SAVOST'YANOV, V.

Successes of the Bulgarian people in the development of their industry ("Industry of the Bulgarian People's Republic" [in Bulgarian]. Reviewed by V. Savost'ianov). Sots.trud 4 no.1:153-157 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(Bulgaria--Industries)

SAVOST'YANOV, V.V.

Construction of hydroelectric power stations in Bulgaria.
Biul. tekh. ekon. inform. no.9:76-77 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Bulgaria--Hydroelectric power stations)

SAVOST'YANOV, V.

Students' wages during study and industrial training in Bulgaria. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 3 no.9:54-55 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Bulgaria--Wages) (Bulgaria--Education, Cooperative)

MATEYEV, Ye.; NIKOL'SKIY, A.S. [translator]; PAVPEROV, V.P.[translator]; TSUKANOV, V.I.[translator]; SAVOST'YANOV, V.V.[translator]; PUZIS, G.B.[translator]; STEPANOV, S.M.[translator]; VIKENT'YEV, A.I., red.; OL'SEVICH, Yu.Ya., red.; PRIDANTSEVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Labor productivity and the reproduction of the means of production under socialism] Proizvoditel'nost' truda i vosproizvodstvo pri sotsializme. Pod red. A.I.Vikent'eva. Predisl. V.S.Nemchinova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 269 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Narodnoy Respubliki Bolgarii (for Mateyev).
(Labor productivity) (Economics)

SAVOST'IANOV, V.

"Development of socialist agriculture in Bulgaria" by A.D. Stupov. Reviewed by V.Savost'ianov. Vop. ekon. no. 2:119-121 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Bulgaria--Agriculture)
(Stupov, A.D.)

SAVOST'YANOV, V.

Improving distribution forms and systems in the Bulgarian People's Republic. Sots. trud 6 no. 2:155-159 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Bulgaria--Wage payment systems--Periodicals)
(Bulgaria--Prices--Periodicals)

KHESIN,G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAVOST'YANOV, V., kand. tekhn. nauk.;
TIMOFEYEV,S., inzh.

Study by the photoelastic method of the static perfc-mance of pile grating under a panel. Zhil. stroi. no.11:9-13 '64
(MIRA 18:2)

SAVOST'YANOV, V.V.

Device for determining the rotation of the parts of trawling equipment. Ryb. prom. no.51:17-19 '59. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Starshiy inzh. Tralovogo flota.
(Trawls and trawling)

MERKUR'YEV, Gennadiy Sergeyevich; SAVOST'YANOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; MERIN, B.M., red.; MAKAROVA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Brigades and the shock workers of communist labor] Brigady i udarniki kommunisticheskogo truda. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1962. 123 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Socialist competition) (Communist youth league)

VEREMEYEVA, A.A., inzh.; DUL'ZON, N.A., inzh.; KOBERNIK, Ye.D., inzh.; PANASYUK, N.G., inzh.; SAVOST'YANOV, Yu.Ye., inzh.

Protection of generators from various stator windings damages by means of differential current transformers. Elek. sta. 36 no.2: 40-45 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

TARTAKOVSKIY, V.A.; SAVOST'YANOVA, I.A.; GRIBOV, B.G.; NOVIKOV, S.S.

Synthesis of γ-mercuridinitrohydrocarbons. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.7:1328-1329 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Mercury organic compounds) (Hydrocarbons)

TARTAKOVSKIY, V.A.; SAVOST'YANOVA, I.A.; NOVIKOV, S.S.

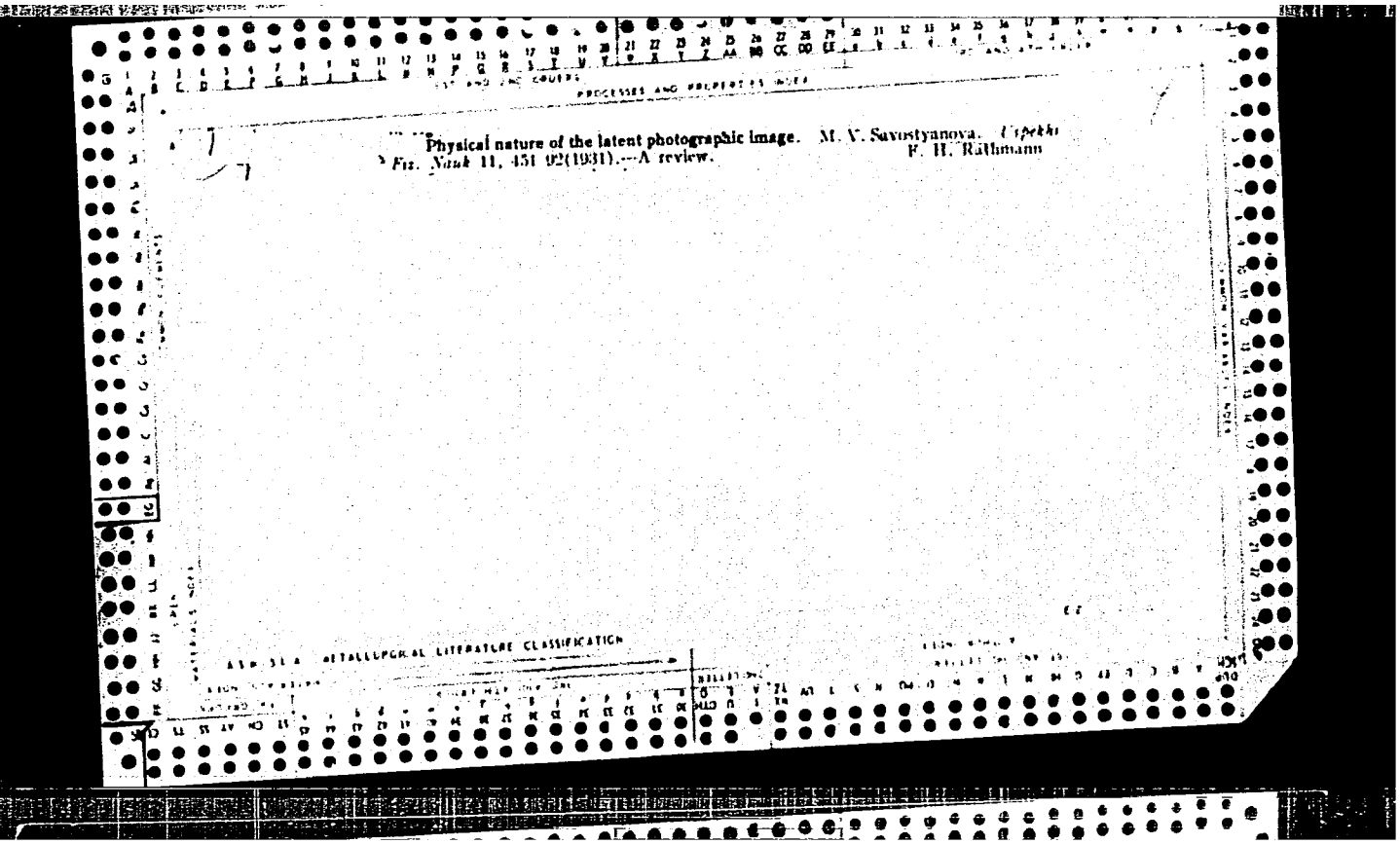
Addition of a mercury salt of 1,1,3,3-tetranitrobutane to ethylene. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.7:1330-1331 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Butane) (Mercury organic compounds) (Ethylene)

TARTAKOVSKIY, V.A.; GRIBOV, B.G.; SAVOST'YANOVA, I.A.; NOVIKOV, S.S.

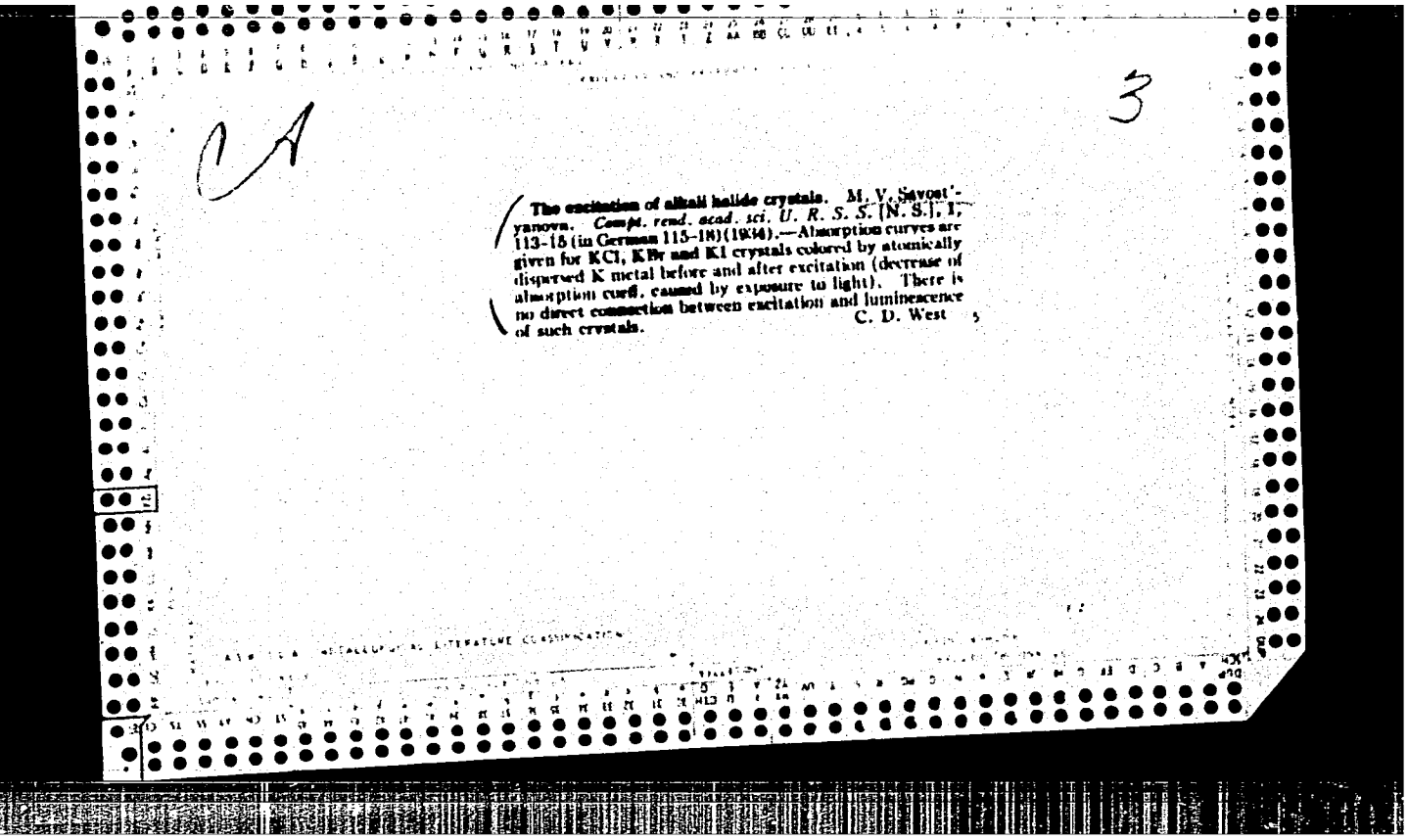
Reaction of intramolecular O-alkylation in the series of gem-dinitro compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.9:1644-1648 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.



Physical nature of the latent photographic image. M. V. Savostyanova. (Uspekhi F. H. Rathmann
Fiz. Nauk 11, 451-92(1931).—A review.

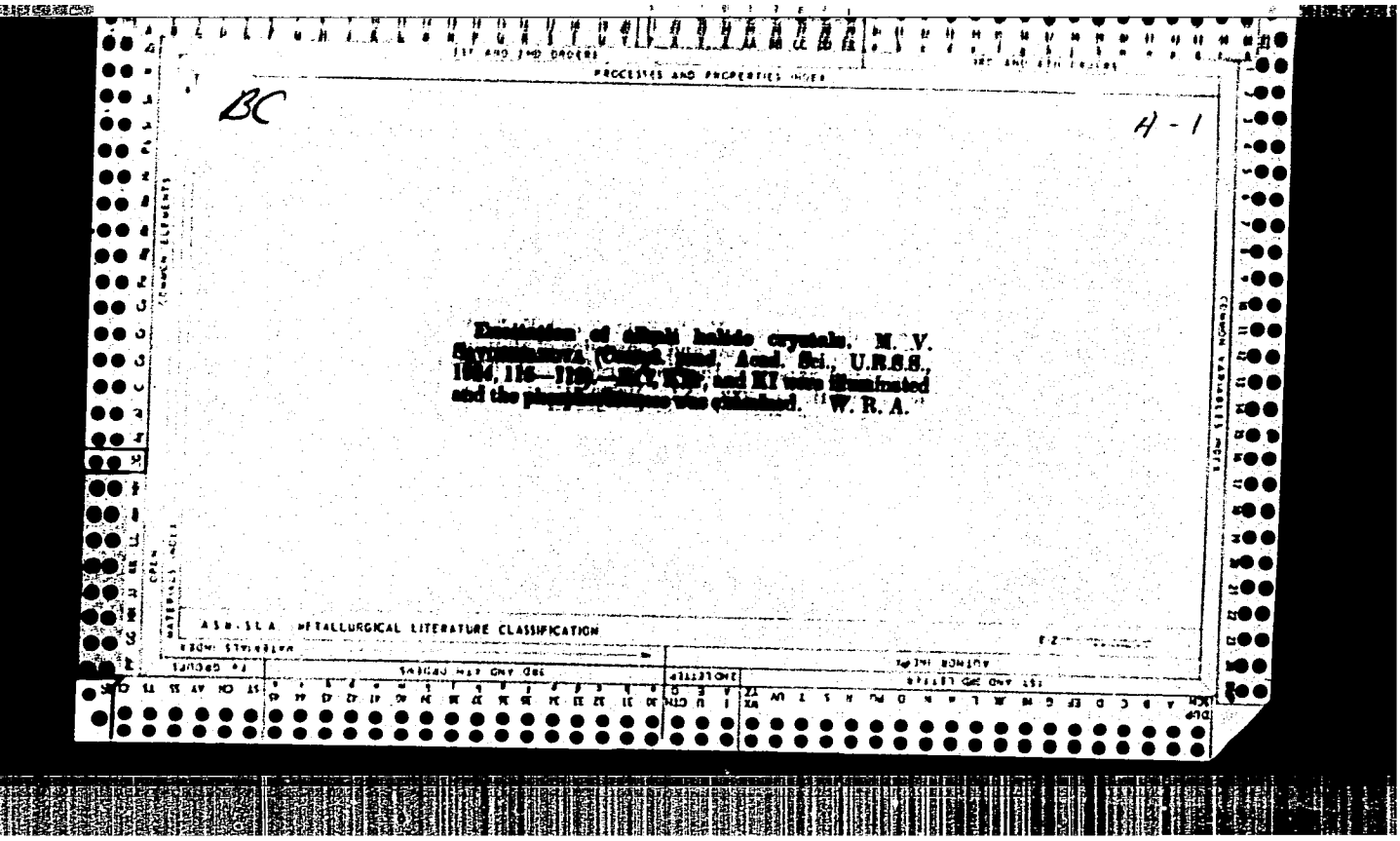
A.S.M.E.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

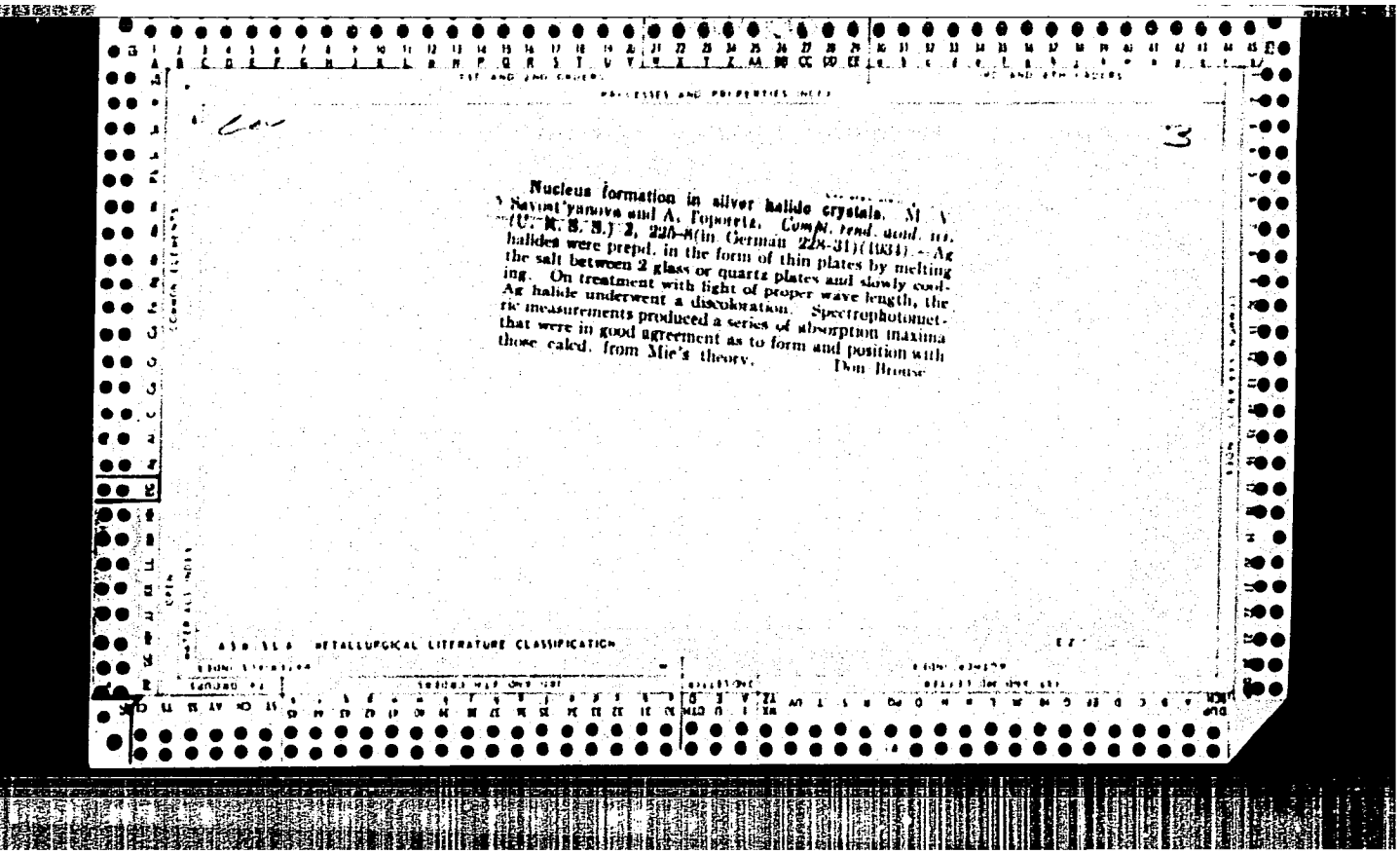


CA

3

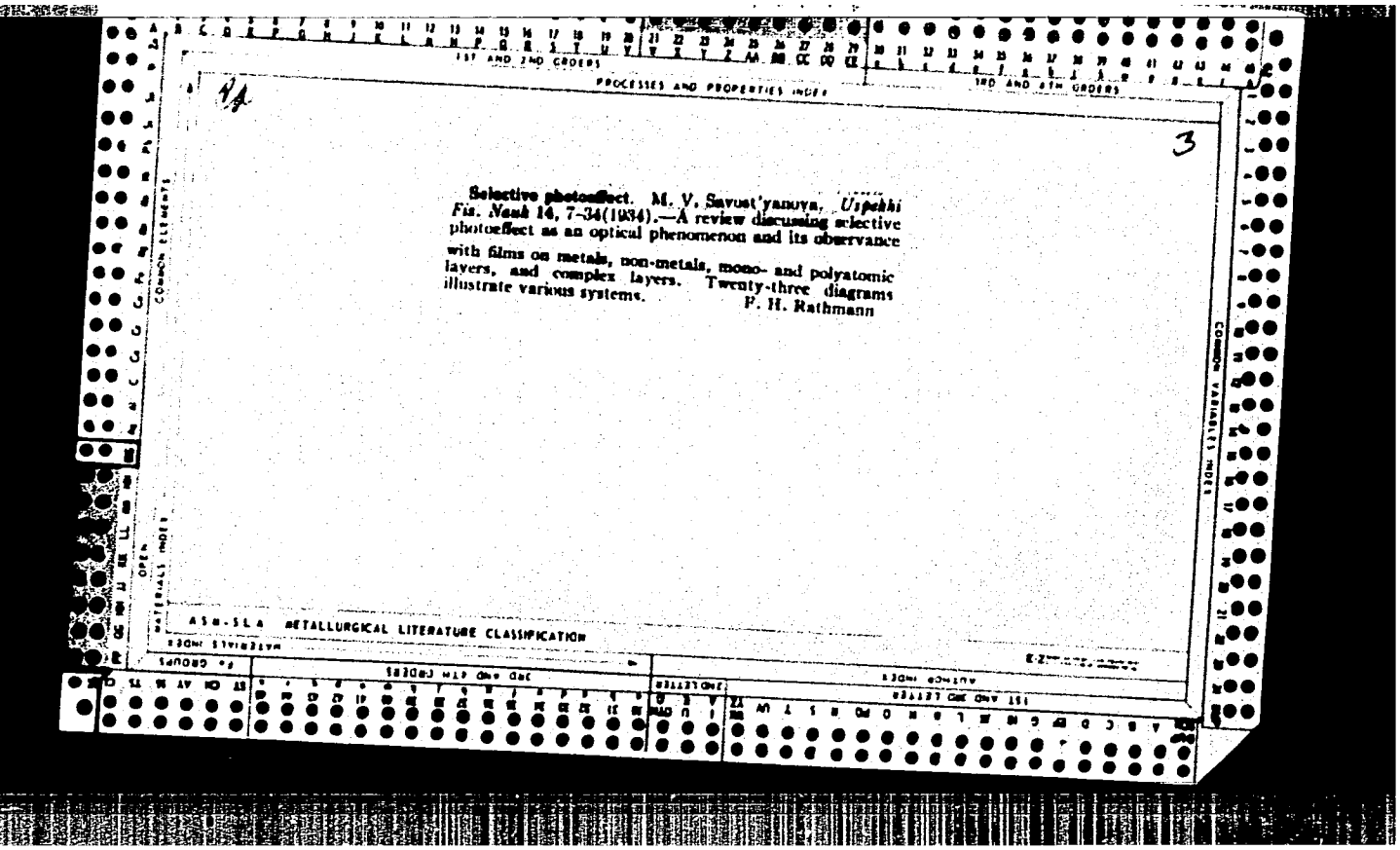
The excitation of alkali halide crystals. M. V. Savost'-yanova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* [N. S.], 1, 113-18 (in German 115-18)(1934).—Absorption curves are given for KCl, KBr and KI crystals colored by atomically dispersed K metal before and after excitation (decrease of absorption curve, caused by exposure to light). There is no direct connection between excitation and luminescence of such crystals.
C. D. West





Nucleus formation in silver halide crystals. M. V. Savint'yanova and A. Tojorets. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. (U.S.S.R.)* 2, 225–8 (in German 228-31) (1934). — Ag halides were prepd. in the form of thin plates by melting the salt between 2 glass or quartz plates and slowly cooling. On treatment with light of proper wave length, the Ag halide underwent a discoloration. Spectrophotometric measurements produced a series of absorption maxima that were in good agreement as to form and position with those calcd. from Mie's theory.

Don Bronse

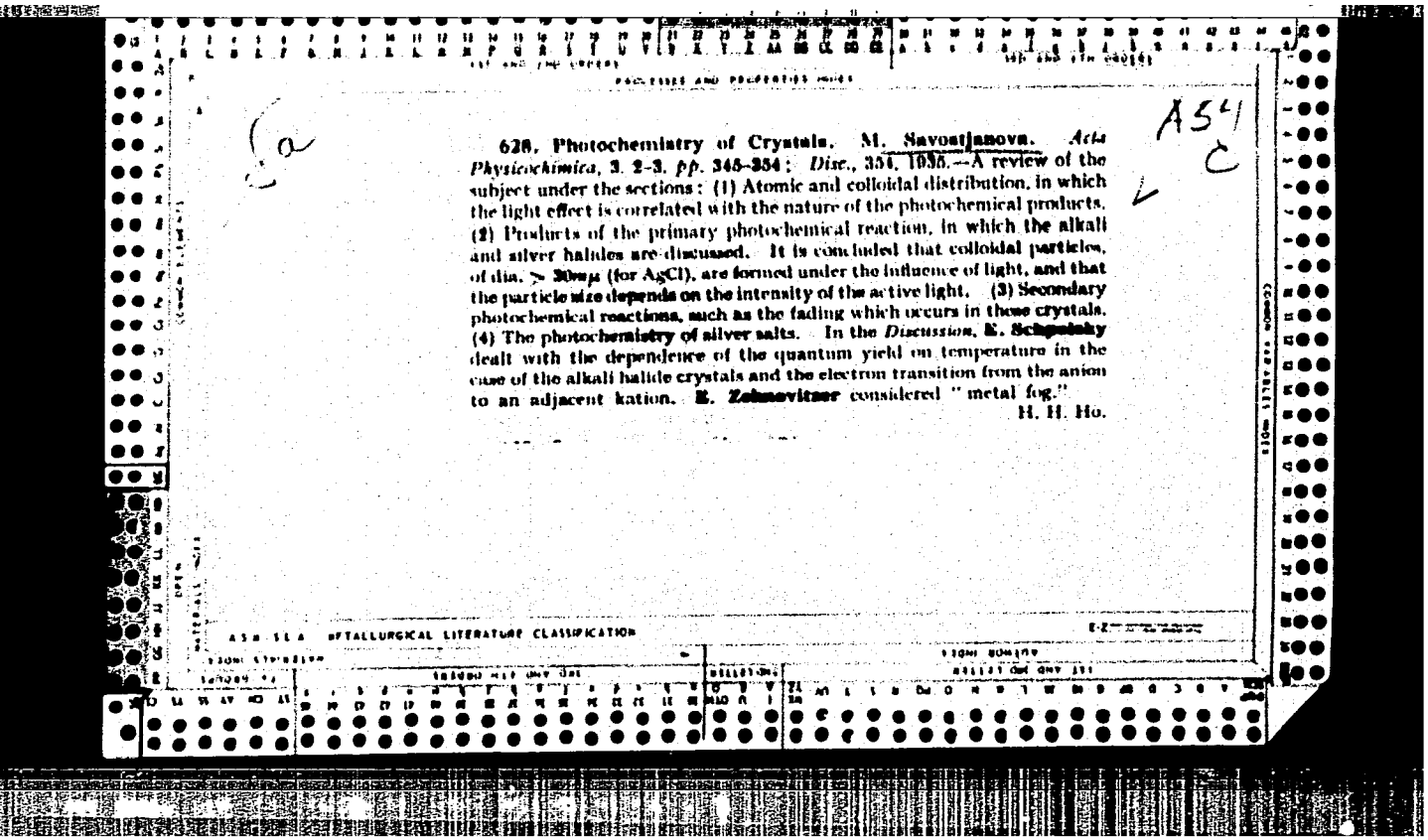


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3

Selective photoeffect. M. V. Savost'yanova, *Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk* 14, 7–34(1934).—A review discussing selective photoeffect as an optical phenomenon and its observance with films on metals, non-metals, mono- and polyatomic layers, and complex layers. Twenty-three diagrams illustrate various systems.
P. H. Rathmann

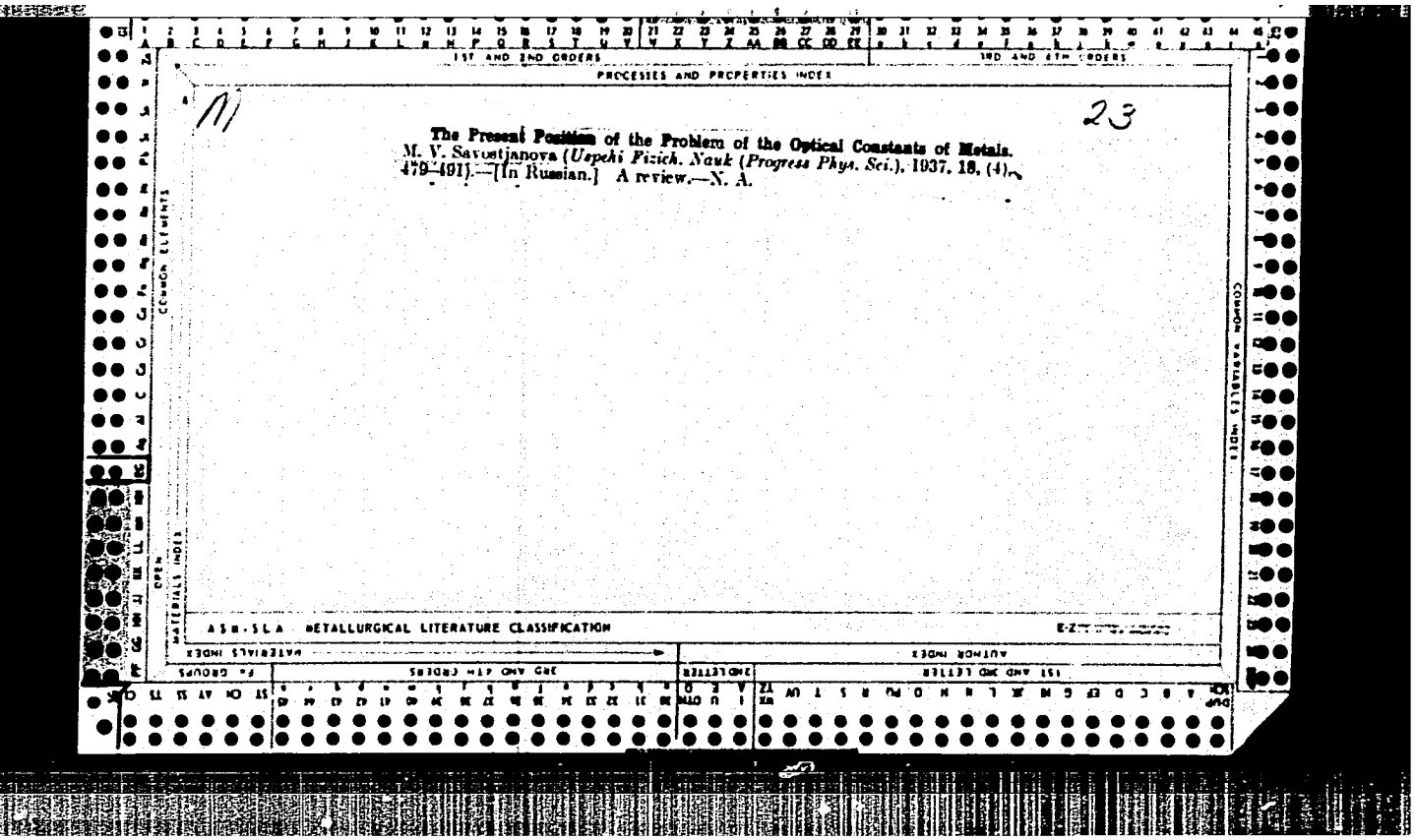
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



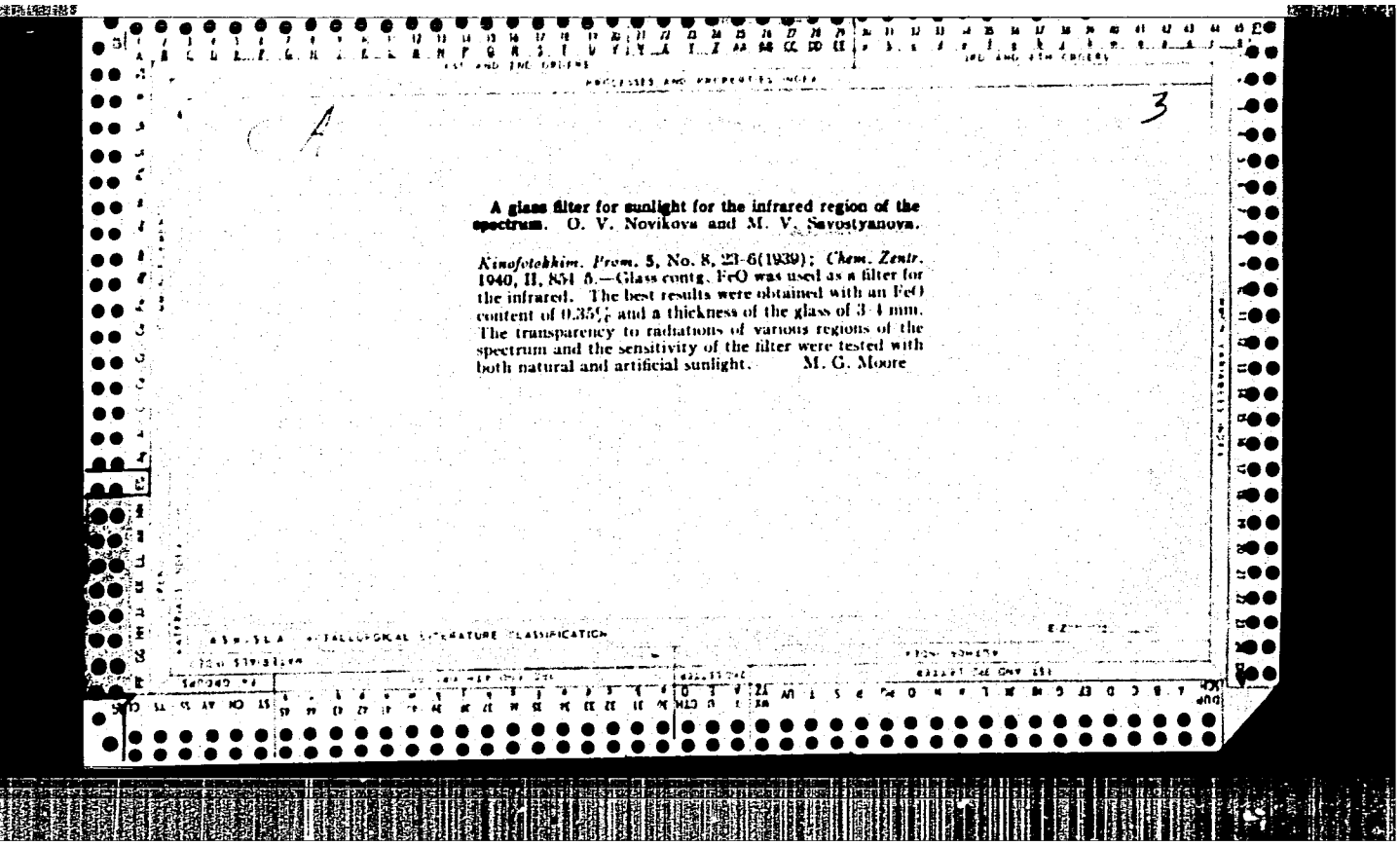
628. Photochemistry of Crystals. M. Savostjanova. *Acta Physicochimica*, 3. 2-3. *pp.* 345-354; *Disc.*, 354. 1935.—A review of the subject under the sections: (1) Atomic and colloidal distribution, in which the light effect is correlated with the nature of the photochemical products. (2) Products of the primary photochemical reaction, in which the alkali and silver halides are discussed. It is concluded that colloidal particles, of dia. > 30mμ (for AgCl), are formed under the influence of light, and that the particle size depends on the intensity of the active light. (3) Secondary photochemical reactions, such as the fading which occurs in these crystals. (4) The photochemistry of silver salts. In the *Discussion*, **E. Schgolsky** dealt with the dependence of the quantum yield on temperature in the case of the alkali halide crystals and the electron transition from the anion to an adjacent kation. **E. Zelmanovitsch** considered "metal fog."

H. H. Ho.

A54 C



The Present Position of the Problem of the Optical Constants of Metals.
M. V. Savostjanova (*Uspehi Fizich. Nauk* (*Progress Phys. Sci.*), 1937, 18, (4), 479–491).—[In Russian.] A review.—N. A.



A glass filter for sunlight for the infrared region of the spectrum. O. V. Novikova and M. V. Savostyanova.

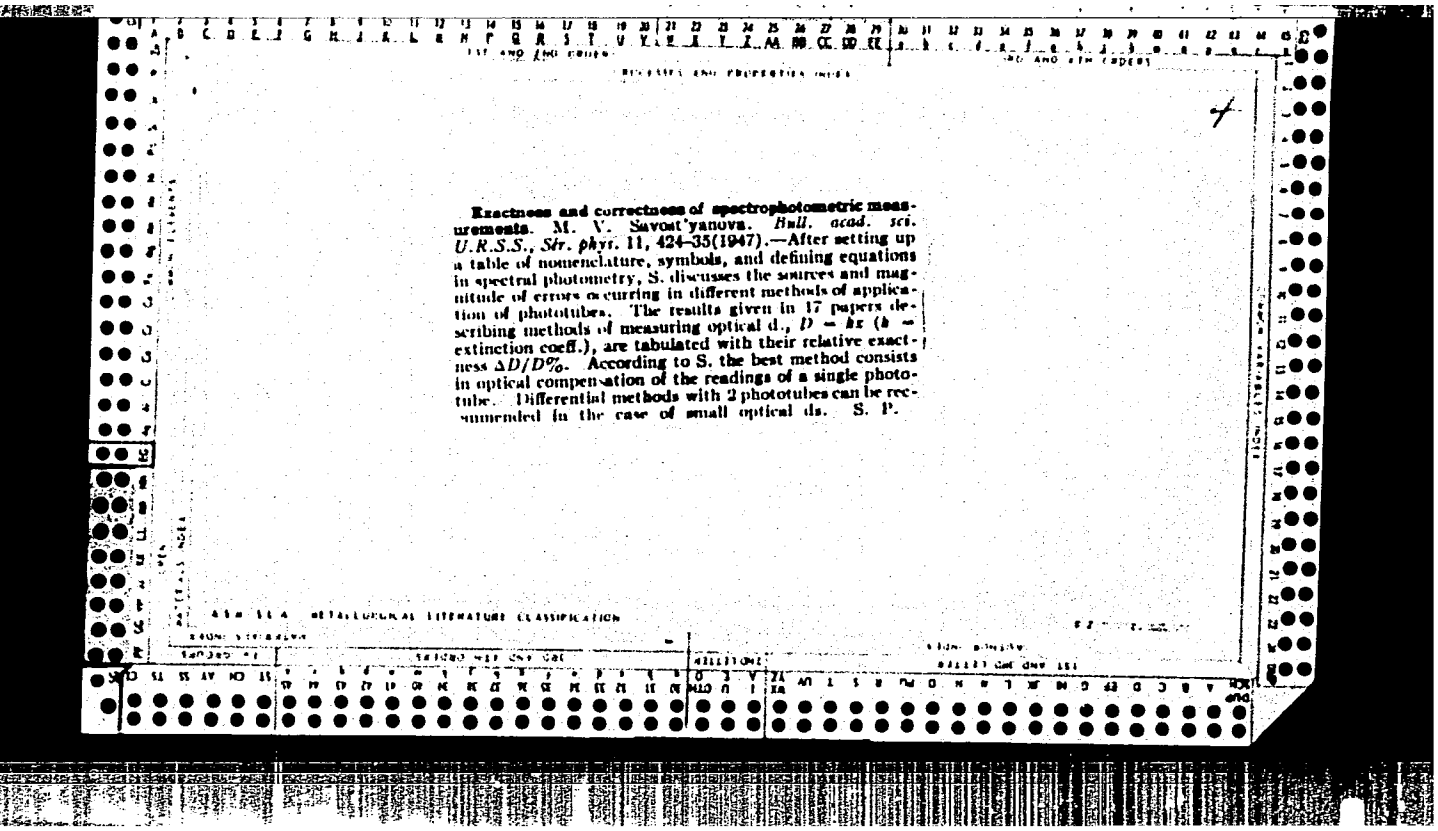
Kinofotokhim. Prom. 5, No. 8, 23-6(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 854 6.—Glass contg. FeO was used as a filter for the infrared. The best results were obtained with an FeO content of 0.35% and a thickness of the glass of 3-4 mm. The transparency to radiations of various regions of the spectrum and the sensitivity of the filter were tested with both natural and artificial sunlight. M. G. Moore

Smallest **Metal Particles in Crystal Lattices.** M. V. Savostyanova (Uspekhi Fiziok. Nauk (*Progress Phys. Sci.*), 1939, **22**, 1-31, 165-216; *Chem. Abs.*, 1940, 111, (1), 3371).—[In Russian.] A summing up with special consideration of: the distribution of metallic ions and atoms in the lattice; introduction of metallic ions into the lattice; atomic distribution and optical properties (*F*-centres); colloidal distribution of metals (optical properties and colour centres); mechanism of the formation of metal particles in the lattice; and the transformation from one state to another.

SAVOSTIN[illegible], V. V.

"Special Composition of the Day Light in the Photographic Surveying."

Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i geofiz., Nos 1 - 6, 1942.



Exactness and correctness of spectrophotometric measurements. M. V. Savost'yanova. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Sér. phys.* 11, 424–35(1947).—After setting up a table of nomenclature, symbols, and defining equations in spectral photometry, S. discusses the sources and magnitude of errors occurring in different methods of application of phototubes. The results given in 17 papers describing methods of measuring optical d., $D = kx$ (k = extinction coeff.), are tabulated with their relative exactness $\Delta D/D\%$. According to S. the best method consists in optical compensation of the readings of a single phototube. Differential methods with 2 phototubes can be recommended in the case of small optical ds. S. P.

ANDRONNIKOV, K.S.; BALAKOV, V.V.; BUZHINSKIY, A.N.; BURAGO, A.N.; VENTMAN, L.A.; VISHNEVSKIY, A.A.; VOLOSOV, D.S.; GASSOVSKIY, L.N., professor; GERSHUN, A.A., professor; YEL'YASHEVICH, M.A.; YEVSTROP'YEV, K.S.; GUREVICH, M.M., professor; KOLYADIN, A.I.; KORYAKIN, B.M.; KURITSKIY, A.L.; PAPIYANTS, K.A.; PROKOF'YEV, V.K., professor; PUTSEYKO, Ye.K.; REZUNOV, M.A.; RITYN', N.E., SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V., professor; SEVCHENKO, A.N.; SENNOV, N.I.; STOZHAROV, A.I.; FAYERMAN, G.P., professor; FEOFILOV, P.P.; TSAREVSKIY, Ye.N., professor; CHEKHMATAYEV, D.P.; YUDIN, Ye.F.; KAVRAYSKIY, V.V., professor; VAVILOV, S.I., akademik, redaktor

[Optics in military science] Optika v voennom dele; sbornik statei. Pod red. S.I.Vavilova i M.V.Savost'ianovoi. Izd. 3-e, zanovo perer. i dop. Moskva. Vol.2. 1948. 387 p. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Sostaviteli - sotrudniki Gosudarstvennogo Opticheskogo instituta (for all except Vavilov and Kavrayskiy) 3. Voyenno-morskaya akademiya (for Kavrayskiy)
(Optics)

SAVOST'YANOVA, M. V.

42091. SAVOST'YANOVA, M. V., PEREKALIN, V.V. Issledovaniye spektrov pogloshcheniya nekotorykh promezhutochnykh produktov i azokrasiteley naftalinovogo ryada. (Doklad i preniya na VI Soveshchanii po spektroskopii). Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Seriya fiz., 1948, No 5, s. 586-93.- Bibliogr: 10 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1948

SAVOST'YANOVA, M. V. PA 10/49T104

USSR/Physics Jul 48
Luminescence

"Review of 'Luminescence Analysis' by M. A. Konstantinova-Shlezinger," M. V. Savost'yanova, 2 pp

"Vest Ak Nauk SSSR" No 7

Favorable review of work, published by Acad Sci USSR. (Pop Sci Series) M. - L. 1948, 286 pp, 3,000 copies, price 14 rubles.

[redacted] 10/49T104

CA

Investigation of absorption spectra of some intermediate products and azo dyes of the naphthalene group. V. V. Perekalin and M. V. Sivtsova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 12, 685-94(1948).—Absorption spectra of 23 naphthalene compds. (of which 15 azo dyes are new synthetic products) were measured with a Beckman spectrophotometer. The dyes indicated in the paper are: 4-phenylazo-1-naphthylamine; 2- and 4-phenylazo-1-naphthol; 2-, 6-, and 8-phenylazo-1,5-aminonaphthol; 2- and 6-phenylazo-1,5-aminonaphthol-4-sulfonic acid; 2- and 8-phenylazo-1,5-aminonaphthol-6-sulfonic acid; 2,8-diphenyl-1,5-aminonaphthol-6-sulfonic acid. All the products show the short-wave maxima of the naphthalene mol. One short-wave max. is const.; another shifts as a function of substitution groups. There is a "main" max. in the visible region in the dyes, shifting its position with the group. The position of this max. is independent of pH in orthohydroxy compds. This "main" max. is not characteristic for the azo group but is due to an interaction of the azo group with the naphthalene nucleus and side groups. In the above azo dyes a H bond may exist. S. Pakswer

CA

Relation between molecular structure and absorption bands of some compounds in the di- and triphenylmethane series. V. V. Perekalin, M. V. Savost'yanova, and R. I. Morozova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 14, 627-38(1950).—In the absorption spectra of diphenylmethane, triphenylmethane, diphenylcarbinol, and triphenylcarbinol in Et alc. soln. the fine structure of the band at 260 mμ, comprising the max. ν = 40,000, 40,100, 39,290, 38,570, 38,160, 37,700, and 37,150 is practically identical. In dimethylaniline, dimethylaminodiphenylmethane; di- and trimethylaminotriphenylmethane; dimethylaminodiphenyl and triphenylcarbinol and in trimethylaminotriphenylcarbinol a new weak band at 300 mμ appears next to the 260-mμ band; the fine structure of the 260-mμ band is more or less pronounced. In tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane 2 new bands appear at 340 and 595 mμ. In malachite green and in crystal violet the 2 short-wave bands are conserved (with $\lambda_{max.}$ at 249 mμ and at 316.5, 303 mμ, resp.). There is no fine structure in the 240-mμ band; the relative intensities are modified, 2 new bands (one very intense) appear at 425 and 620 mμ and at 360 and 589 mμ, resp. S. P.

1951

SAVOST'IANOVA, M. V.

Braun, A. D., Savost'ianova, M. V. and Morozova, R. I. The spectro-photometric study of decolorization of tri - phenyl - methane dyes in an alkaline medium and in the presence of albumen. Pages 536 - 541.

SO: Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences, Izvestia, (USSR) Vol. 14, No. 4. (1950) Series on Physics.

CA

3

Azo dyes from 1,5-aminonaphthol and some of its derivatives. VIII. The absorption spectra of some intermediates and azo dyes of the naphthalene series. V. V. Perekalin and M. V. Savost'yanova (Lensovet Technol. Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obshchel Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 1329–40(1951); cf. *C.A.* 45, 10000e.—The spectra of the naphthalene compds. studied here show, with a few deviations, the bands of the naphthalene mol., while the dyes display new specific bands. The ortho-OH and para-OH compds. exhibit intramol. H-bonding. 1,5-Aminonaphthol shows max. at 227 mμ, and 315 mμ. Its 2-sulfonic acid shows a max. at 233 and 340 mμ. The 4-sulfonic acid has max. at 230 and 330 mμ, while the 6-sulfonic acid has max. at 232 and 340 mμ. 1,5-Aminonaphthol-7-sulfonic acid has max. at 232, 325, and 342 mμ. 1-Benzeneazonaphthalene has max. at 223, 270, and 370 mμ; its HCl salt has max. at 230, 280, 380, and 540 mμ. 4-Benzeneazo-1-naphthylamine has max. at 223, 250, 280, and 435 mμ, and its HCl salt at 223, 250, 270, 300, and 530 mμ. 2-Benzeneazo-1-naphthol has max. at 335, 295, 365, and 490 mμ. Its 4-benzeneazo analog has max. at 208, 290, and 490 mμ. 2-Benzeneazo-1,5-aminonaphthol has max. at 230, 300, and 505 mμ, while its 8-benzeneazo analog has max. at 208, 295, 350, and 530 mμ. The absorption max. of the following in EtOH and EtOH-NaOH, resp., are: 2-(*o*-hydroxybenzeneazo)-1-naphthol: 490 and 490; 4-(*p*-hydroxy analog: 470 and 530; 2-(*o*-aminobenzeneazo)-1,8-aminonaphthol: 480 and 505; 8-(*p*-hydroxybenzeneazo)-1,5-aminonaphthol: 510 and 530; 1-(*p*-hydroxybenzeneazo)-2,8-aminonaphthol: 500 and 500; 8-(*p*-hydroxybenzeneazo)-2,8-aminonaphthol: 505 and 530; 1,5-bis(benzeneazo)-2,8-aminonaphthol: 500 and 540 mμ. 4-Benzeneazo-1,5-aminonaphthol-2-sulfonic acid has abs. max. 220, 270, and 500; 8-benzeneazo analog: 220, 290, 360, and 520; 2-benzeneazo-1,5-aminonaphthol-4-sulfonic acid: 235, 310, and 460; 8-benzeneazo-1,5-aminonaphthol-4-sulfonic acid: 255, 310, 345, and 530; 2-benzeneazo-1,5-aminonaphthol-7-sulfonic acid: 230, 310, and 510; 6-benzeneazo analog: 227, 320, 370, and 515; 2-benzeneazo-1,5-aminonaphthol-6-sulfonic acid: 219, 290, 360, and 520; 8-benzeneazo analog: 222, 290, 360, and 530; 2,8-bis(benzeneazo)-1,5-aminonaphthol-6-sulfonic acid: 215, 300, 360, and 540; 2-benzeneazo-1,5-aminonaphthol-8-sulfonic acid: 208, 325, and 520, 6-benzeneazo-1,5-aminonaphthol-8-sulfonic acid: 234, 320, and 500; and 2,6-bis(benzeneazo)-1,8-aminonaphthol-8-sulfonic acid: 240, 325, and 540 mμ, resp. G. M. Kosolapoff

SAVOST'YANOVA, M. V.

USSR/Physics - Stalin Prizes

Jun 51

SAVOST'IANOVA, M. V.

Gorokhovskii, Iu. N., Meikliar, P. V., Savost'ianova, M. V., Toporets, A. S.
75 years since the birth of T. P. Kravets. P. 301.

SO: Progress in the Physical Sciences, Vol. XLIV, No. 2, June 1951, (Uspekhi)

CA

3

Absorption spectra of some derivatives of di- and triphenylmethane series. V. V. Perekalin, M. V. Savost'yanova, and R. I. Morozova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (*J. Gen. Chem.*) **32**, 891–6(1962).—Spectra of numerous derivs. of di- and triphenylmethane series indicate the presence in the spectra of the derived dyes of abs. bands of the starting materials, with a shift of the position of the shorter-wave bands and with a redistribution of their intensities. EtOH was used as solvent and the pH of solns. was 8.0. The following abs. bands (mμ) and extinction coeffs. (× 10^{-4}) were observed: $PhNMe_2$ 251(1.34), 290 (0.25); $(p\text{-}Me_2NC_6H_4)_2CH_2$ 255(2.6), 262(3), 300(0.42); $p\text{-}Me_2NC_6H_4CHPh_2$, 260(0.73), 300(0.094); $(p\text{-}Me_2NC_6H_4)CHPh_2$, 200(3.47), 262(3.52), 268(3.2), 300(0.53); $(p\text{-}Me_2NC_6H_4)_3CH$, 240(3.32), 260(3.78), 262.5(3.84), 265 (3.82), 298(0.74); $p\text{-}Me_2NC_6H_4CH(OH)NMe_2$, 267(2.48), 300(0.33); $(p\text{-}Me_2NC_6H_4)_2C(OH)Ph$, 260(1.4), 264(1.58), 300(0.2); $(p\text{-}Me_2NC_6H_4)_3COH$, 260(0.24), 300(0.11). The pos. ion of the colored salts of bis(*p*-dimethylaminophenyl)-methane (from the respective carbinol) gives in EtOH, at pH 8, abs. max. at 265(1.14), 300(6.2), 340(0.058), and 505(0.03); Malachite Green (in buffer soln. pH 4.2) gave 249(0.35), 316.5(0.82), 425(0.86), and 620(3.44), while crystal violet gave (in buffer pH 5.67) 250(1.09), 303(1.37), 360(0.13), and 588(6.97). In concd. HCl Malachite Green shows the disappearance of only the longer-wave band, while the other 3 remain unchanged; crystal violet behaves similarly and also loses the 360 band, with appearance of a new band at 435 mμ. Univalent pos. ion of Malachite Green gives 249(0.35), 316.5(0.82), 425(0.86), and 620 (3.44); bivalent ion gives 262(0.25), 320(0.12), and 448 (0.275); while trivalent pos. ion of crystal violet gives 250 (0.99), 280(0.7), 314(0.375), 436(0.98) (the latter 2 in 30% HCl), while the univalent pos. ion of *p*-dimethylaminotriphenylmethane (from the carbinol; run in dil. HCl), gave 250(—), 285(—), 333(—), and 480(—). Phenylmethylpyrazolone has one band at 246 mμ and its colored derivs. retain this band, with addn. of longer-wave bands.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Savost'yanova, M. V.

USSR/Optics - Physical Optics, K-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35711

Author: Savost'yanova, M. V.

Institution: None

Title: Optical Properties of Colloidal Solutions of Dyes

Original Periodical: Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 1953, 17, No 6, 747-755

Abstract: Clarification of the problem of the applicability of the well-worked-out laws of optics of colloidal metals in the case of dyes, which insolid state have optical properties that are close to those of metals. It is shown that for substances for which $n \geqslant \varkappa$ (dyes), the well-known Rayleigh-Mie equations can be simplified somewhat by expanding in series; an analysis of these expressions makes it possible to investigate the effect of the dimensions of particles and of their optical constants individually. It was established that: (1) the dependence of the position of the maximum of coefficient of attenuation on the size of the particle for colloidal suspensions

Card 1/2

USSR/Optics - Physical Optics, K-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35711

Abstract: of dyes is weakly pronounced, and therefore one cannot expect such a variety of hues, as is observed for colloidal suspensions of certain metals (sodium, silver); (2) the position of the maximum of the coefficient of attenuation of a colloidal solution of a dye in the case of the "smallest" particles approximates the position of the maximum of the index of absorption ($\varkappa$) of a solid layer of dye and that furthermore the smaller $\varkappa$ the higher the extent of approximation, and therefore the color of such solutions is nearly equal to the color of solid films. By way of an object of investigation colloidal solutions of fuchsin in benzol were chosen, obtained by diluting with benzol concentrated solutions of the dye in alcohol or acetone; depending on the method of preparation, one obtains sols with particles of various magnitudes, having absorption bands with maxima at wavelengths from 500 to 640 mu. The calculation of the spectral behavior of the coefficient of attenuation of light in a fuchsin-benzol system for particles of various diameters yields curves that are in satisfactory agreement with the experimental ones.

Card 2/2

SAVOST'YANOVA M.V.
v. 2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3050

SOV/9-M-8(11)

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V. I. Vernadskogo. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii

Spektrofotometricheskiye i kolorimetricheskiye metody analiza (Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Methods of Analysis) Moscow, 1958. 286 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, tom. 8 (11) Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I. P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: V. M. Peshkova; Tech. Ed.: N. I. Moskvicheva.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended for chemists, particularly analytical chemists and geochemists.

COVERAGE: This collection of 29 articles is published as Volume VIII (XI) of the Transactions of the Committee on Analytical Chemistry at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of

Card 1/6

Sciences USSR. The general subject of the volume is the investigation of spectrophotometric and colorimetric analysis. Individual articles on the following topics may deserve special attention: the present state of light absorption analysis, the sensitivity of the colorimetric methods of inorganic analysis, the basic variations of the kinetic method of analysis, spectrophotometric investigation of heteropolyacids of germanium, a new colorimetric method of determining small quantities of thallium, a fluorimetric method of determining uranium, spectro-photometric investigation of the behavior of oxidation-reduction indicators, a phasometric optical-acoustical method of gas analysis, and a description of an automatic spectrophotometric gas analyser. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SOV/51-5-4-16/21

AUTHOR: Savost'yanova, M.V.

TITLE: On the Optical Constants of Copper and Gold (Ob opticheskikh postoyannykh medi i zolota)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 4, pp 469-472 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1942 Givens (Ref 1) published values of the optical constants of copper films produced in vacuum. In contrast to all other workers (Refs 2-5) Givens's curves do not exhibit a sharp peak in the region 500-600 mμ, which was earlier observed for copper and gold. Studies of the optical properties of colloidal solutions of metals give an independent method for verification of the wavelength dependences of the optical constants. The attenuation constant ε_λ is a function of the coefficients n_λ and k'_λ and of the particle diameter 2ρ. By comparing the experimental values of ε_λ with those calculated from n_λ and k'_λ, the values of n_λ and k'_λ and their wavelength dependences may be checked. For particle sizes up to 30 mμ the position of the maximum in the attenuation spectrum remains constant both in copper and gold; only the magnitude of the attenuation intensity is affected by the particle size. This means that colloidal solutions of copper and gold may be used within this range of particle size to check the wavelength dependences of n and k'. Fig 1 gives the wavelength dependence of

Card 1/3

On the Optical Constants of Copper and Gold

the attenuation constant ε_λ for several particle sizes. Fig 2, curve 1 gives ε_λ for a NaCl crystal coloured with colloidal copper particles (Ref 17). Curve 2 in Fig 1 gives ε_λ for colloidal copper in glass (the results are taken from Ref 11). Both curve 1 and curve 2 show a maximum at about 570 mμ, a minimum and then a further increase at lower wavelengths. Similar curves are obtained also for colloidal solutions of gold (Refs 11, 14-16). Curve 3 in Fig 2 gives the calculated values using Givens's data (Refs 1, 6). Tables 1 and 2 give the wavelengths at which maxima and minima occur in the wavelength dependence of the attenuation coefficient ε of colloidal solutions of copper and gold in various media. These tables give also the values of ε_{max} and $\varepsilon_{max}/\varepsilon_{min}$ for the same colloidal solutions. The results of Fig 2 and Tables 1 and 2 show that the peak in the wavelength dependence of n and k' of copper and gold does in fact exist in the region 500-600 mμ and that Givens's results must be in error. The

On the Optical Constants of Copper and Gold

author thanks M.M. Noskov for his advice. There are 2 figures and 2 tables and 24 references, 9 of which are German, 6 Soviet, 7 American, 1 French and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov).

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1957

Card 3/3 1. Copper--Optical properties 2. Gold--Optical properties 3. Copper films--Optical properties 4. Metals--Colloids

SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V.

State of absorption analysis. Trudy kom. anal.khim. 8:3-20 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova.
(Absorption spectra)

KARYAKIN, A.V.; SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V., prof., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; SVESHNIKOV, B.Ya., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk; red.; KHRUSTALEVA, A.A., izdat.red.; ORESHKINA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Luminescent testing] Liuminestsentnaia defektoskopiia. Pod red. M.V.Savost'ianovoi i B.IA. Sveshnikova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1959. 49 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Luminescence) (Testing)

KRAVETS, Torichan Pavlovich [deceased]; SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik, red.; TERENIN, A.N., akademik, red.; GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu.N., red.; NEPORENT, B.S., red.; SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V., red.; TOPORETS, A.S., red.; FAYERMAN, G.P., red.; SAZONOV, L.S., red.izd-va; ZENDEL', M.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Works in physics] Trudy po fizike. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 339 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kravets).
(Kravets, Torichan Pavlovich, 1876-1955) (Physics)

5 (4)
AUTHORS: Savost'yanova, M. V., Matsinova, L. G. SOV/20-125-6-34/61

TITLE: The Colloidal State of Dyes and Metachromatic Properties (Kolloidnoye sostoyaniye krasiteley i metakhromaziya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1294-1297 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The nature of the change of color (metachromasis) in the presence of highly polymeric substances (chromotropes) is of importance in histochemistry. The new absorption maximum M forming in the presence of chromotropes is caused by the aggregating centers of the dyes (Refs 1, 2). On the other hand, highly aggregated structures occur also in colloidally distributed dyes, which also have a characteristic absorption maximum (Ref 3). For the purpose of investigating the connection between these two phenomena, the spectral properties (in benzene, acetone, etc) of colloidally distributed methylene blue, fuchsin, crystal violet, and cyanine (3,3-diethyl-9-methylthia-carbocyanine-iodide), and, in addition, the properties of the aqueous solutions of these dyes were investigated with an addition of agar-agar. The maximum M is in both cases caused by centers of colloidal

Card 1/2

nature. These aggregates are characterized by optical constants which the dyes have when in the solid state, and are of the magnitude of some dozens of millimicrons. This amount, however, changes according to experimental conditions. The experimental results obtained are given by tables 1 and 2 and are shown by figures 1, 2, and 3. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: January 24, 1959, by Teremin, A.N., Academician

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1958

SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V.

Luminescent metachromasia. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.1:100-102 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Metachromasia)

S/0077/63/008/004/0249/0252

ACCESSION NR: AP3003604

AUTHORS: Savost'yanova, M. V.; Agayeva, S. A.

TITLE: The influence of high-molecular substances on the absorption spectra of pigment solutions. (On the problem of the nature of H centers)

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 249-252

TOPIC TAGS: spectral analysis, pigment, absorption spectra, pigment solution, toluidine blue, methylene blue, pinachrome dark blue, high molecular compounds, carboxylmethylcellulose, sodium bisilicate, sodium silicate, gelatin, H-lines, M-lines

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed to provide data for substantiating the hypothesis of M. V. Savost'yanova (Dokl. AN SSSR, 1959, 125, 1294). According to her view there exists a similarity between the H-lines appearing in the absorption spectrum of carbocyanic pigment solutions and the M-lines produced by the cation pigments in the presence of ionic high-molecular substances. The pigments tested were: toluidine blue, methylene blue, pinachrome blue, 3,1'-diethyl-5, 6-dimethyl-8-chlorthio-4'-quinocarbocyanide, 3,3'-diethyl-4,5,4',5'-dibenzooxycarbocyanide-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3003604

p-tolusulfonate, 3,3'-dimethyl-9-ethyl-4,5,4',5'-dibenzothiocarbocyanochloride, and 3,3',9-triethyl-4,5,4',5'-dibenzothiocarbocyanobromide. The high-molecular compounds tested were: agar-agar, carboxymethylcellulose, sodium bisilicate, sodium silicate, gelatin 2221, and gelatin 12350. The results of these tests are presented graphically in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosures. It was experimentally determined that the short-wave absorption maxima of all pigments (tested in the presence of every high-molecular substance listed above) lay in the same narrow spectral interval. The authors take this as a proof that M-lines and H-lines are identical. Their view is further sustained by the identical course of M intensity curves under the influence of varying concentrations of the high-molecular substances. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S. I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 13Jul60 DATE ACQ: 02Aug63 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 006

Card 2/4 2

S/048/63/027/001/022/043
B106/B101

AUTHORS: Savost'yanova, M. V., and Chernyshev, V. A.

TITLE: A spectrum analytical method of studying high-molecular substances and its applicability

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 1, 1963, 62-64

TEXT: Factors are discussed that influence the practical application of the spectrum analysis of dyes for the examination of high-molecular compounds (HMC). In this method, HMC containing ionic groups is added to an ionic organic dye of opposite charge whose absorption or luminescence spectrum changes continuously with the concentration of the HMC. An essential point is the formation of K centers at the "optimum concentration" where the corresponding short-wave absorption band A is strongest. The formation of such centers is subject to the following factors which limit the applicability of the method: (1) The centers form at a stoichiometric ratio between dye and HMC; the optimum concentration therefore depends on the dye concentration. (2) The K centers change

Card 1/2

A spectrum analytical method of ...

considerably when solutions of dye containing HMC are left standing for a longer period. This is due to the gradual precipitation of complexes having the absorption band A. Their solubility considerably decreased owing to the mutual saturation of the hydrophilic groups of various components. (3) A twofold or threefold increase in HMC concentration above the "optimum concentration" causes a small shift of band A. This effect can be clearly seen in polymethine dyes. Hence, constant dye concentrations must be used in order to ensure reproducible results when applying this method to the practical examination of HMC. Measurements have to be made at a certain time after the solutions have been obtained, and the "optimum concentration" must be determined from the position of the maximum A (at its smallest wavelength), not from its intensity. There are 3 figures. The most important English-language reference is: P. Mukherji, R. Mysels. J.Amer.Chem.Soc.,77,2937(1955).

Card 2/2

SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V.

Interaction of dyes with high molecular weight substances.
Usp.khim. 32 no.10:1233-1269 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I.Vavilova.

L 30080-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6012210 SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/004/0009/0017

AUTHOR: Savost'yanova, M. V.; Vorob'yev, A. G.; Polyakov, Yu. N.; Shakhverdov, T. A. 56 55 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Characteristics of processes of coloring and discoloring of photochromic substances such as spiropyranes in polymer films 15

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhnicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1966, 9-17

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, quantum yield, organic solvent, polymer chain, COLOR, PHOTOCHROMIC MATERIAL, LIGHT RADIATION EFFECT

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the photochromic effect (reversible change in the color of a substance under the influence of absorbed radiation), and derive certain quantitative characteristics of polymer films containing spiropyranes, the photochromic characteristics of which were disclosed in a patent by C. A. Carlson (USA Patent 3,085,469, class 88-74, 1963). The spiropyranes together with the polymer (polymethyl metacrylate, polystyrene, polyvinyl butyral, ethyl cellulose, and LP26 polymerization lacquer) were dissolved in a solvent (chloroform, dichloroethane, acetone, dioxane, benzene, alcohol) and the film left after

Card 1/2

L 30080-66

ACC NR: AP6012210

evaporation had the required photochromic properties. The spectral properties of the films (absorption, luminescence, spectral sensitivity of coloring and discoloring) were measured. Tests were also made of the reproducibility and sensitivity (quantum yield) of the products. The apparatus used for the tests is described and the results are presented in the form of a summary table and a number of spectral curves. The authors thank A. N. Terenin for interest in the work. Orig. art has: 6 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20, 07/ SUBM DATE: 18Dec65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2

L 05703-67 EWP(/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM/DS

ACC NR: AP6026356 SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/005/0031/0041

23
22
B

AUTHOR: Savost'yanova, M. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Photochromic conversions of spiropyran molecules and their applications

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1966, 31-41

TOPIC TAGS: spiropyran, photochromy, internal photoeffect

ABSTRACT: The article reviews the photochromic properties of one class of photochromic organic compounds, the spiropyrans, which are of interest from the standpoint of both the mechanism of photoconversions and their practical applications. The structural changes taking place in the spiropyran molecule are shown in Fig. 1.

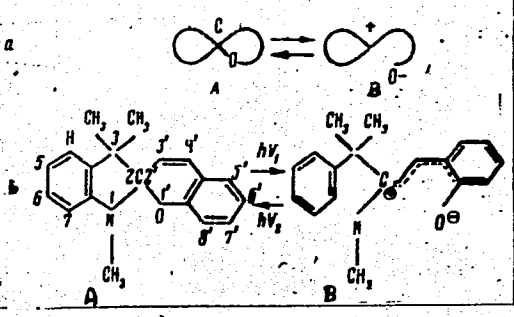


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of structural changes of spiropyran molecules under the influence of ultraviolet ($h\nu_1$) and visible ($h\nu_2$) radiation: a - general diagram, b - diagram of the molecule of 1,3,3-trimethylspiro(2' H 1'-benzopyran-2',2-indoline).

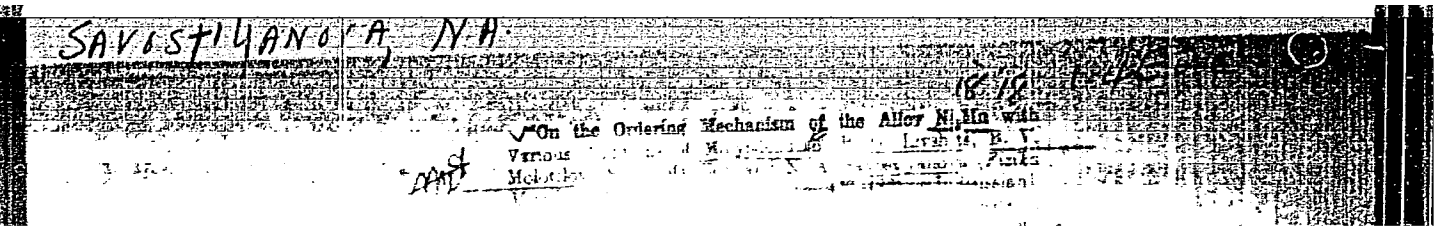
Card 1/2 UDC: 541.14

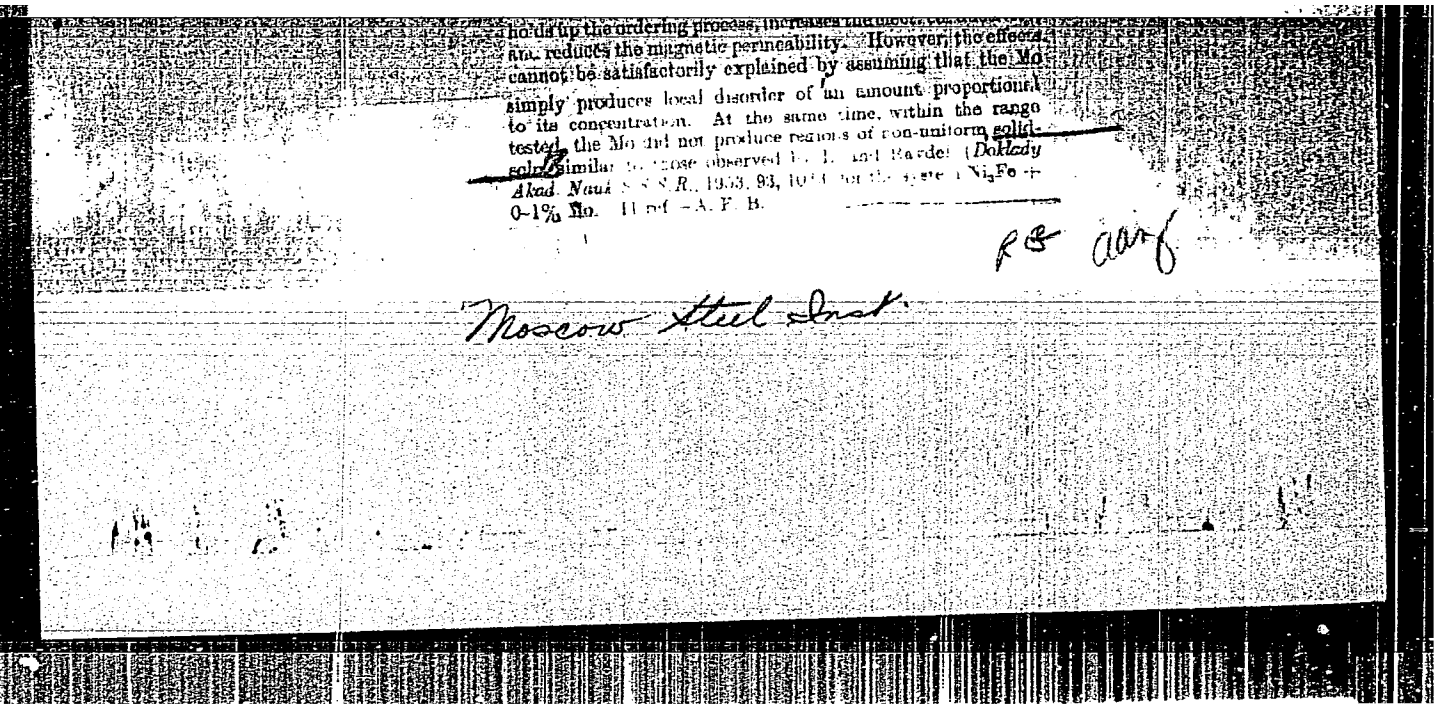
L 05793-67
ACC NR: AP6026356

The spectral properties (absorption, luminescence, spectral sensitivity of coloration and decolorization and their kinetic aspects) of spiropyrans in solutions and polymer films and the reproducibility and mechanism of the photochromic reactions are discussed. The advantages and limitations of the applications of photochromic systems (light modulation, information recording and storage systems) are indicated. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 17Nov65/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 051

Card 2/2





... holds up the ordering process, increases the ... and reduces the magnetic permeability. However, the effect ... cannot be satisfactorily explained by assuming that the Mo ... simply produces local disorder of an amount proportional ... to its concentration. At the same time, within the range ... tested, the Mo did not produce regions of non-uniform solid ... solution similar to those observed by L. and Borelius (*Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1933, 93, 1041) for the system Ni_3Fe + 0–1% Mo. [illegible]—A. F. B.

R&D

Moscow Steel Inst.

SAVOST'YANOVA, N.A.; SHVARTSMAN, L.A.

Solubility of vanadium carbide in gamma iron. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 9 no. 4:515-519 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii.
(Vanadium carbide) (Solutions, Solid)

TOMILIN, I.A.; SAVOST'YANOVA, N.A.

Determination of the solubility of nitrogen in solid chromium.
Zav.lab. 28 no.8:959-961 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P.Bardina.
(Chromium nitrides)

ACCESSION NR: AT4013966 S/2659/63/010/000/0283/0289

AUTHOR: Tomilin, I. A.; Savost'yanova, N. A.

TITLE: Determination of the solubility of nitrogen in chromium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochny*m splavam, v. 10, 1963, 283-289

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, nitrogen, nitrogen solubility, solubility, chromium alloy

ABSTRACT: The detailed investigation of chromium-nitrogen alloys was started not long ago, when chromium and its alloys began to be used as structural metarials at high temperatures. Numerous investigations led to the conclusion that the brittleness of chromium at low temperatures is caused by the presence of impurities, especially carbon or nitrogen. Nitrogen, present as a solid solution, has a strong influence on the mechanical properties of chromium, a property which has now been used as an expedient way of determining its solubility in solid chromium. The solubility of nitrogen in chromium is determined by an investigation of the following equilibrium reactions.

$$1/2N_2\ (gas) \rightleftarrows N\ (solution\ in\ Cr)'$$

$$1/2N_{2(gas)} + 2Cr_{(solid)} \rightleftarrows Cr_2N_{(solid)}$$

Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4013966

at different pressures and temperatures. Then, these equations were used to determine the thermodynamic characteristics of solutions of nitrogen in chromium and of chromium nitride (Cr_2N). Several graphs illustrate the findings. The dependence of the nitrogen concentration in chromium on the pressure was determined, and it was shown that solid solutions of nitrogen in chromium are ideal dilute solutions. Figure 1 of the Enclosure shows the results of the determination of the solubility of nitrogen in chromium in relation to the pressure at temperatures of 1250 and 1340C. Figure 2 of the Enclosure shows the solubility of nitrogen in solid chromium in relation to temperature. Finally, the dependence of the dissociation pressure of chromium nitride on the temperature is shown in Figure 3 of the Enclosure. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 27Feb64 ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 018

Card 2/5

L 51992-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) Pr-4/
Ps-4 IJP(c) JW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT5011210 UR/2717/64/000/008/0423/0435

36
35
B+1

AUTHOR: Savost'yanova, N. A.; Tomilin, I. A.

TITLE: Equilibrium in the system chromium-nitrogen

SOURCE: Dnepropetrovsk. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov. Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov, no. 8, 1964, 423-435

TOPIC TAGS: equilibrium condition, chromium, nitrogen, metal ductility, metal brittleness, solubility, solid solution, chromium nitride, thermodynamic property, dissociation

ABSTRACT: Nitrogen has been found to have more effect than oxygen in the transition of chromium from the ductile to the brittle state. The object of the present investigation was to determine the solubility of nitrogen in chromium, the solubility limits of the nitride Cr_2N in chromium, and the free energy of formation of solid solutions in the system nitrogen-chromium and in chromium nitrides. The heating chamber used was made either of quartz glass or stainless steel. The heater was of molybdenum 0.4 mm thick with a diameter about 30 mm and a length about 300 mm. The temperature gradient was 1.5°C/cm in the interval 1,100-1,485°C. Gas pressure in the reaction chamber was

Card 1/3

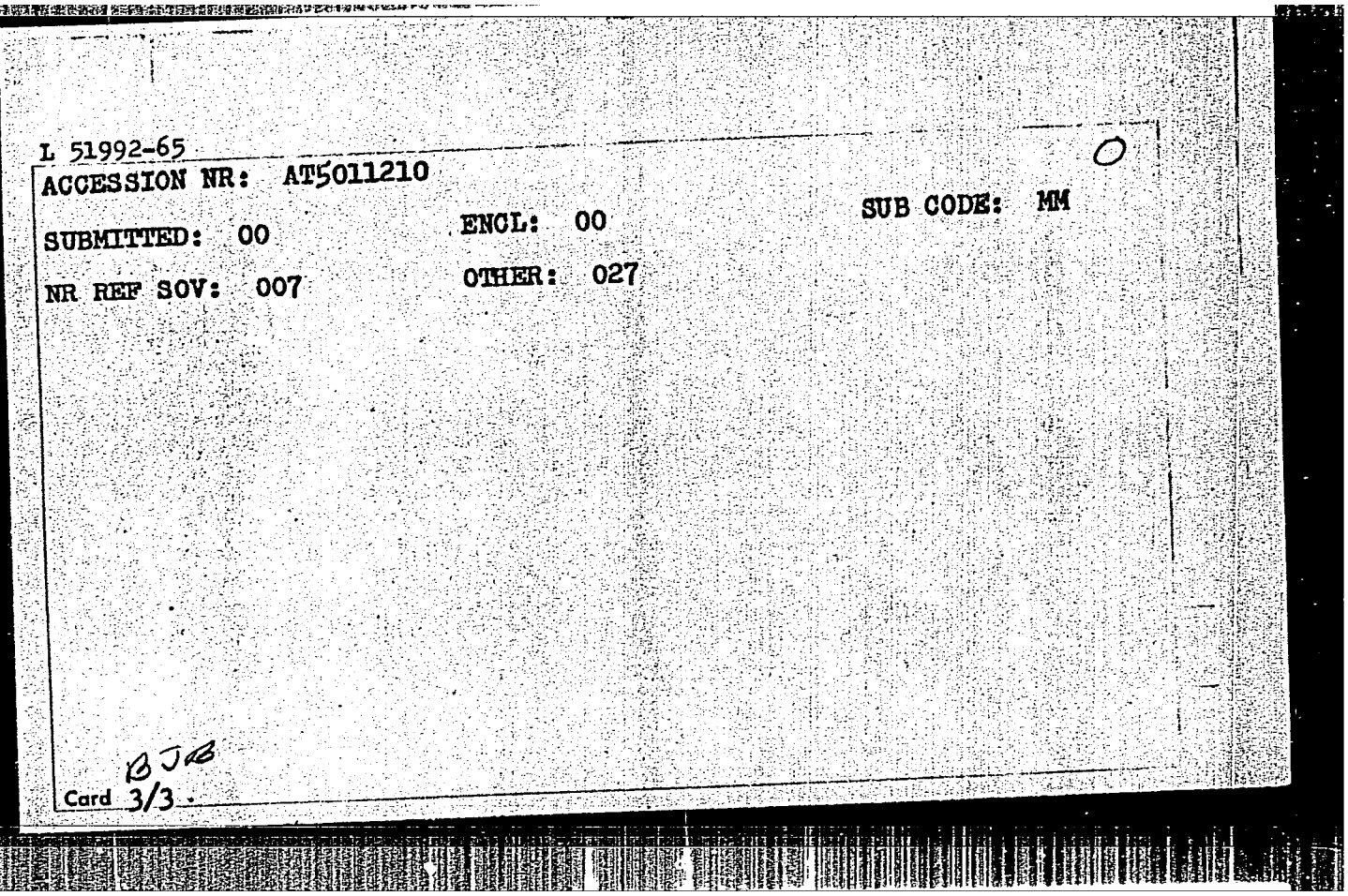
L 51992-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011210

measured with a mercury manometer. A weighed amount of chromium (20-30 g) in a corundum crucible was put into the furnace and the system was evacuated and heated to 300-400°C. Nitrogen was introduced into the constant temperature system and its pressure was measured. Argon was then added up to a pressure of about 150-200 mm Hg. At 5-10 min intervals the pressure was measured to determine the rate of solution of nitrogen and the attainment of equilibrium. Determinations were made of the thermodynamic properties of a solid solution of nitrogen in chromium, the solubility limit of nitorgen in chromium, and the dissociation pressure of chromium nitride in equilibrium with the solid solution. The temperature dependence of the change in the free energy of formation of the solid solution, the solubility of nitrogen in chromium, and the dissociation pressure of chromium nitride in equilibrium with the saturated solid solution are respectively described by the following equations: $\Delta G^\circ = 25,800 - 7.8\,T$ (at $P_{N_2} = 1$ atm and 1% wt. N_2); $\lg(\%N) = 10,300/T + 5.69$; and, $\lg P_{N_2}(atm) = 9,600/T + 4.42$. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 9 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov, Dnepropetrovsk (Institute of Physical Metallurgy and Physics of Metals)

Card 2/3



L 51992-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011210

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 027

BJB

Card 3/3

L 24720-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6009511 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0020/0021

AUTHOR: Ivanova, V. A.; Genkin, N. D.; Vorob'yev, V. D. Ginzburg, B.G.; Zharavin, K. N.; Korchilava, Ye. Ya.; Savost'yanova, N. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of Captax-2-mercaptobenzothiazole. Class 12, No. 179306 [announced by the Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semifinished Products and Dyes and the Berezniki Plant of Aniline Dyes (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproductov i krasiteley i Bereznikovskiy anilinokrasochnyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 20-21

TOPIC TAGS: captax, mercaptobenzothiazole, aniline, aniline dye

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method for preparing Captax-2-mercaptobenzothiazole by melting aniline, sulfur, nitrobenzene, carbon bisulfide at elevated temperatures and pressure, followed by dissolving the melt in a water solution of alkali hydroxide or milk of lime, purifying the solution obtained and separating the product. To improve the quality of Captax, decontaminate the waste water and make it possible to use the solution

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.789.6'2.07

L 24720-66

ACC NR: AP6009511

of the alkali Captax melt for the production of sulfuramides, the purification is conducted by extraction with benzene polychlorides, chlorobenzene, benzene, or their water emulsions, followed by removal of the residue of the solvent by conventional methods. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Aug64/

Card 2/2

5(2)

SOV/78-4-3-10/34

AUTHORS: Turova, N. Ya., Novoselova, A. V., Semenenko, K. N., Savost'yanova, R. I.

TITLE: On the Phenolates of Beryllium (O fenolyatakh berilliya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 549-552 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The interaction between beryllium chloride and β-naphthol and p- and m-cresols has been investigated and the properties of the resulting phenolates have been described. The reaction of beryllium chloride with o-, p-, m-cresol takes place at 90-100°C. The interaction of p- and m-cresol with $BeCl_2$ takes place under a strong development of HCl. The phenolates of beryllium are white, amorphous, hygroscopic substances, which slowly hydrolize in air. Thermographic and radiographic investigations were carried out. The following phenolates have been prepared: β-naphthol beryllium $(Be(OC_{10}H_7)_2$ and $Be(p\text{-}OC_7H_7)_2$ and $Be(m\text{-}OC_7H_7)_2$. The phenolates of beryllium are slightly soluble in benzene and xylene, stable in ether. Decomposition occurs under the action of methyl alcohol.

Card 1/2

SOV/78-4-3-10/34

On the Phenolates of Beryllium

There are 1 figure and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1958

Card 2/2

SAVOST'YANOVA, S.I.; ZLATKIS, L.S.; ZOLOT'KO, Ye.A.; BORKOVSKAYA, G.R.

Result of therapeutic and pedagogic work in a children's home for infants sequelae of organic lesions of the central nervous system. Pediatriia 39 no.6:72-78 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Oblastnogo doma rebenka No.7 Khar'kovskogo oblzdravotdela (zav. D.F.Shevchenko, glavnyy vrach S.I.Savost'yanova)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases, in inf. & child.,ther. (Rus))

ZLATKIS, L.S.; SAVOST'YANOVA, S.I.; ZOLOT'KO, Ye.A.

Treating birth injuries of the central nervous system at a specialized children's home. Pediatriia 36 no.2:89-90 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz oblastnogo doma rebenka No.7 Khar'kovskogo oblzdravotdela, glavnyy vrach S.I. Savost'yanova.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

STULIY, L.A.; SAFRONOVA, O.N.; BUTS'KA, L.K., kand. med. nauk; KRIVOBOKOV, S.A. [Kryvobokov]; VOLOSHINOV, B.M. [Voloshynov, B.M.], dotsent BICHKOVSKIY, V.N. [Byshkovs'kyi, V.N.] dotsent; POKOTILOVA, V.Yu. [Pokotylova, V. IU]; KOLESNIKOV, G.F. [Kolesnykov, H.F.]; ZLATKIS, L.S.; SAVOST'YANOVA, S.I.; BRIN, D.D. [Bryn, D.D.]; MATVEYENKO, Ye.A. [Matviienko, IE.A.]; BRONZ, L.M.; YEPSHTEYN, L.G. [Epshtein, L.H.], kand. med. nauk; SHAKHNOVICH, L.A. [Shakhnovych, L.A.]

Annotations and authors' abstracts. Pediat. akush. ginek. no.3: 31-34 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva i detstva (for Stuliy). 2. Kafedra detskikh bolezney Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Safronova). 3. Ukrainskiy institut okhrany materinstva i detstva (for Buts'ka). 4. Detskiy sanatoriy dlya rekonvalestsentov ot tuberkuleznogo meningita, Kiyev, Pushcha-Voditsa (for Krivobokov). 5. Detskaya klinika Ivano-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Voloshinov). 6. Kafedra detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Bichkovskiy, Pokotilova). 7. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney Kiyev (for Kolesnikov). 8.Khar'kovskiy oblastnoy detskiy dom No.1 (for Zlatkis, Savost'yanova, Brin, Matveyenko). 9. Kafedra pediatrii Kiyevskogo med. instituta (for Bronz) 10. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy pediatrii Gor'kovskogo med. instituta (for Yepshteyn). 11. 2-ya detskaya bol'nitsa Shevchenkovskogo rayona g. Kiyeva (for Shakhnovich).

GOLUBKOV, V.I.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; SAVELOVA, N.P.; SAVOST'YANOVA, S.V.

Continuous countercurrent ion exchange method for separation of rubidium and cesium on the cation exchanger KU-1. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.12:2800-2805 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.

KURYSHEV, V.I.; SAVOST'YANOVA, T.A.; GUSEV, Ye.B.

Observations of lunar occultations of stars in Ryazan. Astron.-tsir. no.223:27-29 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ryazanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, Ryazanskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva.
(Occultations)

KURYSHEV, V.I.; GUSEV, Ye.B.; SAVOST'YANOVA, T.A.; CHUL'KIN, A.V.

Observations of lunar occultations of stars in Ryazan in 1962. Biul. Inst.teor.astron. 9 no.8:578 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Ryazanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut i Ryazanskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva.

SAVOST'YANOVA, I. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4350

Soveshchaniye po khimii, tekhnologii i primeneniyu proizvodnykh piridina i khinolina. Riga, 1957

Khimiya, tekhnologiya i primeneniye proizvodnykh piridina i khinolina; materialy soveshchaniya (Chemistry, Technology and Utilization of Pyridine and Quinoline Derivatives; Materials of the Conference) Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviyskoy SSR, 1960. 299 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut khimii; Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo.

Ed.: S. Bazhanova; Tech. Ed.: A. Klyavinya; Editorial Board: Yu. A. Bankovskiy, Candidate of Chemistry, E. V. Vanaga, Candidate of Chemistry (Resp. Ed.), L. P. Zalukayev, Doctor of Chemistry, and M. M. Kalnyn'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for organic chemists and chemical engineers.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 33 articles on methods of synthesizing or producing pyridine, quinoline, and their derivatives from natural sources. No personalities are mentioned. Figures, tables, and references accompany the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

I. PYRIDINE AND QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES OBTAINED FROM THE THERMAL CRACKING PRODUCTS OF FUELS

T.I. SAVOST'YANOVA

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2075

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa

Khimiya seraorganicheskikh soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh; [materialy III nauchnoy sessii] (Chemistry of Sulphur Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products; [Papers of the Third Scientific Session]) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 376 p. 2,000 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Editorial Board: R.D. Obolentsev (Resp. Ed.) Doctor of Chemical Sciences; G.D. Gal'pern, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ya. B. Chertkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V.V. Panov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and V.P. Rozhdestvenskiy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: I.I. Brusov; Tech. Ed.: T.P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, chemical engineers, and technicians specializing in the chemistry of petroleum.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of papers presented at the Third Scientific Session on the Chemistry of Organic Sulfur- and Nitrogen Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products. The scientific session was held in Ufa, June 3-8, 1957. The book consists of six sections: 1) Synthesis, characterization, and analysis of organic sulfur compounds; 2) Separation and composition of organic sulfur compounds contained in petroleum and petroleum products; 3) Transformation of organic sulfur compounds by thermal catalysis; 4) Corrosive properties of and tar formation in sulfur-containing petroleum and petroleum products; 5) Uses of organic sulfur compounds and hydrogen sulfide; 6) Physiological properties of organic sulfur compounds. No personalities are mentioned. There are 315 references, of which 179 are Soviet, 118 English, 5 French, 12 German, and 1 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chemistry of Sulphur Organic Compounds (Cont.) SOV/2075

(10)

ACC NR: AP7002145 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/005/0791/0793

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, N. T.; Golovchanskaya, R. G.; Savost'yanova, V. M.

ORG: Moscow Chemico-technological Institute im. D. I. Mendeleyev (Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Cathodic process in electrodeposition of cobalt-titanium alloys in hydrofluoboric electrolytes

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 791-793

TOPIC TAGS: metal electrodeposition, cobalt titanium alloy (alloy), electrodeposition, cobalt titanium alloy, electrolyte, cathode, corrosion resistance, metal coating

ABSTRACT: The effect of pH, temperature, and current density on the composition and quality of deposites and the yield of cobalt-titanium alloy obtained by electrolysis in a hydrofluoboric electrolyte has been investigated. It was found that at an electrolyte temperature of about 20C and a pH of 1.7, a current density increase from 1.5 to 20 a/dm^2 resulted in the increase of titanium content in the alloy from 4 to 10%. However, the quality of deposites was poorer and the yield of alloy dropped. Temperature increase to 50C resulted in a decrease of titanium content to 2% and poorer deposite quality. An increase in pH from 1.7 to 3.1 brought about an increase of titanium content and yield of alloy but the deposites were spongy and contained titanium hydroxide. The best quality of deposites, containing

Card 1/2 UDC: 66.062.662:542.97

ACC NR: AP7002146

from 5 to 10% titanium, was obtained in an electrolyte with a pH of 1.7—2.0 and a current density of 1.5—10 a/dm^2. Cobalt-titanium coating has a higher corrosion resistance than that of pure cobalt coating. The structure of the cobalt-titanium alloy consists of a substitution-type solid solution of titanium in cobalt. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul64/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

SAVOST'YANOVSKAYA, Zh. N.

"The Biological Characteristics of the Vegetative Reproduction of Kok-Saghyz." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Genetics, Acad Sci USSR, 29 Sep 54. (VM, 15 Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

SAVOST'YEV, F.A. (g. Stolbtsy Minskoy oblasti)

Agricultural accidents as the cause of purulent diseases requiring surgery. Fel'd. i akush. 23 no.3:35-38 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(AGRICULTURE--ACCIDNETS)

SIGAL, A.B., inzh.; SAVOSTYUK, A.S., inzh.; IL'IN, G.I., inzh.

Condensate treatment. Energetik 12 no.11:17-20 N '64
(MIRA 18:2)

SAVOTIN, G.A.

Machine for digging ditches. Suggested by G.I.Savotin. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.16:38-39 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Po materialam proyektno-konstruktorskogo byuro Glavstroymekhanizatsii Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR.
(Excavating machinery)

SAVOTIN, G.I., inzh.

Self-propelled BTS-2 boring machine. Transp.stroi. 9 no.10:58 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Boring machinery)

SAVOTIN, G.I., inzh.

The BTS-2 self-propelled boring machine. Mekh. stroi. 17 no.6:17-21 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Boring machinery)

TARAKANOV, G.P., inzh.; SAVOTIN, G.I., inzh.

New mounted attachment for the ETU-353 trench excavator. Transp. stroi. 11 no.4:50 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Excavators—Equipment and supplies)

SAVOTIN, G.I., inzh.

New tractor-drawn sectional pneumatic roller. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.2:23 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Proyektno-tekhnicheskoye byuro Glavstroymekhanizatsii Mintrasstroya. (Rollers (Earthwork))

SAVOTIN, G.I.

Mounted equipment for digging mountain and water-diversion ditches. (MIRA 14:6)
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:77-78 '61.
(Excavating machinery)

SAVOTIN, G.I.

Machine for cutting ditches. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.5:24 My '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Glavstroymekhanizatsii Mintransstroya.
(Excavating machinery)

SAVOTIN, G.I., inzh.

The DCK-1 attached pneumatic roller with reinforced concrete sections. Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.8:12-14 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Rollers (Earthwork))

SAVOTIN, G.I., inzh.; KHAZAN, S.M., inzh.

The DSK-1 hitched pneumatic roller. Mekh. stroi. 19 no.9: 23-25 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Rollers (Earthwork))

A L 10214-66

ACC NR: AP5028542 SOURCE CODE: UR/0200/...

AUTHORS: Stramous, M. F.; Savotin, G. I.; Porokhnya, G. A.; Perelyayev, Yu. N.; Lysov, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A machine for building levees along alluvial plains and for forming land slopes. Class 84, No. 175897 [announced by Design and Construction Bureau of Glavstroymekhanizatsiya of the State Production Committee on the Transport Construction SSSR (Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro glavstroymekhnizatsii gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po transportnomu stroitel'stvu SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 152

TOPIC TAGS: excavating machinery, construction machinery

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a machine for building levees on alluvial plains and for forming land slopes. The machine contains a working member with numerous buckets for transverse excavations (see Fig. 1). This member is supported by a bearing-turning platform. To assure the possibility of levee building and slope forming, as well as trench excavating, the working member is placed on the turning platform eccentrically in respect to its axis of rotation. The rear part of the machine contains a transverse carrier and a demountable stopping baffle fixed to the frame of the working member. The body of each bucket may be open at the bottom, while

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Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP5028542

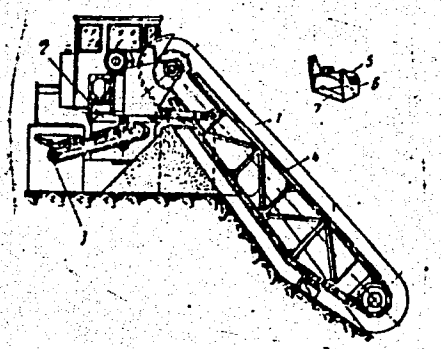

Fig. 1. 1 - Working member with numerous buckets, for transverse excavation; 2 - supporting-turning platform; 3 - carrier; 4 - frame of the working member; 5 - bucket; 6 - open body; 7 - blade.

a blade is fixed in its foremost part. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar64

Card 2/2

SAVOV, A.

"The Radio in the Georgi Dimitrov Government Printing Office." p.1
(RADIO PREGLED Vol. 7, no. 40, Sept. 1952 Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 9, Oct. 1953, Uncl.

SAVOV, A.

BULGARIA / Farm Animals. General Problems Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12045

Author : Savov Atanas
Inst :
Title : Comparative Laboratory Experiments Aimed at the Study of Toxicodynamics of Silaged Wild Chestnuts (Sravnitel'nyye laboratornyye opyty po izucheniyu toksikodinamiki silosovannykh dikikh kashtanov)

Orig Pub: Nauchn. tr. Vyssh. veterinarnomed. in-t, 1956, 4, 481-491 (in Bulgarian)

Abstract: The chestnuts were ensilaged both after drying and after boiling, as well as after soaking, etc. 5% infusion, prepared from the silaged wild chestnuts without previous processing, showed a lower hemolytic number, as compared with the infusion obtained from fresh and from boiled chestnuts. Nevertheless,

Card 1/2

5

SAVOV, B.

SAVOV, B. Blessed land. p. 36.

Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1956
KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE
AGRICULTURE
Sofiia, Bulgaria

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

SAVOV, B.

SAVOV, B. A dam and a small hydroelectric plant. p.33.

Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956
KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE
AGRICULTURE
Sofiia, Bulgaria

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

SAVOV, B.

SAVOV, B. The new cooperative farm is being built. p. 34. Vol. 11, no. 11, Nov. 1956. KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE. Sofiia, Bulgarai

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6 No. 4 April 1957

SAVOV, B.

Svetlov's modified viscosimeter.

P. 23, (Lika Promishlenost) Vol. 6, no. 1, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

BAVOV, B.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE. No. 10, Oct. 1958.

BAVOV, B. Experiences of front-rankers; 612 kilograms of maize from a decare. p. 24.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

SAVOV 15.

Sofia, Zivotnovudstvo, Vol 16, No 2, February 1962 (12)

1. "Production is now Better and Cheaper," conversation with Iren TONCHEV, Chief Zoologist at the cooperative farm in the village of Kostinovo (Vratsata okrug); pp 3-6.

2. "New Organization of Labor in Livestock Raising at the State Farm in Stara Zagora," Vulko KARAKOV and Blagovest SHILNOV; pp 7-11.

3. "The Advantages Are Obvious from the Very Beginning," Todor DIMITROV, Chief Zoologist at the cooperative farm in Dimitrovo; pp 12-13.

4. "Specialization and Concentration on Hog Raising in State Farms," Vasil Lazarov of the G. Dimitrov Vissi (Agricultural Statistical Institute); pp 14-20.

5. "Joint Patronage Farm of the Cooperative Farms in Silven okrug," Bordiev SAVOV; pp 21-24.

6. "The Possibilities for Producing More Lamb," Nenko KENDOV of the State Livestock Breeding Improvement Inspectorate, Plovdiv; pp 25-27.

7. "Hay Flour--a Substitute for Concentrated Fodder," E. KOEV, Senior Zoologist, Okrug People's Council, Razgrad; pp 30-31.

8. "Potatoes--an Important Reserve for Strengthening the Fodder Base," Kostadin VANCHEV (zoologist with the Blagoevgrad Okrug Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party) and Dimitur ZATCHIEV; pp 32-34.

9. "The Plan for Using Fodder Crops," Stefan DIMITROV, Junior Scientific Collaborator at the regional Livestock Scientific research institute in Stara Zagora; pp 35-40.

— 1/2 —