

GAYEL', A.G.; SMIRNOVA, L.F.

Classification of light soils based on their wind erodibility.  
Pochvovedenie no.4:1-15 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

GALYUN, I. A.; KASHCHINA, M. I.; LYSOVA, S. I.; SMIRNOVA, L. D.; ZAKHAROV, A. S.

Teeth, Artificial

Dental prosthesis for children.  
Stomatologiya No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

GA'YEL', A.G., SMIRNOVA, L.F.

Wind erosion of light soils in the Chestnut-Chernozem  
zone of the U.S.S.R. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 15  
no.2:51-62 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra fiziki i melioratsii pochv Moskovskogo universi-  
teta.

(Russia, Southern--Erosion)

SMIRNOVA, L.F.

Wind erosion of light soils in Pavlodar Province. Pochvovedenie  
no.2:75-80 F '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Pavlodar Province—Erosion)

SMIRNOVA, L.G.

Brief news. Lab.delo 7 no.9:61 S '61.  
(PUBLIC HEALTH--CONGRESSES)

(MIRA 14:10)

SMIRNOVA, L.G., prof.; SOLUN, N.S.; GANCHEVA, I.T.

Brief news. Lab.delo 8 [i.e.9] no.1: 60-61 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(MEDICINE)

SMIRNOVA, L. G.

23365 Krasheniye Pryakhi Pri Peremotke Na Motal'noy Mashine. Legkaya Prom-st',  
1949, No. 6, c. 26

SO: LETOPIS NO. 31, 1949

CONTENT : ENA  
CATEGORY : Soil Science. Tillage. Improvement. Reclamation.  
DATE OF PR. : RAS Mch., No. 3 1959, No. 10726  
AUTHOR : Salimova, L. G.  
INSTIT. : Georgian Scientific and Research Institute of Ag.  
TITLE : Experiment in the Application of Leaching with Deep  
Drainage for the Improvement of Strongly Saline  
Lands in Alazanskaya Valley.  
CONF. NO. : Tr. Graz. n.-i. in-ka gidrotekhn. i melior.,  
1959, vyp. 18-19, 179-185  
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

0000: 1/1



1 06380-61 200(4)/001(67)/001(4)/001(4) 2 1(4) 20/20/001(02)

ACC NR: AT6025458 SOURCE CODE: UR/3065/65/000/047/0082/0097

AUTHOR: Smirnova, L. G.

ORG: None *26*

TITLE: Elastoplastic deformations of a cylindrical shell and a circular plate under uniformly distributed loading *26*

SOURCE: \*Moscow. Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut. Sbornik trudov, no. 47, 1965. Issledovaniya po teorii sterzhney, platinok i obolochek (Studies on the theory of rods, plates and shells), 82-97 *26*

TOPIC TAGS: shell theory, elastic deformation, plastic deformation, cylindric shell structure

ABSTRACT: The author solves the equilibrium equations for elastoplastic deformations of a cylindrical shell and a circular plate. A. A. Il'yushin's method of elastic solutions is used for solving the fundamental equation of an elastoplastic cylindrical shell and the intensity of deformations is determined in the zero approximation. Equilibrium equations are given for a circular plate under axisymmetric deformation assuming uniform distribution of the transverse load. Analysis of the expressions derived and comparison of solutions for various examples shows that when the elastoplastic deformations are small the method of elastic solutions gives rapid convergence and sufficient accuracy for practical purposes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 64 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 *lkh*

*58*  
*BT*

SMIRNOVA, L.G., inzh.; TYUVIN, A.V., tekhnik

Application of ultrasonic waves in the dyeing and finishing  
operations of the knit goods industry. Nauch.-issl.trudy VNIITP  
no.4:59-71 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

SAVVATEYEVA, Z.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORCHAGINA, R.N., inzh.; SMIRNOVA, L.G.,  
inzh.; MALYARSKAYA, V.F., inzh.

Technology of the manufacture of the new type of glued glove fabrics.  
Nauch.-issl.trudy VNIITP no.4:167-194 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

SMIRNOVA, L.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ODINTSOVA, T.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of active dyes for dyeing knit viscose fabrics. Tekst.  
prom. 23 no.10:28-32 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut trikotazhnoy  
promyshlennosti (VNIITP).

11/11/86, 11/11/86, 11/11/86, 11/11/86

1. The above information is being furnished to you for your information.  
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX      3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

**SMIRNOVA, L.G.**      17-4

BC

**Adrenal syndrome in shock.** M. N. BURDENKO and L. G. SMIRNOVA (Proc. Shock Congress, Kiev, 1937, 48-50).—The hypertensive action of adrenaline is abolished in conditions of diminished tissue oxidation, such as KCN poisoning. A similar effect is found after injection of products of oxidation of adrenaline. The view is advanced that certain types of shock are due to accumulation of these products, following hyperadrenalemia. Dinitrophenol hyperpyrexia is abolished after injection of adrenaline, this effect also being ascribed to the action of these products. R. T.

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12001 20H107      221137 Csk GNV 151

12001 20H107      221137 Csk GNV 151

12001 20H107      221137 Csk GNV 151

SMIRNOVA, L. G.

42709. SMIRNOVA, L. G. Khirurg-Biolog N. N. Burdenko. (K Godovshchine So Laya Smerti).  
Trudy In-ta Neyrokhirurgii Im. Burdenko, T. I, 1948, s. 108-14.

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

ZBARSKIY, B.I.; IVANOV, I.I.; MARDASHEV, S.R.; SMIRNOVA, L.G.,  
redaktor; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Biological chemistry] Biologicheskaya khimiya. Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1951. 611 p. (MLRA 8:10)  
(Biochemistry)



SMIRNOVA, L.G.; CHULKOVA, Z.S.

Chromatography on paper and its use in the determination of uric  
amino acids. Lab.delo 2 no.1:3-7 Ja-F '56.i (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii Instituta akusherstva i genikologii  
(dir. L.G.Stepanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva  
(AMINO ACIDS)  
(CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)  
(URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

SMIRNOVA, L. G.

✓ Paper chromatography and its application in the determination of urinary amino acids. L. G. Smirnova and Z. S. Chulkova (Inst. Obstetrics and Gynecol., Ministry Health, Moscow). *Laboratornoe Delo* 11 No. 1, 1-7(1958).  
—A mixt. of BuOH, glacial AcOH, and H<sub>2</sub>O is shaken thoroughly in a separatory funnel and the aq. layer run off. The upper layer is used as a solvent. The urine must be fresh, refrigerated for a few hrs. to free it from urates and the albumin when present removed by heating and filtering. A drop of the purified urine is placed upon a paper strip 5 cm. wide, 25-30 cm. long and its location marked with a pencil underneath, 5 cm. above the lower end. The drop is air-dried and if necessary reinforced with one or more drops, depending upon the sp. gr. of the urine. If more than one sample of urine is to be tested, wider strips are used and the drops are placed at 2.5 cm. from each another. In this case the paper is rolled into a cylinder held together with a thread and some distance left between the edges. The cylinder or single strips are placed in a glass receptacle contg. the solvent. The drops must not come into contact with the solvent nor the paper with the walls of the receptacle. The paper is left for 5-8 hrs. in the vessel. When the solvent reaches the height of 20-23 cm. (so-called front line) on the paper, the latter is taken out and placed near an exhaust fan. This process is repeated 2-3 times for better sepn. of amino acids. The dry paper is sprayed with 0.2% ninhydrin in redistd. acetone. The still wet paper is placed in a drying oven at 50-60 for 5-10 min., whereupon the stains characteristic for the various amino acids appear. The observed *R<sub>f</sub>* values of the stains are correlated with known amino acids in the same solvent. Results are given of chromatographic detn. of amino acids in normal and pathologic (uremia, cirrhosis of the liver, cancer of the uterus) tissues. When methionine is present, this can be corroborated by wetting the stain with a drop of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The stain disappears changing into sulfone and appearing elsewhere on the paper.  
A. S. Mirkin

-SMIRNOVA, L.G. BALABA, T.Ya.

[Practical studies in biochemistry for medical schools] Praktikum po  
biokhimi dlia medvuzov. 2 izd., perer. i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957.  
270 p. (MIRA 10:5)

(BIOCHEMISTRY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

SMIRNOVA, L.G.; CHULKOVA, Z.S.; GUMINA, I.I.; ZHELOKHOVTSEVA, I.N.

The amino acid level in urine during normal pregnancy and in late toxicoses. [with summary in English] Vop. med. khim.  
3 no.1:49-53 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut akusherstva i ginekologii  
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

(PREGNANCY, urine in  
aminoacid level in normal pregn. & in late  
toxicosis)

(AMINO ACIDS, in urine  
in normal pregn. & in late toxicosis)

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS, urine in  
amino acid level)

*SMIRNOVA, L. G.*  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol. 2/6 Physiology June 58

2475. HYALURONIC ACID AND HYALURONIDASE IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE  
(Russian text) - Smirnova L. G. - KLIN. MED. (Mosk.) 1957, 35/6  
(22-30)

Hyaluronidase is demonstrable in all organs of the body. The sperm contains the greatest quantities. The presence of antihyaluronidase in the blood serum has not been confirmed. Heparin inhibits some enzymatic activities, e.g. that of hyaluronidase.  
Edgar - Amsterdam

PREDTECHENSKIY, V.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, L.G., red.; KOST, Ye.A., red.

[Manual for clinical laboratory studies] Rukovodstvo po klinicheskim laboratornym issledovaniyam. Izd.5., perer. i dop. Pod red. L.G.Smirnovoi i E.A.Kost. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 962 p.  
(MIRA 14:10)

(PATHOLOGY—LABORATORY MANUALS)

SMIRNOVA, L.G.; KVATER, Ye.I.; CHULKOVA, Z.S.

Pregnancy toxemias and problems of nutrition. Akush.i gin.  
36 no.1:3-7 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

SMIRNOVA, L. G.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the permeability of certain iron-nickel and iron-cobalt alloys as a function of frequency in the range of 1,000-1,000,000 cycles". Moscow, 1958. 8 pp (Central Sci Res Inst of Ferrous Metallurgy) (KL, No 4, 1959, 127)



AUTHORS: Sadov, F. I., Smirnova, L. G. 153-58-1-22/29

TITLE: On the Problem of Dyeing Polyamide Fibers With Disperse Dyes (K voprosu o krashenii poliamidnykh volokon dispersnymi krasitelyami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya. 1958, Nr 1, pp. 147-156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although some decades have past since the publication of the first papers concerning this problem (Reference 1), dyeing with these dyes has been little investigated in spite of their ease and simplicity. It remains unclear how the dye reaches the surface in form of a fine dispersion, how it is distributed within the structure of the fiber and whether it gets firmly fixed on specific places in the pores and fissures of the fiber, or, whether it penetrates the whole volume of the fiber together with the crystalline range. A survey of the publications (References 1 to 14) on this difficult problem follows. It results from the given papers that a uniform

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On the Problem of Dyeing Polyamide Fibers With Disperse Dyes  
153-58-1-22/29

opinion does not exist with respect to the mechanism of dyeing of fibers by means of disperse dyes. The authors set themselves the problem to obtain additional data susceptible of explaining this process. The work is divided into two parts: I) Investigation of the solubility of the dyes in water at 80° in dependence on the concentration of the dispersing agents. II) Investigation of the absorption of the same orientation by the fiber in dependence on the concentration of the dispersing agent. The tests are carried out on the synthetic fibers: enanth and caprone, which differ by the number of methylene-groups in the elementary member of the polymer-macro-molecule. Enanth has a higher orientation of the molecular-chains and a higher crystallinity than caprone. Two dyes were used for the tests: acetate-red-brown (an azoderivative) and acetate-blue (an anthraquinone-dye). The following surface-active substances (OAS) were used for the determination of the solubility of the dyes: OP-10, sodium-alkyl-sulfate (TMS) and sulfooleyl SK. The solubility of the disperse dyes is given in table 1, their solubility in

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On the Problem of Dyeing Polyamide Fibers With Disperse Dyes

153-58-1-22/29

also depends on the total quantity of the dye in the dyeing vat. 3) The equilibrated absorption decreases according to the increasing quantity of OAS in the solution if the quantity of dye corresponding to 1 g OAS (solubilisation) is different. 4) The equilibrated selection of the dyes by the fiber does not depend on the size of the molecules if and when the solutions are formed by means of dissolution of crystals of a solubilized dye. 5) The absorption of the dye by the fiber is reversible up to the moment in which this process begins to be accompanied by a stratification. 6) The results confirm the assumption (References 3,7) that the dyeing with disperse dyes ought to be considered an absorption of the dye with its diffusion in the pores and fissures of the fiber and its fastening at the specific places of the surface. There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 25 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

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On the Problem of Dyeing Polyamide Fibers With Disperse Dyes

153-58-1-22/29

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut. Kafedra khimicheskoy  
tekhnologii voloknistykh materialov (Moscow Textile  
Institute, Chair for Chemical Technology of Fibrous  
Materials)

SUBMITTED: September 14, 1957

Card 5/5

SOV/126-6-2-6/34

AUTHORS: Kondorskiy, Ye. I. and Smirnova, L. G.

TITLE: The Frequency Dependence of the Permeabilities of Certain Fe-Ni and Fe-Co Alloys at  $10^7 - 10^8$  c/s (Issledovaniye chastotnoy zavisimosti pronitsayemosti nekotorykh zhelezonikelevykh i zhelezokobal'tovykh splavov v diapazone chastot  $10^7 - 10^8$  gerts)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 237-246 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Strip material consisting of typical Mo permalloy, of Armco iron, and of Fe-Co alloys of 20, 36, 60 and 72% Co content was used. The latter alloys were hot-rolled after heating to  $1150^\circ\text{C}$  for 15 mins from the cast state, to give a final thickness of 1.4 - 1.6 mm, and were then annealed at  $920-930^\circ\text{C}$  for 3 mins followed by quenching in water. Sections of this strip were then rolled to 0.35 - 0.40 mm thick at  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . Similar treatments were applied to give strip 0.010-0.016 mm thick (not for Co contents of 40-50%). Table 1 gives analytical data for the resulting strip. 10 mm wide strips of all materials were wound into toroids of internal diameter 2 cm and radial thickness about 4 mm. Table 2 gives data

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SOV/126-6-2-6/34

The Frequency Dependence of the Permeabilities of Certain Fe-Ni and Fe-Co Alloys at  $10^5 - 10^7$  c/s

on the strips used for winding (Armco iron at the top). Optical and X-ray tests showed the materials to consist of single phases only, without crystallographic texture. The measurements of the resistive and reactive components of the impedances of the wound toroids were made on a Maxwell bridge up to  $3 \times 10^5$  c/s, and from 0.4 to 20 Mc/s on the bridge system shown in Fig.1, in which the bridge is balanced twice (once with terminals 1 and 2 short-circuited, once with the specimen inserted between them). The self-capacitances of the windings were determined from resonance measurements. Figs.2-4 show the  $\mu$  values (Armco iron at the top in Fig.2). Fig.5 shows theoretical curves for various cases of domain structure, plus the experimental data; Figs.6-8 do the same for other specimens. The experimental points lie closest to the curves corresponding to layered structures with their boundaries normal to the surface of the specimen.

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SOV/142-58-6-8/20

18(5)  
AUTHOR:

Smirnova, L.G.

TITLE:

Experimental Investigation of the Permeability of Some  
Soft-Magnetic Materials at High Frequencies  
(eksperimental'noye issledovaniye pronitsayemosti  
nekotorykh magnitno-myagkikh materialov na vysokikh  
chastotakh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Radiotekh-  
nika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 685-689 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article describes experimental investigation of  
the permeability of ribbon cores of certain ferrous  
materials in the range of  $10^5 - 10^7$  cps. The ex-  
periments described were conducted on magnetic  
materials of the following types: 79 NM, 50 N,  
50 NKhS, Armko iron, and iron alloys with 20, 36,  
60, and 72% cobalt respectively. Chemical composi-  
tion of these materials is shown (Table 1). The  
experiments were conducted on toroidal ribbon forms  
with an internal diameter usually = 20 mm, and an  
external diameter of 25-28 mm. Ribbon thickness

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SOV/142-58-6-8/20

Experimental Investigation of the Permeability of Some Soft-Magnetic Materials at High Frequencies

permeability were computed in terms of the values of self-induction of the forms, and loss resistance obtained in the experiments (eq 1,2). The author states that error in measuring the values of self-induction and loss resistance is about 10%. The loss-angle tangent is expressed in eq 3. The frequency-permeability relationship in the range  $10^5 - 10^7$  cps for all experimental materials is illustrated graphically (Figures 2-4). Values of permeability, in terms of self-induction, and the loss-angle tangents for three nickel-iron alloys (79 NM, 50 N, and 50 NS) at specific frequencies are shown (Table 4). Certain characteristics of the illustrated curves, and certain alloys are briefly discussed. This article was recommended by the Institut pretsizionnykh splavov TsNII chernoy metallurgii (The Institute of Pre-

Card 3/4



SMIRNOVA, L.G.

Behavior of certain ferromagnetic materials in weak magnetic  
fields of high frequency ( $10^5 - 10^7$  cycles) Sbor.trud.  
TSNIICHM no.23:108-120 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Ferromagnetism) (Magnetic fields)

S/776/62/000/025/001/025

AUTHORS: Gabriel'yan, D.I., Lagvinov, P.K., Smirnova, L.G.

TITLE: The effect of transverse compressive stresses on the magnetic properties of soft magnetic materials.

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov. no.25. Moscow, 1962. Pretsizionnyye splavy. pp. 86-95.

TEXT: The present experimental investigation was intended to determine the effect of elastic transverse compressive stresses on the magnetic properties of ferromagnetic materials in which such stresses, together with the intensity of the magnetic field and the temperature (T), are among the fundamental factors that determine the magnetic state of a substance. A special testing equipment for the present investigation was designed by the First Design-Engineering Bureau of the TsNIChM (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy) and was constructed in the Experimental Instrument Shop of the Institute. The pressure exerted on the specimen was produced by compressed air. The numerical data on the change in magnetic properties as a function of the stress are summarized in a full-page table, and the variations are shown in graphs. Most sensitive to mechani-

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The effect of transverse compression . . . .

S/776/62/000/025/005/025

cal stresses are the alloys 79HM (79NM), 79HMA (79NMA), 80HXC (80NKhS), also the alloy 65M II (65MP) which has a rectangular hysteresis loop. A comparatively great change in magnetic permeability, under an induction of 20 gauss, was observed in the alloy 16 Ю (16Yu). The smallest change in magnetic properties was noted in the alloy 6C (6S). Repeat determinations of the magnetic characteristics showed that in a number of cases a repeat run differed substantially from the results of the initial test, that is, prior to the imposition of the stress. The results of the repeat tests are tabulated separately. This presence of residual changes in the magnetic properties, following the action of loads that do not exceed the elastic limit, requires additional investigation. In a first approximation it appears probable that such a change is a consequence of irreversible changes in the domain structure of the alloys under the action of the stresses. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references (3 Russian-language Soviet, 1 German, and 3 English-language, of which one in Russian translation).

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S/776/62/000/025/017/025

AUTHOR: Smirnova, L.G.

TITLE: Alloys with a constant magnetic permeability.

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov. no. 25. Moscow, 1962. Pretsizionnyye splavy. pp. 254-264.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation, the objective of which is the determination of the practicability of the making of alloys with small changes in permeability in fields up to 2 to 5  $\phi$  at a level of 500-50 gauss/ $\phi$ , both in sheet material and in strips 0.1-0.01-mm thick. More especially, the investigation attempted to overcome the shortcoming of present Perminvars, namely, their lack of magnetic stability, that is, the appearance of significant changes in their properties following exposure to strong magnetic fields. The investigation covered binary alloys of the Fe-Ni and Fe-Cr systems, alloyed with Cu, Al, Mo, Co, and W, also Fe with additions of Ni, Si, and Cr. The chemical composition of the alloys investigated, their magnetic permeability, and the degree of change of the permeability in fields 0.5-7.5  $\phi$  is summarized in a full-page table. It is shown that the following alloys are produceable: (1) Alloys with a magnetic permeability

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Alloys with a constant magnetic permeability.

S/776/62/000/025/017/025

of 40-70 gauss/ϕ, which is maintained constant (with an increase equal to or less than 5%) in fields up to 5 ϕ. Such properties are exhibited, for example, by an alloy containing 35.8% Ni, 8.3% Cu, 1.3% Al, 8.3% Co (remainder Fe), 0.1-0.02-mm thick in the cold-rolled state. (2) Alloys with a magnetic permeability of the order of 500 gauss/ϕ, maintained constant in fields of up to appx. 2.0 ϕ. Such properties are exhibited by an alloy containing 30% Co, 30% Ni (remainder Fe), 0.04-0.02-mm thick, obtained after high-T anneal. This alloy is usable under conditions in which the external magnetic fields to which a part made of this alloy may be subjected in operation does not exceed appx. 3.5 ϕ. In any future work designed to increase the degree of stability of the permeability relative to magnetic fields of alloys of the Perminvar type, it is necessary that the various theoretical views regarding the physical nature of the specific peculiarities of their magnetic properties be taken into account. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 18 references (1 Polish-language, 5 German-language, 2 French-language, and 10 English-language, of which 1 in Russian translation).

Card 2/2

BALASHOV, M.I.; BEKERMANN, F.A.; PEREVEZENTSEV, T.G.; Prinsipalni uchastiyey:  
SMIRNOVA, L.G., rabotnik; ZHIGALENKOVA, R.S., rabotnik;  
DUBOVA, L.S., rabotnik

Prevention of waterleaks in iron castings. Lit. proizv. no.1:  
40 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Tsentral'naya zavodskaya laboratoriya (for Smirnova, Dubova,  
Zhigalenkova).

L 00309-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(n)-2/T-2/ETC(m) IJP(c) Ww

ACCESSION NR: AP5016659

UR/0382/65/000/002/0111/0122  
538.4+621.689

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, S. V.; Okhemenko, N. M.; Smirnova, L. G.

51  
B

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the magnetic fields of an induction pump

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 2, 1965, 111-122

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic pump, magnetic field, magnetic induction

ABSTRACT: The spatial distribution of components of the magnetic induction,  $B$  in the gap between two-layer winding inductors of flat-type linear induction pump is studied. The test device operated at 80 KVA at current reading of 120 AMP. (operating without a load). The effects of loading on components of  $B$  are indicated. Both thermocouples on various metallic plates inserted in the gap and magnetic probe coils were used to obtain the data. Also given are data on measurement of integral distribution of components of  $B$ , demagnetization coefficient, and secondary leakage. Various fringe effects have been measured. In addition, it is shown that the above agrees with calculations which were carried out assuming the plane-parallel geometry for the magnetic field. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 9 figures, 1 table.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4032877

S/0051/64/016/004/0708/0709

AUTHOR: Vergunas, F. I.; Kolotkov, V. V.; Yashin, E. M.; Smirnova, L. I.

TITLE: Some properties of film type electroluminescent capacitors

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.4, 1964, 708-709

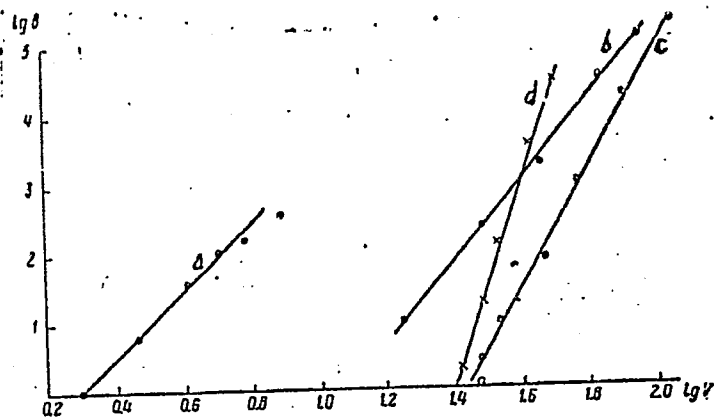
TOPIC TAGS: electroluminescence, electroluminescent capacitor, zinc compound, electroluminophor

ABSTRACT: The authors prepared and tested film type electroluminescent capacitors. The films were obtained by vacuum sublimation of yellow EL-580 electroluminophor (a zinc sulfide phosphor - composition not specified). There were prepared low-voltage and high-voltage film capacitors; the latter differed from the former by the presence of a dielectric layer between the sublimated film and the electrode. The films were about 1 micron thick; the electrodes were made of SnO<sub>2</sub> and Al. The variation of brightness as a function of the applied voltage is shown in the figure (Enclosure 01). As regards both their voltage and frequency characteristics the low and high-voltage capacitors differed from each other and from power-filled conventional capacitors. The low-voltage capacitors rectified the current in the range of low voltages. Where frequency dependence of the brightness is concerned the low-vol-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4032377



Variation of brightness B with voltage V: a) low-voltage film, b) powder, c) high-voltage film with thick dielectric layer, d) film with thin dielectric layer.

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S/115/60/000/010/003/028  
B021/B058

AUTHORS: Strakun, G. I., Smirnova, L. I., and Sharova, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Reproduction and Transmission of an Angle in Standard Measurements

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 10, pp. 13-15

TEXT: The Sverdlovskiy filial (Sverdlovsk Branch) of the VNIIM (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology)) developed a new test scheme for angular measurements. An instruction for the testing of goniometers was edited and published by the VNII Komiteta (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Committee)), and a horizontal installation was developed for the measurement of angles of polyhedral prisms of the first class. At the VNIIM, an installation was established which warrants the realization of a standard method of reproducing the value of a plane angle. In order to realize this method, two precision autocollimators with telephoto lenses were used as well as three standard prisms of molten

Card 1/2

SMIRNOVA, L. I.

6(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPIRATION SOV/3016

Academiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya sistez peredachi informatsii  
 Problemy peredachi informatsii. Vyp. 11. Postroyeniye skhem i setey  
 svyazi. (Problems of Information Transmission. No. 11. Design  
 of Communications Circuits and Networks) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,  
 1959. 163 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: G. Ye. Pavmer; Tech. Ed.: A. P. Ouseva;  
 Editorial Board: A. A. Kharkevich (Resp. Ed.), V. N. Kuznetsov,  
 I. A. Ovasyevich, V. N. Roginskiy (Resp. Ed. of this Issue), V. G.  
 Solomonov (Deputy Resp. Ed.)

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists  
 in communications theory.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles by scientists at the Labora-  
 tory of Systems for the Automation of Information, Academy of  
 Sciences, USSR, is published in the journal "Problemy peredachi  
 informatsii" under the title "Sbornik nauchnykh rabot po  
 provedeniy svyazi." (Collection of Scientific Works on Wire  
 Communications). References are given after each article. A  
 bibliography on automatic telephone systems (ATS) and crossbar  
 switches is given in the appendix. This bibliography is con-  
 sidered to be of special interest in connection with the intro-  
 duction in the USSR of the crossbar system.

Yakob-Mavzova, E. L., L. I. Smirnova and A. D. Kharkevich.  
 Experimental investigation of the carrying capacity of the grouping  
 layout of a telephone system substation. 103

The paper was presented at the Laboratory Seminar on  
 October 26, 1956. The selection of the grouping scheme  
 was specified by the authors on the basis of data obtained  
 from calculations using the method of artificial loading.  
 The calculation had a capacity of 100 numbers, with two  
 connectors for incoming, and three connection  
 stages for incoming, outgoing, and three connection  
 stages for incoming traffic. On the basis of this investi-  
 gation, the authors define the most convenient distri-  
 bution of outgoing trunks among the intermediate switches,  
 the necessary number of internal trunks between the  
 incoming and intermediate switches, and the holding sequence  
 of the internal trunks. There are 7 references, 3 Soviet  
 and 4 English.

Prof. G. N. Structural Theory of Communications Networks 126

This paper was presented at a joint session of the  
 Laboratory Seminar and of the Tel. only at MEIS  
 on January 6, 1956. The fundamentals of mathematical  
 analysis of communications networks using matrix algebra  
 are presented. Problems in the structural theory of  
 communications networks are discussed: structural analysis of  
 the network; determination of the length of the longest  
 and shortest tandem trunk between any two stations in  
 the network; determination of the coherence and constan-  
 tness of the network and of some other parameters. Com-  
 relationship between the structural theory of communi-  
 cations networks and the structural theory of relay-  
 contact circuits is discussed. There are 17 references:  
 11 Soviet (including translation), 4 English and 2  
 German.

SMIRNOVA, L. I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Hygiene of the production of confectionary items containing cream and their microbiological characteristics." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Public Health USSR, Central Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 144)

BUDAGYAN, F.Ye.; SMIRNOVA, L.I.

Effect of phenol antioxidants on the assimilation of melted swine fat. Vop. pit. 21 no.2:47-50 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - prof. F.Ye. Budagyan)  
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.  
(FAT METABOLISM) (ANTIOXIDANTS) (PHENOLS)

GRECHKO, M.F.; SMIRNOVA, L.I.; STRAKUM, G.I.; SHAROVA, Ye.Ye.

Standard device for measuring angles. Trudy inst.Kom.stand., ser i  
izm.prib no.47:127-138 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii  
im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

(Goniometers)

VERGUNAS, F.I.; KOLOTKOV, V.V.; YASHIN, E.M.; SMIRNOVA, L.I.

Some properties of film-type electroluminescent capacitors.  
Opt. i spektr. 16 no. 4:708-709 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

SMIRNOVA, L.I.

Epidermal reactivity at the site of application of iodine solution.  
[with summary in English]. Trudy ISGMI 42:54-64 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. S.I. Shchelkunov).

(SKIN, effect of drugs on  
iodine solution, reactivity of site of application (Rus))

(IODINE, effects,  
on skin reactivity (Rus))



SMIRNOVA, L.I.

Comparative and experimental studies on regeneration of the epidermis  
in higher vertebrates [with summary in English]. Trudy ISGMI 42:37-53  
'58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-  
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy -chlen-  
korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. S.I. Shchelkunov).

(SKIN, physiology,  
regen, in animals (Rus))  
(REGENERATION,  
skin, in animals (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1814. MICROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CREAM PRODUCTS (Russian text) Smirnova L. I. Nutrit. Inst., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow - VOPR, PIT. 1957, 16/4 (47-54) illus. 5

Pathogenic microorganisms can survive in buttery, charlotte and boiled creams during the periods of their edibility and sale. Among the species of microbes tested (enteric and Breslau bacilli, *M. pyogenes*, *Enterococcus*, *Shigella sonnei*) only the *M. pyogenes* manifested the capacity to propagate in boiled cream. Study of the capacity of *M. pyogenes* to multiply in boiled cream and yeast bouillon with various concentrations of sugar (from 50 to 70%) showed that the propagation of *M. pyogenes* ceases when the sugar concentration in aqueous medium exceeds 64%. In buttery and charlotte creams, propagation of *M. pyogenes* is not observed with sugar concentrations in aqueous medium that are normal for them. In charlotte cream prepared according to a standard recipe, enterotoxin is not formed even with massive contamination with enterotoxic strains of *M. pyogenes*.

Krymskii - Moscow (S)

SMIRNOVA, L.I.

Heat treatment of bakery creams as a method for preventing staphylococcal infections [with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.3:83-86 (MIRA 11:6)  
My-Je '58.

1. Iz otdela pishchevoy gigiyeny (zav. - prof. F.Ye.Budagyan)  
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(MILK,

cream, pasteurization in prev. of micrococcal  
infect. (Rus))

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTION, prevention and control,  
pasteurization of creams (Rus))

BAZYLEVA, N.N., BOLOTKINA, L.I., LASKINA, Ye.M., OSVETIMSKAYA, N.P., SMIRNOVA, L.I.

Pharmacological and biological characteristics of *Inonotus obliquus*.  
Farm. i toks. 21 no.5:89-90 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. P.N. Stepanova)  
Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(FUNGI,

*Inonotus obliquus* extract, pharmacol. (Rus))

1. SMIRNOVA, L. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Plankton - Caspian Sea
7. Phytoplankton of the Middle Caspian, Trudy Inst. okean 3, 1949.

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

ZHUZE, A.P.; SEMINA, G.I.; SMIRNOVA, L.I.

"Diatoms in the plankton of the Black Sea" by A.I. Proshkina-Lavrenko. Reviewed by A.P.Zhuze, G.I.Semina, L.I.Smirnova. Bot. zhur.41 no.8:1225-1227 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(Black Sea--Diatoms) (Proshkina-Lavrenko, A.I.)

SMIRNOVA, L.I.

Phytoplankton of the northwestern part of the Pacific. Dokl. AN SSSR  
109 no.3:640-652 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom  
Ye.N. Pavlovskim.  
(Pacific Ocean-Plankton)

The Mode of Propagation of the Diatom Alga Rhizosolenia alata Bright 20-1-54/58

tips. At this time cells not yet developed fill out the entire mother-cell (figure 1 d-zh). In case that this latter was destroyed, the daughter-cells were to be met in a free state; they still were slightly silicified and lacked the completely developed characteristic processes. Their size varied from 12-14  $\mu$  in diameter and 30-50  $\mu$ . in length. Furthermore the cell extends in length and silicifies from the process (figure 1 m,n). The roughly fixed material made further investigations impossible. There are 1 figure, and 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Oceanology AN USSR  
(Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: August 30, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2



SMIRNOVA, L. I.

"The Physiological Role of Leucocytes in the Digestive Process of Fish." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy imeni A. I. Mikoyan, 8 Dec 54. (VM, 26 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36582.

Author : Smirnova, L.I.

Inst :

Title : The Physiological Role of Leucocytes in Digestion  
in Fish.

Orig Pub: Vopr. ikhtiologii, 1956, vyp 7, 107-118.

Abstract: A segment of the distal part of the small bowel (S B) was isolated in carps (200-600 gm). Following introduction in the S B of albumin (I) starch (II) or lard (III) the authors were able to demonstrate in the intestinal juice the presence of amylolytic proteolytic enzymes; they failed to observe splitting of III. Smears from the mucous membrane of S B of the carp contained large amounts of leucocytes

Card : 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36582.

fatty droplets was observed within 24 hours. Leucocytes excrete enterokinase in the lumen of the S B and participate in the digestion of I and II and the absorption of III in the small bowel.

Card : 3/3

68

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Immunity.

U-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/24/2000, CIA-RDP86-00513R001651620015-4"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 10, 1958, No. 4670

Author : Smirnova, L. I.  
Inst : Moscow Institute of Fishing and Fish Breeding.  
Title : The Possible Role of Leukocytes in Fish Intestines in Producing Antibodies.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. tekhn. in-ta rybn. prom-sti i kh-va, 1957, vyp. 8, 250-254.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

16

SMIRNOVA, L.I.

Seasonal changes in the blood of fishes of Rybinsk Reservoir.  
Vop. ikht. 2 no. 4: 677-686 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut biologii vodokhranilishch AN SSSR, Borok,  
Yaroslavskoy oblasti.

(Rybinsk reservoir--Fishes--Physiology)  
(Blood--Analysis and chemistry)

TRET'YAKOVA, Ye.N., prof.; GATAULINA, L.D., kand.med.nauk; IL'INA, V.T.;  
PANTELEYEVA, A.P.; SMIRNOVA, L.K.; ABDURASHITOVA, Kh.Sh.

Distribution of rheumatic fever among the school children of  
Ufa. Vop.revm. 3 no.1:66-70 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye.N.Tret'yakova)  
Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Detskoy klinicheskoy  
bol'nitsy No.3 (glavnyy vrach A.I.Vetsler) goroda Ufy.  
(UFA--RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

L 17903-63 EWP(a)/EWT(m)/BDS AFETC MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003770

S/0080/63/036/006/1291/1296

AUTHORS: Simonov, G. A.; Smirnova, L. K.; Rotinyan, A. L. 21 57

TITLE: Cathode polarization during precipitation of tellurium from alkali solutions 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 6, 1963, 1291-1296

TOPIC TAGS: cathode polarization, tellurium, alkali solution

ABSTRACT: Investigation of cathode polarization during precipitation of tellurium from an alkali electrolyte at different temperatures, concentration of tellurium and concentration of alkali in electrolyte - shows that, with an increase of alkali concentration in the electrolyte, the effective current decreases and increases with a rise in temperature. In alkali-concentrated electrolyte effective current linearly depends on concentration of tellurium in electrolyte. In diluted electrolyte, the increase of effective current takes place faster. It is assumed that cathode process depends on the change of the nature of ions. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technical Institute).

Card 1/1

*Smirnova, L.K.*

*Chem* Catalytic transformation of ethyl alcohol under pressure.  
B. A. Bolotov and L. K. Smirnova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1033-8 (1955) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 50, 8445f.  
B. M. R.

*2*

*3*

*824*

USSR/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry

E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11623

Author : Bolotov B.A., Smirnova L.K.

Title : Catalytic Conversion of Ethyl Alcohol Under Pressure

Orig Pub : Zh obshch. khimii, 1955, 25, No 10, 1987-1992

Study of conversion of ethyl alcohol (I) over Cu catalyst at 275-400° and at a pressure from atmospheric to 156 atm., in a flow system. Composition of condensate collected at 275-300° and 10 atm is similar to that obtained without increase in pressure. At 300° and 5 atm a condensate is formed containing mostly ketones: 18.0% acetone, 27.1% methyl propyl ketone, 4.4% methyl isobutyl ketone and 7.0% dipropyl ketone. On raising the pressure to 40-120 atm the condensate is found to contain paraffins (10-12%), while the yield of ketones drops sharply. Condensate collected at 350° and a pressure of 10 atm consists essentially of paraffins: n-pentane (II) 14.5%, hexanes 13.9%, n-heptane 24.2%, octanes 8.6% and n-nonane 11.3%. At the same temperature and a pressure of 156 atm formation of II is increased (73.2%) and yield of higher paraffins is decreased. I was fed at a rate of 80-85 g/hour into a reactor containing 120-130 ml of catalyst.

Card 1/1

*Leningrad State Univ.*



*Smirnova, L.K.*  
BOLOTOV, B.A.; SMIRNOVA, L.K.

Part 2: The catalytic transformation of n-butyl alcohol under pressure. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.6:1662-1665 Je '56. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Catalysis) (Butanol)

SHIRNOVA, L. K.

Catalytic transformation of butyl alcohol under pressure.  
B. A. Bolotov and L. K. Shirnova. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.*  
S.R. 26, 1886-8(1956) (English translation).—See C.A.  
51, 1815h. B. M. R.

424  
3

MT

CHMUTOVA, A.P.; SMIRNOVA, L.M.

Age changes of the beak in birds. Ornitologiya no.4:418-422 '62.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Birds--Age)

(Bill (Anatomy))

SHUBIN, A.S.; SMIRNOVA, L.M.; NOVAKOVSKIY, V.M.

Electro-ionite method of purifying waste waters from plants  
manufacturing chromium compounds. [Trudy] UNIKHIM  
no.9:164-180 '61. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Water--Electrolysis)

SHUBIN, A.S.; SMIRNOVA, L.M.; Prinsipala uchastiye . TKACH, V.M.

Use of ion exchange diaphragms for the purification of waste waters  
from plants manufacturing fluorine compounds. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.4:  
474-475 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut.  
(Sewage--Purification) (Ion exchange)

SMIRNOVA, L.M.; FILIPPOVA, V.A.; YAKIMOV, P.A.

Simplified methods for obtaining semiprocessed penicillin,  
chlortetracycline and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> - ~~Study Len. khim. - farm. inst.~~  
no. 15:251-257 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(FEEDS) (PENICILLIN) (CHLORTETRACYCLINE) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

KUCHAYEVA, A.G.; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; GUSHOVA, R.L.; TAPTYKOVA, S.D.;  
SMIRNOVA, L.M.

Biology of actinomyces of the Fradiae group. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.  
biol. no.2:262-269 Apr '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Institut mikrobiologii  
Belgianskoy Akademii nauk.

BELIKOV, V.G., assistant; SMIRNOVA, L.N., studentka IV kur'sa

Drop method for the detection of penicillin in medicinal forms.  
Apt. delo 10 no. 2:32-33 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii Pyatigorskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - kandidat khimicheskikh nauk dotsent V.N. Bernshteyn).  
(PENICILLIN)



MAKIN, S.M.; NAZAROVA, D.V.; KIRSANOVA, E.A.; SMIRNOVA, L.N.

Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. Part 10: Addition reactions of  
1-alkoxy-1,3-dienes. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4:1111-1116 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii.  
(Unsaturated compounds) (Alkoxy groups)

S/191/61/000/001/003/015  
B101/B205

AUTHORS: Akutin, M. S., Smirnova, L. N., Filippenko, D.

TITLE: Interfacial polycondensation

PERIODICAL: *Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 1, 1961, 10 - 11

TEXT: A study has been made of the acceleration of condensation of epoxy resin with diphenylol propane (DPP) by interfacial polycondensation, using diphenylol propane (melting point, 153-156° C) and commercial 97% epichlorohydrin (EPC). The DPP:EPC ratio was 1:1.25, 1:1.5, 1:2.3, or 1:8. The end of the reaction was ascertained from the DPP content of the aqueous alkaline solution. The percentage of epoxy groups, 8% at 1:1.25, rose to 20% at 1:8. Fig. 2 shows that the optimum concentrations of the sodium salts of DPP and EPC are obtained in the aqueous and organic phase, respectively. At this concentration, a resin with maximum content of epoxy groups is obtained. Besides, the content of epoxy groups depended on the organic solvent used for the purpose. Solvents in which the forming resin was insoluble, yielded resins with a lower content of epoxy groups. At an

Card 1/3

MAKIN, S.M.; KRUPISOV, B.K.; MEDVEDEVA, V.M.; SMIRNOVA, L.N.

Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. Part 13: Reaction of acetalization of 1,1,3-trialkoxyalkanes and the synthesis of 1-alkoxy-1,3-dienes with heavy alkoxy groups. Ultraviolet spectra and Raman spectra of 1-alkoxy-1,3-dienes. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2527-2535 Ag '62.  
(MIRA 15:9)

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

(Butadiene—Spectra) (Alkoxy groups)

SMIRNOV, Ye.M.; SMIRNOVA, L.N.

Operation of an asynchronous motor fed by a single-phase to three-phase converting electromechanical frequency modulator. Sbor.rab. po vop.elektromekh. no.3:209-221 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Electric motors, Induction)

SMIRNOVA, L.N.

Operating characteristics of step-by-step drives with ESh-1  
motors. Sbor.rab.po vop.elektromekh. no.7:137-147 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)  
(Electric driving)

СИСТЕМА ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОГО ПРИВОДА КИП, Частично  
А.И. В. М. М., 1964.

[Improved electric feed drive for metalcutting machines  
with a D = 2000 speed variation range] usovershenstwowan-  
nyi elektroprivod pototsi metallarezhuchichih stankov s  
shlapuznom izmeneniiem skorosti D = 2000. Leningrad, 1964.  
42 p. (NIRA 17:11)

2

L 31996-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5004102

S/0000/64/000/000/0170/0173

AUTHOR: Guseva, V. I.; Akulin, M. S.; Zaripova, M. G.; Karmin, B. K.;  
Kozlova, V. K.; Smirnova, L. N.; Yovstratov, V. F.

33  
B+1

TITLE: Wear resistance of vulcanizates based on some new rubber-resin compositions.

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchanie po friktsionnomu iznosu rezin.  
Moscow, 1961. Friktsionnyy iznos rezin (Frictional wear of rubber); sbornik statey.  
Moscow, Izd-vo Khimiy, 1964, 170-173

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, rubber wear, frictional wear, rubber resin vulcanizate,  
rubber filler, carbon black, rubber mechanical property, butadiene styrene rubber, urea  
formaldehyde resin, epoxyamine resin

ABSTRACT: The wear resistance and thermo-mechanical properties of vulcanized  
butadiene-styrene rubber SKS-30ARK, its mixture with epoxyamine resin 89 and urea-  
formaldehyde resin MFA-155, and also the mechanical properties of the non-vulcanized  
mixture were studied to establish compositions for optimal service and processing pro-  
perties. Resin 89 was added to the latex. Tensile strength, relative elongation, residual

Card 1/2

L 31796-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004102

elongation, and modulus at 300% elongation were measured at 20 and 100C, tear strength at 100C, rebound resilience at 20 and 100C, and hardness, friction -and dynamic-modulus, and wear resistance on the IMI-3 wear tester. The addition of 8% resin 89 markedly improved the mechanical properties and particularly the wear resistance of the vulcanizate, and with additions of 2-20% resin smaller amounts of channel black were required to produce vulcanizates with optimum physical-mechanical properties. Vulcanizates with 8% resin 89 and 45% carbon black showed marked improvement in wear resistance and mechanical parameters except for a decrease in tear strength. The rubber-resin latex, however, showed a significant decrease in extrudability and calendering capacity. Addition of non-specified amount of resin MFA-155 doubled the tensile strength of the latex. Vulcanizates based on the rubber-resin composition with 30% carbon black KhAF had improved aging stability, thermal stability, tear strength, and wear resistance as compared with vulcanizates prepared without resin and with 50% KhAF. Wear of resin-rubber compositions was very little affected by an increase in temperature. Orig. art has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2



SMIRNOVA, L. N.

Effect of penicillin combined with nonspecific substances on the balance of vitamins C and B<sub>1</sub> in seroresistant syphilitic patients. L. N. Smirnova (Dermatol. Venerol. Inst., Leningrad). *Vestnik Venerol. i Dermatol.* 30, No. 6, 37-40 (1956).—In syphilitics the content of ascorbic acid and thiamine is somewhat under normal. Penicillin therapy impoverishes the organism of these vitamins, especially if the treatment is combined with heat treatment. The increased level of pyruvic acid confirms the vitamin B<sub>1</sub> defect.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SHTEYNLUKHT, L.A.; SMIRNOVA, L.N.

Colimycin in the treatment of some suppurative diseases of the skin.  
Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:372-375 '58. (MIRA 15:5)  
(ANTIBIOTICS) (SKIN--DISEASES)

SMIRNOVA, L.N.

Vitamins C, B<sub>1</sub> and pyruvic acid content in the blood and [their]  
urinary excretion in pyodermatites treated with penicillin and  
chlortetracycline. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:401-407  
'58. (MIRA 15:5)

(SKIN--DISEASES) (VITAMINS) (ANTIBIOTICS)  
(PYRUVIC ACID)

SAVEL'YEVA, T.L.; SMIRNOVA, L.N.

Treatment of actinomycosis using penicillin and actinolysate.  
Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 2:116-120 '60. (MIRA 15:5)  
(ACTINOMYCES) (ACTINOMYCOSIS) (PENICILLIN)

I 10446-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG  
ACC NR: AP6023701

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/004/0560/0567

30

AUTHORS: Demkin, Yu. I.; Smirnova, L. N.

ORG: Institute for Quality Steels (Institut kachestvennykh staley); TSNIIICHERMET  
im. I. P. Bardin

TITLE: Structure of binary layers on the surface and in the interior of a metal

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 560-567

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic research, rhenium containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy

ABSTRACT: The twinned structures found on the surface and in the interior of Mo + 35 at. % Re alloy were investigated. The investigation supplements the results of Ye. M. Savitskiy i dr. (Sb. Issledovaniya zharoprochnykh materialov t. 9. M., Izd. AN SSSR, 1962, str. 194). Microstructure photographs of the surface and the cross section of specimens are presented (see Fig. 1). It was found that the structure of binary layers on the surface of the alloy differs qualitatively from the binary layers structure in the interior of the alloy. The authors thank V. M. Kosevich and A. L. Roytburd for a critical evaluation of the data.

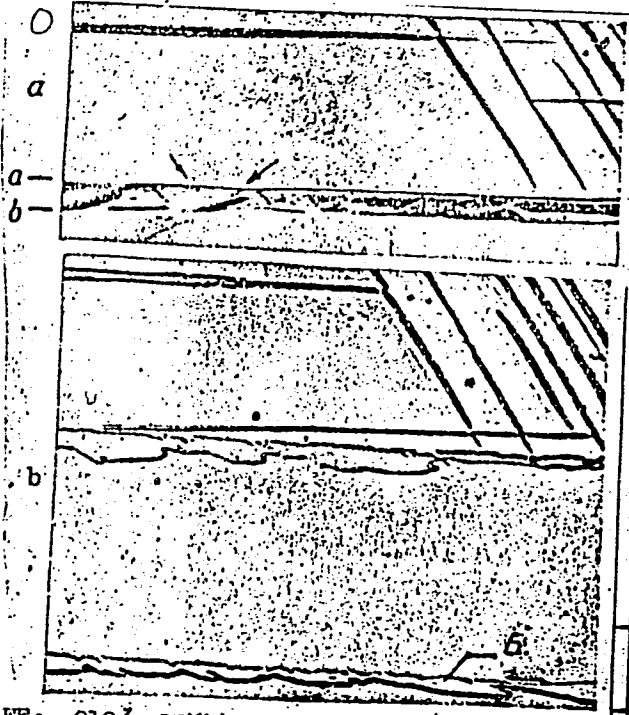
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Fig. 1. Distortion of the lower boundary of a binary layer: a - on the surface, and b - in the interior of the specimen x 600.



Orig. art. has: 5 graphs.

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Influence of nitrogen in its reduced and oxidized states in media on amylase formation by *Aspergillus oryzae*. L. S. Smirnova (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Ak. Ind., Moscow), *Microbiologiya* 25, 423-8(1958).—The min., max., and av. wts. of mycelium formed by *A. oryzae* 153 in wheat bran infusion were 1.01, 1.51, 1.29 g.; in Crapek's medium with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  0.84, 2.35, 1.80 g.; in a medium with  $\text{NaNO}_2$  as source of N, 0.70, 1.11, 1.41 g. The corresponding amylase activities in the culture mediums were: bran infusion 43.2, 71.4, 58.3 units;  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ , 27.00, 100.0, 70.4 units;  $\text{NaNO}_2$ , traces, 25.0, 7.8 units (all per 100 ml. of medium). The av. total yield of amylase (transmitted to the medium and retained in the mycelia) was 44.2 units with  $\text{NaNO}_2$  and 81.7 units with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ .  
Julian F. Smith



SMIRNOVA, L. S.

*Mad*  
Influence of phosphates on amylolytic enzyme content and activity in mycelia of *Aspergillus oryzae*. L. S. Smirnova (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Alc. Ind., Moscow). *Microbiologiya* 25, 684-92 (1956).—Mycelia of *A. oryzae* (strain 153), grown in Czapek's medium with  $\text{NaNO}_2$  as N source, transmit amylase to hypertonic solns. of  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{NaNO}_2$ ,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ , or sucrose; but hypertonic solns. are nonessential since distd.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  also takes up amylase. In media using reduced N and a phosphate buffer (slightly alk.) much of the amylase is retained in the mycelia, and amylase content of the liquid medium falls off sharply. Conversely, with oxidized N and a slightly acidic phosphate buffer, transfer of amylase from cells to culture medium is much intensified. Hence, when amylase yield in the medium is higher with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  than with  $\text{NaNO}_2$  it is evident that  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  is acting as a physiologically acidic, and  $\text{NaNO}_2$  as a physiologically alk., source of N. In media with  $\text{NaNO}_2$ , replacing  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  by  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , or raising the concn. of  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  from 0.1 to 1% doubles the total amylase output, with a sharp increase in transfer to the culture medium, but without increasing formation of biomass. Amylase yield per g. of mycelia is about the same whether reduced N is used, or oxidized N in presence of  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ ; either medium serves well for growing *A. oryzae* by the deep culture method. Julian F. Smith

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- USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

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with glycerin, sucrose and glucose. On this basis a conclusion is drawn as to the adaptive nature of amylase in the fungus studied. Formation of protease depends on the nitrogen source. On media with  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  and 6% starch, the protease forms exceptionally poorly; on nitrates, casein, edestin, gelatin, peptone, glycine-- somewhat better; but on a medium with legumin the maximum quantity of enzyme is formed, exceeding by 15 times its formation on all other protein substances.

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At the Inst. of Microbiology the following dissertations were defended for the degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences:

- I. M. NADIROVA - Functional Morphology of the Yeast Organism in Drying and Low Cooling/ on the Problem of the Anabiotic Cellular State.  
NIKITINA, N. N. - Actinomycetes of the Globisporine Group.  
SMIRNOVA, L. S. - Influence of the Composition of the Medium on the Formation of the Amylase *Aspergillus oryzae*.

At the Institute of Animal Morphology in A. N. Severtsov:  
for the degree of Dr. Biological Sciences:

- BODROVA, N. N. - Comparative Data on the Innervation of the Coronary System of the Lancelets, Amphibia, and Reptiles.

for the degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences :

- DMITRIYEVA, N. P. - Influence of High Intensity Ultra Sound on the Growing and the Metastase of the Intervined Broun-Pirs Tumor in Rabbits.

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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likerno-  
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(ASPERGILLUS culture)