings from the distn. of the crude alc.-and-water mixt., then treating several times with alkali and fractionally distg. Its const.-boiling mixt. with water b. 58.2-58.5°, that with MeOH b. 51.5-51.0°.

M. G. Moore

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

5TH AND 6TH ORDERS

7TH AND 8TH ORDERS

9TH AND 10TH ORDERS

11TH AND 12TH ORDERS

13TH AND 14TH ORDERS

15TH AND 16TH ORDERS

17TH AND 18TH ORDERS

19TH AND 20TH ORDERS

21ST AND 22ND ORDERS

23RD AND 24TH ORDERS

25TH AND 26TH ORDERS

27TH AND 28TH ORDERS

29TH AND 30TH ORDERS

31ST AND 32ND ORDERS

33RD AND 34TH ORDERS

35TH AND 36TH ORDERS

37TH AND 38TH ORDERS

39TH AND 40TH ORDERS

41ST AND 42ND ORDERS

43RD AND 44TH ORDERS

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51ST AND 52ND ORDERS

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55TH AND 56TH ORDERS

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77TH AND 78TH ORDERS

79TH AND 80TH ORDERS

81ST AND 82ND ORDERS

83RD AND 84TH ORDERS

85TH AND 86TH ORDERS

87TH AND 88TH ORDERS

89TH AND 90TH ORDERS

91ST AND 92ND ORDERS

93RD AND 94TH ORDERS

95TH AND 96TH ORDERS

97TH AND 98TH ORDERS

99TH AND 100TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

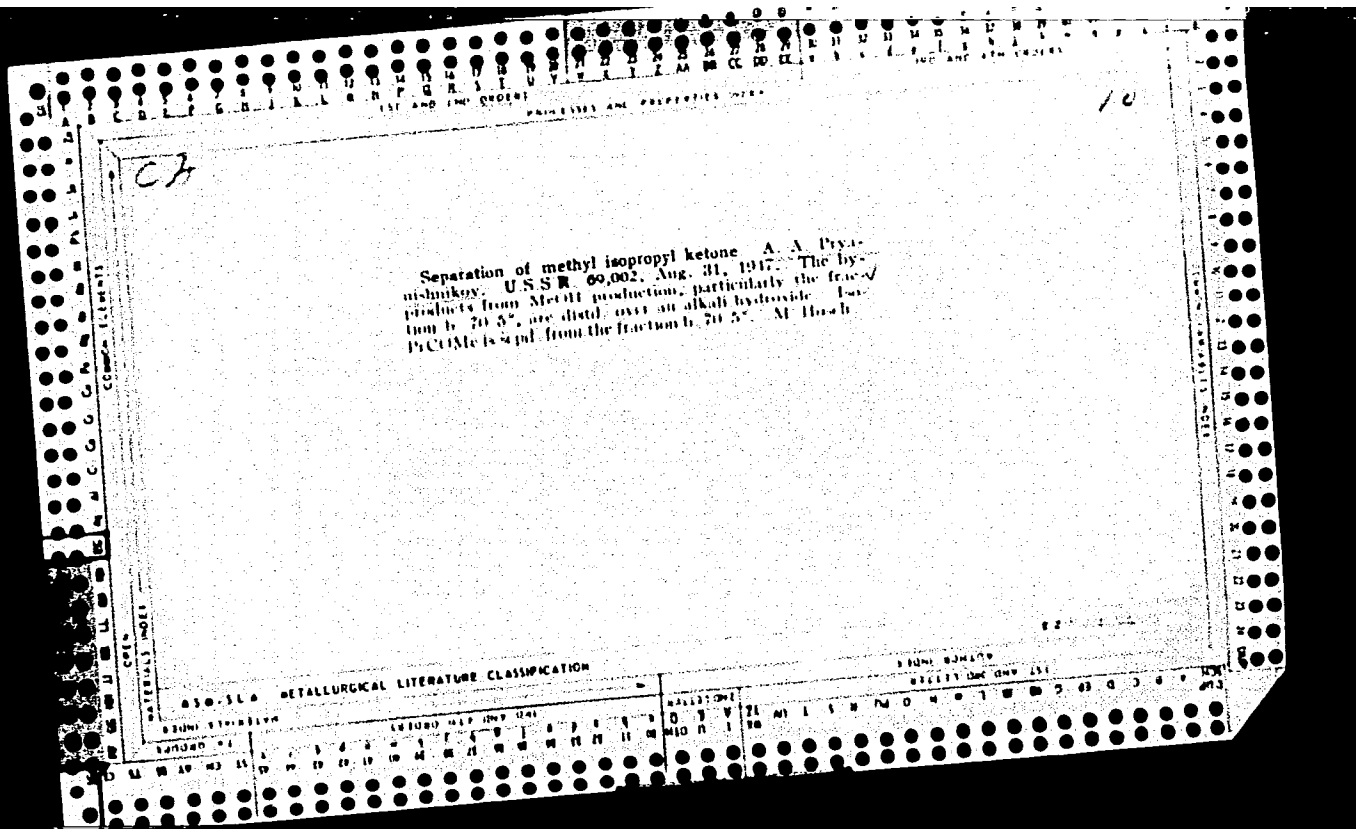
2

A

**Azeotropes of 2-methylfuran.** A. A. Pryanishnikov and I. L. Genin. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 19: 140-1 (in French, 141) (1940); cf. *C. A.* 34, 4888. 2-Methylfuran (I), b. 63.7°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4332, forms with MeOH an azeotropic mixt., b. 51.5-51.6° ( $n_D^{20}$  1.4075) which has a comp. I 77.7 and MeOH 22.3%. This mixt., in the presence of water forms a ternary azeotropic mixt., b. 51.2°, distills as a heterogeneous mixt. with critical soln. temp. near room temp.,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4198. In the presence of a sufficient amt. of water, I is distd. at 58.2-58.5°. The mixt. II, acetone and water forms a ternary azeotrope, b. 45.0°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.3883. I does not form azeotropic mixts. with methyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone or propionitrile.

A. A. Podgorny

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MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.; PHYANISHNIKOV, A.A.

Preparation of *l*-rhamnose. Trudy IREA no.23:67-73 '59.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(Rhamnose)

FRYANISHNIKOV, A.A.; GRIGOROV, I.A. [deceased].

Obtaining 2-methylfuran and its homologs from wood chemistry plant residues. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 11 no.2:16-17 '58. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Furan) (Wood-using industries--By-products)

FRYANISHNIKOV, A.A.; OSTROVSKAYA, V.M.; RAYKHIN, N.F.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343420012-1

Synthesis, properties, and use in histochemistry of tetra-  
zotian salts with electron-acceptor substituents. *Trudy*  
*AREA* no.75:139-146 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

Byrd, J. A. A.

PHASE I RDX EXPLOSION 507/510

Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy khimiko-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov  
Veshchestva vysokoy chistoty i reaktivy; atomik stroy (High Purity Substances  
and Reagents; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1959.  
186 p. (Series: Izdaty, Vp. 2) Errata slip inserted. 4,700  
copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Sovet Ministrov, Gosudarstvennyy komitet po khimii,  
Ed.: Yu.V. Zvanets; Tech. Ed.: Ye.S. Shpak; Editorial Board of Series:  
V.G. Brada, V.M. Dikunsk, R.P. Lasovskiy (resp. Ed.), A.M. Kuzin,  
G.I. Malkiel', G.I. Mikhaylov, G.A. Petrov (Deputy Resp. Ed.), and  
I.G. Sharfash.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel of chemical research and industrial  
chemical laboratories.

CONTENT: The book contains 56 articles by affiliates of the Scientific Research  
Institute for Chemical Reagents (ISRA) treating methods which may be adopted  
by different branches of industry in producing, analyzing, and studying inor-  
ganic and organic substances of high purity. Figures, tables, and references  
accompany each article. No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Spenskiy, M.M., V.K. Pechenkov, Ye.N. Pavlov, Ye.N. Izhovskiy, and  
V.S. Aleksandrov. Separations of Antimony. 3

Mikhaylova, L.A., Ra. G. Gubas, R.P. Lasovskiy, and L.A. Pechenkovskaya. 11  
The Preparation of High Purity Nitrobenzene

Angelov, I.I., and V.S. Medvedev. The Preparation of High Purity 14  
Lithium Fluoride

Angelov, I.I., and G.I. Khaimov. The Problem of Preparing High Purity 19  
Crystalline Barium and Calcium Fluorides

Angelov, I.I., and M.S. Isakoviych. The Preparation of High Purity Arsenic 23  
Ambyride

Lurys, S.M., I.I. Angelov, and V.A. Makovskiy. The Preparation of 29  
High Purity Potassium Bromide

Angelov, I.I., G.A. Petrov, and M.M. Shvarts. The Preparation of 31  
Spectrally Pure Basic Magnesium Carbonate, Magnesium Oxide, Sodium  
Chloride, Sodium Carbonate, and Calcium Oxide

Angelov, I.I., G.A. Petrov, M.I. Zakhly, and V.S. Medvedev. The 40  
Problem of Obtaining Spectrally Pure Sodium and Rubidium Salts

Aleksayev, V.G. A Continuous Method of Producing Selenium Dioxide 47

Lukin, A.M., G.D. Karayevich, and G.D. Petrenko. A New Reagent for the 53  
Quantitative Colorimetric Determination of Calcium With (Water-soluble)  
"Calcium ReA"

Lukin, A.M., and I.G. Kalitvina. The Problem of Manganese Synthesis and the 63  
Composition of Products of Its Reaction With Calcium

Mikhaylova, D.A., and I.I. Zefemova, and A.A. Prokhorovskiy. The Prepa- 67  
ration of L-Rhamnose

Rozina, D.M., and L.I. Grubina. The Synthesis of Tetrahydro- 74  
Pyrathic Anhydride

PRYANISHNIKOV, A.A.

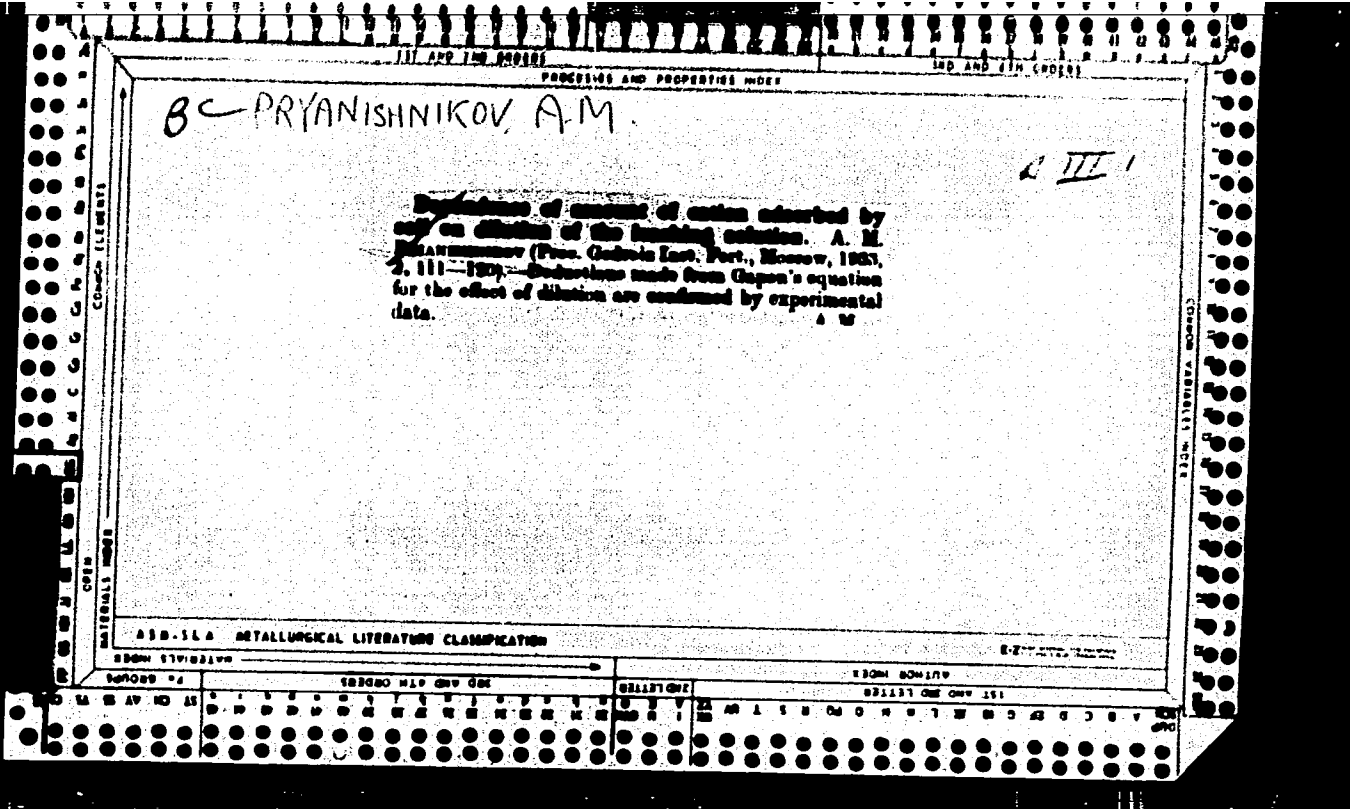
Purification of water-soluble organic liquids by extraction with  
secondary oils. Report No.1. Trudy IREA no.22:174-177 '58.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Extraction(Chemistry))

(Oils and fats)





Bcs

*Ceramic Products*  
*glass*

**1294. Manufacture of laboratory ware and equipment from heat-resisting glass.**—A. S. PRYANISHNIKOV (*Stek. Keram.*, 7, No. 11, 10, 1950). Heat-resisting glass (<81% SiO<sub>2</sub>, <5% alkali oxides) is difficultly fusible and is melted at high temps. An addition of B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (11–12%) considerably facilitates melting, and this glass is now made in special periodic oil-fired tanks at temps. as high as 1,600–1,700° C. Fuel is fed by burners at an air pressure of 1.5–2 atm. The fuel oil is pre-heated to 80° C. A tank runs continuously for 5–7 months and is then repaired, the sides, ports, suspended walls, checkers and dog-house being replaced; the roof and the tank bottom are replaced after 2–3 runs. Non-transparent quartz blocks of 300 x 230 x 80 mm. are used to the depth of 160 mm., i.e. the depth to which the tank is emptied each day. Batches for heat-resistant glass are tabulated. The batch is fed at 1,510°–1,570° C., melted at 1,600°–1,620° C., and worked at 1,540°–1,480° C.

All small ware is made semi-automatically. In 6 hr. two men produce 300–1,100 pieces, depending on size. Ware is annealed for 2 hr. at 600° C. (3 figs., 1 table.)



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

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

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

10

19

Briquetting glass batch. G. Yu. Zhukovskii and A. S. Pyryshnikov. *Nesekh.-Izobretatel. Inst. Sibirsk. No. 1, Sibirskobna 42-54(1034).*—Briquetting of batch does not accelerate the rate of melting and does not prevent the

...pn. of the batch into component parts. The best conditions for obtaining stable briquets of a lime-soda glass batch are: (a) a pressure of 750 kg./sq. cm. with 4% moisture and (b) the introduction of potash and slaked lime simultaneously with the soda. Crystn. processes occur which affect the stability of briquets during storing.

M. V. Kondoviy

ASB. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

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

131 g/l/g... (unclear)

S. 14.

Manufacture of laboratory ware and equipment from heat-resistant glass. A. S. Iryashnikov (*Sov. Ceram.*, 1950, 7, No. 11, 10; *Brit. Ceram. Abst.*, 1951, 212a).—Addition of 11–12% of  $B_2O_3$  to heat-resistant glass ( $SiO_2$  70), and alkali oxides < 5% facilitates melting. The glass is made in special periodic oil-fired tanks at temp. up to 1600–1700°. After continuous operation for 5–7 months the sides, gerts, suspended walls, chequers, and dog-house are replaced; the roof and bottom are replaced after 2–3 mos. Non-transparent quartz blocks are used up to the depth to which the tank is emptied daily. Batches for heat resistant glass are tabulated. The batch is fed in at 1510–1570°, melted at 1600–1620°, and worked at 1540–1700°. All small ware is made semi-automatically and annealed for 2 hr. at 600°.

BRIT. CERAM. RES. ASS. (C)

KHALCHEN, K.F.; PRYANISHNIKOV, A.S.; LOMLEVA, G.F.

Mechanized melting of translucent thermometric glass in a vertical drawing machine. Stek. i ker. 22 no.7:53-35 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Klinskiy termometrovyi zavod.

PRYANISHNIKOV A. S.

312+1

1291. Manufacture of laboratory ware and equipment from heat-resisting glass. A. S. PRYANISHNIKOV (*Sleh. Keram.*, 7, No. 11, 10, 1950). Heat-resisting glass (81% SiO<sub>2</sub>, <5% alkali oxides) is difficultly fusible and is melted at high temps. An addition of B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (11-12%) considerably facilitates melting, and this glass is now made in special periodic oil-fired tanks at temps. as high as 1,680-1,700° C. Fuel is fed by burners at an air pressure of 1.5-2 atm. The fuel oil is pre-heated to 80° C. A tank runs continuously for 5-7 months and is then repaired, the sides, ports, suspended walls, checkers and dog-house being replaced; the roof and the tank bottom are replaced after 2-3 runs. Non-transparent quartz blocks of 300 x 230 x 80 mm. are used to the depth of 160 mm., i.e. the depth to which the tank is emptied each day. Batches for heat-resistant glass are tabulated. The batch is fed at 1,510-1,570° C., melted at 1,600-1,620° C., and worked at 1,540-1,480° C.

All work done is made semi-automatically. In 6 1/2 hr. two men produce 300-1,100 pieces, depending on size. Work is attended for 2 1/2 hr. at 600° C. (3 figs., 1 table.)

CA

19

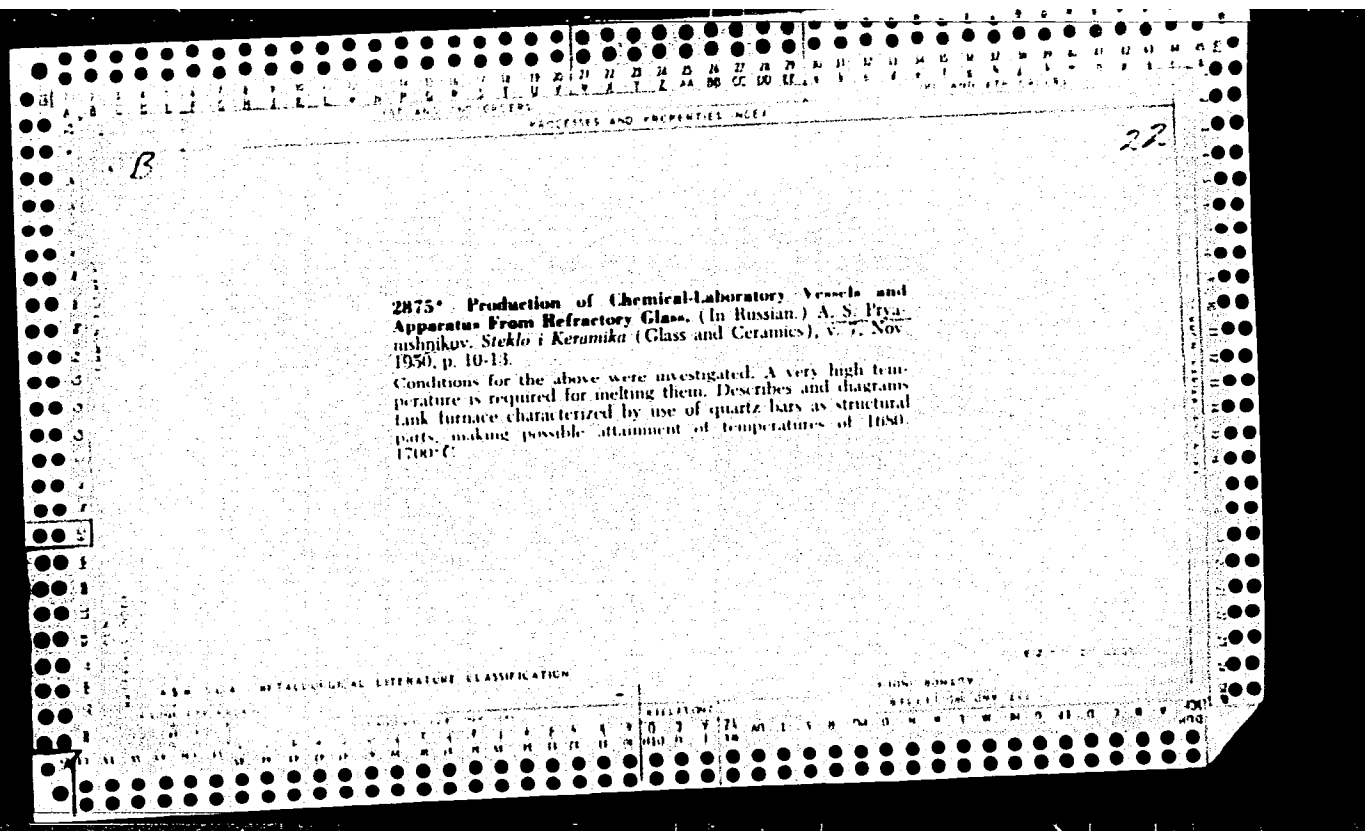
Production of chemical laboratory ware from refractory

glass. A. S. Prynishnikov. *Steklo i Keram.* 7, No. 11, 10-12 (1980).—Batch B method in an oil-fired periodic tank designed by G. A. Udevenko and capable of reaching 1680-1700°. The tank campaign is 5-7 months, followed by cold repairs during which the basin, part inlets, and mixing chambers, suspended walls and cast-iron supports, and regenerator nozzles are replaced. The bottom and crown were replaced after 2-3 campaigns. Silica was replaced with quartz blocks in the basin to a depth of 100 mm.; this improved the quality of the glass and should prolong tank life to at least 1 year. The batch was charged at 1810-1870°, melted at 1680-1680°, and worked at 1840-1680°. Compn. of the glass was SiO<sub>2</sub> 79.5, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 1.0, B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 12.5, CaO 0.5, Na<sub>2</sub>O 4.5, and K<sub>2</sub>O 3.0%. For some time it was impossible to make quality glass because of stones, curds, scummers, and frequent devitrification of the whole surface of the melt; to overcome this, the glass compn. was changed to SiO<sub>2</sub> 81.0, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 2.28, B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 11.7-12.0, CaO 0.3, MgO 0.6, Na<sub>2</sub>O 3.4, and K<sub>2</sub>O 1.0%. The batch was melted at 1680° and worked at 1800-1880°. These high temps. caused silica blocks to soften and undergo rapid destruction; a silica "paste" forming at the blocks gradually penetrated the melt. It was necessary to remove the foam and place fireclay booms in the melt.

B. Z. Kamich

1951





PRYANISHNIKOV, A.V.

Methods and devices for analyzing electroencephalograms. *Izv.vys.*  
ucheb.zav.; prib. 6 no.1:150-160 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki. Rekomendovana  
kafedroy radiotekhniki.

(Electroencephalography)

PRYANISHNIKOV, A.V.

Elements of mountain-steppe vegetation in the Far North of the  
Eastern Siberian Plateau. Bot.zhur.41 no.11:1646-1647 N '56.  
(MLRA 10:1)

(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Botany)

PRYANISHNIKOV, A.V.

Formation of meadows on the bottom of dry lakes in the tundra.  
Bot. zhur. 40 no. 3: 426-429 My-Je '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut polyarnogo zemledeliya i zivotnovodstva,  
Leningrad

(Pastures and meadows)