SHORNIKOVA, V.A.

Determining the extent of the pathological processes in syringomyelia from pneumoencephalographic data. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 55 no.3:214-218 '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prof. G.D.Obraztsov).
(SYRINGOMYELIA, pathology, dissemination of pathol. processes, pneumoencephalography)
(BRAIN, radiography, pneumoencephalography of dissemination of synringomyelia)

SKORNIKOVA, V. A. (Cand. Med. Sci.)

Klinika Meningitov Brutsellezoy Etiologii p. 466
V. Sb. Aktual'n. probl. nevropatol. i psikhiatrii. Kuybyshev, 1957.

Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney Chelyabinskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo in-ta.

SHORNYAKOV, M.M.

Opaque finish of glassware. Leg.prom. 15 no.9:43-44 S '55.
(Glass, Ornamental) (MLRA 9:1)

1. [illegible], V. I., [illegible], S. I., [illegible], N. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Diffusion

7. Effect of certain dissolved admixtures on the front diffusion of silver in polycrystallic copper. Dokl. AN SSSR 89 No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

SHOROKH, G.P.

Leucocytosis and the leucocytie count in renal colic. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 5:41-42 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. P.N. Maslov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS--DISEASES) (LEUTOCYTOSIS)

SHOROKH, G. P., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "On Diagnosis and Treatment of Renal Colic," Minsk, 1961, 20 pp. (Smolensk Med. Inst.) 275 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 290).

SHOROKH, G.P.

Pathogenesis and treatment of renal colic. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.10:31-34 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. P.N.Maslov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CALCULI, URINARY) (KIDNEYS--DISEASES)
(NOVOCAINE--THERAPEUTIC USE)

3

L 05895-67 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6031251 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/011/M026/M026

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, I. V.; Vlasova, M. T.; Yudovich, B. E.; Krykhtin, G. S.; Kirillov, Yu. D.; Turkot, I. M.; Shorokh, L. N.; Bugaychuk, A. V.

TITLE: The production of a quick-hardening cement at a Zdolbunov Cement-Slate Plant

15 20 B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 11M192

REF SOURCE: Nauchn. soobshch. Gos. Vses. n.-i. in-t tsementn. prom-sti, no. 20(51), 1965, 36-41

TOPIC TAGS: cement, quick hardening cement/Zdolbunovskiy Cement Slate Plant

ABSTRACT: A technology was developed for manufacturing very quick-hardening cement with a hardening strength of 300 kg/cm^2 after one day, 450 kg/cm^2 after three days, and 700 kg/cm^2 after 28 days. At the Zdolbunov Cement-Slate Plant the base mixture is made from hard chalk, clay, and loams, containing a considerable quantity of large-crystal quartz; calcining was conducted in rotating furnaces, 118 and 170 m long. The physicochemical properties of the base components were studied, and the effect of the following factors on the cement strength was analyzed:

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L 05895-67

ACC NR: AR6031251

the type of fuel, the method of grinding the clinker, and the reactivity of the components. The reactivity of the base mixtures was found to be low, since 30--45% SiO_2 was present in the form of quartz particles larger than 15 μ. The cross-sectional view of the manufactured slurry showed large quartz crystals, $\leqslant 250\,\mu$. The best results with respect to cement strength and furnace productivity were obtained with clinkers containing 55—63% C_3S and 7—8% C_3A when n = 2.3—26, and p = 1.2—1.4. The required cement strength was obtained when the specific 3500--4000 cm^2/g, while the specific surface should be 5000 cm^2/g when calcining the clinker in a solid fuel. Mills, operating in open or closed cycles can be used: the temperature of the clinker being fed into the mill should not exceed 70—80° in the first case and 100° in the second case, and 100° at the outlet from the mill. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07/

kh

Card 2/2

[illegible], [illegible], inzh.; [illegible], I.N., inzh.; BU[illegible], [illegible], inzh.

Flow diagram for milling in a closed cycle. TSement 30 no.5:13-15 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti i Zdolbunovskiy tsementno-shifernyy kombinat.

GROZA, V.F., dotsent; SHOROKH, Ye.A., inzh.

Calculating multiple-supported crankshafts using the matrix system. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.9:91-93 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

GROZA, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; SHOROKH, Ye.A., assistent

Static calculation of a crankshaft on many flexible supports. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.8:46-51 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AT6016853 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3189/65/000/001/0074/0078

AUTHOR: Groza, V. F.; Shorokh, Ye. A.; Yerasov, P. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Experimental determination of reactions in the D100 engine crankshaft supports

SOURCE: Kharkov. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Vestnik, no. 1(49), 1965. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 74-78

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamic bearing, hydrodynamic theory, engine crankshaft, stress distribution, pressure lubrication

ABSTRACT: The authors conduct this study to achieve the following three conditions in determining the reactions of crankshaft supports: 1. high degree of accuracy; 2. absolute and not relative reaction values; 3. maintaining actual working conditions for main bearings, their rigidity, radial and axial clearances, temperature and oil pressure. These conditions can only be met by testing a full-scale functioning engine and not by modelling; 4. determine the minimal disturbances in the working parts of the engine. All of the above can be obtained by using one of the following three procedures; 1. varying the pressure in the oil layer; 2. varying the deformation of main bearing bolts. Both of these procedures are used and yield highly accurate results

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ACC NR: AT6016853

with respect to main bearing stress distribution. Both methods fail to give a precise interpretation of the contact arc of a bearing. The second method is more successful than the first in measuring main bearing bolt deformation. The basis for the selection of boundary conditions is given which should be very useful in their selection for integrating the basic hydrodynamic equation for the lubricating layer inside the bearing. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 mjs

MALKOV, V.M., KIBARDINA, A.S., [illegible] MARTYN, A.S., red., MIKHAYLOV, P.D., red., [illegible] V.T., red., SHCHOKHOV, A.N., red.

[Astronaut Pavel Beliaev; Komsomol Pavel Beliaev. Vologda, Severo-Zapadnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 41 p. (MIRA 18:12)

MALKOV, V.M.; VIKULOV, S.V., red.; DRUGOV, V.I., red.; LOGINOV, V.I., red.; MIKHAYLOV, P.D., red.; SHOROKHOV, A.N., red.; PARAMONOV, B.P., red.; ROMANOV, A.A., red.; NEVZOROV, V.T., red.; KHMEL'NITSKIY, A.S., red.;

[Volga-Baltic Sea Waterway] Volgo-balt. Vologda, Severo-Zapadnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 381 p. (MIRA 18:10)

SHOROKHOV, N.N.

Method for tying bunches of flax fibers. Obm. tekh. opyt. [MLP] no.4:25-26 '56. (MIRA 11:10)
(Flax)

SHOROKHOV, N.R.

New data on the hydrogen content of sedimentary rocks. Trudy SGPK no.1:264-277 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

SHOROKHOV, N.R.

Basic results of a study of the composition of the gas phase and the luminescence analysis of bitumen in the Paleozoic sediments of the Baltic Depression. Trudy SGPK no.2:315-357 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Baltic Sea region--Russian Platform--Petroleum geology)
(Baltic Sea region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

KARPOV, A.K.; FROLOVSKIY, P.A.; SHOROKHOV, N.R.; FILATOVA, Z.S.

Device for the continuous determination of the moisture content of natural gases. Gaz. prom. 7 no.4:37-43 '62 (MIRA 17:7)

SHOROKHOV, N.R.

Some results of the study of the chemical composition and characteristics of the distribution of the gas phase of sedimentary rocks in the Volga-Ural interfluve. Trudy VNIIGAZ no. 25:102-111 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SHOROKHOV, N. V. DECEASED 1964

c. '63

Construction
Paint
Cement

L 26947-65 EWG(j)/EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/
EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) Pf-4/Pi-4/Pl-4/Pn-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Peb
IJP(c) JHB/WH/WG/JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5004365 S/0056/65/048/001/0003/0006

AUTHOR: Vanyukov, M. P.; Isayenko, V. I.; Luizova, L. A.; Shorokhov, O. A.

TITLE: Excitation of additional nonaxial modes of stimulated emission

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 1, 1965, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: nonaxial mode, mode excitation, ruby laser

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on the excitation of nonaxial radiation due to inclination of the lasing material with respect to the resonator axis. The specimens consisted of neodymium-doped glass rods, 8 or 10 mm in diameter and 67 or 120 mm long, with polished ends. These were placed in a resonator (at various angles to its axis) with plane, dielectric-coated external mirrors. The coefficients of reflection of the latter were 80% and 98.5% and their surfaces, set 1 or 1.5 m apart, were polished with an accuracy up to 0.1 λ. The deviation of emitted radiation from the axial path, due to the optical inhomogeneities of the specimens, did not exceed 0.1—0.5 λ. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP5004365

specimens were pumped at 1.5 times the threshold energy. Experimental results indicate that for a well-aligned specimen the emission is in the axial direction with a divergence of 1—1.5'. At angles from 40" to 2', in addition to the central spot, two additional spots appear on each side in the inclined plane of the specimen. The angle between the additional spots is independent of the specimen size, pumping energy, and the angle of misalignment. The appearance of additional spots is due to the same mechanism which is responsible for the formation of Fabry-Perot rings in a well-aligned resonator. The complex type of mode in a non-ideal resonator can be considered, in both cases, as a combination of the axial and non-axial modes in an ideal resonator. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [YK]

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

SUBMITTED: 06Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 3189

Card 2/2

VANYUKOV, M.P.; ISAYENKO, V.I.; LUIZOVA, L.A.; SHOROKHOV, O.A.

Effect of the adjustment of resonator mirrors on operating conditions in the production of neodymium-activited glass. Zhur. prikl. spektr. 2 no.5:415-417 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 51309-65 EEC(b)-2/EWG(r)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)/EWA(k)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/EWA(m)-2/
EEC(t)/FBD/EWP(i)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(m)-2/EWP(e) Pf-4/Pi-4/Pl-4/Pm-4/Pn-4/Po-4/
Pq-4/Pab SCTB/IJP(c) WG/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5013854 UR/0368/65/002/004/0295/0298

AUTHOR: Vanyukov, M. P.; Isayenko, V. I.; Luizova, L. A.; Shorokhov, O. A. 72

TITLE: Thermal distortion in glass specimens producing stimulated emission 13

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 4, 1965, 295-298

TOPIC TAGS: laser, glass laser, neodymium glass laser, laser distortion, beam divergence, thermal distortion, water cooled laser

ABSTRACT: Inhomogeneities created during the flash pulse of the pump lamps in neodymium laser glass were investigated in relation to their effect upon the output beam divergence. A Mach-Zender interferometer was used as the basic comparator between pumped and unpumped glass. Rods up to 1 cm in diameter were placed in elliptic reflectors with straight flash lamps. Larger rods were equipped with complex units incorporating four straight flash lamps and elliptic reflectors allowing for the large variations in pumping conditions brought about by filling the space between the rod and the lamps with water. Inter-

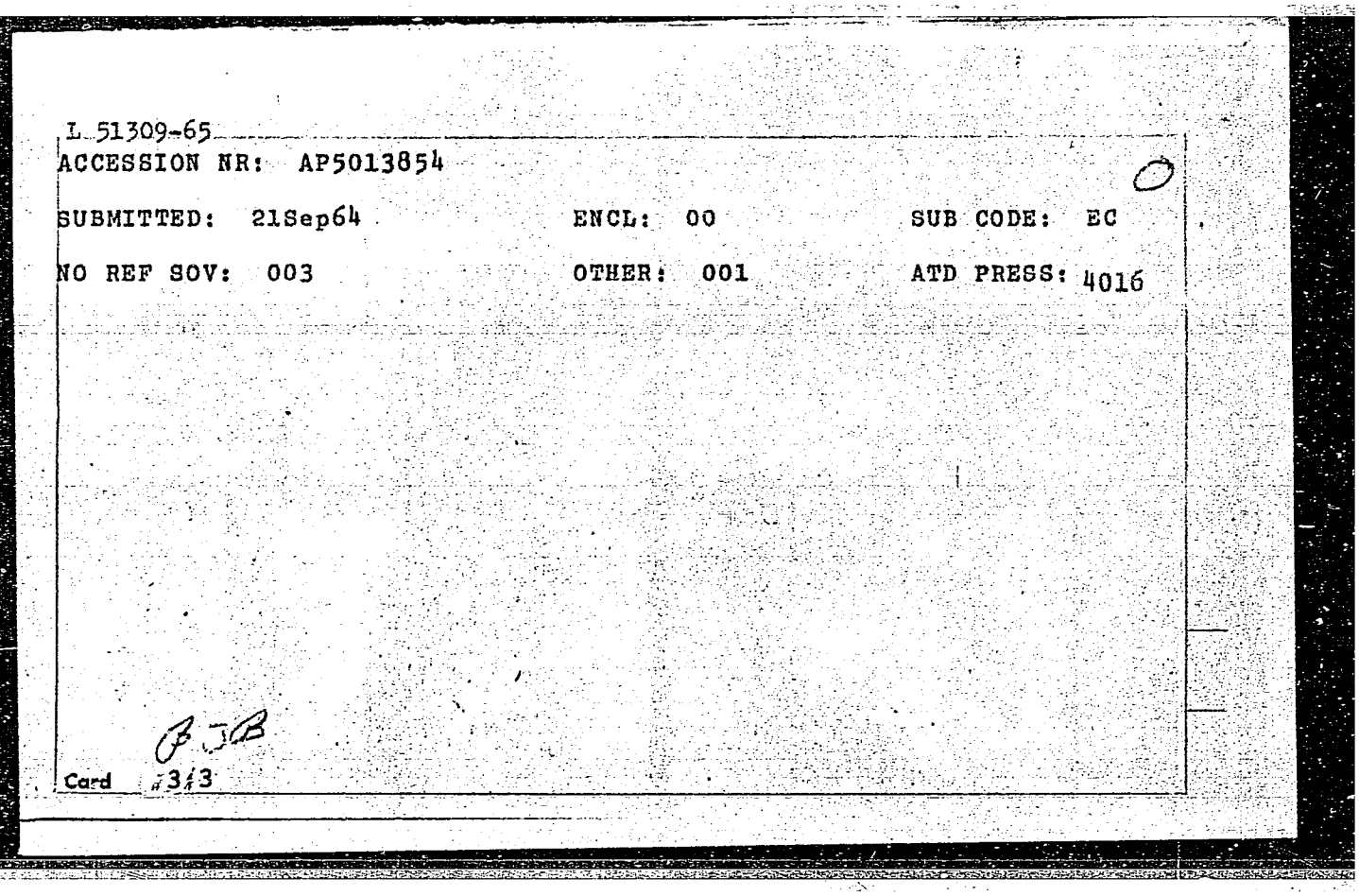
Card 1/3

L 51309-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013854

ference photographs show thermal distortion of the rods at intervals ranging from 400 μsec to 5 minutes after the start of the pumping pulse. If the nature of the thermal distortion indicates that the rod heats up more in the center than near its periphery, it is considered the equivalent of a positive lens, and vice versa. For air-cooled rods, a 200—250 joule/cm^3 pumping density resulted in a center-edge path difference of one wavelength per 10 cm of rod length. The distortion produced a positive lens. For watercooled rods, a negative lens was produced. Generation begun 400 μsec after the start of the pumping pulse in a rod 8 mm in diameter was accompanied by a divergence angle of 1'; toward the end of generation, the angle reached 2'. A rod 2 cm in diameter increased the divergence angle from 40 to 80". Distortion due to the action of flash lamps upon the air in this interferometer was found to be much larger than that occurring directly in the laser rod. The air heating distortion, however, was practically eliminated by ordinary glass shielding tubes inserted on the ends of the rod. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [SK]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3



L 51309-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013854

SUBMITTED: 21Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4016

BJB

Card 1/3

L 1730-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5016044 UR/0368/65/002/005/0415/0417
621.378.329

AUTHOR: Vanyukov, M. P.; Isayenko, V. I.; Luizova, L. A.; Shorokhov, O. A.

TITLE: Effect of resonator mirror alignment on generation conditions in neodymium-activated glass

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 5, 1965, 415-417

TOPIC TAGS: laser optics, neodymium laser, glass laser, mirror alignment

ABSTRACT: The effect of resonator mirror alignment on energy, emission threshold, angular distribution, end distribution, and coherence in specimens of neodymium-activated glass was investigated. Glass specimens 8,10, and 15 mm in diameter and 67–120 mm long were placed in the resonator with 90% reflective dielectric-coated mirrors set 1 m apart. The maximum energy output from the laser was 2-3 joules. It was found that misalignment of one of the external mirrors reduced the emitted energy, and increased the emission threshold while the pumping energy remained constant. For misalignment of less than 15", there was no change in angular distribution within the experimental error. At greater misalignment, the angular dis-

Card 1/2

L 1730-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016044

tribution becomes asymmetric. Strong pumping produces even illumination over the entire end of a neodymium rod when alignment is perfect. When misalignment reaches 20-30", bands appear which coincide with the axis of rotation of the mirror. The interference pattern was not disturbed by misalignment, which indicates that coherence is preserved. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, OP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

VANYUKOV, M.P.; ISAYENKO, V.I.; LUIZOVA, L.A.; SHOROKHOV, O.A.

Thermal distortions in samples of glass generating stimulated radiation. Zhur. prikl. spekt. 2 no.4:295-298 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

L 42940-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/WH

ACC NR: AP6030175 SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/008/0001/0004

AUTHOR: Azin, V. A.; Varyukov, M. P.; Isayenko, V. I.; Serebryakov, V. A.; Shorokhov, O. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: An Nd-glass laser with a smooth displacement of the spectral emission band

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1966, 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: solid state laser, neodymium laser, glass laser, laser output, laser efficiency

ABSTRACT: Piecewise continuous narrowing of the emission spectrum of a Q-switched Nd-glass laser at 0.2—0.3 nm was achieved experimentally without appreciable loss of efficiency by inserting the Fabry-Perot etalon inside the resonant cavity. The experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1. The KGSS-7 neodymium-glass rod used was 240 mm long and 15 mm in diameter. A rotating prism (30 x 10^3 rpm) Q-switch and a 1-m resonator produced a 3-j single pulse with a duration of ~40 nanosec. The spectral separation was achieved by means of an F-P etalon whose mirrors were 95% reflective. Another F-P etalon with 40% reflectivity and inclined at an angle ψ to the resonator axis was used as a spectral selector. The output mirror was either an F-P etalon with non-coated quartz plates (13% reflective) or a dielectric mirror. The variation of the spectral emission band and energy of a single-pulse laser as a function of ψ were

 UDC: 621.378.325

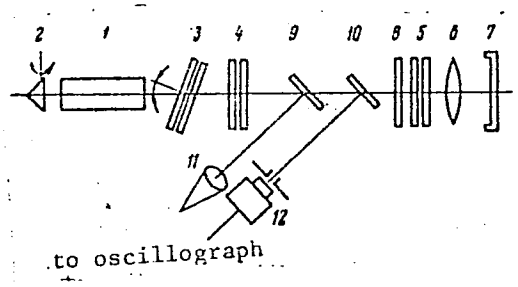


Fig. 1. Experimental setup

1 - Neodymium glass rod; 2 - prism; 3 - F-P etalon with reflection coefficient R = 40%; 4 - F-P etalon without reflective coating (in some experiments a dielectric mirror (R = 13%) was substituted); 5 - spectral separator F-P etalon with R = 95%; 6 - objective; 7 - camera; 8 - dull plate and neutral filters; 9, 10 - light separating plates; 11 - calorimeter; 12 - photocell.

shown graphically. Emission spectra of a single laser pulse for various ψ (120', 240', and 300') and the smooth displacement of the emission band in the free generation mode are shown. The experimental data indicate the following: 1) spectral narrowing to 0.2—0.3 nm occurred without a loss in the single pulse laser efficiency when an F-P etalon with uncoated plates was used as an output mirror; 2) simultaneous use of two etalons makes it possible to narrow the emission spectrum of a single pulse laser down to 0.01 nm; 3) use of an F-P etalon with coated plates inside the resonant cavity ensures smooth displacement of the spectral band within the 5—7 nm

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549910008-4"

L 42940-66

ACC NR: AP6030175

range for both free and Q-switched generation; 4) when the spectral band is displaced, the energy of a single pulse laser goes through several maxima which are spaced by a distance $\Delta\lambda$ equal to the resonator constant. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [YK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5069

Card 3/3 MLP

L 34850-66 FSD/EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/WH

ACC NR: AP6018438 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/006/0963/0969

AUTHOR: Vanyukov, M. P.; Isayenko, V. I.; Luizova, L. A.; Shorokhov, O. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Losses in a resonator when the stimulated emission spectrum of Nd^{3+} in glass is narrowed

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 6, 1966, 963-969

TOPIC TAGS: laser emission, emission spectrum, neodymium, interferometer, RESONATOR, LINE NARROWING

ABSTRACT: The results of a study of the losses introduced by a Fabry-Perot interferometer to the intensity of the stimulated emission of a neodymium glass laser are presented. The spectral emission band is narrowed by introducing a selective system, in the form of a interferometer, into the resonator. The experimental equipment is illustrated and described in detail. The results indicate that the emission spectrum is significantly narrowed as the coefficient of reflection of the plate is increased (1 to 2 Å at 60 to 80% reflectivity). When the coefficient of reflection is low, the energy generated is 70% that obtained without selection and remains so until reflection reaches 80%, whereupon it drops rapidly. Losses due to various instrument components are described and their respective magnitudes estimated. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 6 figures. [14]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Mar65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

ATD PRESS: 5131

UDC: 621.375.9:535(206.1)

Card 1/1

L 41946-66

ACC NR: AP6018450 FSD/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/006/1076/1078
T/EWP(k) IJP(c) JGS/WG

AUTHOR: Luizova, L. A.; Shorokhov, O. A.

ORG: none

50
B

TITLE: The use of diffraction through a slit to plot a characteristic curve for photographic emulsion

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 6, 1966, 1076-1078

TOPIC TAGS: laser detector, laser photography, laser R and D, photographic emulsion

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a method of using interference patterns on a photograph in the study of laser radiation. The intensity distribution in a pulsed laser beam can be assessed by photometry of beam photographs. The principal difficulty lies in the lack of a suitable density standard. A step attenuator or a graduated wedge is difficult to construct using substitute light sources owing to the lack of spectral similarity to laser emission and to deviation of pulsed laser radiation from the reciprocity law. The laser source itself cannot be utilized because of nonuniform spatial intensity distribution in the beam. The schematic of an optical setup to produce an interference pattern based on the highly directional laser beam is shown. The density distribution in this diffraction pattern has a fixed relation to the system geometry and the wavelength of the laser. The laser illuminates a photographic film through a

Card 1/2 UDC: 535.417 : 535.243.3

L 41046-65

ACC NR: AP6018450

slit and a lens. The film is located in the focal plane of the lens. A diffraction pattern is generated at the film plane. This pattern may be utilized as a reference for measuring density in photographs of laser emission. Using this setup, the optimal exposure region can be selected with greater ease. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 20618-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/T/EWP(k)/
ACC NR: AP6012184 EWA(h) IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/008/0316/0318
WG/AT/WH

AUTHOR: Vanyukov, M. P.; Isayenko, V. I.; Lyubimov, V. V.; Serebryakov, V. A.; Shorokhov, O. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of a laser operating in the spike mode to obtain a high-temperature plasma

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 8, 1966, 316-318

TOTPIC TAGS: laser application, laser pulsation, neodymium glass, high temperature plasma, discharge plasma, gas ionization

ABSTRACT: Since the use of a laser for gas ionization or production of a high-temperature plasma is usually limited to light pulses of duration 10^{-7}—10^{-8} sec, and for certain applications, say to accelerate chemical reactions, it may be of interest to obtain longer action of the electromagnetic field of the light wave on the plasma, the authors have experimented with ionization of air with the aid of radiation from a laser operating in the spike mode, with total generation duration of about one millisecond. The neodymium-glass laser used in the investigation yielded light pulses with energy 800—1400 J. Neodymium-glass rods of 45 mm diam-

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L 20618-66
ACC NR: AP6012184

eter and 600 mm long were used, with 2 and 4 per cent concentration of Nd_2O_3. An elliptic illuminator with six conjugate ellipses and straight pump flash lamps was used. The average laser radiation power, at a flash duration 0.8—1.2 msec, was 1—2 Mw, but, taking into account the off-duty factor between spikes, the maximum radiation power could reach 10—30 Mw. When this radiation was focused in air with a 100 mm focus lens a power density 1—3 Gw/cm^2 and a field intensity of the order of 10^7 v/cm were obtained, enough to produce a high-temperature plasma in air. Photographs show that the plasma produced by the gas breakdown is optically opaque and that the laser emission of 1.06 μ wavelength is absorbed in the thin front layer of the cloud. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Feb66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001
ATD PRESS: 4225

Card 2/2 BK

SHOROKHOV, P.I.

Siberian silkworms. Priroda 45 no.8:105-107 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Pyataya Moskovskaya aerofotolesoustroitel'naya ekspeditsiya "Lesproyekta".
(Siberia--Moths)

SHOROKHOV, P. I.

Siberian silkworm. Priroda 46 no.6:127-128 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Pyataya Moskovskaya aerofotolesoustroitel'naya ekspeditsiya "Lesproyekt." Priroda 46 no.6:127-128 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Siberia--Moths)

SHOROKHOV, S. I.

SHOROKHOV, S. I. "Latest Achievements in Agricultural Plant Protection against Pests and Diseases at the All Union Agricultural Exhibition. Moscow, in 1940," Vestnik Zashchity Rastenii, no. 5, 1940, pp. 15-21. 421 P942

SO: SIRA SI - 90-53, 15 December 1953

SHOROKHOV, S. M. PA 18T57

USSR/Mines and Mining - Equipment Jul 1947
Hydraulic Machinery

"Coefficient of Washing-out in Hydraulic Mining," S. M. Shorokhov, Ministry of Nonferrous Metals and Gold, 1 p

"Gornyy Zhurnal" Vol CXXI, No 7

Coefficient of washing-out shows the relationship between expenditure of water and working pressure. This permits calculation of optimum expenditure of water. Tables of work results obtained at Siberian (A. D. Saltykov), Ural (I. M. Tomazov) and Yasnopolansk (B. E. Fridman) workings.

18T57

[redacted], G. M.

(Open pit mining in alluvial deposits' Moskva, Gos. nauch.
-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1948. 560 p.
maps (49-29760)

TN291. S5

Geography & Geology

Classification of open-cut mining of alluvial deposits. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1951.

9. MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, Library of Congress, Uncl.

SHOROKHOV, V.; SHMIDT, R.

In a quiet office, far from the fields. NTO no.11:22-23 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Direktor tresta prigorodnykh sovkhozov, Novosibirsk (for Shorokhov). 2. Glavnyy agronom oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva, Novosibirsk (for Shmidt).
(Novosibirsk Province—Agricultural research)

ACC NR: AP7000312 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0030/0030

INVENTOR: Shorokhov, V. I.;

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for forming spiral-joint tubes from a strip. Class 7, No. 188470

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 30

TOPIC TAGS: spiral joint tube, welded tube, tube forming, tube forming device, metal tube, metal joining

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a device for forming skelp into spiral-joint tubes. The device (see Fig. 1) includes a drum with the coiled skelp, guides,

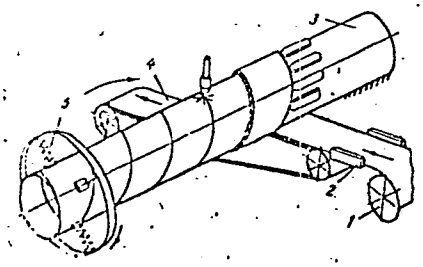


Fig. 1. Device for forming skelp into spiral-joint tubes

1 - Drum with skelp coil; 2 - guides; 3 - mandrel; 4 - endless belt; 5 - joint tightening mechanism.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.774.2. .002.51

ACC NR: AP7000312

and a stationary mandrel. To obtain ultrathin-wall tubes, the device is equipped with a skelp-feeding mechanism, an endless belt which goes around the driving and idling drums and encompasses the mandrel together with the skelp along a helical line. The device also includes a joint-tightening mechanism, a ring with adjustable clamps which rotates at a speed higher than that of the tube. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.
[TD]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 29Mar65/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 2/2

L 34844-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008545 S/0286/65/000/006/0061/0061

AUTHOR: Shorokhov, V. M.; Baranov, A. I.; Gulyayev, P. N.; Notkina, I. Ya.; Bubnova, L. V. 21 B

TITLE: A method for producing porous rubber parts. Class 39, No. 169245 15

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: porous material, rubber, rubber vulcanization, rubber product

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing porous rubber parts from rubber stocks which contain azoisobutyronitrile, azohexahydrobenzonitrile, an ordinary ether of azodicarboxylic acid and an amide of azodicarboxylic acid as organic pore forming agents. Vulcanization is accelerated and combined with the pore formation process by adding the pore forming agents to a rubber stock which contains no sulfur and no rubber accelerators. In order to make the process continuous and to produce articles of unlimited length, the intermediate products are passed in one or several streams through a vat with glycerine or some other liquid heat-transfer agent which is inert to rubber and has a high boiling

Card 1/2

L 34844-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008545

point. This heat-transfer agent is heated to 130-160°C. The Author's Certificate also covers a modification of this method in which the articles go from the vat to an air vulcanization chamber in order to reduce the length of the heating bath.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Nov55 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 29673-66 EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM/DS/WW/JXT(EX)
ACC NR: AT6012697 SOURCE CODE: UR/3163/65/000/007/0050/0057

70
68
Bt1

AUTHOR: Chutkin, O. A.; Shorokhov, V. N.

ORG: State Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy SSSR, Union Scientific Research Institute for Instrument Building, Moscow (Gosudarstvenny komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR, Soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut priborostroyeniya)

TITLE: Development of spectrometric method for determining the distribution of the activity from the depth of Alpha emitters 19

SOURCE: Soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut priborostroyeniya. Doklady, no. 7, 1965. Razvitiye spektrometricheskogo sposoba nakhuzhdeniya zakona raspredeleniya aktivnosti po glubine al'fa-izluchateley, 50-57

TOPIC TAGS: Alpha radiation, Alpha spectrum, radioactivity, angular distribution, pulse height analyzer

ABSTRACT: For an experimental determination of the law governing the distribution of α activity in the interior of materials the authors used the type 9014-01 α spectrometer with pulsed ionization chamber with grid. This spectrometer, which is now being readied for regular production, was described by one of the authors elsewhere (Chitkin, with V. F. Bolotin, Informatsionny byulleten' SNIIP, 1965,

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.1.078: 539.128.4

L 29673-66
ACC NR: AT6012697

No. 1 (73), p. 3). The theory of the methods and the main formulas are described by the authors in a companion paper in the same source (p. 49). In this method the distribution of the α activity within the emitting substance is obtained from the pulse-height spectrum of pulses from a sample placed in the spectroscopic α transmitter. The distribution of activity over the depth is obtained by successively multiplying the pulse-height spectrum by a certain matrix $[G]^{-1}$, which eliminates the smearing of the spectrum by the recording apparatus, and a matrix $[B]^{-1}$, which relates the energy of the α particles with their range in the emitter and with the location of the active center. The matrix [B] converts the distribution of the activity in depth into a range (energy) spectrum of α particles over the emitter, and the matrix [G] converts the energy spectrum of the α particles into a pulse-height spectrum. To construct the matrix [b], the authors determined experimentally the dependence of the α particles from Pu^{239} on the thickness of an absorber of fixed thickness. The values of the matrix and its inverse are calculated and are used to determine the distribution of α activity in cloth filters used to strain an aerosol containing Pu^{239}. Several types of cloth filters were tested and the α particle spectra of their emission determined. It is noted in the conclusion that a shortcoming of the method is the fact that the matrices [B] and $[B]^{-1}$ were prepared for a different substance (Pu^{239} in terylene, and its use for other material may lead to errors. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SC: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

MALAKHOV, Yu.A., dotsent; SHOROKHOV, V.V., veter. vrach.; ULANOV, I.A., veter. vrach; TALISHEVSKAYA, M.Ye., veter. vrach.

Diagnosis and prophylaxis of leptospirosis in suckling pigs. Veterinariia 42 no.7:31-34 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

SHOROKHOVA, A.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki

Spermograms and their significance in the study of childless marriages. Akush.i gin. 35 no.5:72-73 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(SPERMATOZOA)
(STERILITY, diagnosis)

SHOROKHOVA, A.S.

Dynamics of blood protein fractions in chronic tonsillitis. Trudy LPMI 31 no.2:428-430 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHOROKHOVA, A . V.

USSR/Mining

Card : 1/1 Pub. 71 - 9/17

Authors : Sosnov, V. D. and Shorokhova, A. V. Mining Engineers

Title : The economical effectiveness of using PK-2m combines

Periodical : Mekh. trud. rab. 8, 4, 24 - 27, June 1954

Abstract : The technical - economical effectiveness of using PK-2m sinking combines in coal mining, is discussed. The PK-2m sinking combines put into practice in several large coal mining combines are used for conveying coal from underground shafts to the surface. Tables.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

SAFOKHIN, Mikhail Samsonovich; KUPRIN, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SHOROKHOVA, A.V., otvetstvennyy red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Cutting and boring machinery] Sboechno-burovye mashiny. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 125 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Mining machinery)

KUDRYASHOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, SOLNTSEV, Mikhail Nikitovich, SAVEL'YEV, Ivan Petrovich, CHERKASOVA, A.V., otv.red.; IONKINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[UKT-2 and UKT-2m cutter-loaders] Ugol'nye kombainy UKT-2 i UKT-2m. (MIRA 11:8)
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 191 p.
(Coal mining machinery)

KOGAN, Koppel' Borisovich; IGNATOV, Vitaliy Nikolayevich. Prinimal uchastiye KAYGORODOV, I.P., gornyy inzh.; SHOROKHOVA, A.V., otv.red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[KN-2 cutter loaders] Nareznoi kombain KN-2. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 151 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Coal mining machinery)

KATANOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; SAFOKHIN, Mikhail Samsonovich; SHOROKHOVA, A.V., otv.red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Using rotary drilling rigs in coal beds] Stanki vrashchatel'nogo bureniia na ugol'nykh razrezakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 146 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Coal mining machinery) (Rock drills)

SHOROKHOVA, G.V.

Jaundice in typhoid fever. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.11:28-30 N'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskoy gorodskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.I.Lebedeva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent A.S. Medvedev).

PETROV, N.A., red.; PETRENKO, L.I., red.; SAVITSKIY, P.S., red.; RUMYANTSEV, S.V., red. toma; TSEPAYEV, V.A., red.toma; GRUZIN, P.L., red. toma; LEBEDEV, A.K., red. toma; GERASIMCHUK, G.S., red. toma; MIGAY, L.S., vedushchiy red.; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., vedushchiy red.; IONEL', A.G., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Conference on Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the U.S.S.R.] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po vnedreniiu radioaktivnykh izotopov i iadernykh izlucheniia v narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR. Riga, 1960, v chetyrekh tomakh. Pod red. N.A.Petrova, L.I.Petrenko i P.S.Savitskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3.[Machinery industry. Metallurgy] Mashinostroenie. Metallurgiia. 1961. 224 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960. (Metal industries) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

BIRINA, Lyudmila Mikhaylovna; LYASHENKO, A.I., redaktor; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., vedushchiy redaktor; KHLEBNIKOVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Stratigraphy and conditions of Devonian deposits in the northern part of the Moscow Syncline] Stratigrafiia i usloviia otlozheniia devona v severnoi chasti Moskovskoi sineklizy. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 129 p. (Moscow Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MLRA 10:9)

DRUSHCHITS, V.V., red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.P., red.; MENNER, V.V., glavnyy red.; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Atlas of lower Cretaceous fauna of the Northern Caucasus and the Crimea] Atlas nizhnemelovoi fauny Severnogo Kavkaza i Kryma. Pod red. V.V.Drushchitsa i M.P.Kudriavtseva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 699 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov. 2. Geologicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Drushchits). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza (for Kudryavtsev).
(Caucasus, Northern--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)
(Crimea--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

YENIKEYEVA, O.P.; ZUDAKINA, Ye.A.; KORSHIKOV, V.N.; SHKURAL', R.M. Prinimal uchastiye PER'KOV, N.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., vedushchiy red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Album of standard geological and geophysical cross sections of wells of petroleum areas in the Volga-Ural region] Al'bom tipovykh geologo-geofizicheskikh razrezov skvazhin neftianykh raionov Volgo-Ural'skoi provintsii. Pod red. N.A.Per'kova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 112 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. 2. Laboratoriya interpretatsii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (for Yenikeyeva, Zudakina, Korshikov, Shkural', Per'kov).
(Volga-Ural region—Oil well logging)

SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Abstracts of reports of the Conference on the Problems of the Petroleum, Gas, and Petrochemical Industries; Geophysics Section] Tezisy dokladov nauchnoi konferentsii po problemam neftianoi, gazovoi i neftekhimicheskoi promyshlennosti: Sektsiia geofizicheskaia. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 35 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po problemam neftyanoy, gazovoy i neftekhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

YASENEV, Boris Petrovich; SOKOLOV, V.A., doktor khim. nauk, red. ; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Direct geochemical methods of oil and gas prospecting; methodologycal instructions for sampling, sealing, and degassing of rocks]Priamye geokhimicheskie metody poiskov nefti i gaza; metodicheskie ukazaniia po otboru prob gornykh porod, ikh germetizatsii i degazatsii. Pod red. V.A. Sokolova. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 57 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Gases in rocks)

SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Abstracts of reports of the Conference on the Problems of the Petroleum, Gas, and Petrochemical Industries; section "Transportation and Storage of Petroleum and Gas and Construction of Pipelines."]Tezisy dokladov nauchnoy konferentsii po problemam neftianoi, gazovoi i neftekhimicheskoi promyshlennosti: Sektsiia geologicheskaia. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 58 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po problemam neftyanoy, gazovoy i neftekhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural—Geology)

KHANIN, Arnol'd Arkad'yevich; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Oil and gas reservoirs in fields of the U.S.S.R.] Kollektory nefti i gaza mestorozhdenii SSSR. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 100 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

KOZLOV, Vasiliy Pavlovich; VYSOTSKIY, I.V., kand.geol.-miner. nauk, red.; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Geology and genesis of the Shebelinka gas field] Geologiia i genezis Shebelinskogo mestorozhdeniia gaza. Pod red. I.V.Vysotskogo. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 174 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Shebelinka region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MILLER, Don Dzh.[Miller, D.J.]; PEYN, Tomas G.[Payne, T.G.]; GRIK, Dzh. [Gryc, George]; BALASHOVA, M.V.[translator]; KALINKO, M.K., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red.; VORONOVA,V., tekhn. red.

[Geology of possible petroleum provinces in Alaska] Geologiia neftegazonosnykh provintsii Aliaski. Pod red. i s dopolneniiami M.M. Kalinko. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 181 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Alaska--Petroleum geology)

BOGATYREV, A.S., red.; EVENTOV, Ya.S., red.; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red. ; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Geology and oil and gas potentials of the eastern part of the Caspian Lowland and its northern, eastern, and southeastern margins] Geologicheskoe stroenie i neftegazonostost' vostochnoi chasti Prikaspiiskoi vpadiny i ee severnogo, vostochnogo i iugo-vostochnogo obramlenii; materialy. Pod red. A.S.Bogatyreva i IA.S.Eventova. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 366 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vyyezdnaya sessiya Ekspertno-geologicheskogo Soveta Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr Kazakhskoy SSR i Uchenogo Soveta Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta, Aktyubinsk, 1960.2. Ministr geologii i okhrany nedr Kazakhskoy SSR (for Bogatyrev). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva (for Eventov).
(Caspian Lowland--Petroleum geology)
(Caspian Lowland--Gas,Natural--Geology)

Shorokhova, N.V.

2821. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF TAR FROM LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONISATION OF CHEREMKHOV BASIN COAL. II. ADSORPTION SERIES FOR COMPONENTS OF LOW TEMPERATURE TAR. Kalechits, I.V., Popova, N.I. and Shorokhova, N.V. (Trud. Vost. Sib. Fil. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim. (Proc. E. Sib. Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Ser. Chem.), 1955, (3), 13-18; see abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 7429).

SHOROKHOVA, M.V.

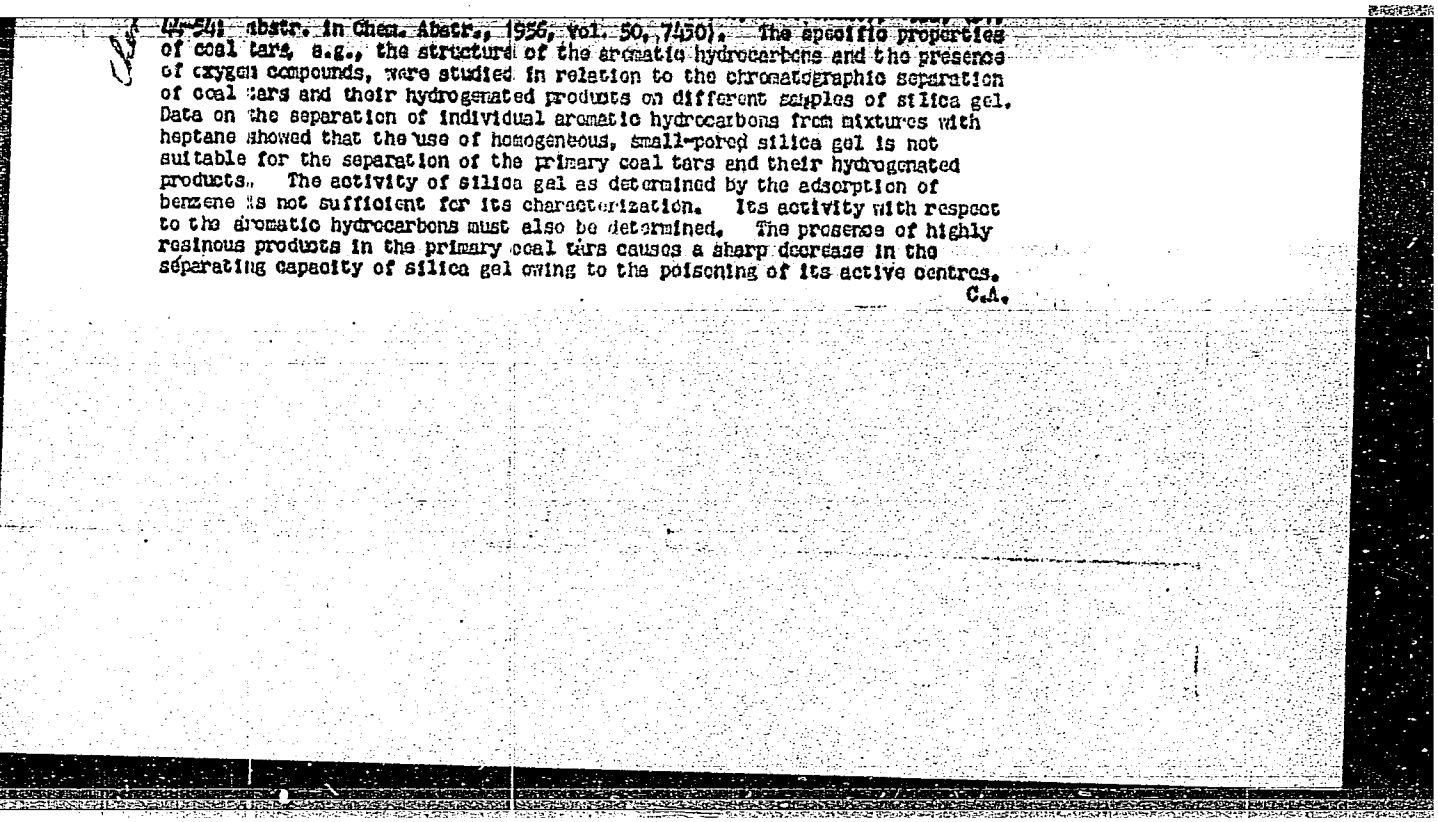
2823. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF TAR FROM LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONIZATION OF CHEREMKHOV BASIN COAL. IV. DETAILED GROUPING AND FUNCTIONAL COMPOSITION OF NEUTRAL SUBSTANCES IN THE LIQUID-PHASE HYDROGENATED PRODUCT FROM COAL TAR. Popova, N.I., Salimgreeva, F.G., Klykova, I.G., Shorokhova, M.V., Kurbangaleeva, D.Kh. and Kalechits, I.V. (Trud. Vost. Sib. FIL. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim. (Proc. E. Sib. Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Ser. Chem.), 1955, (5), 25-29; see abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 7429).

Sherokhova, M.V.

2025. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF TAR FROM LOW-TEMPERATURE CARBONIZATION OF CHEREMKHOV BASIN COAL. VI. GROUP COMPOSITION OF THE WIDE FRACTION OF MEDIUM TEMPERATURE COAL TAR FROM CHEREMKHOV BASIN COALS. Popova, M.I., Kurbon-Galeeva, D.Kh. and Sherokhova, M.V. (Trud. Vost. Sib. Fil. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim. (Proc. E. Sib. Branch Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Ser. Chem.), 1955, (3), 35-39; see abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 7429).

POPOVA, N.I.; SHOROKHOVA, M.V.

Chemical composition of primary tar from Cheremkhovo coal. Part 7. Nature of the neutral oxygen compounds separated from the crude fraction of the Cheremkhovo primary tar. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.3:40-43 '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Cheremkhovo Coal Basin--Coal-tar products)



Abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, Vol. 50, 7450). The specific properties of coal tars, e.g., the structure of the aromatic hydrocarbons and the presence of oxygen compounds, were studied in relation to the chromatographic separation of coal tars and their hydrogenated products on different samples of silica gel. Data on the separation of individual aromatic hydrocarbons from mixtures with heptane showed that the use of homogeneous, small-pored silica gel is not suitable for the separation of the primary coal tars and their hydrogenated products. The activity of silica gel as determined by the adsorption of benzene is not sufficient for its characterization. Its activity with respect to the aromatic hydrocarbons must also be determined. The presence of highly resinous products in the primary coal tars causes a sharp decrease in the separating capacity of silica gel owing to the poisoning of its active centres.

C.A.

MOLCHANOVA, N., dotsent; SHOROKHOVA, N., assistent; YAVORSKIY, L., zootekhnik

Raising meat-type chicks in Krasnoyarsk Territory. Zhivotnovodstvo 24 no.6:36-38 Je '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Krasnoyarskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

L 39950-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pt-10 JD/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4007481 S/0153/63/006/005/0816/0822

AUTHOR: Shorokhova, V. L.; Kuz'min, L. L.

TITLE: Preparation of electrically conductive plastics. Report 1. Copper coating of polystyrene powder

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1963, 816-822

TOPIC TAGS: polystyrene, plastic, polystyrene powder, copper coating, metallizing, chemical reduction, copper deposition, copper layer, copper layer thickness, coated polystyrene powder, pressing, plastic metal skeleton, continuous plastic , metal skeleton, metal coating

ABSTRACT: Copper coated polystyrene powder would deliver prefabricated particles for the electrical conductive skeleton, which can be more economical than the usual conductive additive, part of which does not participate in skeleton formation. The various methods of coating are enumerated, the authors

Card 1/3

using the chemical reduction method. Prior preparation of the plastic powder for good adherence of the coating consisted in moistening the plastic powder with ethanol, degreasing in 15% potassium carbonate, and dipping into silver nitrate solution to obtain a catalytic effect for the subsequent copper deposition. The mixture found best for copper deposition was copper carbonate (180 g), glycerin (180 g), 20% NaOH solution (1 liter), and 28% formaldehyde (220ml per 1 liter solution). Time required for coating varied with size and surface of the powder particles for a uniform content of 24-25% copper and was determined for each batch. Thickness of coating varied from 0.214 to 2.28 microns. Procedures and tests are described. Microphotos of prepared specimen sections showed that a good electrically conductive skeleton was obtained with a 0.5 micron and more copper deposit. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv, Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Department of Technology of Electrochemical Products, Ivanov Institute of Chemical Technology)

L 39950-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4007481 0

SUBMITTED: 11Feb63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, MT

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3 JO

L 9739-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW/RM

ACC NR: AP5026427 SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/65/008/004/0646/0650

AUTHOR: Shorokhova, V.I.

ORG: Department of Technology of Electrochemical Productions, Ivanovo Chemical Engineering Institute (Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv, Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Preparation and properties of the electroconductive plastic polystyrene-petaled nickel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 646-650

TOPIC TAGS: polystyrene, nickel, electric conductivity, resistivity

ABSTRACT: The properties of a plastic the electrical conductivity of which is due to the introduction of petaled nickel were studied. The effect of pressure, pressing temperature, and holding time on the electrical resistivity, mechanical strength, density, and moisture absorption of the samples obtained was determined. It was shown that the plastic obtained has a positive temperature coefficient of resistance, and that the resistance measured in a direction perpendicular to the pressing is approximately two orders of magnitude lower than the resistance measured parallel to the pressing, owing to the arrangement of the nickel petals, which are arranged perpendicular to the direction of pressing. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 16Nov64 / ORIG REF: 013 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.746.22:678.046.32:537.311

ACCESSION NR: AP4025262 S/0153/63/006/006/1002/1010

AUTHOR: Shorokhova, V. I.; Kuz'min, L. L.

TITLE: Production of electrically conductive plastics. II. Properties of plastics prepared from copper-coated polystyrene powder

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 6, no. 6, 1963, 1002-1010

TOPIC TAGS: electrically conductive plastic, conductive polystyrene, moisture absorption, forming temperature, forming pressure, residence time, particle size, resistivity, continous conductive film

ABSTRACT: Preparation of electrically conductive plastics from polystyrene powder coated with a conductive layer of copper has been studied. The effect of the conditions of preparing the material (temperature, forming pressure, residence time) on its properties (resistivity, mechanical strength, density, and moisture absorption) was studied. The effect on the electric resistance of the particle size of the powders used in the preparation of the sam-

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ples is indicated in Fig. 1. As the particle size of the polystyrene is reduced a limit is reached where a given weight of copper (the tests were run with 25% Cu by weight) cannot cover the particle surfaces with a continuous strong coating. At this point the electric resistance becomes much higher and increases significantly with increased forming temperature. The mechanical strength of the formed polystyrenes increases with higher forming temperatures; the strength of samples made from pure polystyrene is higher than that of samples made of copper-coated polystyrene. The density and the water absorption of samples formed above 120C are constant; 100C gives a completely uniform mass on forming. Examination of forming pressures of 100-700 kg/cm^2 and various periods of residence during froming showed that compact masses were obtained at a pressure of 100 kg/cm^2 and a cycle time of 10 min. Increasing pressure or residence time did not lower resistivity or enhance mechanical strength of the samples. The effect of particle size on the resistivity, strength, density and water resistance of the samples is summarized in Fig.2. Fig. 3 shows the minimum copper content to form a continous metal coating on the polystyrene surface (with 2000 micron particle size) is 15%. With increasing copper content the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4025262

resistivity decreases; the mechanical strength decreases, then levels off; the fusion of the polystyrene decreases; and water adsorption remains constant (Fig. 4). The plastic material obtained from copper coated polystyrene has a resistivity of approximately one order less than a mass containing the same amount of copper in finely powdered form. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 tables and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv (Ivanovsk Chemico-technological Institute, Department of Electrochemical Production Technology)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb63 DATE ACQ: 10Apr64 ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3044

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ACCESSION NR: AP4025262

ENCLOSURE: 01

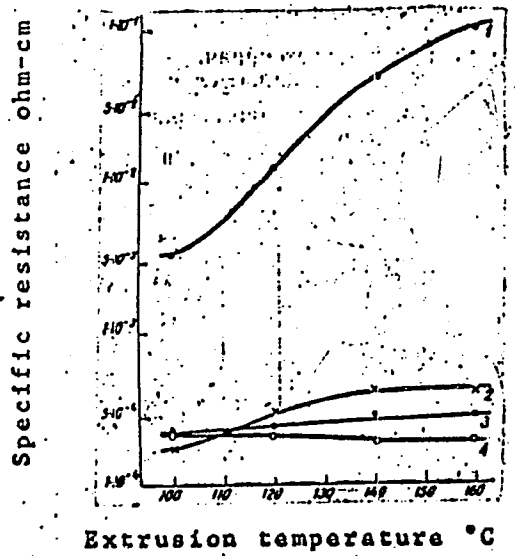

Fig. 1. Effect of forming temperature on resistivity of samples prepared from polystyrene with average particle size, microns

1 - 126, 2 - 342, 3 - 1260, 4 - 2000 (forming pressure 100 kg/cm^2 dwell time 10 min, Cu content 24—25%.

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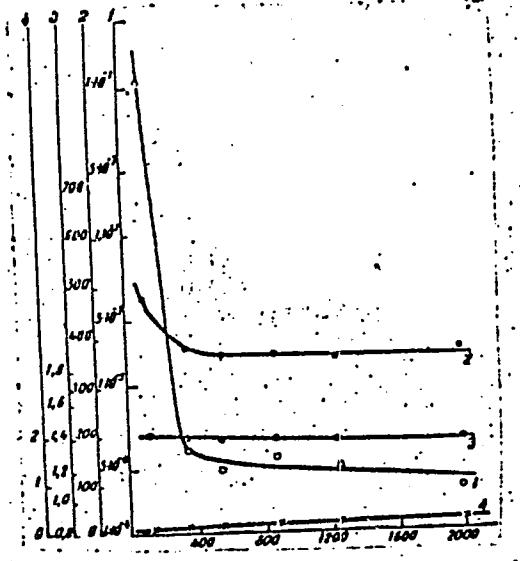
ACCESSION NR:AP4025262

ENCLOSURE: 02



Polystyrene particle size, micron

Fig. 2. Effect of polystyrene particle size on sample properties (forming temperature 160C, pressure 100 kg/cm^2, copper content 24—25%)

1 - Resistivity ohm. cm, 2 - breaking point, kg/cm^2, 3 - density, gm/cm^3, 4 - water absorption %

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ENCLOSURE: 03

ACCESSION NR: AP4025262

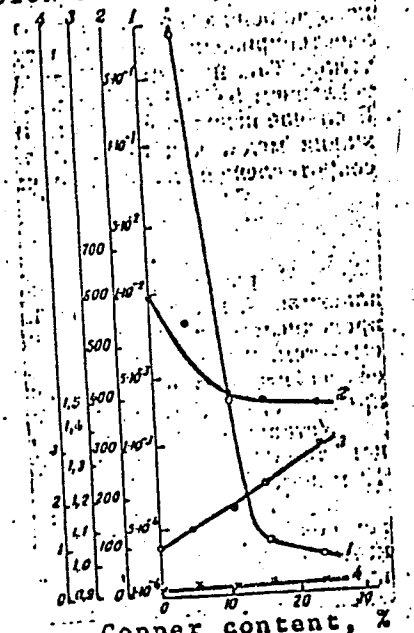

Fig. 3. Effect of copper content on sample properties, obtained with polystyrene with average particle diameter of 2000 microns (forming temperature 160C, forming pressure 100 kg/cm^2, dwell time 10 min.)

1 - Resistivity, ohm. cm, 2 - breaking point, kg/cm^2, 3 - density, gm/cm^3, 4 - water absoprtion, %

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ACCESSION NR: AP4025262

ENCLOSURE: 04

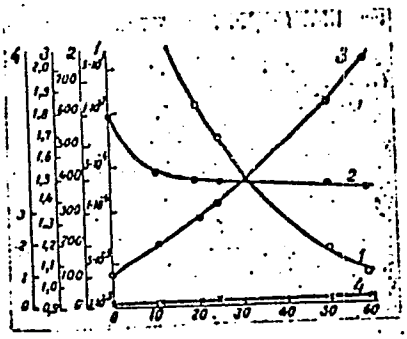

Fig. 4. Effect of copper content on sample properties, samples obtained f from polystyrene with average particle diameter of 342 microns (forming temperature 160C; forming pressure 100 kg/cm^2, dwell time 10 min.)

1 -- Resistivity, ohm. cm, 2 - breaking point kg/cm^2, 3 - density, gm/cm^3; 4 - water absoprtion, %

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L 41496-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pc-4/
Pr-4/Pad/Ps-4/Pt-10 IJP(c) JD/WW/HW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5006557 S/0191/65/000/003/0023/0025

45
B

AUTHOR: Shorokhova, V. I.; Kuz'min, L. L.

TITLE: Some properties of conductive plastics based on polystyrene and nickel flakes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1965, 23-25

TOPIC TAGS: conductive plastic, polystyrene, nickel flake, copper flake, filler

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the electric conductivity of plastics filled with metal flakes. It was shown that the use of metal flakes instead of metal powders reduces the resistivity of plastics and makes it possible to lower the amount of filler. The experiments were conducted with finely divided emulsion-polymerized polystyrene filled with nickel flakes (nickel particle size, 2 x 2 x 0.001 mm). The effect of the filler content on the properties of specimens is given in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The shape of the nickel flakes had little effect on the properties of the specimens. Experiments conducted with copper flakes confirmed the results of the experiments with nickel; the resistivity of plastics [unidentified] filled with copper flakes was one order of magnitude lower than that of the same materials filled with copper powder. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BO]

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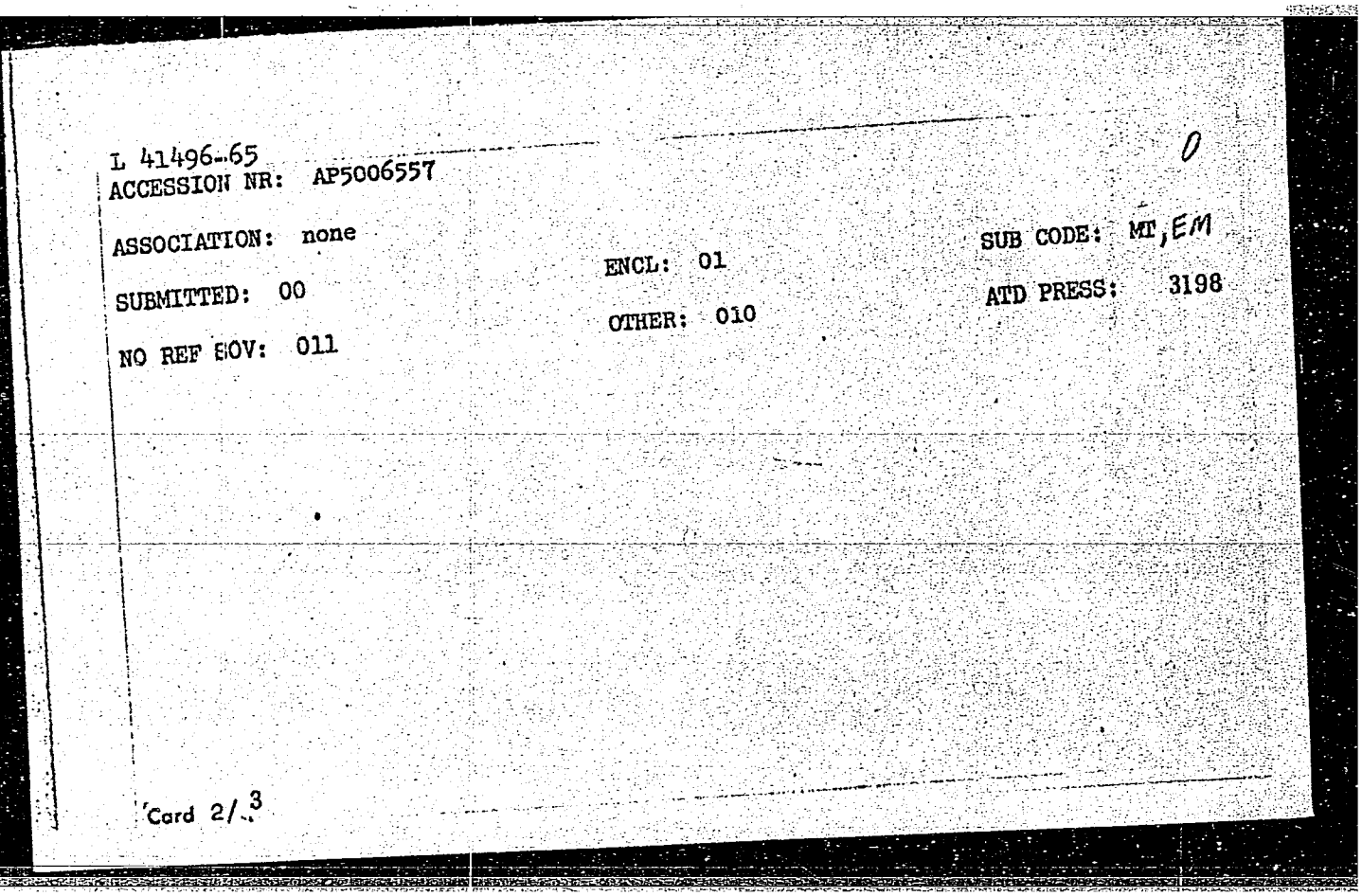

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006557

ASSOCIATION: none

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NO REF SOV: 011

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 010

SUB CODE: MT,EM

ATD PRESS: 3198

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L 41496-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006557

ENCLOSURE: 01

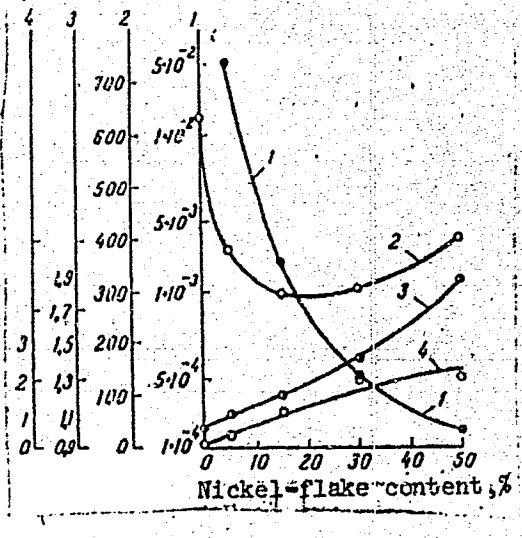

Fig. 1. Effect of nickel-flake content on the properties of specimens

1 - Resistivity, ohm·cm; 2 - bending strength, kg/cm^2; 3 - density, g/cm^3; 4 - water absorption, %.

Card 3/3

SHORKHOVA, Yekaterina Vasil'yevna.

[Atheistic significance of I.P. Pavlov's teaching] Ateisticheskoe znachenie ucheniia I.P. Pavlova. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1955. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.2, no.34) (MLRA 8:9)
(Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936)

SHOROKHOVA, Ye.V.; KAGANOV, V.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; PANKRATOVA, N.I., redaktor; ZEMLYAKOVA, T.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[I.P.Pavlov's materialist theories on the signal systems] Materialisticheskoe uchenie I.P.Pavlova o signal'nykh sistemakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 229 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:2)
(Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936) (Nervous system)

SHOROKHOVA, Ye.V., kandidat filosofskikh nauk

The atheistic significance of I.P.Pavlov's theories. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.7:33-36 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System. T-10
Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 32246

Author : Shorokhova, Ya.V.
Inst :
Title : Dialectical Materialism and Pavlovian Study of Higher Nervous Activity.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Nekotopye filos. vopr. ectectvozn. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 319-360.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

SHOROKHOV, Yu.V.

SUBJECT: USSR/Science and Religion 25-5-17/35

AUTHOR: Shorokhov, Yu.V., Cand. of Philosophic Sciences

TITLE: Matter and Mind (Materiya i psikhika)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn' - May 1957, No 5, pp 36-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author attempts to answer the question whether our mind is the creation of God or the result of a long experience man acquired by means of his nervous system. As the human being is the most complete of all creatures, his desire for exact orientation is stronger than with animals. Various perceptions led to the development of the nervous system and with it to the highest stage of development - the formation of images in the brains. The ability to remember and to communicate with our fellow-man by way of speech resulted in the formation of our consciousness. For that reason, the writer concludes, the existence of our "ego" - our mind is no miracle, but the result of direct influences obtained from material facrors. If our brains are injured, our mind is affected or even unconscious. For that reason the existence of an immortal soul which is independent of the body is disproved.

Card 1/2

KAGANOV, V.M.; FURMAN, A.Ye.; IGNATOV, A.I.; PLYUSHCH, L.N.; SHOROKHOVA, Ye.V.; YUROVAYA, I.L.; PLATONOV , G.V., red.; SUKHOV, A.D., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[The problem of causality in modern biology] Problema prichinnosti v sovremennoi biologii. Moskva, 1961. 191 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut filosofii.
(CAUSATION) (BIOLOGY--PHILOSOPHY)

SHORKHOVA, Ye. V.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Doctor of Philosophical Sciences at the Institute of Philosophy 1962.

"Problem of Cognition in Philosophy and Natural Science."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

SHOROKHOVA, Ye.V.; MANSUROV, N.S.; PLATONOV, K.K.

Problems of social psychology. Vop. psikhol. 9 no.5:73-82 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Sektor psikhologii Instituta filosofii AN SSSR, Moskva.