

GONCHAROV, V.I.; SAVENKOV, M.I.; TURGHINOVA, L.N.; Prinimali uchastiye:
DRIZHERUK, M.Ye.; SIDOROVICH, L.A.; KIRICHENKO, T.P.

Dressing granite-sillimanite gneisses from the Bug Valley
deposit. Ogneupory 30 no.10:10-15 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.

STEPANOV, F.N.; TURCHINOVICH, G.Yu.

Synthesis of 2-methyl-6-vinylindolizine. Zhur.ob.khim. 32
no.8:2659-2661 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Indolizine)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520005-9

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520005-9"

TURCHINOVICH, G. Yu.

73-3-21/24

AUTHOR: Kul'skiy, L. A., Shevchenko, M. A., and Turchinovich, G.Yu.

TITLE: Physico-Chemical Studies of the Process of Treating Water with Activated Silicic Acid. (Fiziko-Khimicheskoye Issledovaniye Protsessa Obrabotki Vody Aktivirovannoy Kremnekislotoy)

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskii Zhurnal, 1957, Vol. 23, No.3, pp. 400-405 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The influence of the salt composition of water on the coagulation, in presence of activated silicic acid was investigated as well as the colloidal effect of silicic acid during the chemical treatment of water. The method of triangular diagrams was used (Ref. 2) allowing for variations of the concentration of various ions in the solution. The tests were carried out in glass cylinders (300 mm high and having a 35 mm diameter.) The salt composition of the solution was varied by introducing varying quantities of NaCl, Na₂SO₄, and NaHCO₃ or the corresponding Ca-salts when the total concentration of the Na- or Ca-salts equalled 0.01 N. 21 salt-compositions were tested. Aluminium sulphate and aluminium chloride solutions as well as FeCl₃ were used as coagulants (50mg/litre). The activated silicic acid was obtained by chlorinating a sodium silicate solution. The simultaneous

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addition of aluminium sulphate and activated silicic acid was shown to accelerate the formation and settling of flakes. In Na-salt solutions the sedimentation of aluminium hydroxide flakes (Fig. 1) was complete after $1\frac{1}{4}$ - 2 hours, apart from those fractions in which coagulation does not take place due to high pH values. When activated silicic acid was added the time of sedimentation was reduced to 45 min. The stable zone was maintained; the pH-zone, in which the coagulation occurs, was enlarged. A marked acceleration of coagulation on the whole area of the diaphragm occurred in calcium salt solutions. In the absence of silicic acid the sedimentation required 1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours; the time required for sedimentation was reduced to 45 - 50 min. when silicic acid was added. Analogous results were obtained when aluminium chloride was used instead of aluminium sulphate (Fig. 2). The effect of $FeCl_3$ on the coagulation is shown in figure 3. No acceleration of sedimentation occurred. In Ca-salt solutions a considerable speeding up of the formation and sedimentation of flakes was observed. In this way silicic acid can be used as

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Physico-Chemical Studies of the Process of Treating Water with
Activated Silicic Acid.

intensifier during the purification of hard waters. The relation between the acceleration of the coagulation process in the presence of silicic acid and the structural-mechanic properties of the solution are shown (Fig. 4). Figure 5 shows the effect of introducing silicic acid on the structure formation when treating the water with aluminium sulphate. It was proved that the influence of silicic acid on the process of coagulation is defined by the order in which the reagents are introduced. Better results were obtained when the silicic acid was led into the coagulants. There are 5 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June, 5, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR. (Institut Obshchey i Neorganicheskoy Khimii AN USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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ACHELL, N. J.

DATE: 10/10/50

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10/10/50

SEE CODE: 10, 11

Card 2/2

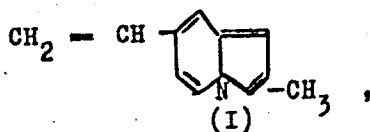
STEPANOV, F.N.; TURCHINOVICH, G. Yu.

Synthesis of copolymers of substituted indolizines with
styrene. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.7:738-742 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

S/079/62/032/008/005/006
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Stepanov, F. N. and Turchinovich, G. Yu.
TITLE: The synthesis of 2-methyl-6-vinylindoline
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 8, 1962,
2659 - 2661
TEXT: The new compound



(A), was synthesized in the search for compounds of higher molecular weight, containing a heterocyclic group. 2-Methyl-6 vinylpyridine (11.9 g) was condensed with bromoacetone (13.7 g) over

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S/079/62/032/008/005/006
D204/D307

The synthesis of ...

4 hours at 0°C (to avoid polymerization) and subsequently over 3 hours at room temperature. The resulting gel was dissolved in water (100 ml), washed with a little benzene, treated with 10 ml of concentrated NaHCO_3 and washed again with benzene. NaHCO_3 (9 g) was then added and the mixture was heated on a steam bath until the final product distilled off. It was then separated from the distillate with ether, washed with 2 % HCl and then with water. After removing the ether A was sublimed at 95 - 100°C/0.01 mm Hg, to form pale yellow crystals of m.p. 110.5°C. The yield was 2.5 g (15.9 %). A was remarkably resistant to polymerization and aerial oxidation, but was easily hydrogenated in alcoholic solution, over Adams' Pt, to form a new compound which was identical with 2-methyl-6-ethylindoline (B). The latter was separately synthesized by refluxing 2-methyl-5-ethylpyridine and bromoacetone, in benzene, for 3 hours. The resulting quaternary salt was converted to B by a procedure analogous to that for A. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)

Card 2/3

The synthesis of ...

B/079/62/032/008/005/006
D204/D307

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1961

Card 3/3

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TURCHINOVICH, S.I.

19937 TURCHINOVICH, S.I.

Proyektirovaniye sistem protivopozharnogo vodosnabzheniya torfopredpriyntiy

(S primech Red) torf prom-st', 1949 #6, s. 10-12

So: Letopis Zhurnal Statey, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949

TURCHINOVICH, S. I.

Pe: t Eogs

Comments from our readers on the question of distance between drains. Torf. prom.
29 no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

AUTHOR: Turchinovich, V., Architect SOV/29-58-9-25/30

TITLE: Roofing-in of the Open-Air Theatre at the **VSKhV** (Project)
(Perekrytiye zelenogo teatra na **VSKhV** (Proyekt))

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 9, pp 36 - 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A collective from the Institute "Giproteatr" designed the project of a 60 m wide roofing for the open-air theatre at the All Union Agricultural and Industry Fair. It consists of a waterproof brightly colored tent roof which can be spanned across the auditorium in practically no time. Performances in the open-air theatre have a number of advantages, they had, however, often to be interrupted due to bad weather. The roof suggested will give good protection and thus permit to use the theatre regardless of the weather. Such a roof is much less expensive than a permanent roof structure. Moreover, stadia and sportsgrounds could be protected this way. On an enclosed page several colored designs of such roofs intended for various purposes are portrayed. There are 6 figures.

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KLYACHKO, V.A.; APEL'TSIN, I.E.; Primalni uchastiye: PAVLOV, G.D.;
MIRKIS, I.M.; TURCHINOVICH, V.T., prof., retsenzent;
KASTAL'SKIY, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;
SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Preparation of water for industrial and municipal water supply] Podgotovka vody dlia promyshlennogo i gorodskogo vodosnabzhenia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1962. 818 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Water--Purification)

TURCHINOVICH, V.T., doktor tekhn.nauk. prof., otv. red.; KUZNETSOV,
I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; FAVORIN, N.N., kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; FOPOVA, K.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Methods for studying and utilizing water resources] Meto-
dy izucheniia i ispol'zovaniia vodnykh resursov. Moskva,
Nauka, 1964. 160 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo kho-
zyaystva.

ZVONKOV, V.V., otv. red.; TURCHINOVICH, V.T., prof., otv. red.;
KUDASHEVA, I.G., red. izd-va; GOLUB', S.P., tekhn. red.;
RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Regime and development of water resources]Rezhim i osvoenie
vodnykh ob"ektov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 281 p.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva.
Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Zvonkov).
(Hydrology)

KUL'SKIY, Leonid Adol'fovich, prof.; GABOVICH, R.D., prof., red.;
TURCHINOVICH, V.T., prof., red.; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., red. izd-
va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the physiochemical methods of water treatment]
Osnovy fiziko-khimicheskikh metodov obrabotki vody. Moskva,
Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 219 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (for
Kul'skiy).

(Water--Purification)

SRIBNYY, M.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; TURCHINOVICH, V.T.,
prof., otv.red.; GOLOVKO, V.N., red.izd-va; KOLOKOL'NIKOV,
K.A., tekhn.red.

[Flood problems] Problemy pавodkov. Moskva, 1959. 194 p.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva.
2. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznoy selevoy komissii i zaveduyushchiy otdelom gidrologii Instituta geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Sribnyy).

(Floods)

KOSTYAKOV, A.N., otv.red. [deceased]; TURCHINOVICH, V.T., otv.red.;
BOGOSLOVSKIY, B.B., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Effect of irrigation on ground waters; a collection of
articles] Vliianie orosheniia na reshim gruntovykh vod;
sbornik. Moskva. Pt.2. 1959. 214 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sektsiya po nauchnoy razrabotke
problem vodnogo khozyaystva.
(Irrigation) (Water, Underground)

SHABALIN, Aleksandr Fedorovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; TURCHINOVICH, V.T.,
prof., red.; SIDOROV, V.N., inzh., red.Izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA,
V.V., tekhn.red.

[Purification of industrial waste waters from enterprises of
ferrous metallurgy] Ochistka stochnykh vod predpriatii
chernoi metallurgii. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960.
620 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Metallurgical plants--Water supply) (Industrial wastes)
(Water--Purification)

ZVONKOV, V.V., *otv. red.*; KUZNETSOV, I.A., *kand. tekhn. nauk, red.*; TUR-
CHINOVICH, V.T., *prof., red.*; FAVORIN, N.N., *kand. tekhn. nauk, red.*;
POPOVA, K.L., *kand. tekhn. nauk, red.*; KUDASHEVA, I.G., *red. izd-va*;
GOLUB', S.P., *tekhn. red.*

[Control of surface and underground water resources and their utilization] Upravlenie poverkhnostnymi i podzemnymi vodnymi resursami i ikh ispol'zovanie. Moskva, 1961. 245 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Zvonkov).
(Hydrology)

SOKOLOV, Viktor Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TURCHIMANOV, V.I.,
prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Sterilizing water by bactericidal rays] Obezrazziva-
nie vody bakteritsidnymi luchami. Izd. 2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 232 p. (NIRA 18:1)

ZVONKOV, V.V., otv.red.; KUZNETSOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
TURCHINOVICH, Y.T., prof., red.; POPOVA, K.L., kand.tekhn.
nauk, red.; KUDASHEVA, I.G., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Studies on maximum flow, wave action, and sediment motion]
Issledovaniia maksimal'nogo stoka, volnovogo vozdeistviia i
dvizheniia nanosov. Moskva, 1960. 153 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo kho-
zyaystva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Zvonkov).
(Hydrology)

SRIBNYY, M.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; TURCHINOVICH, V.T.,
prof., otv.red.; GOLOVKO, V.N., red.izd-va; KOLOKOL'NIKOV, K.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Flood problems] Problemy pавodkov. Moskva, 1959. 194 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva.
2. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznoy selevoy komissii i zaveduyushchiy
otdelom gidrologii Instituta geografii AN SSSR (for Sribnyy).
(Floods)

IUR.C. HINOVICH, V. I.

3(7)

AUTHOR:

Popova, K. L.

SOV/50-59-7-20/20

TITLE:

Coordination Conference on Problems of Water Economy
(Kordinatsionnoye soveshchaniye po voprosam vodnogo khozyaystva)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 59 - 60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva (Council for Problems of Water Economy) under the chairmanship of V. V. Zvonkov, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, was organized at the Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Department of Technical Sciences of the AS USSR) in 1958. One of the principal functions of the Council is the coordination, generalization, and orientation of the scientific research work on problems of water economy carried out by the institutes and branches of the AS USSR, and in the Academies of Sciences of the individual Union Republics, as well as the coordination of the scientific activity of the leading governmental institutes and universities concerning the main problems of water economy. - The ordinary coordination conference was held by the Council on December 11 - 13, 1958. 88 representatives from 51 organizations

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Coordination Conference on Problems of Water Economy SOV/50-59-7-20/20

took part in it. - V. T. Turahinovich (Council for Problems of Water Economy of the AS USSR) spoke about the basic directions of scientific research in the field of water economy in the years 1959 - 1965. M. M. Davydov (Gosplan SSSR) named some problems which are to be included in the plan. I.V. Yegiazarov, Academician of the AS Armyanskaya SSR, spoke about the tasks in the exchange of experience and of international coordination in the field of hydraulic research. - V. M. Makkaveyev (Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo transporta) (Leningrad Institute of Water-traffic Engineers) spoke on "Some Problems of the Structure of Turbulent Currents". - V. S. Knoroz (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki im. B. Ye. Vedeneyeva) (All-Union Scientific Hydrotechnical Research Institute imeni B. Ye. Vedeneyev) spoke on "Macro Roughness and Its Influence on the Hydraulic Resistance of the River Bed". - A. G. Nazaryan (Institut energetiki i gidravliki AN Armyanskoy SSR) (Institute of Power Engineering and Hydraulics of the AS Armyanskaya SSR) reported "On a Method of Investigating the Irregular Turbulent Current". - The scheme of scientific research work for 1959 on the coordinated problem "Extensive Utilization of Water Reserves"

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Coordination Conference on Problems of Water Economy SOV/50-59-7-20/20

contains about 300 subjects to be worked out by 78 organizations, and consists of 4 sections: 1) Investigation of the fundamentals for the utilization of water reserves. 2) Investigation of the processes in river beds. 3) Hydromechanization of excavation and mining work. 4) Investigations connected with the working out of standards and technical conditions in the field of water economy (carried out by order of the Gosstroy SSSR).

Card 3/3

TURCHINOVICH, V., arkhitektor

Roofing of the Green Theater at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition.
Tekh.mol. 26 no.9:36 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Roofing)

TURCHINOVICH, V.T., prof.

Admissible amount of organic matter in drinking water. Vod. i san.
tekh. no.12:36-37 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva AN SSSR.
(Water--Composition)

TURCHINOVICH, V. T.

627.85

4142. *Basics of standardization of water drainage into rivers and lakes supplying industrial and electrical undertakings.* TURCHINOVICH, V. T. AND LAPMAN, M. I. *Izv. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Otdel Tekh. Nauk (No. 5) 760-72 (May, 1949) In Russian.*—A general economic survey. The proposed basis of standardization accepts the principle that the sum of all expenditures involved (undertakings interested in the discharge of water, as well as those interested in the intake of it) is connected up with the minimum value of pollution. The solution of the question rests on three main considerations: (a) The point at which drainage takes place; (b) the body of water; (c) the point of water intake. w. w. o.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

OPEN
COMMON ELEMENTS
SPECIALLY MADE
COMMON VARIABLE PARTS

SOKOLOV, Viktor Fedorovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~TURCHINOVICH, V.T.~~,
professor, redaktor; NOVOCHADOV, A.G., redaktor; ~~KONYASHINA, A.~~, tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Water desinfection by bactericide rays] Obezrazhivanie vody bakteritsidnymi luchami. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1954. 177 p. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva im. K.D.Pamfilova (for Sokolov).
(Water--Purification) (Ultraviolet rays)

TURCHINS, IA.B.

Obostrenie neravnomernosti razvitiia kapitalizma v itoge vtoroi mirovoi voiny (Accentuation of irregularity in the development of capitalism as a result of the Second World War). Moskva, Gospolitizdat, (1953?), 356 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 2 May 1954

TURCHINS, M., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Treatment of helminthiasis. Fel'd. i akush. 24 no.5:13-16
My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

TURCHINS, M.Ye.

Rectomanoscopic and coprologic studies in helminthiasis. Med.
paraz. i paraz. bol. no.2:110-114 Ap-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni Stalina (dir. kliniki prof. A.F.Bilibin)

(HELMINTH INFECTIONS,

*rectoscopic & coprol. exam. in)

(FCRS, invarious diseases,

*helminth infect.)

TURCHINS, M.E

TURCHINS, M.E., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Effect of associated helminthiasis on the course of dysentery. Sov.
med. 19 no.1:32-36 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (dir. chlen-korrespondent
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. A.F.Bilibin) II Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, complications,
dysentery)

(DYSENTERY, complications,
helminth infect.)

SEMENOVA, N. Ye.; TURCHINS, M. Ye.; KROTOV, A. I.

Piperazine therapy of ascariasis and oxyuriasis. Med. paraz. i paraz.
bol. 24no.4:298-300 O-D '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sektora Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.-instituta-prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom-prof. N. N. Plotnikov.

(ASCARIASIS, therapy,
piperazine)

(OXYURIASIS, therapy,
piperazine)

(PIPERAZINES, therapeutic use,
ascariasis & oxyuriasis)

Turchins, M. Ye.

SEMENOVA, N.Ye.; TURCHINS, M.Ye.; GEFTER, V.A.

Result of piperazine sulfate therapy in ascariasis. Med.paraz. i
paraz.bol. 26 no.3:280-281 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.
Sergiyev, zav. klinicheskim sektorom - prof. N.N.Plotnikov) i Parazi-
tologicheskogo otdela Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Okruzh-
noy zhel.dor. (zav. I.I.Mogilevskiy).

(PIPERAZINES, therapeutic use,
sulfate, in ascariasis (Rus))
(ASCARIASIS, therapy,
piperazine sulfate (Rus))

TURCHINS, M.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Piperazine preparations for treating enterobiasis. *Pediatrics* no.4:
61-63 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sektora (zav. - prof. N.N.Plotnikov) Instituta
mariyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.
P.G.Sergiyev)

(NEMATODA) (PIPERAZINE)

TURCHINS, M.^{ye'} kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

How to protect oneself against worms. Rabotnitsa 35 no.9:30
S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

TURCHINS, M.Ye.; SEMENOVA, N.Ye.

Treating hymenolepiasis with decreased doses of ether extract
of fern. Sov.med. 22 no.1:123 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sektora (zav. - prof. N.N.Plotnikov) Instituta
malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. P.G.Sergiyev)

(TAPEWORM INFECTION, ther.

Filicis maris extract in hymenolepiasis (Rus))

(ANTHELMINTICS, ther. use

Filicis maris extract in hymenolepiasis (Rus))

PLOTNIKOV, N.N.; OZERETSKOVSKAYA, N.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, M.I.; TURCHINS, M.Ye.;
VITEBSKIY, Ya.D.; DYAKIN, V.M.; FROL'TSOVA, A.Ye.; TUMOL'SKAYA, N.I.

Use of tepal (thymol ester of palmitic acid) in echinococcosis
in man. Sov.med. 28 no.4:129-136 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i
tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR, kafedra propedvtiki i terapii professional'-
nykh bolezney sanitarny-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i Kurganskaya
oblastnaya bol'nitsa.

ALMAZCYEVA, V. V.; BATAYEV, P. S.; STAVROVSKAYA, V. I.; AKSEYENKO, G. R.;
BEZZUBOVA, V. P.; VOROB'YEVA, Z. G.; GLADKIKH, V. F.; ZHUKOVA, L. I.;
ZUYEVA, N. K.; KOROGODINA, Yu. V.; KLIMOVA, L. P.; KRYLOV, A. S.;
MASLOV, A. V.; PEYKRE, A. E.; SADOVSKAYA, G. Yu.; SPERANSKAYA, V. N.;
SOLOVEY, V. Ya.; TURCHINS, M. Ye.; SHAMRAY, A. F.; SHIPT'SINA, N. K.;
SHINKEVICH, M. A.

Field trials of new repellents. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.4:
457-464 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela i otdela sinteticheskikh preparatov
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni
Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. -
instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelami - prof. V. N.
Beklemishev i prof. V. I. Stavrovskaya)

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

TURCHINS, M.Ye.

Treatment of ascariasis with piperazine phosphate. Med. paraz. i
paraz. bol. 29 no. 4: 432-434 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy medi-
tsiny im. Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR (dir. -- instituta -- prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom --
prof. N. N. Plotnikov).

(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS) (PIPERAZINE)

COUNTRY : USSR ✓
CATEGORY : Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Preparations,
Antihelminthic Substances
REF. NUM. : PZhBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56829
AUTHOR : Turchins, M.Ye.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Treatment of Enterobius Infection with Piperazine
Preparations
ORIG. PUB. : Pediatriya, 1957, No.4, 61-63
ABSTRACT : 148 patients with enterobius infection were treated
with piperazine hexahydrate and adipinate in dally
doses for adults of 2-3 gm, children 0.2-2 gm, depend-
ing upon age. In the presence of the most severe invas-
ion, the course of treatment was repeated 2-5 times at
intervals of 7-10 days. After a single cycle of treat-
ment, 70% of the patients were free of pinworms, and
after repeated cycles, almost 100% were free. The pip-
erazine preparations are well tolerated. -- V.I.Geras-
imov
Card: 1/1

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemo-Therapeutic Preparations. V
Anthelmintic Drugs.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 27990

Author : Turchins, M. Ye.; Semenova, N. Ye.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experiment of Treatment of Hymenolepiasis with Decreased
Doses of an Ether Extract of Fern

Orig Pub : Sov. meditsina, 1958, No 1, 123

Abstract : 63 patients with hymenolepiasis were treated with ether
extract of fern rhizome (I) in 3 cycles, with intervals
between them of 10-12 days. Due to toxicity and necessity
of conducting repeated courses of treatment, I was
applied in doses of 1-1.5 g. Good therapeutic effect
was obtained; dwarf tapeworms and pinworms were excreted
in all patients; and, in 47 of 63 patients, in large
quantities. No side effects were observed.

Card 1/1

TURCHINS, Ya. [Turchins, J.] (Riga)

In the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the
Latvian S.S.R. Vop. ekon. no.11:155-157 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Latvia--Economic research)

TURCHINS, Ya. B.

Obostreniye neravnomernosti razvitiya kapitalizma vitoge vtoroy mirovoy voyny
[increase of inequality in the development of capitalism as a result of the second
world war] Leningrad, Gospolitizat, 1953.
354 p. Tables.

SO: H/5
780.13
.T9

TURCHINS, ^BYA. [Turcins, J.]

Achievements of the Latvian national economy in the 20 years of
Soviet power. Vestis Latv ak no.8:31-37 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Latvia---Economic conditions)

TURCHINS, Ya.B., otv. red.; PURIN, V.R., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; TUMSHEVITS,
V.F., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SOMS, R.V., red.; TEYTEL'BAUM, A., red.;
LEVI, S., red.; PILADZE, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Developing the national economy of the Latvian S.S.R.] Razvitie narod-
nogo khoziaistva Latviiskoi SSR; sbornik statei. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961. 461 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Latvijas Padomju Sotsialistiskas Republikas zinatnu akademiya. Eko-
nomikas institut.

(Latvia--Economic conditions)

TURCHINS, Ya.B. [Turcins, J.]

Raising economic science to the level of present-day problems.
Izv. AN Latv. SSR no. 12:15-17 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Latviyskoy SSR.

TURCHINS, Ya.B. [Turcins, J.], red.; GULYAN, P.V., kand.ekon.nauk, red.;
STRAZDINA, P.F., kand.ekon.nauk; red.; SAVEL'YEVA, Ye., red.;
LEMBERGA, A., tekhn.red.

[Problems in improving the living standards of workers] Voprosy
povysheniya urovnia zhizni trudiashchikhsia; materialy. Riga,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1961. 218 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Konferentsiya, posvyashchennaya voprosam povysheniya urovnya
zhizni trudyashchikhsya Latviyskoy SSR, Riga, 1960. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Turchins). 3. Institut
ekonomiki AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Gulyan, Strazdina).
(Latvia--Cost and standard of living--Congresses)

TURCHINSKAYA, I.A.

Effect on the growth of the oak of gypsy moth and other insects feeding on its leaves. Zool. zhur. 42 no.2:248-255 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. All-Union Institut of Plant Protection, Leningrad.
(Voronezh Province—Gypsy moth)
(Voronezh Province—Oak—Diseases and pests)

S/0048/64/028/003/0423/0429

ACCESSION NR: AP4023383

AUTHOR: Vlasov, K.B.; Volkenshteyn, N.V.; Vonsovskiy, S.V.; Mitsek, A.I.; Turchinskaya, M.I.

TITLE: Unidirectional anisotropy [Report, Symposium on Ferromagnetism and Ferroelectricity held in Leningrad 30 May to 5 June 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.3, 1964, 423-429

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetism, antiferromagnetism, cubic lattice ferromagnets, unidirectional anisotropy, nickel manganese alloy

ABSTRACT: A substance is said to possess unidirectional anisotropy (UA) when its magnetic properties differ in the two directions of the same crystallographic axis. This phenomenon was first observed by W.H.Meiklejohn and C.P.Bean (Phys.Rev., 105, 904, 1956), who ascribed its appearance in their material to an exchange interaction across the boundaries between ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic phases. Two of the present authors have suggested that UA could appear in a single ferromagnetic substance provided a weakly interacting sub-lattice constituting an antiferromagnetic subsystem were present, and they have given a thermodynamic discussion of a uni-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4023383

axial system of this sort (K.B.Vlasov and A.I.Mitsek, Fizika metallov i metallove-
deniye, 14,487,498,1962). In the present paper the theoretical treatment is extended
to systems with cubic symmetry. UA is possible when the coupling between the anti-
ferromagnetic vector and the crystal lattice is stronger than the coupling between
the ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic subsystems. The states with UA are meta-
stable and can be altered by application of a magnetic field exceeding the thresh-
old field of the antiferromagnetic subsystem. UA was observed in disordered Ni-Mn
alloys (28.1 atomic percent Mn) at temperatures below 20.4°K. The magnetization was
investigated in the [111] direction, and the UA was evinced by a characteristic bend
in the magnetization curve or by a horizontal shift of the hysteresis loop. Samples
that were cooled in the presence of a magnetic field showed UA; those that were
cooled in the zero field did not. The samples were subjected to an intense pulsed
magnetic field (up to 170 kOe) in an effort to alter their UA. At 4.2°K a field of
10 kOe appreciably altered the UA of a sample that had been cooled in a field of
1300 Oe, and a field of 130 kOe changed its sign. A sample that was cooled in the
absence of a magnetic field and initially showed no UA, acquired UA when subjected
to magnetic fields greater than 60 kOe. The degree of UA (as measured by the shift
of the hysteresis loop) was a linear function of the field for inducing fields
greater than 60 kOe. These fields are of the order of the threshold fields for typ-

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: APL023383

cal cubic antiferromagnetics. The experimental results thus support the hypothesis that the investigated alloys possess both ferromagnetic and anti-ferromagnetic states. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals, Academy of Sciences, SSSR): Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Ural State University)

SUBMITTED:	OO	DATE ACQ:	10Apr64	ENCL:	OO
SUB CODE:	PH	NO REF SOV:	005	OTHER:	003

Card 3/3

VLASOV, K.B.; VOLKENSHTEYN, N.V.; VONSOVSKIY, S.V.; MITSEK, A.I.;
TURCHINSKAYA, M.I.

The phenomenon of unidirectional anisotropy. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. fiz. 28 no. 3:423-429 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR i Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet.

24(3), 18(6)
AUTHORS:

SOV/56=35-5-53/56
Vol'kenshteyn, N. V., Turchinskaya, M. I., Galoshina, E. V.

TITLE:

On the Particular Features of the Magnetization of Disordered Alloy Ni₃Mn at Low Temperatures (Ob osobennost'yakh namagnicheniya neuporyadochennogo splava Ni₃Mn pri nizkikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1312-1313 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is known that the alloy Ni-Mn near the stoichiometric composition Ni₃Mn belongs to the class of self-ordering alloys with a sharply marked dependence of physical properties on the degree of order in the arrangement of atoms. The occurrence of strong ferromagnetism at the maximum degree of the remote order is particularly noteworthy. Thus, the saturation magnetization I_s of the alloy exceeds that of pure nickel by 50%. According to the experimental results obtained by the authors, the alloy Ni₃Mn becomes ferromagnetic already at the temperature of liquid nitrogen, in which case it holds that I_s = 1350 Oe. The Curie (Kyuri)-temperature Θ was determined from the data obtained by the precise measurement of the temperature

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SOV/56-35-5-53/56

On the Particular Features of the Magnetization of Disordered Alloy, Ni_3Mn
at Low Temperatures

dependence of the electric resistance, and in this way $\theta = 110^\circ K$ was found. An exact investigation of the magnetization curves at various temperatures up to the temperature of liquid helium shows that the character of magnetization has some particular features. Firstly, the curves plotted at 20.4 and 4.2°K after cooling of the sample from room temperature take a course that is much lower than that of the curves plotted in the case of repeated magnetization after previous demagnetization (by commutation from maximum field strength to zero at 20.4 and 4.2°K). This may perhaps be explained by the high energy of magnetic anisotropy. Secondly, the great difference between the magnetization curves plotted at 20.4°K and 4.2°K is remarkable. At field strengths of up to 18,000 Oersted the latter take a course that is much lower than that of the former and do not attain saturation. At 77.8°K coercive force amounts to 140 Oersted, and at 20.4°K it is 1,000 Oersted. Such a great increase indicates a high degree of temperature dependence of the constants of magnetic anisotropy. More accurate conclusions as to the nature of the magnetic properties of

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SOV/56-35-5-53/56

On the Particular Features of the Magnetization of Disordered Alloy Ni_3Mn
at Low Temperatures

the alloy Ni_3Mn in the disordered state can be drawn only
after further accurate measurements will have been carried
out. There are 2 figures and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute for the Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences,
USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 8, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/120-59-4-44/50

AUTHORS: Volkenshteyn, N. V. and Turchinskaya, M. I.

TITLE: A Miniature Device for Production of Magnetic Fields of Several Tens of Thousand Oersted

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 4, pp 152-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Magnetic fields of the order of several tens of thousand oersted are frequently required in thermomagnetic and galvanomagnetic studies. To produce such fields in a solenoid very high currents are required and this meets with considerable technical difficulties. It is not always possible to use an electromagnet, especially at low temperatures. Volkenshteyn and Fedorov (Ref 1) suggested a method of measuring the Hall effect in ferromagnetics with the sample clamped between two halves of an ellipsoid of revolution made of a ferromagnetic material. Further development of this method led to a simple device which could be used to measure thermomagnetic and galvanomagnetic effects in a wide range of temperatures, down to liquid-helium temperatures. Fig 1 shows the device in schematic form, with the optimum dimensions for the given cross-section diameter and for the given material of the semi-ellipsoids. It consists of two semi-ellipsoids 1 of Permendur with semi-axes

Card 1/3

SOV/120-59-4-44/50

A Miniature Device for Production of Magnetic Fields of Several Tens of Thousand Oersted

a = 55 mm, b = c = 5 mm, Plexiglas plates 2 of 35 mm dia and 8 mm thickness, and thin brass rods 3. When the device is placed in a solenoid field of 2000 oersted, a field of 24 000 oersted is produced in the 0.2 mm gap between the semi-ellipsoids. The ellipsoids can have other dimensions different from those in Fig 1, and can be made from Armco iron as well as from Permendur K50F2. Fig 2 shows the dependence of the field in a 0.21 mm gap on the external (solenoid) field for semi-ellipsoids of various dimensions, made of Permendur or of Armco iron. The best material for making these semi-ellipsoids would have high saturation magnetization in low-intensity fields (from this point of view Permendur K50F2 is better than Armco iron). Fig 3 shows the dependence of the field in the semi-ellipsoid gap on the dimensions of the gap in various external fields. It is seen that the gap field falls fairly uniformly with increase of the gap dimensions. For example, when the

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SOV/120-59-4-44/50

A Miniature Device for Production of Magnetic Fields of Several Tens of Thousand Oersted

external field is 1550 oersted, the field in a 0.2 mm gap is $\sim 22\ 000$ oersted, and the field in a 1.2 mm gap is only $\sim 17\ 000$ oersted. The device described here can be used to measure simultaneously the Hall effect e.m.f., the resistivity ρ and the change of resistivity in magnetic fields $\Delta\rho/\rho$, which is important at low temperatures. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Metal Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1958.

Card 3/3

18.1210
18.75006760
SOV/126-8-4-12/22AUTHORS: Lerinman, R.M., and Turchinskaya, M.I.TITLE: On the Recrystallization of the Matrix during
Decomposition of an Aluminium-Silver Supersaturated Solid SolutionPERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 4,
pp 579-583 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the decomposition of an Al-Ag supersaturated solid solution containing 38% Ag. The specimens were quenched in water from 535 °C and annealed at 300 °C for 5, 20, 30 and 60 minutes, followed by water quenching. The transformation from the γ' to the γ phase was also seen to take place by the formation along the grain boundaries of 2-phased plate-like areas of the pearlitic type (Fig 1). These "pearlitic" areas grow only from the grain boundaries and only in one direction from the boundary. Inside the grains a Widmannstätten outline of γ' phase plates remains. The area in which the transformation γ' phase + matrix \rightarrow γ phase + matrix has occurred can be divided into separate portions, namely colonies where all plates of the γ -phase have only one direction (Fig 2). Microhardness measurements have shown that

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67690

SOV/126-8-4-12/22

On the Recrystallization of the Matrix during Decomposition of an Aluminium-Silver Supersaturated Solid Solution

the hardness of "pearlitic" colonies is lower than that of grains with γ' precipitates. A parallel investigation has been carried out of the decomposition of a supersaturated solid solution of the same alloy after cold deformation by 51%, following quenching from 535 °C and a recrystallization anneal for 25, 40 and 60 minutes at 165 °C; also for 25 minutes at 215 °C and 25 minutes at 315 °C with subsequent water quenching. Fig 3 is an electron photomicrograph of the above alloy as quenched from 535 °C in water, deformed by 51% and annealed at 165 °C for 25 minutes. Fig 4 is an electron photomicrograph of the same alloy having undergone similar treatment but having been annealed for 1 hour. Figs 5, 6, 7 and 8 are electron photomicrographs of different areas of the above alloy as water quenched from 535 °C, deformed by 51%, and annealed at 215 °C for 25 minutes. From a comparison of the structural aspect of the formation along grain boundaries of plate-like fields of equilibrium precipitating phase and matrix in the Al-Ag alloy with recrystallization

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2/3

67690

SOV/126-8-4-12/22

On the Recrystallization of the Matrix during Decomposition of
an Aluminium-Silver Supersaturated Solid Solution

after cold deformation of the same alloy and the
recrystallization of slightly deformed high purity
aluminium, the authors conclude that the first process
is accompanied by the recrystallization of the matrix.
There are 8 figures and 8 references, of which 3 are
Soviet and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals, Ac.Sc. USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1958

Card 3/3

W.I. Kurchinskaya

SOV/53-67-4-7/1

21(0)
AUTHOR:

Goncharov, R.

TITLE:

The Fifth All-Union Conference on the Physics of Low Temperatures (5-yr. Anniversary commemorative po fizike nizkikh temperatur)

PERIODICAL:

Dopiski fizicheskikh nauk. 1957, Vol. 67, Nr. 4, pp 743-750 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This Conference took place from October 27 to November 1 at Tbilisi. It was organized by the Georgian Physico-mathematical Institute of the USSR (Dep. of Science, USSR), the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR), and Tbilisi State University (Georgian SSR). The conference was attended by about 500 specialists from the countries of the USSR, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East as well as by a number of young Chinese scientists at present working in the USSR. About 50 lectures were delivered which were divided according to research fields.

IV. Magnetism.

A. S. Borovik-Romanov (IZP) delivered a report on investigations carried out on the anisotropy of the weak ferromagnetism in monocystal samples of the antiferromagnetic MnCO₃ (the effect of anisotropy was predicted by the group-theoretical theory developed by Dzyalozhinsky) about neutron-diffraction experiments carried out on the magnetic structure of MnCO₃ and FeCO₃ at low temperatures. P. L. Kapitula (IZP) reported on the importance of the method based upon the theory of the Hall effect in the study of the anisotropy of the antiferromagnetic CuSO₄ and CoSO₄ monocystals.

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Ye. A. Izrael (IZP AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk) spoke about his theoretical investigations of the magnetic susceptibility, the susceptibility of the spin lattice, and the resonance frequency in ferromagnetic and ferrimagnetic and (Fe²⁺)₂ ions in magnetic fields in a wide temperature range of iron in magnetic fields in a wide temperature range with simultaneous plotting of the magnetization curves. K. I. Kurchinskaya (IZP AN SSSR) spoke about measurements of magnetization and the Hall effect of polycrystalline samples of nickel and Ni₂ at low temperatures. Ye. I. Kondorakly.

V. N. Kiselev and G. N. Serezhkin (MZP) gave a report on experimental measurements on nickel and its alloys with respect to the temperature dependence of the spin lattice resonance of the paramagnetic resonance of Fe²⁺ in terbium nitrate at temperatures of liquid hydrogen. H. I. Kaganov and V. K. Finkelnberg (IZP) dealt with the kinetic phenomena in ferromagnetics at low temperatures and with calculation of relaxation times. A. I. Ablyuzger, V. Bar'yakhtar and S. Polubinskiy (IZP) carried out a theoretical investigation of the relaxation of the magnetic moment in ferrodielectric Vaseor (IZP AN SSSR) showed that a linearly polarized elastic (ultrasonic) wave of a frequency of 10⁷ cycles when passing through a ferromagnetic substance in the direction of the magnetic field, is subjected to a turn of the polarization plane of the order of 10⁻³ - 10⁻⁴ radians/cm oriented. M. I. Kaganov pointed out that in this connection yet another phenomenon may be observed, namely the resonance absorption of ultrasonics if the wavelength is equal to the radius of the Larmor orbit of the electron. V. M. Kuznetsov.

Card 8/11

VOLKENSHTEYN, N.V.; TURCHINSKAYA, M.I.

Anisotropy of the magnetization intensity of a disordered Ni_3Mn
alloy at the temperature of liquid helium. Zhur. eksp. i teor.
fiz. 38 no.1:270-271 Jan '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.
(Nickel-manganese alloys--Magnetic properties)
(Materials at low temperatures)

L 12480-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/HW-2
S/185/63/008/003/002/009

62

AUTHOR: Volkenshteyn, N. V., Galoshina, E. V., Turchinskaya, M. I., Fedorov,
G. V. and Tsiovkin, Yu. N.

TITLE: Effect of ordering⁴ on electrical magnetic, galvanomagnetic and
thermal properties of Ni₃Mn alloy

PERIODICAL: ^{14 27-21} Ukrain's'ky Fyzichnyy Zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 306-312.

TEXT: The article investigated the electrical conductivity, magnetization, Hall effect and heat capacity of alloys near the stoichiometric composition Ni₃Mn over a wide range of temperatures down to 1.50 K both in disordered and in states with varying degrees of long-range order. The data which were obtained show that the disordered state and the initial stages of ordering where short range order appears are very complex for Ni₃Mn alloy. The temperature dependence of electrical conductivity was investigated near the Curie point. Magnetization measurements were made on single crystals. The Hall emf for ordered state of this alloy as a function of induction has normal character for ferromagnetic materials. The article contains 7 figures and a 6 item bibliography.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Metal Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Sverdlovsk)

Card 1/1

L 07103-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/IW

ACC NR: AP6029117

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/006/0994/0997

48
47
B

AUTHOR: Turchinskaya, M.I.; Fridman, S.L.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Dependence of the unidirectional anisotropy on the degree of atomic order in a nickel-manganese alloy [Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk]

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 8, 1966, 994-997

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetism, antiferromagnetism, magnetic anisotropy, unidirectional magnetic anisotropy, ordered alloy, nickel alloy, manganese alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the dependence on the degree of long range order of the low temperature anomalous magnetic properties (in particular, of the unidirectional magnetic anisotropy) of Ni₃Mn alloys. The specimens were 10 cm long 1 mm diameter wires with 7 different degrees S of long range order from 0 to 1. The long range order was achieved by quenching the specimens in water from 900° C and then subjecting them to the heat treatments described by N.V.Volkenshteyn and G.V.Fedorov (Fiz.metallov i metallovedeniye, 9, 187 (1960)), and the degree of order was determined by neutron diffraction and from the order dependence of the saturation

Card 1/2

L 07103-67

ACC NR: AP6029117

magnetization. Only the disordered and partially ordered materials exhibited unidirectional magnetic anisotropy. The unidirectional anisotropy constant, defined as the product of the shift along the field axis of the hysteresis loop and the spontaneous magnetization, was 7×10^4 Gs Oe at 1.3° K for a specimen with $S = 0.1$ and was zero for a specimen with $S = 1$. On the other hand, the temperature below which unidirectional anisotropy was evinced increased with increasing S from 38° K for $S = 0.1$ to 220° K for $S = 0.8$, although the magnitude of the anisotropy increased with increasing S . The temperature at which the ratio of the residual to the spontaneous magnetization was maximum also increased with increasing S . It is suggested that this behavior is associated with the increase of the Curie point with increasing S . It is concluded that the unusual magnetic properties of Ni_3Mn alloys are due to a disordered atomic distribution, which apparently facilitates the coexistence of regions of ferro- and antiferromagnetic order, and that the volume of the specimen in which antiferromagnetic order is realized decreases with increasing S and vanishes for $S = 1$. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 00 ORIG. REF: 007 OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *tdh*

VOLKENSHTEYN, N.V.; TURCHINSKAYA, M.I.

Unidirectional anisotropy. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.12:
1505-1509 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

TURCHINSKAYA, T.N.:

Annual lianas in vertical landscaping of the coastal belt of
Abkhazia. Trudy Sukh. bot. sada. no.14:75-84 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

TURCHINSKAYA, Ye.P., inzh.; IVANOVSKAYA, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent;
PAVLOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Methods of preparing the edges of thermoplastic fabrics in the
mass production of clothing. Report No. 1. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no. 2:105-111 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii shveyrnogo proizvodstva.
(Clothing industry) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

TURCHINSKAYA, Ye.P.; IVANOVSKAYA, V.P.; MUZYCHENKO, G.I. (Kiyev)

Machine for the thermal processing of edges of thermoplastic
fabrics. Shvein. prom. no.2:24-27 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Clothing industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Synthetic fabrics)

TURGHINSKAYA, Ye.P.; IVANOVSKAYA, V.P.; MUZYCHENKO, G.I.; PAVLOV, A.I.
(Kiyev)

Machine for the thermal sealing of rectilinear cut edges of
thermoplastic fabrics. Shvein. prom. no. 6:14-17 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

English 10/17/66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020513

10/17/66 10/17/66 10/17/66

AUTHORS: Turchinskaya, Ye. P. (Engineer); Pavlov, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent) 28
44
25
B

TITLE: Investigation of some thermoplastic properties of capronic fabrics.
and physico-mechanical properties of thermoplastic materials

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 4, 1966, 31-39

REPRODUCTION: caprone, thermoplastic material, fabrics

ABSTRACT: The effect of short-term heating of capronic fabrics on their properties was determined. The fabric was heated for a period of 5 seconds by each of a number of heating devices. The effect of the heating on the mechanical and physico-mechanical properties of the fabric was determined. The results are presented in a table and a graph, and a photograph.

Card 2/2

L 64487-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020513

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut le'koy promyshlennost' (Kiev
Technological Institute for Light Industry)

SUBMITTED: 10Mar65

ENCL: 00 ^{44.65}

SUB CODE: 00 ^{MT}

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ACC NR: AP6013478 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0345/65/000/006/0014/0016

AUTHOR: Turchinskaya, Ye. P.; Evanovskaya, V. P.; Muzychenko, G. I.; Pavlov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Machine for thermally processing straight sections of thermoplastic fabric

SOURCE: Shveytnaya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1965, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: thermoplastic material, weld heat treatment, sealing device, textile industry machinery

ABSTRACT: A simple device for heat sealing sections of thermoplastic fabric was tested at the Department of Clothing Technology of the Kiev Technological Institute of Light Industry. The electrically grounded device comprises nichrome wire elements connected to an autotransformer providing 0-240 v and adjustably positioned on a counterbalanced frame so that by closing the frame the heated elements will come in contact with the fabric to be processed. The fabric is clamped in position. Capran fabric was sealed by heating with the nichrome filament to 500-600°C for 0.5-1 sec. The nichrome filament was cleaned by increasing voltage to burn off any plastic material; an exhaust system is required to remove the gases. Similar equipment, connected in parallel and semiautomatically controlled, was used in the Kiev Sewing Shop im. Smirnova-Iastochkina. The savings effected by finishing pieces by heat sealing instead of sewing are discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none UDC: 687.053.7:677.4

Y 24733-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j)/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6005401

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0323/65/000/005/0016/0020

AUTHOR: Turchinskaya, Ye. P. (Engineer); Pavlov, A. I. (Docent, Candidate of

Technical sciences)

ORG: Kiev Technological Institute of Light Industry (Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti)

3 2

B

15

TITLE: Investigation of the thermoplastic properties of caprone fabrics. Equipment for thermal processing of thermoplastic fabrics and the mode of operation of heat cutters and sealers (Report No. 2)

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 5, 1965, 16-20

TOPIC TAGS: thermoplastic material, caprone, heat sealer, heat cutter

ABSTRACT: The effect of short-time temperatures¹⁵ of 300 to 800C on the structure and physical and mechanical properties of fibers has been analyzed. The design of two types of special apparatus permitting the practical use of properties of thermoplastic materials for obtaining the corresponding effects was worked out by the authors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

[NF]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/

2

Card 1/1 mgs

GZHESIK, Ya.; LEMPKOVSKI, A.; TURCHIN'SKI, B.; FAZANOVICH, Ya.;
SHIMCHIK, K.

Comparison of methods for estimating loudness, based on data
published in 1930-1957; a survey. Akust. zhur. 6 no. 4:419-440
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut meditsiny truda; Meditsinskaya akademiya g. Zabzhe i
Kafedr akustiki i teorii kolebaniy Universiteta im. Adama Mits-
kevicha g. Poznan' (Pol'sha).
(Sound—Measurement)

TURCHINSKIY, I.I.

MIKHEYEV, M.N.; NEIZVESTNOV, B.M.; TURCHINSKIY, I.I.; KOSTENKOV, G.P.;
IZOTOVA, T.K.

Magnetic control of the depth of the case-hardened layer and the
hardness of mouldboards. Zav.lab. 23 no.2:208-211 '57.
(MIRA 10:3)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR i Vysokogorskiy mekhanicheskiy
zavod.

(Magnetic measurements) (Cementation(Metallurgy))
(Flows)

PTITSYNA, O.A.; REUTOV, O.A.; ~~TURCHINSKIY, M.F.~~

Synthesis of tin organic compounds by way of double iodoniu, salts.
Dokl. AN SSSR 114 no.1:110-112 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.
(Tin organic compounds)

TURCHINSKIY, M. F.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences at the Institute of Elemento-organic Compounds in 1962:

"Investigation of Reactions of Diaryliodonium Salts with Stannous Difluoride."

Vest. Akad. Nauk SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

TURCHINSKIY

BUSEV, A.I.; IVANYUTIN, M.I.; TURCHINSKIY, M.F.

Dialkyl- and diaryldithiophosphoric acids as analytical reagents.
Report No. 2: Diphenyldithiophosphoric acid and some of its salts.
Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh., astron., fiz.,khim. 12 no.2:177-182
(MIRA 10:12)

1.Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Chemical tests and reagents)
(Phosphoric acid)

TURCHINSKIY, M. F.

30V/20-125-6-25/61

3(2)
AUTHORS:

Mensyaynov, A. M., Academician.
Kevtor, O. A., Corresponding Member
AS USSR. Tolstaya, M. P., Pityayna, O. A.,
Labyeva, L. S., Turchinskiy, M. F.,
Bochirayev, G. F.

TITLE:

Organometallic Compounds Prepared From Double Salts of Halogen
Metals and Halogenium (Metalloorganicheskiye soedineniya
iz dvoynykh soley galoiznykh metallov i galozenomiyev)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol. 125, Nr. 6, pp 1265-1268
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper adds two further types, (III) and (IV), to the two rather similar reaction types (I) and (II). The synthesis of organometallic compounds (Hg, Tl, Sn, Pb, As, Sb, and Bi) may appear as metal M(n) in the method of inorganic double salts (Ref 1); Cu, Zn, Fe, as well as M(p) - M(n) as metal M(p) for various combinations. In the method of iodonium double salts (Ref 2) Hg, Sn, Sb, and Bi were investigated as M(n) which gave a good yield of corresponding organometallic

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compounds. The same metal M(n) is usually used as M(p), except however, in or Cu. The corresponding decomposition reactions were carried out by the authors in acid acetone solution. For this purpose the same metal powder (I) and (II) was chosen by O. A. Kevtor and O. A. Pityayna for diphenyl iodonium salts. The course and the results of these reactions were found to be completely similar to those of the last-mentioned salts. This is a new confirmation of similarity of all diaryl halogenium. Phenyl nitron of the double salts of diphenyl chloronium iodide and of diphenyl bromonium iodide with Hg_2^{2+} by powdered copper in acetone at low temperature. Diphenyl-tin-dichloride with yields of 57 and 55% is produced by decomposition of the double salts of diphenyl bromonium- and diphenyl bromonium with $SnCl_4$ by powdered tin. The decomposition of the corresponding double salts of antimony powder leads to a mixture of phenyl-dichlorostibine, diphenyl-chlorostibine, and a small quantity of organo-antimony trisilyl compound. Triphenyl bismuth is produced by decomposition of the bismuth-trichloride

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double salts by bismuth powder. According to the analysis it is assumed that the double salts of antimony-trichloride and of bismuth-trichloride form mixtures of the compounds:
 $[(C_6H_5)_2Hal]_2MCl_3$ and $[(C_6H_5)_2Hal]_3MCl_3$. Table 1 gives 21 decomposed salts, the decomposition temperature and calculated as well as actually obtained results of the analysis. Table 2 shows the decomposition reactions of the increased double salts with the halides of heavy metals. The double salts of triphenyl antimony either do not react at all with the metal powders under the given experimental conditions or only with a change of the anion part of the double salt. The cation of triphenyl-aluminum is not changed and is not form organometallic compounds. Thus this method is restricted by the inapplicability of organo-antimony and (as is indicated by analogy) of ammonium salts. The authors try to explain this behavior of triphenyl-organium salts. There are 2 tables and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:
Card 3/4

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University Iosani M. V. Lomonosov) Institut

TURCHINSKIY, M. F.

AUTHOR: PTITSYNA, O.A., REUTOV, O.A., TURCHINSKIY, M.F. 20-1-50/64
TITLE: The Synthesis of Tin-Organic Compounds by way of Double Iodides.
(Sintez olovoorganicheskikh soyedineniy cherez dvoynnye soli, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 1, pp 110-112 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Few data are found in chemical publications concerning the application of diaryl iodides as a starting point for the synthesis of metal-organic compounds. It was found that in the case of decomposition by metal powders of the double iodides (diaryliodonium) and chlorine-containing metals corresponding metal-organic compounds can be formed. The same can be done in the case of metal-organic compounds of other metals. (With 1 Table and 5 References).

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

E-1

TURCHINSKY M.F.

GSSR / Analytical Chemistry. General Problems.
Author : Busev, A.I., Ivanyutin, M.I., Turchinsky, M.F.

Inst : Moscow University

Title : Dialkyl- and Diaryldithiophosphoric Acids As Analytical Reagents. Information 2. About Diphenyldithiophosphoric Acid and Some of Its Salts.

Orig Pub: Vestnik Mosc. un-ta. ser. matem., mehan., astron., fiz., khimi, 1957, No 2, 177-182

Abstract: The synthesis of diphenyldithiophosphoric acid (C₆H₅O)₂PSSH from phenol and P₂S₅ was developed. The properties of this acid are described in more detail. The following compounds have been

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(Melting Point 130°);
... (Melting Point 180°);
... (Melting Point 1480°);
... (Melting Point 126°);
... (Melting Point 121°).
the properties of the above men-
tioned compounds an assumption was made as to

PTITSYNA, O.A.; REUTOV, O.A.; TURCHINSKIY, M.F.

Decomposition of asymmetric diaryliodonium salts by powdered tin in the presence of tin dichloride. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; khim.i khim.tekh. no.1:138-140 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Tin organic compounds) (Iodonium compounds)

REUTOV, O.A.; PTITSYNA, O.A.; TURCHINSKIY, M.F.

Paper chromatography of diaryl organotin compounds and its use
in the study of the products of reaction between asymmetric
diaryliodonium salts and tin dichloride. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.
1:146-149 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Reutov).
(Tin organic compounds) (Iodonium compounds)
(Paper chromatography)

5(0)

AUTHOR:

Turchinskiy, M., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Reserve SOV/29-59-2-16/41

TITLE:

In the World of Books and Periodicals (V mire knig i zhurnalov)

PERIODICAL:

Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 2, p 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This article reviews the pamphlet "V mire novykh veshchey" by M. Angarskaya published at the end of 1958. The pamphlet was published by the Gospolitizdat Publishing House with an edition of 100,000 copies.

Card 1/1

KOCHETKOV, N.K.; BUDOVSKIY, E.I.; TURCHINSKIY, M.F.; DEMUSHKIN, V.P.

Primary structure of RMA. Specific splitting of ribonucleic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.4:1005-1008 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kochetkov).

PTITSYNA, O.A.; TURCHINSKIY, M.F.; SIDEL'NIKOVA, E.A.; REUTOV, G.A.

Photochemical reaction between triphenylphosphine and diphenyl
iodonium salts. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.8:1527 Ag '63.

(MIRA 1619)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
(Phosphina) (Iodonium compounds) (Photochemistry)

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Ptitsyna, G. A., Reutov, O. A., Turchinskiy, M. F.

SCN, 196-59-1-35/54

TITLE:

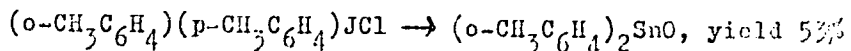
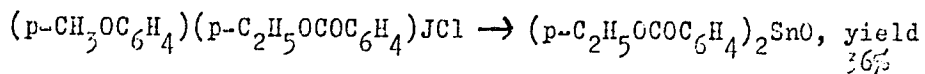
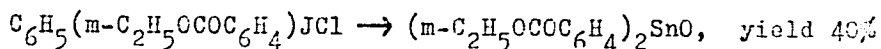
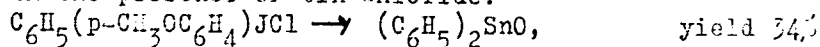
The Decomposition of Asymmetric Salts of Diaryl Iodonium by Tin Powder in the Presence of Tin Dichloride (Razlozheniye nesimmetrichnykh soley diariliodoniya poroshkom olova v prisutstvi dvukhlorigo olova)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 138 - 140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A method for the synthesis of organic tin compounds is presented. The following compounds were treated with tin powder in the presence of tin chloride:



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The Decomposition of Asymmetric Salts of Diaryl Iodonium *DU/156-59-1-15/54*
by Tin Powder in the Presence of Tin Dichloride

The compounds obtained and their yields are listed in a table. In all cases, the more electro-negative radical attached itself to the tin. No tin compounds were obtained on the decomposition of iodonium salts containing nitro-groups. In these compounds intensive resinification occurred which may be due to reduction processes of the nitro-groups. The experimental part of the paper presents the reaction details, as well as those of the production of the iodonium salts, with regard to laboratory work. There are 1 table and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chair of Organic Chemistry of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520005-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757520005-9"

TURCHINSKIY, M.L.

Dissertation: "The Arsenate Method of Cobalt and Nickel Iodometry by
Using Organic Iodine Solvents." Cand Chem Sci, Odessa State U, Odessa, 1953.
(Referativnyy Zhurnal, Khimiya, Moscow, No. 16, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

TURCHINSKIY, M. L.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61843

Author: Shakhtakhtinskiy, G. B., Turchinskiy, M. L.

Institution: None

Title: Arsenate Method of Iodometric Determination of Nickel

Original Periodical: Tr. Azerb. industr. in-ta, 1955, No 11, 64-69

Abstract: In the analysis of Fe-Ni alloys Ni is precipitated as $\text{Ni}_6(\text{NH}_4)_3(\text{AsO}_4)_5$ and determined by iodometric titration of AsO_4^{3-} after dissolution of the precipitate in H_2SO_4 . Fe is first removed by precipitation with H_3AsO_4 in 4-5% CH_3COOH ; one g alloy dissolved with heating in concentrated HCl, evaporated almost to dryness with 2 ml concentrated HNO_3 , residue dissolved in water and diluted to 100 ml. To aliquot portion of solution added 50 ml water, 2 ml 1 N $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$ and CH_3COOH to a concentration of 4-5% (total volume 150 ml). Heated to 40-50°, added 3-4 fold excess warm H_3AsO_4 , boiled 10 minutes and filtered immediately through No 3 or 4 crucible. Precipitate of Fe arsenate