36363
S/081/62/000/005/106/112
B167/B101

15.9201

AUTHORS: Kopylov, Ye. P., Yemel'yanov, D. P., Lazaryants, E. G. Rumyantseva, A. N., Tsaylingol'd, V. L., Epshteyn, V. G.

TITLE: Peculiarities of vulcanizates based on methylvinylpyridine rubber hydrochlorides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 644-645, abstract 5P298 (Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, v. 6, 1961, 157 - 162)

TEXT: A study of the co-polymers of butadiene and 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine in the ratio 85:15 (СКМВП-15А)(SKMVP-15A) and also in combination with styrene in the ratio 85:5:25 (СКС-25-МВП-5А)(SKS-25-MVP-5A) was made. The crumbled vulcanized rubber was immersed in HCl solution (density 1.19) for 1, 2, 4, 12, and 24 hrs, washed with water, and dried 4-5 hrs at 55-60°C. A maximum of 4.3% and ~1% of HCl combines with SKMVP-15A and SKS-25-MVP-5A, respectively, corresponding to one HCl molecule per methylvinylpyridine radical. Mixtures of these polymers are more tacky and show less scorching than mixtures of the original rubbers. On increasing the content of combined HCl the plasticity of the mixtures decreases, but that of the black-

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filled materials based on the SKS-25-MVP-5A salt remains unchanged. The resistance towards rupture of the unfilled and the slightly filled vulcanizates increases with the amount of combined HCl, and reaches 234 kg/cm^2 with an unfilled SKMVP-15A vulcanizate. The tear resistance of unfilled vulcanizates increases with combined HCl content, but their relative extension is little affected. The hardness and heat evolution of the vulcanizates increases, their elasticity drops appreciably (SKMVP-15A) or slightly (SKS-25-MVP-5A); the heat evolution of the latter vulcanizates does not increase; higher combined HCl content also increases the attrition resistance of the black-filled vulcanizates, SKS-25-MVP-5A in particular. The added HCl has no apparent effect on the frost resistance, and increases the adhesive power to metals and the resistance to swelling in gasoline and benzene of SKMVP-15A rubbers. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

FEDENYUK, V.G.; KUZNETSOVA, M.A.; RUMYANTSEVA, A.S. (Moskva)

Use of adhesive perchlorovinyl tape for sealing the edges of artificial fur parts. Shvein. prom. no.3:20-23 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

RUMYANTSEVA, A.S.; CHERNAVINA, L.F.

In memory of O.L.Katsnel'son. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 23 no.2:190 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(KATSNEL'SON, OL'GA L'VOVNA, 1899-1957)

GORSHKOV, M.P., nauchnyy sotr.; KOLYCHEV, L.I., nauchnyy sotr.; KOTOV, G.G., nauchnyysotr.; KUZ'MINA, V.I., nauchnyy sotr.; RUMYANTSEVA, A.V., nauchnyy sotr.; SELINA, N.G., nauchnyy sotr.; CHEREPKOVA, I.V., nauchnyy sotr.; POTAPOV, Kh.Ye., red.; OVCHINNIKOV, N.G., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Raising the level of the development of collective farm operation] Povyshenie urovnia razvitiia kolkhoznogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 236 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Gorshkov, Kolychev, Kotov, Rumyantseva, Selina, Cherepkova, Kuz'mina). (Farm management)

KOLCHIN, A.M.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.G.; REYNOV, N.M.; RUMYANTSEVA, A.V.; SMIRNOV, A.P.; TOTUBALIN, V.N.

Studying the destruction of superconductivity in thin tin films. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.6:1543-1550 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Tin—Electric properties)
(Superconductivity)

GRIGOR'YEV, A.D.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.G.; REYNOV, N.M.; RUMYANTSEVA, A.V.; SMIRNOV, A.P.

Apparatus for producing films by evaporation in a vacuum. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 7 no.3:133-135 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Solid film) (Vacuum apparatus)

RUMYANTSEVA, A.V.; NETSEGEVICH, M.P.

Isolation of the causative agent of plague from the mouse mite Laelaps algericus Hirst (Parasitiformes, Gamasides). Zool. zhur. 39 no.11:1732-1733 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Central Observation Station of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health, Moscow.

(Mites as carriers of disease)
(Ural Valley--Plague) (Emba Valley--Plague)

BURGALTSEVA, A. V., KOVALEVA, R. V., PONOMAREVA, T. N., SIL'VESTROVA, T. N., SVARICHOV, A. E., GERSHKOVITCH, M. L., METSENGEVITCH, M. R.

"New developments in the study of the natural focus of the palgue in the northeastern Caspian region." p. 239

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 258 pp.

Antiplague Observation Station, Moscow

S/120/62/000/003/032/048
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, A.D., Mikhaylov, Yu.G., Reynov, N.M., Rumyantseva, A.V., and Smirnov, A.P.

TITLE: An apparatus for producing films by evaporation in vacuo

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.3, 1962, 133-135

TEXT: A description is given of a laboratory apparatus (including a full sectional drawing) for the production of films of metals and dielectrics. It can be used to evaporate five different materials and to obtain (in a single pumping cycle) multi-layer systems consisting of films with ten different configurations in any desired sequence. The thickness of the films is determined in situ from their resistance. Alundum evaporators heated directly by tungsten spirals are employed (maximum temperature 1700 °K, 160 W). The pumping speed (oil diffusion pump) is 250 litres/sec and the working pressure is 5×10^{-6} mm Hg. The targets are cooled by liquid nitrogen. There are 3 figures.

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An apparatus for producing films... S/120/62/000/003/032/048
E032/E114

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1961

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25180
S/056/61/040/006/001/031
B102/B214

24 7700

AUTHORS: Kolchin, A. M., Mikhaylov, Yu. G., Reynov, N. M., Rumyantseva, A. V., Smirnov, A. P., Totubalin, V. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the destruction of superconductivity in thin tin films

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 6, 1961, 1543 - 1550

TEXT: The possibilities of practically applying superconduction effects (cf. Proc. IRE, 48, 1233 and 1395, 1960) make it of interest to study the destruction of the superconductivity of thin metal films as caused by current. Subject to this work was to elucidate the regularities of the destruction of superconductivity by a magnetic field or a current, as well as to describe the laws governing the return of the film to the superconducting state on removal of the field (current) in a larger temperature interval. The investigations were limited to films of thicknesses (1 - 8) 10^{-5} cm under the action of current pulses of different shapes and lengths and at temperatures near the critical one. The results of the measurements have

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25130
S/056/61/040/006/001/031
B102/B214

Investigation of . . .

been presented earlier to the Seventh All - Union Conference on Low Temperature Physics in Khar'kov (June 1960). The films were prepared by vacuum sputtering (10^{-5} mm Hg). Fig. 1 shows the appearance of such a sample with the current and voltage contacts. The backing was glass or mica, chemically purified and heated in vacuo. The film thickness was determined by weighing; the breadths of the films were 0.10 - 0.25 mm. The resistances of the films amounted to 30 - 130 ohms at room temperature. Direct current experiments were done with a potentiometer circuit with galvanometer or rheochord with automatic recording of current and voltage by recording potentiometers of the types ЭПП-09М (EPP-09M) and ЭПП-11М (EPP-11M). The transition of the sample to (from) the superconducting state was established by an oscillographic apparatus (use of an oscillograph of the type ЭНО-1 (ENO-1)) which allows to observe and photograph the volt-ampere characteristics. Generators of the types ГИС-2 (GIS-2) and ГИ-3М (GI-3M) were used to study the destruction of superconductivity by pulsed current (duration of the pulse 0.1 - 10 sec). The current and voltage were recorded simultaneously by a double-ray oscilloscope of the type ДЭСО-1 (DESO-1). In direct current operation at 4.2°K, films of resistance of 1 - 6 ohms and resistivity 0.4 - 1 μohm/cm were investigated.

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Investigation of ...

The critical temperature of these films for a measuring current of 40 ma lay between 3.75 and 3.85°K and was therefore higher than for massive tin. The experiments showed that with increasing current the resistance increased first very slowly, and for currents over 10 ma more rapidly. The transition of the sample from the superconducting to the normal state on increasing current was investigated by taking measurements with triangular pulses. The influence of thermal effects on the transition could also be studied in this way. It was found that the sample was heated even by a rise and fall in the pulse of 0.1 μsec each. This heating is attributed to the appearance of a hysteresis on transition from normal to the superconducting state. Fig. 8 shows a volt - ampere characteristic (pulse growth 0.5 μsec, fall 0.1 sec, sequence 50 cps, I_{max} = 150 ma). Further measurements were made by rectangular pulses of 0.1 - 10 μsec (front 0.05 - 0.15 μsec). Fig. 10 shows an oscillogram of the transitions of a sample from the superconducting to the normal state for a pulse length of 2 μsec (upper curve: current, lower: voltage). The following results were obtained from the studies: The regularities found hold for films of such thicknesses for which the current destroying the superconductivity depends only slightly on the thickness.

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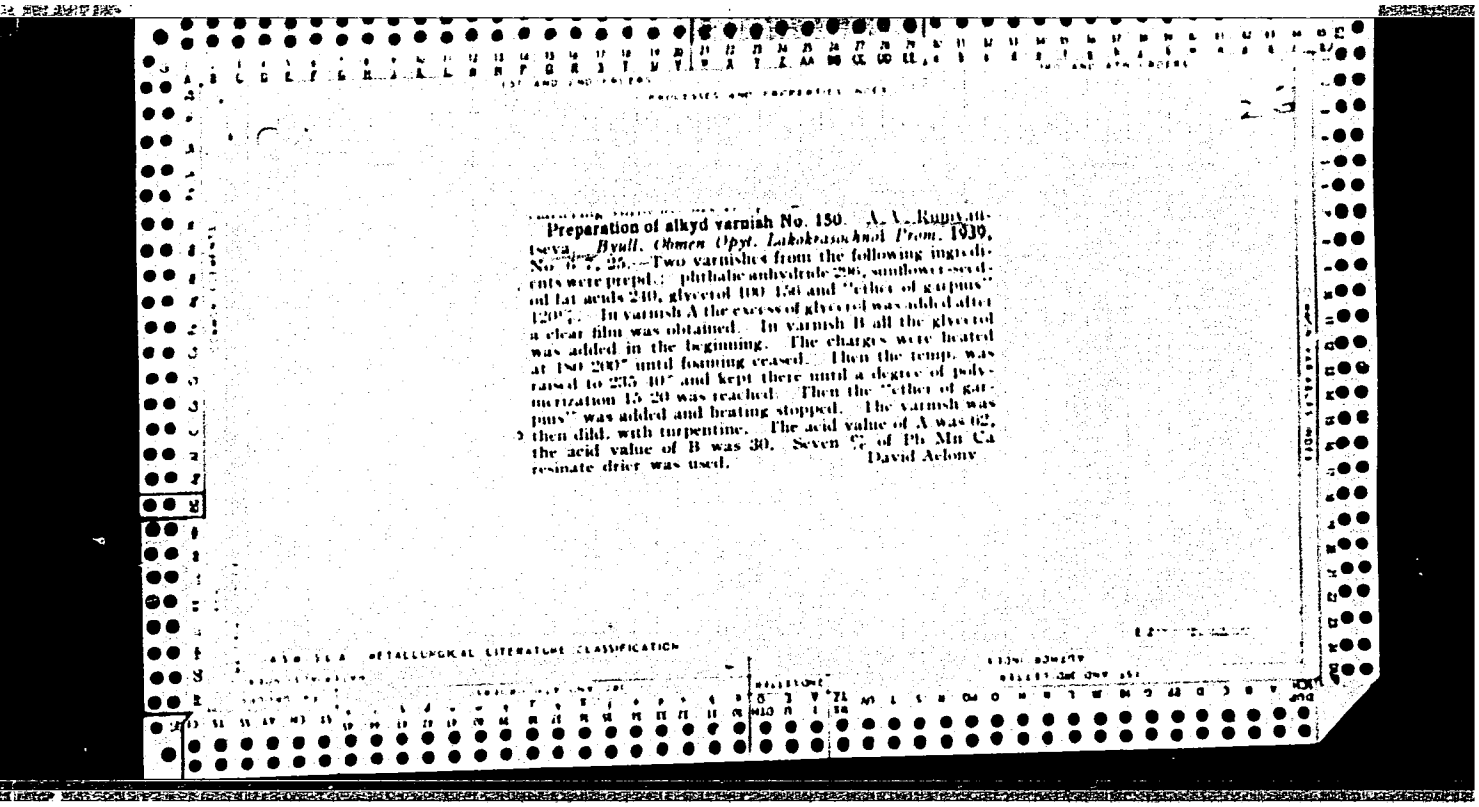
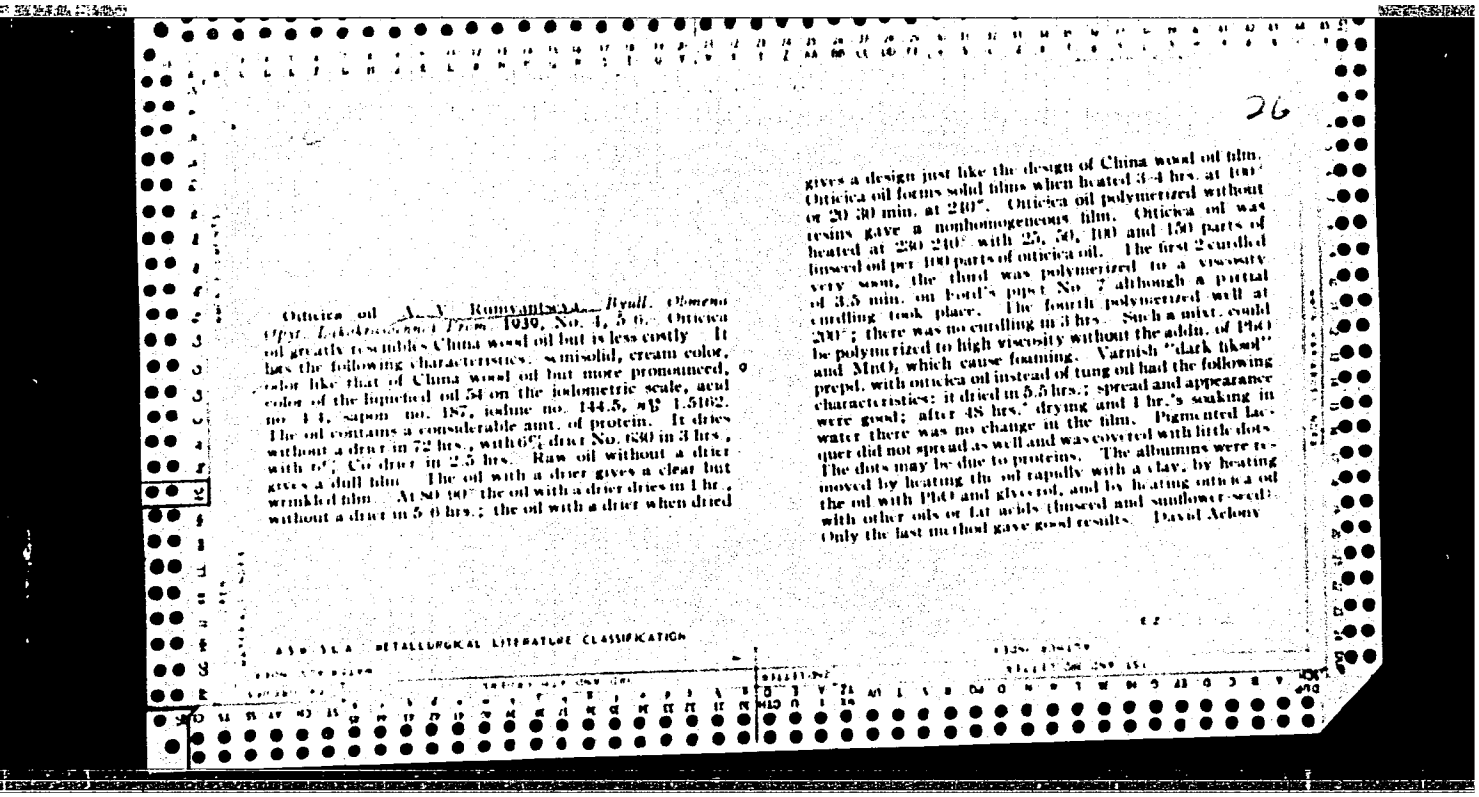
Investigation of ...

For thinner samples, other regularities are to be expected. Under the action of very short pulses the transition is greatly affected by Joulean heat and heat caused by Foucault currents. Besides the hysteresis of thermal effects on transition from the normal state to the superconducting state, there is also observed a hysteresis which is attributed to the existence of superconducting domains in the normal phase. The duration of the spontaneous transition to the superconducting state is considerably smaller than that of the destruction of the intermediate state arising when the superconducting state is destroyed by current. The duration of transition from the superconducting to the normal state depends on the amplitude of the current in the pulse. For sufficiently large amplitudes, the transition time is $t < 5.10^{-9}$ sec. A. A. Galkin is mentioned. There are 12 figures and 10 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: J. W. Bremer, V. L. Newhouse. Phys. Rev. 116, 309, 1959 and Phys. Rev. Lett. 1, 282, 1958; C. R. Smallman et al. Proc. IRE, 48, 1562, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)



Preparation of alkyd varnish No. 150. A. V. Rappaport (seva. *Byull. Omsen Opyt. Lakokrasochnol Prom.* 1939, No. 6, 25.—Two varnishes from the following ingredients were prepd.: phthalic anhydride 296, sunflower-seed-oil fat acids 240, glycerol (99.1%) 150 and "ether of garpuss" 120%. In varnish A the excess of glycerol was added after a clear film was obtained. In varnish B all the glycerol was added in the beginning. The charges were heated at 180-200° until foaming ceased. Then the temp. was raised to 235-40° and kept there until a degree of polymerization 15-20 was reached. Then the "ether of garpuss" was added and heating stopped. The varnish was then dild. with turpentine. The acid value of A was 62, the acid value of B was 30. Seven % of Pb Mn Ca resinate drier was used. David Aelony



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Oiticica oil A. V. Ramyantsev, *Ryull. Obmena Opyt. Lakokrasochnoi Prom.* 1939, No. 4, 5-6.—Oiticica oil greatly resembles China wood oil but is less costly. It has the following characteristics: semisolid, cream color, color like that of China wood oil but more pronounced, color of the liquefied oil 54 on the iodometric scale, acid no. 14, sapon. no. 187, iodine no. 144.5, n_D^{20} 1.5102. The oil contains a considerable amt. of protein. It dries without a drier in 72 hrs., with 0.6% drier No. 680 in 3 hrs., with 0.6% Co drier in 2.5 hrs. Raw oil without a drier gives a dull film. The oil with a drier gives a clear but wrinkled film. At 80° the oil with a drier dries in 1 hr., without a drier in 5.0 hrs.; the oil with a drier when dried gives a design just like the design of China wood oil film. Oiticica oil forms solid films when heated 3-4 hrs. at 100° or 20-30 min. at 240°. Oiticica oil polymerized without resins gave a nonhomogeneous film. Oiticica oil was heated at 230-240° with 25, 50, 100 and 150 parts of linseed oil per 100 parts of oiticica oil. The first 2 curdled very soon, the third was polymerized to a viscosity of 3.5 min. on Ford's pipet No. 7 although a partial curdling took place. The fourth polymerized well at 200°; there was no curdling in 3 hrs. Such a mixt. could be polymerized to high viscosity without the addn. of PbO and MnO_2 which cause foaming. Varnish "dark liksol" prepd. with oiticica oil instead of tung oil had the following characteristics: it dried in 5.5 hrs.; spread and appearance were good; after 48 hrs.' drying and 1 hr.'s soaking in water there was no change in the film. Pigmented lacquer did not spread as well and was covered with little dots. The dots may be due to proteins. The albumins were removed by heating the oil rapidly with a clay, by heating the oil with PbO and glycerol, and by heating oiticica oil with other oils or fat acids (linseed and sunflower-seed). Only the last method gave good results. David Aclony

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

4048 RUMYANTSEVA, A. YA.

Fiziko-geograficheskaya Kharakteristika basseyna r. Oredezh. L., 1954, 13 s. 20 sm. (Leningr. gos. ped. in-t im. A. I. Gertsena. Kafedra Fir. geografii). 100 ekz. B. ts. - (54-56860)

RUMYANTSEVA, A. Ya.

"Physicogeographical Characteristics of the Oredezh River Basin." Cand Geog Sci, Leningrad State Pedagogic Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen, Chair of Physical Geography, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 3, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Instiutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

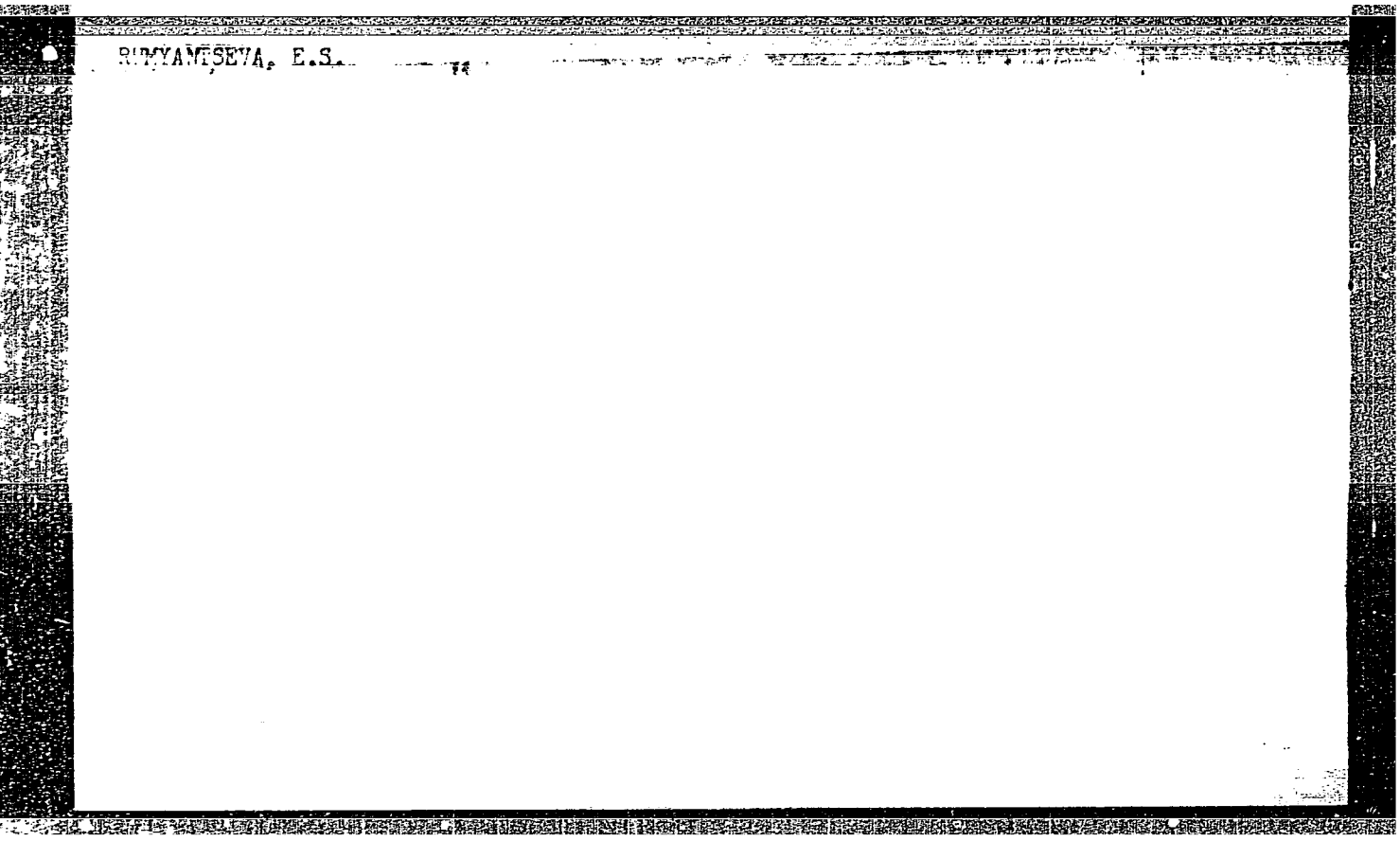
DUBOVIK, V.N., st. prepodav.; MAMIN, A.U., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, dots.; OTTO, P.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, A.Ya., kand. geogr. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dots.; SEREGIN, I.A., st. inzh.; MOSKALEV, A.F.; KOLESNIKOV, B.P., prof., doktor biol. nauk, rektor; OKOROKOV, V.I., kand. biol. nauk, dots.; KLIMENKO, R.A.; STARIKOVA, L.A., assistent; SHUMILOVA, V.Ya., assistent; MAKSIMOVA, Ye.A., dots.; KIRIN, F.Ya., kand. geogr. nauk, dots.; KUZNETSOVA, A.V., red.; MATVEYEV, S.M., red.; MOROZOV, V.K., red.; RUTKOVSKIY, I.M., red.; TYAZHEL'NIKOV, Ye.M., red.

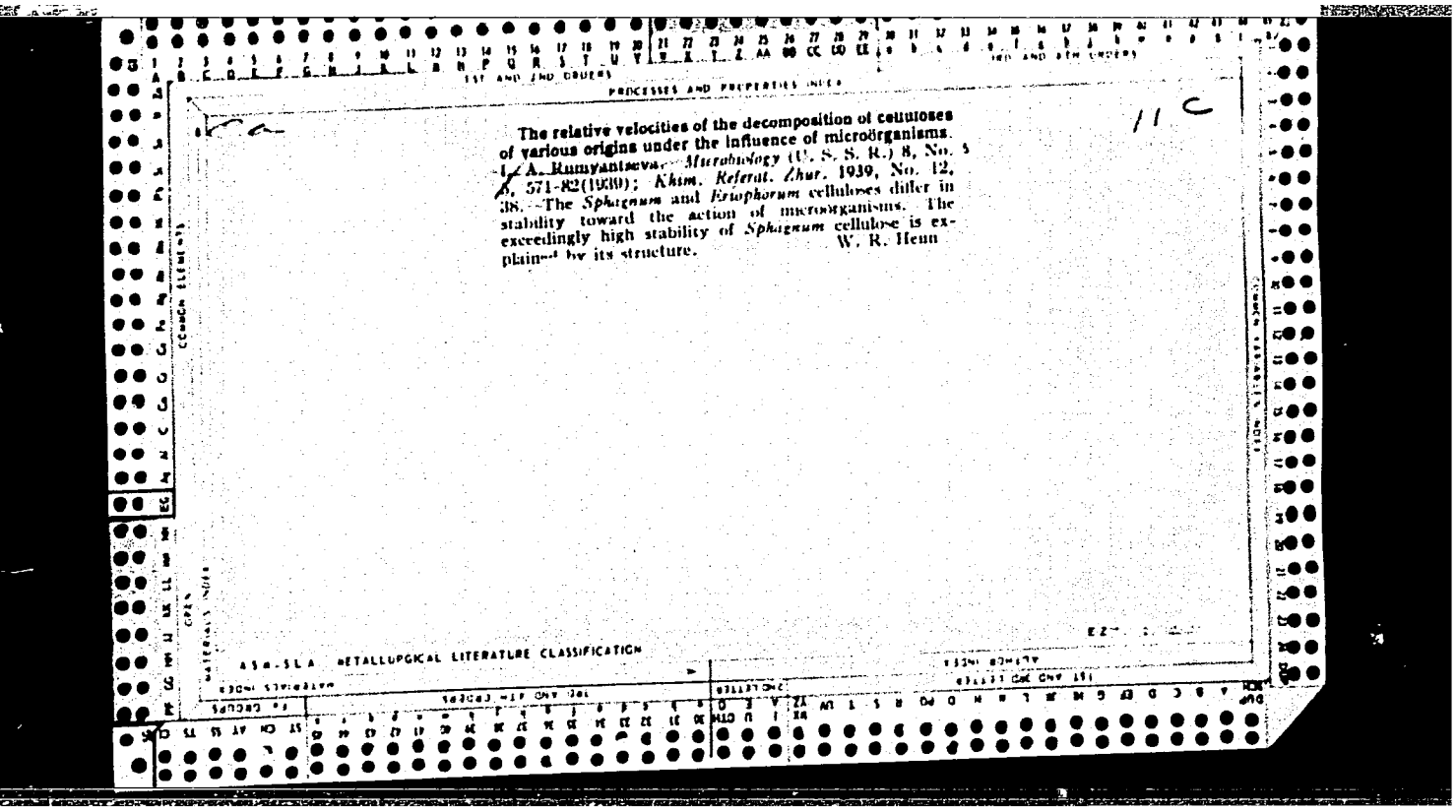
[Nature of Chelyabinsk Province] Priroda Cheliabinskoi oblasti. Cheliabinsk, IUzhno-Ural'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 241 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra geografii Chelyabinskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Dubovik, Mamin, Rumyantseva, Kirin). 2. Nachal'nik geologicheskogo otdela Chelyabinskogo geologorazvedochnogo tresta (for Otto). 3. Chelyabinskaya gidrologicheskaya stantsiya (for Seregin). 4. Nachal'nik pochvennoy partii Chelyabinskoy zemleustroitel'noy ekspeditsii (for Moskalev). 5. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Kolesnikov). 6. Kafedra zoologii Chelyabinskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta (for Okorokov, Starikova, Shumilova). 7. Chelyabinskiy rybnyy trest (for Klimenko).

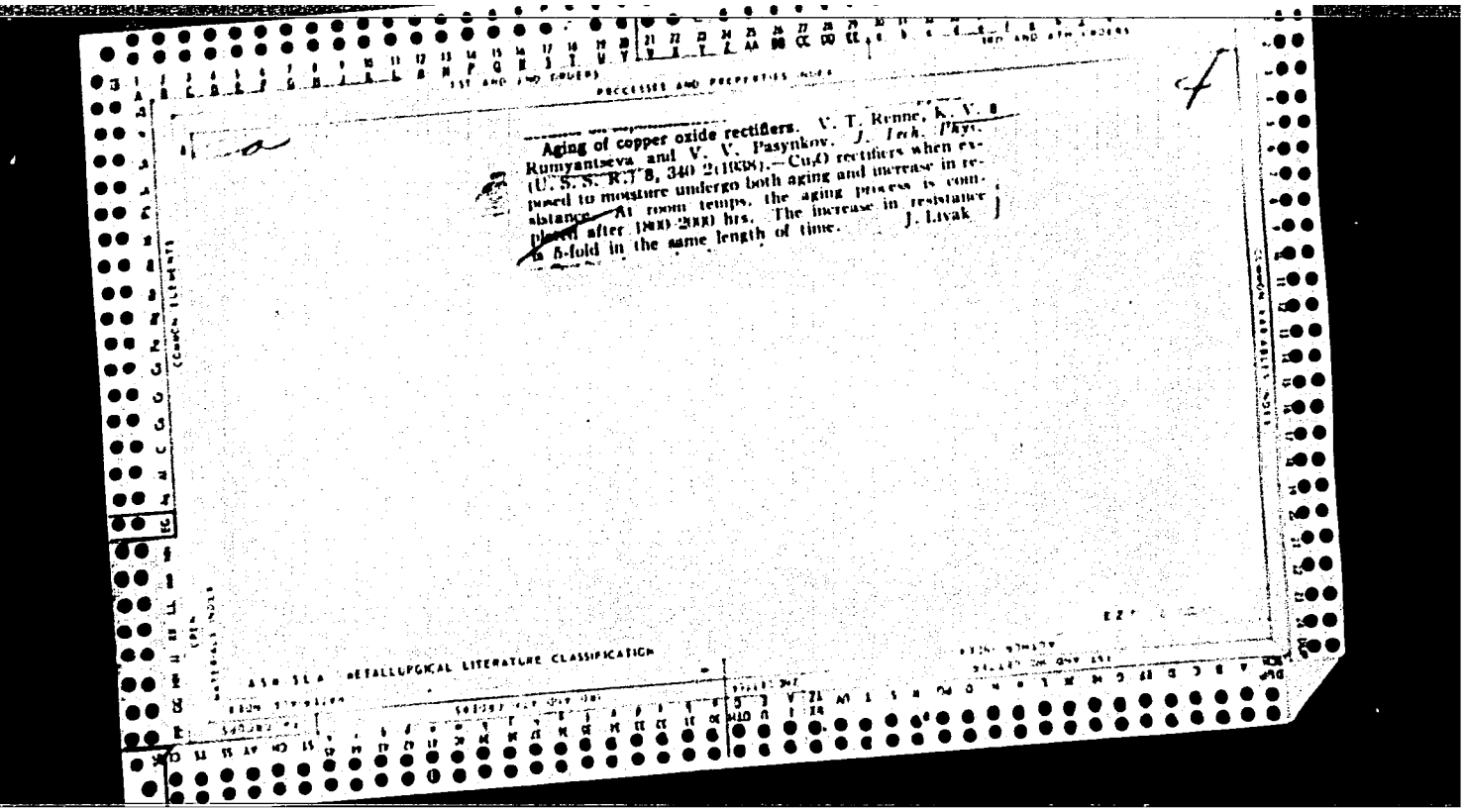
SHAPALIN, B.F.; TUZLUKOVA, V.I.; AVAKYAN, M.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, E.F.

In the Interdepartmental Committee on the Problems of the North. Prob. Sev. no.5:161-183 '63. (MIRA 16:11)





The relative velocities of the decomposition of celluloses of various origins under the influence of microörganisms. A. Rumyantseva. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 8, No. 5, 571-82(1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 12, 38.—The *Sphagnum* and *Eriophorum* celluloses differ in stability toward the action of microorganisms. The exceedingly high stability of *Sphagnum* cellulose is explained by its structure. W. R. Henn



Aging of copper oxide rectifiers. V. T. Renne, K. V. Rumyantseva and V. V. Pasynkov. *J. Tech. Phys.* (U.S.S.R.) 8, 340 2(1938).—Cu_2O rectifiers when exposed to moisture undergo both aging and increase in resistance. At room temps. the aging process is completed after 1000-2000 hrs. The increase in resistance is 5-fold in the same length of time. J. Livak

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RUMYANTSEVA, E. M.

Ispytanie fiuzeliazhei i lodok. Moskva, 1935. 48 p., tables, diagrs. (TSAGI. Trudy, no. 180)

Summary in English.

Title tr.: Fuselages and flying boat testing.

QA911.M65 no. 180

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

RUMYANTSEVA, G.

Increase production of custom-made clothes. Sov.torg. no.4:41-44 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Clothing industry)

ACC NR: AR6035222 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/016/P029/P029

AUTHOR: Gryazev, N. N.; Kuptsova, N. I.; Rakhlevskaya, M. N.; Rumyantseva, G. A.

TITLE: Determination of paraffin hydrocarbons in TS-1 jet fuel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 16P254

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. protsessov adsorbts. i katalitich. ochistki nefteproduktov v prisutstvii porist. tel, no. 1, Saratov Saratovsk. un-t, 1965, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: paraffin, hydrocarbon paraffin, nonane, refractive index, jet fuel/TS-1 jet fuel

ABSTRACT: Paraffin hydrocarbons were separated from TS-1 fuel with the aid of carbamide; they were then subjected to distillation on a fractionating column with 25 theoretical plates, and the separated narrow fractions were classified according to density and refractive index. The presence of n-nonane and of 2- and 3-methyl nonanes in the TS-1 fuel sample was assumed. The quantitative content of paraffins of normal structure in the TS-1 fuel, which proved to be about

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ACC NR: AR6035222

10%, was established by the carbamide method. A bibliography of 10 titles is included. B. Englin. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 21/

Card 2/2

BUGAKOV, M.Sh.; RUMYANTSEVA, G.S.

Improving training and knowledge in economics of instrument engineers. Izm.tekh. no.5:62-63 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Mechanical engineers) (Economics—Study and teaching)

S/073/63/029/001/006/009
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Rumyantseva, G.V., Valov, A.N.

TITLE: Electromotive forces and electrode potentials in flux-fusions

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 35 - 38

TEXT: Electrode potentials of Zn, Sn, and Fe dissolved in $ZnCl_2 \cdot 2NaCl$ fusions were measured at temperatures of from 450 to 600°C and the emf of galvanic cells Fe/flux-fusion/Sn determined at 320°C in dependence on the composition of the flux-fusion. Decomposition potentials of pure fused Zn, Sn, and Fe chloride were calculated from thermodynamic literature data in dependence on temperature. The sequence of the metals changes in the temperature interval 578 - - 1,373°K. Up to 1,150°K the sequence is Zn, Sn, Fe, while at 1,150°K and above the sequence is Zn, Fe, Sn. The present investigations are of interest for electrolytic tin-plating of sheet iron which method is sometimes more suitable than the common hot method. The potential measurements were carried out with a sodium/ /tin glass-electrode as reference electrode in inert gas atmosphere. The emf was measured by means of an МПО 2 (MPO2) oscillograph. The following observations

Electromotive forces and electrode potentials in S/073/63/029/001/006/009 A057/A126

were made with the cell Na-Sn/glass/$ZnCl_2$ · 2NaCl-$MeCl_x$/Me, where $MeCl_x$ stands for $FeCl_2$/Fe(+), $SnCl_2$/Sn(+), or $ZnCl_2$/Zn(+): The electrode potentials of iron and tin are equal (1.77 v) at 450°C. The potential of the latter is more influenced by the temperature. Thus the potential of tin at 470°C and above becomes more negative than the potential of iron. Measurements of the emf in 6 different cells with varying flux-fusion composition are in good agreement with data calculated from the potentials of the pure fused chlorides for the sequence Zn, Sn, Fe. The sign of the electrodes and the change of the emf depend on the composition of the flux-fusion, apparently due to complex-formation. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1960

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RUMYANTSEVA, G.V.; VALOV, A.N.

Electromotive forces and electrode potentials in flux melts.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.1:35-38 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Electromotive force)
(Fused salts—Electric properties)

L 35514-65 EWG(j)/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/
EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c) JD/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5008467 S/0070/65/010/002/0230/0236

AUTHOR: Anikin, I. N.; Naumova, I. I.; Rumyantseva, G. V.

TITLE: Solubility of titanium dioxide in fused salts and crystallization of rutile

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 230-236

TOPIC TAGS: rutile, titanium dioxide, single crystal growth, fluxed melt crystallization, titanium dioxide solubility, fused salt, vapor phase crystallization, hydrothermal crystallization

ABSTRACT: Crystallization of rutile (TiO_2) from fluxed melts, from the vapor phase above melts, by chemical transport reaction, and under hydrothermal conditions has been studied. The purpose of the study was to develop a technique better than the Verneuil method of growing rutile single crystals which, in recent years, has attracted widespread attention. Preliminary determinations of TiO_2 solubility in various inorganic fluxes indicated that sodium tetraborate with 5—6% lithium fluoride addition was the optimum solvent (flux) for TiO_2. Subsequent experiments with growing TiO_2 single crystals from molten sodium tetraborate, with or without LiF addition, made it possible to determine the optimum temperature and cooling rate. Spontaneous or oriented (seed) crystallizat on of TiO_2 was observed visually using a

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microscopic system previously described. The largest and most isometric transparent rutile crystals were grown from $Na_2B_4O_7$—LiF—TiO_2 melts cooled from 1200 to 800C at a rate of 0.5—1 degree/hour. Transparent, isometric, rutile crystals were also grown from the vapor phase above the TiO_2 melt in fluorides, whereby titanium is carried into the vapor phase as TiF_4 and the latter is decomposed by water vapor into TiO_2 crystal and HF gas. The optimum composition of the melt and temperature were given. Rutile crystals were deposited on a rutile boule grown by Verneuil technique. The growth process was uncontrollable because of its very high velocity rate. Crystallization of rutile was also achieved by chemical transport of amorphous or crystalline TiO_2 in an HCl stream following the reaction $TiO_2 + 4HCl \rightarrow TiCl_4$ gas $+ 2H_2O \rightarrow$ TiO_2 crystal + 4HCl gas. Light-yellow rutile crystals were grown in horizontal quartz tubes with separate heaters for hot and cold zones at a temperature above 900C. Anatase crystals formed below 900C, while light-blue rutile crystals formed above 1000—1050C. Hydrothermal crystallization of rutile was complete from solutions of amorphous TiO_2 in chlorides, tetraborates, potassium fluoride, and buffer solutions of these salts. Under optimum conditions (temperature over 550C, pressure 900—1000 atm), transparent colorless or slightly yellow rutile crystals (to 1 mm long) were grown. Oriented crystallization on rutile seeds was obtained in aqueous potassium chloride or potassium fluoride. Advantages of crystallization from the vapor

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008467

2

phase were outlined. This technique was presented as the most promising, as it may be applied to any refractory oxide. Crystallization from fused salts is suitable for making seed material and pure crystals to be used as feed for crystallization from the vapor phase. Hydrothermal crystallization seems to be the least promising technique for many reasons. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table, and 2 equations. [JK]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issl. in-t sinteza mineral'nogo syr'ya (All-Union Scientific- issl. in-t of the Synthesis of Mineral Raw Materials)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 009 ATD PRESS: 3217

Card 3/3

ANIKIN, I.N.; NAUMOVA, L.I.; [redacted]

Solubility of titanium dioxide in molten salts, and the crystallization of rutile. Kristallografiia 10 no.2:230-236 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

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

BELAYA, O.S.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.

Method of preparing agglutinating coli sera. Lab. delo 8 no.10:40-42 '62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova (dir. - prof. G.P.Cherkas).

GENKIN, Ya.Ye.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.A.

Comparison of two methods for correcting experimental curves (successive approximations method and the method of matrices). Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.8:1017-1027 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina.
(X-ray spectroscopy)

POKROVSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZVORYKIN, B.S.; KUZ'MIN, A.P.; RUMYANTSEV, I.M.; TEREHT'YEV, M.M.; SHAKHMAYEV, N.M.; DAVYDOVSKIY, G.P., red.; DZHATIYEVA, F.Kh., tekhn.red.; KORNEYEVA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Demonstrative experiments on heat and molecular physics] Demonstratsionnye opyty po molekuliarnoi fizike i teplote; posobie dlia uchitelei. Pod red. A.A.Pokrovskogo. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 169 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Molecules) (Heat)

DOGADKIN, B.A.; PAVLOV, N.N.; Prinimala uchastiye: RUMYANTSEVA, F.A.

Spectral study of the vulcanization of rubber. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.4:613-617 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(Vulcanization—Spectra)

SOKOLOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; RUMYANTSEVA, I.P., red.; POLUKAROVA, Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[Essays on the history of psychological ideas in Russia in the 11th and 18th centuries] Ocherki istorii psikhologicheskikh vozzrenii v Rossii v XI-XVIII vekakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1963. 417 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Psychology)

D'YACHKOV, A.I., red.; LUBOVSKIY, V.I., red.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.P., red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the Second Session on Defectology. Moscow, 1958] Trudy Vtoroi nauchnoi sessii po defektologii. Pod red. A.I.D'iachkova i V.I.Lubovskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1959. 211 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vtoraya nauchnaya sessiya po defektologii. Moscow, 1958.
2. Institut defektologii Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for D'yachkov).

(Handicapped children)
(Children, Abnormal and backward)

IVANOV, Platon Ivanovich; RUMYANTSEVA, I.P., red.; LEPILIN, I.V., red.; SHCHEPTEVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Psychology] Psikhologiia. Izd.3. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 402 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Psychology)

DUDARENKO, G.V.; CHERKAS, G.P.; SHCHELOKOVA, A.V.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.

Effectiveness of dry antigangrenous sera in topical use under experimental conditions. Nauch. osn. proizv. bakt. prep. 10:293-301 '61. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. Mechnikova.

MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; FYADINA, D.D.; DROMASHKO, A.I.; SHULICHENKO, A.I.; ROMASHKO, Yu.V.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; BERGOL'TSEVA, L.A.; VEREZUB, L.G.; CHAYKINA, T.N.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.I.; GINZBURG, L.Ya.; GOLODYUK, L.F.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.; VYCHEGZHANIN, A.G.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.

Data on the study of the epidemiological effectiveness of vaccination against influenza in Kharkov in Octover 1957. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:407-411 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova.
(INFLUENZA, prevention & control)

GRES'-EDEL'MAN, B.Ye.; BELAYA, O.S.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.I.; VEL'VOVSKAYA, R.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.; VEYTSMAN, R.Ye.; OLEYNIKOVA, Ye.A.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, K.L.; VOLINA, L.Ye.; VARNAVITSKAYA, S.M.

Investigation of the role of serological types of the coli bacillus in the etiology of acute intestinal diseases of young children. Pediatriia 37 no.5:10-16 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (dir. - kand. biolog. nauk G.P. Cherkas) Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. - kand. med. nauk A.I. Kornilova) i 21-y detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.M. Chervontsev).

(ENTERITIS, in inf. & child
E. coli, etiol. role of different serotypes (Rus))
(ESCHERICHIA COLI, infect.
enteritis in inf., etiol. role of different serotypes (Rus))

YELIN, V.L. [IElin, V.L.]; OVCHARENKO, O.I.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.

Can Nitrosomonas assimilate organic matter from the air?
Mikrobiol. zhur. 22 no. 5:1-5 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.
(NITROSOMONAS)

GERASKIN, V.N.; BOLDINA, G.A.; RUMYANTSEVA, K.D., inzh.

Experience in the operation of high-capacity small ChMV-450 combing machines. Tekst. prom. 25 no.5:30-32 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh. kombinata "Krasnyy mayak" (for Geraskin). 2. Starshiy inzh. pryadil'nogo otdela Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for Boldina). 3. Laboratoriya kombinata "Krasnyy mayak" (for Rumyantseva).

YELOVSKIKH, N.N.; RUMYANTSEVA, K.T.

Mixed ammonium-sodium oxalate compounds of uranyl and uranium (IV). Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.11:2639-2640 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Uranyl compounds)

ACCESSION NR: AT3013142 S/3018/63/000/000/0475/0481

AUTHOR: Bronovitskaya, Z. G.; Rumyantseva, L.

TITLE: Glucosamine deamination in brain sections under hyperoxia

SOURCE: Tret'ya Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po biokhimii nervnoy sistemy*. Sbornik dokladov. Yerevan, 1963, 475-481

TOPIC TAGS: glucosamine, glucosamine deamination, brain cortex, hyperoxia, brain cortex respiration intensity, free ammonia, glucose, glutamic acid

ABSTRACT: In the first of 2 series of experiments respiration intensity and ammonia formation in brain cortex sections of rats were determined under the following conditions: with no substrate added, with glucose added, with glucosamine added. In the second series deamination of glucosamine was investigated in brain cortex sections of rats incubated in a pressure chamber at 6 atm pure oxygen pressure at 37°C for 1 hr. Brain sections incubated in air served as a control. Animals were decapitated, brains removed, and brain sections prepared. Before the brain sections were incubated, their containers were saturated with oxygen for 5 min. Oxygen consumption of brain

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3013142

sections was recorded every 20 min during the first hour of incubation and at the end of the second hour. Brain sections were fixated with cooled trichloroacetic acid after incubation and made into extracts. Ammonia was diffused for 20 hrs by Seligson's method, dyed with Nessler's reagent, and measured with a TEK-11 colorimeter. In separate experiments glucosamine and glutamic acid were determined by electrophoresis. Findings show that respiration intensity of brain cortex sections increases with addition of glucosamine the same as with the addition of an equimolecular quantity of glucose. Glucose sharply reduces accumulation of free ammonia in the brain sections and increases glutamic acid level. Free ammonia level rises with glucosamine deamination, which increases sharply with incubation of brain sections at 6 atm pure oxygen pressure. Glucosamine synthesis in the brain is inhibited by hyperoxia and its deamination is activated. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra biokhimii Rostovskogo n/D gosuniversiteta (Biochemistry Department of Rostov-on-Don State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28Oct63 ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 014

RUMYANTSEVA, L.

Automatic instructor for assembling electronic equipment.
Biul.nauch. inform.:trud i zar. plata 4 no.4:68-70 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(United States--Electronic control)

RUMYANTSEVA, L.

Study of production noise in England. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 3 no. 10:70-72 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Great Britain--Industrial hygiene)
(Noise)

PUNYANTSEVA, L.V.

Quadri-quaternion elliptic spaces. Uch. zap. AGU. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.3:35-38 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

RUMYANTSEVA, L.A., dotsent; SALIKOV, M.I., dotsent

Effect of certain physical and chemical factors on dermatophytes. Shor.nauch.trud. Ivan.sel'khoz.inst. no.16:186-192 '58. (MIRA 13:11)

(Dermatophytes)

RUMYANTSEVA, L.A.

Eucalyptus cinerea F.v.Mull. as a source of medical essential oil containing cineole. Apt.delo 7 no.5:39-43 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Zakavkazskoy zonal'noy opytnoy stantsii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta lekarstvennykh i aromaticheskikh rasteniy.
(EUCALYPTOLE)

LYUKSEMBURG, M.S.; ZHARNYL'SKIY, M.M.; RUMYANTSEVA, L.G.

Commerical and technical properties of coarse-wool sheepskins classified by breed and area of manufacture. Kozh.-obuv.prom.3 no.4:5-8 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Hides and skins)
(Sheep)

[redacted], N.D.; MATVEYEVA, A.G., BUNYAKINTSEVA, L.I.; CHEBOTAREV, G.A., prof., otv. red.

[Stellar positions and reduction constants for stars of the time service program for the epoch 1970.0.] Zvezdnye polozhenia i redukcionnye postoiannye zvezd programmy sluzhby vremeni na epokhu 1970.0. [Leningrad, 1965]. 34 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut teoreticheskoi astronomii. Biulleten' vol.10, no.2. Supplement). (MIRA 18:7)

1. Direktor Instituta teoreticheskoy astronomii AN SSSR (for Chebotarev).

3.1420

69850
SOV/35-59-9-6932

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 9, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Proskurin, V.F., Rumyantseva, L.I.

TITLE: Temporary Captures in the Three-Body Problem

PERIODICAL: Byul. In-ta Teor. Astron. AS USSR, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 287 - 292 (Engl. résumé)

ABSTRACT: According to the studies of Shazi, a capture in the three-body problem is impossible in the case when one body moves around another along the ellipse, and the third one approaches it at a hyperbolic speed. However, the impossibility of capture in an infinite time interval does not exclude the possibility of capture in a limited but sufficiently large time interval. The possibility of such a temporary capture is proved by the example cited by the authors. The motion of the body of the zero mass was studied in the gravitational field of the Sun and Jupiter and the plane of the orbit of Jupiter. At the initial moment, the body is found in a close rapprochement to Jupiter ($\rho = 0.15$) and has a parabolic speed in relation to the Sun. In progressing motion the osculating orbit was found to be a hyperbola. Nineteen days after it

Card 1/2

started moving, its eccentricity amounted to 1.152 and its semi-axis to 13.1 A.U. In backward motion the orbit becomes elliptical. The integration for 97 years has been completed. At the end of this time interval, the big semi-axis and the eccentricity do not essentially vary, the motion remains elliptical with the eccentricity being 0.96 and the semi-axis 72.4 A.U. The ellipticity of the motion is maintained until the next close rapprochement, which will take place in 26,000 years. The problem being examined is related to the theory of the evolution of the orbits of comets.

S.G. Makover

Card 2/2

3.1420

69850
SOV/35-59-9-6932

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 9, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Proskurin, V.F., Rumyantseva, L.I.

TITLE: Temporary Captures in the Three-Body Problem

PERIODICAL: Byul. In-ta Teor. Astron. AS USSR, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 287 - 292 (Engl. résumé)

ABSTRACT: According to the studies of Shazi, a capture in the three-body problem is impossible in the case when one body moves around another along the ellipse, and the third one approaches it at a hyperbolic speed. However, the impossibility of capture in an infinite time interval does not exclude the possibility of capture in a limited but sufficiently large time interval. The possibility of such a temporary capture is proved by the example cited by the authors. The motion of the body of the zero mass was studied in the gravitational field of the Sun and Jupiter and the plane of the orbit of Jupiter. At the initial moment, the body is found in a close rapprochement to Jupiter (ρ = 0.15) and has a parabolic speed in relation to the Sun. In progressing motion the osculating orbit was found to be a hyperbola. Nineteen days after it

Card 1/2

started moving, its eccentricity amounted to 1.152 and its semi-axis to 13.1 A.U. In backward motion the orbit becomes elliptical. The integration for 97 years has been completed. At the end of this time interval, the big semi-axis and the eccentricity do not essentially vary, the motion remains elliptical with the eccentricity being 0.96 and the semi-axis 72.4 A.U. The ellipticity of the motion is maintained until the next close rapprochement, which will take place in 26,000 years. The problem being examined is related to the theory of the evolution of the orbits of comets.

S.G. Makover

Card 2/2

VDOVENKO, V.M.; IVANOV, I.I.; BOBROVA, V.N.; GAVRILENKO, I.S.; IVANOV, A.I.; SOLOV'YEV, A.L.; RUMYANTSEVA, L.N.

Possibility of applying 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)alanine (DOPHA) as a mediator introducing radioisotopes into melanoma. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.1:95-98 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G. Khlopina i Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR. (for Vdovenko).

RUMYANTSEVA, L.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BLINOV, V.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELEN'KIY, L.I., prof.

Effect of textile finishes on the soiling of textile materials. Tekst.prom. 22 no.8:64-67 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (for Rumyantseva, Blinov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnoy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (VZITLP) (for Belen'kiy).

(Textile finishing)

BLINOV, V.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; RUMYANTSEVA, L.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANISHCHUK, Yo.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHVELEVA, L.S., inzh.; GORBACHENKOVA, A.V., inzh.

Emulsion dyeing of cotton and blended cotton-lavsan goods with the leuco esters of vat dyes. Tekst.prom. 25 no.2:65-67 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (for Blinov, Rumyantseva, Anishchuk). 2. Kombinat "Trekhgornaya manufaktura" imeni Dzerzhinskogo (for Shmeleva, Gorbachenkova).

BLINOV, V.A.; BASOVA, L.V.; ANISHCHUK, Ye.N.; KNYAGININA, I.P.; RUMYANTSEVA, L.P.; PODSHIBYAKINA, K.D.

Emulsion method of dyeing wool, rayon and synthetic fibers. Tekst.prom. 22 no.10:57-60 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPiK) (for Blinov, Basova, Anishchuk, Knyaginina, Rumyantseva). 2. Nachal'nik khimicheskoy laboratorii Kompleksnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (KNIILP) Latviyskoy SSR (for Podshibyakina).
(Dyes and dyeing—Textile fibers)

RUMYANTSEVA, L.P.

Investigating sprinkler installations for partial removal of free carbon dioxide from water. Vod. i san. tekh. no.6:7-11 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Water--Aeration) (Carbon dioxide)

PTITSYNA, L.P.; PUCHKOVA, L.V.; RUMYANTSEVA, L.V.

Metric invariants of quadrics in quasi-elliptical spaces. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 16 no.7:639-641 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kolomenskiy pedagogicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akad. AN AzerSSR Z.I. Khalilovym.
(Quadrics)

RUMYANTSEVA, L.V.

Quaternion simplicial geometry. Trudy Sem.po vekt.i tenz.anal. no.12:287-314 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Geometry, Non-Euclidean) (Groups, Theory of)

RUMYANTSEVA, L.V.; SEMENOVA, I.N.

Quadrics in a quasi-affine space. Uch. zap. MGPI no.208:288-297 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

L 27893-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP5025044 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0086/0086

AUTHORS: Nikolayenko, R. I.; Rumyantseva, L. V.; Polikanin, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining polyphenylsiloxane resin. Class 39, No. 173956

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 86

TOPIC TAGS: resin, polyphenylsiloxane, toluol, furyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polyphenylsiloxane resin by hydrolizing phenyltrichlorsilane in a mixture of water and toluol. To obtain a thermoreactive resin, furyl alcohol is added to the hydrolizing mixture.

SUB CODE: MT, GC/ SUBM DATE: 09Jun62/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.84

PTITSYNA, L.P.; PUCHKOVA, L.V.; RUMYANTSEVA, L.V.

Metric invariants of equations of quadrics in a quasi-elliptic space. Uch. zap. MGPI no.208:265-277 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

CHUMAKOV, V.D.; RUMYANTSEVA, M.B., red.; POLUYEKHINA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Standardized equipment for the fish industry] Tipizirovannoe oborudovanie dlia rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Rybnoe proizvodstvo, 1963. 47 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Fish processing plants--Equipment and supplies)

BELYAYEV, V.G.; VEDERNIKOV, I.I.; GONCHAROV, V.N.; PATEYEV, A.Kh.; RUMYANTSEVA, M.B., red.; FORMALINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Using high-frequency current for defrosting frozen sprat briquets] Defrostatsiia briketov morozhenoi kil'ki tokom promyshlennoi chastoty. Moskva, Izd-vo zhurnala "Rybnoe khoziaistvo" VNIRO, 1962. 21 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sotrudniki Kaspiyskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Astrakhan' (for Belyayev, Vedernikov).

KIPPER, Zakhar Moiseyevich; MILEYKO, Irina Vladimirovna; RUMYANTSEVA, M.B., red.;FORMALINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Fishway structures in the Soviet Union] Rybopropusknye sooruzheniia Sovetskogo Soiuza. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rybnoe khoziaistvo," 1962. 70 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Fishways)

BOGDANOVA, Yevgeniya Alekseyevna; RUMYANTSEVA, N.B., red.

[Trichodina infection of fishes and its control] Trikhodiniazis ryb i mery bor'by s nim. Moskva, Rybnoe khoz., 1963. 32 p. (MIRA 18:3)

MAMONTOVA, Lidiya Nikolayevna; RUMYANTSEVA, M.B., red.

[Effectiveness of the fertilization of fishponds] Effektivnost' udobreniia rybovodnykh prudov. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 19 p. (MIRA 17:9)

MIL'SHTEYN, Vladimir Vol'fovich; KHLATINA, Ye.S., spets. red.; RUMYANTSEVA, M.B., red.

[Improvement in the biotechnics of sturgeon farming] Sovershenstvovanie biotekhniki razvedeniia osetrovykh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Pishchevaia promyshlennost'," 1964. 22 p. (MIRA 17:5)

CHUMAKOV, Vladimir Danilovich; RUMYANTSEVA, M.B., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, V.N., tekhn. red.

[Technological and transport equipment for the fishing industry] Tekhnologicheskoe i transportnoe oborudovanie dlia rybnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Rybnoe khoziaistvo, 1963. 45 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KALANTAROVA, Margarita Valerianovna; RUMYANTSEVA, M.B., red.;
POLUYEKHINA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Use of infrared rays in the processing of sardines] Prigotovlenie sardin s primeneniem infrakrasnogo izlucheniia. Moskva, Narodnoe khoziaistvo, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Fish, Canned) (Infrared heating)

RUMYANTSEVA, M.F.

Relationship between the active acidity (pH) of gastric content and the type of food. Vop. pit. 21 no.5:20-26 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zav.- doktor med. nauk V.L. Gubar') otdela lechebnogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

RUMYANTSEVA, M.F.

Effect of alimentary hypersecretion on the gastric mucosa in dogs. Vop. pit. 22 no.5:14-19 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor med. nauk V.L. Gubar') kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

RUMYANTSEVA, M. F.

Rumyantseva, M. F. -- "The Dependence of the Diameter of the Blood Vessels on the Relationship between Sympathetico- and Parasympathetico-Tropic Effects." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov. Moscow, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

MIKIRTICHAN, Grigoriy Mikirtichevich; RUMYANTSEV, M.M., red.

[Portable transistorized superheterodyne receiver] Perenosnyi tranzistornyi supergeterodin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 31 p. (Massovaia radiobiblioteka, no.528) (MIRA 17:8)

L 10963-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP5028257 SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/65/000/004/0020/0022

AUTHOR: Anikin, A. G.; Rumyantseva, M. N.

ORG: Department of Physical Chemistry, Moscow State University (Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Zone refining of triphenylchlorosilane

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 4, 1965, 20-22

TOPIC TAGS: zone refining, silane

ABSTRACT: The zone refining of triphenylchlorosilane was carried out in a sealed glass tube (see Fig. 1). A ten-pass operation increased the purity of the original compound in the top tenth part of the sample from 99.28 to 99.93 mole %. The effective distribution coefficient was calculated to be 0.5. A redistribution of the impurity could be observed even by an ordinary examination of the glass tube; the upper part of the tube contained transparent crystals of pure triphenylchlorosilane, whereas the lower part contained an impure yellow substance the crystallization temperature of which was 7 degrees below that of the pure compound. The cryoscopic apparatus for determining the purity of the samples through the recording of

Card 1/3 UDC: 541.1.536.7

L 10963-66
ACC NR: AP5028257

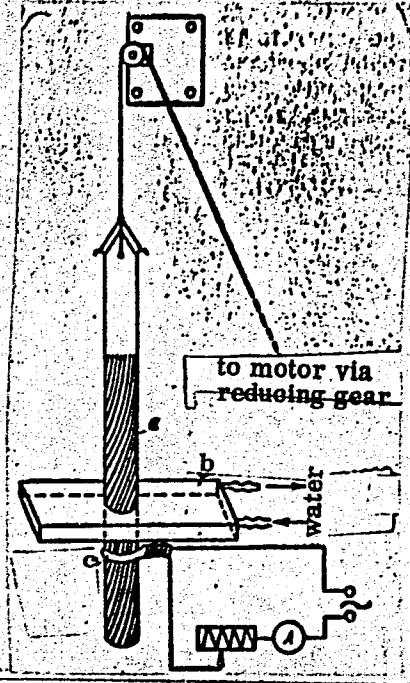

Fig. 1. Diagram of device for zone refining of triphenylchlorosilane:
a - tube with substance for zone refining;
b - cooler;
c - heater

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crystallization curves is described. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Sep64 / ORIG REF: 006

Card 3/3

RUMYANTSEVA, M.N., uchitel'nitsa

Use of a textbook in the fifth grade botany classes. Biol. v shkole no.5:22-26 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vos'miletnyaya shkola No.735 Moskvy.
(Botany—Study and teaching)

RAZUMIKHIN, M.I.; YURGENS, V.F., professor, redaktor; RUMYANTSEVA, M.S., redaktor; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Assembling units and assemblies of riveted aircraft structural parts] Sborka uzlov i agregatov klepanykh konstruktsii. Pod red. V.F.IUrgensa. Moskva, Oborongiz, Glav. red. aviatsionnoi lit-ry, 1946, 240 p.(Tekhnologiia samoletostroeniia, vol. 3) (MLRA 8:2)
(Airplanes--Design and construction)

RUMYANTSEVA, M.S.

BLAGONRAVOV, A.A., akademik, general-leytenant artillerii, redaktor; RUMYANTSEVA, M.S., redaktor; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Small arms] Material'naia chast' strelkovogo oruzhiia. Moskva, Oborongiz NKAP, Glav.red. lit-ry po vooruzheniiu i boepripasam. Vol. 2. 1946. 831 p. (MLRA 8:1)
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Effect of noise and exhaust gases generated by city traffic on the hygienic conditions of hospital grounds and buildings [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 22 no.5:9-16 My '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti uta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni Erismana.

(HOSPITALS,
eff. of city noise & exhaust gases (Rus))
(NOISE, effects,
on hosp. in cities (Rus))
(CASES, effects
exhaust gases on hosp. in cities (Rus))

KARAGOLINA, I.L., nauchnyy sotrudnik., BERYUSHEV, K.G., kand.med.nauk
RYMYANTSEVA, M.V., kand.med.nauk

Problems in planning hospital sites [with summary in English].
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1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(HOSPITALS,
locations, problems in planning (Rus))

RUMYANTSEVA, M. V.

AID P - 2475

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 4/19

Author : Rumyantseva, M. V., Kand. of Med. Sci.

Title : Sanitary and hygienic evaluation of the fields of underground filtration

Periodical: Gig. i san., 7, 11-16, Jl 1955

Abstract : This work was made under the supervision of Prof. A. N. Sysin, Mem., Acad. of Med. Sci., USSR. A suburban resort in the Moscow Province which has no sewage system was examined. Individual installations for drainage of waste waters are discussed from the sanitation point of view. Diagrs. 2 refs. (1950, 1951).

Institution: Chair of Municipal Hygiene, Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians.

Submitted : Oct. 28, 1954

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Alkalic basaltoid rocks of the Asha series in the Central Urals; in connection with the diamond potential. Biul.VSEGEI no.1:140-152 '58.
(Ural Mountains--Rocks, Igneous) (MIRA 14:5)

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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut i Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.A.M.Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom V.S.Sobolevym.
(Ural mountain region--Rocks, Igneous)

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1. Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine University of Pennsylvania, Philadephia.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)