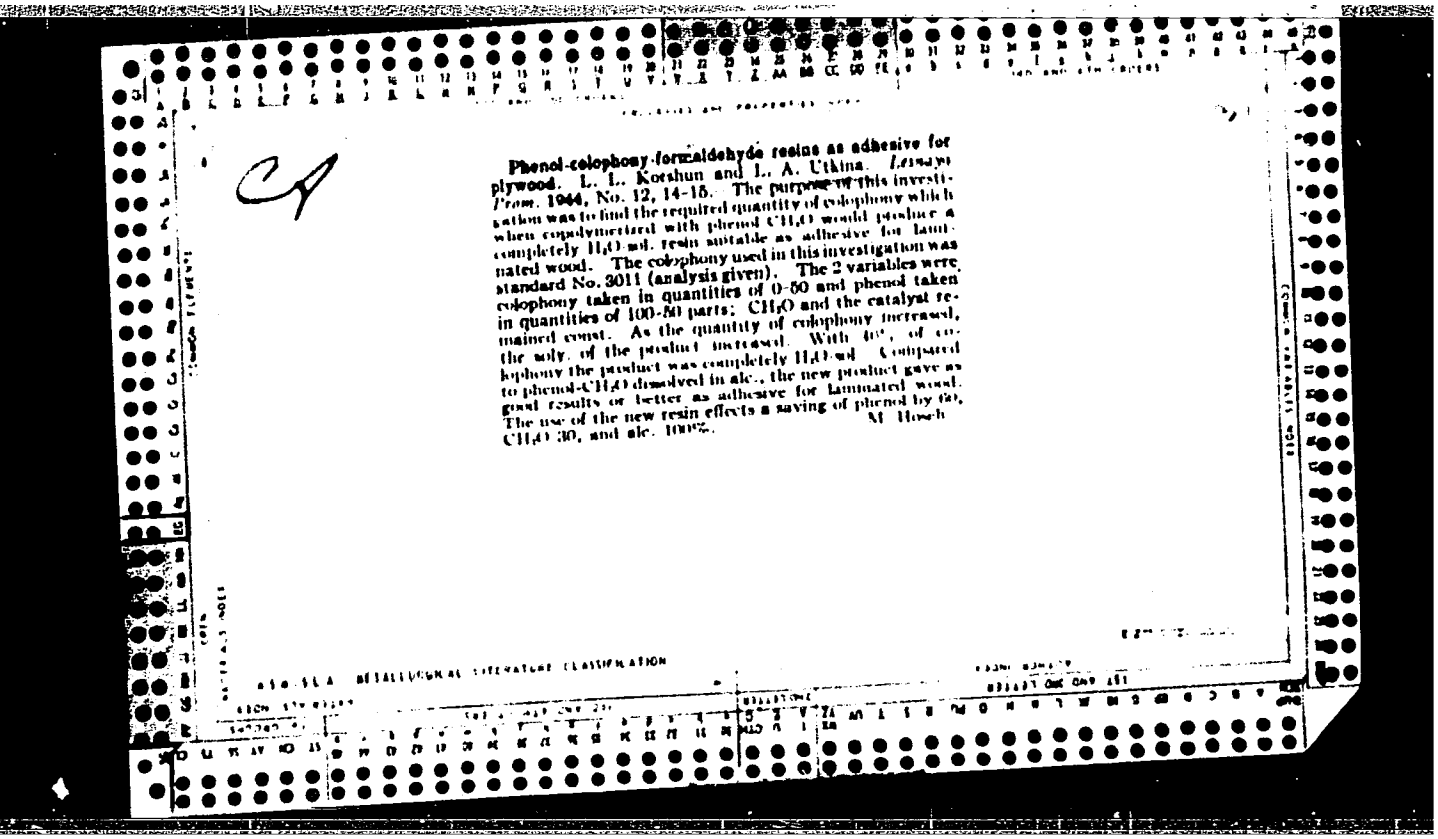
UTKINA, I.M., dotsent, kand.bilogicheskikh nauk

Using Pavlov's surgical method in school. Uch. zap. LGPI no.6:85-88 '58. (MIRA 13:9)

(FISTULA) (PHYSIOLOGY--STUDY AND TEACHING)



Phenol-colophony-formaldehyde resins as adhesive for plywood. L. L. Korshun and L. A. Utkina. *Lesnoi Prom.* 1944, No. 12, 14–15. The purpose of this investigation was to find the required quantity of colophony which when copolymerized with phenol CH_2O would produce a completely H_2O sol. resin suitable as adhesive for laminated wood. The colophony used in this investigation was standard No. 3011 (analysis given). The 2 variables were colophony taken in quantities of 0–50 and phenol taken in quantities of 100–50 parts; CH_2O and the catalyst remained const. As the quantity of colophony increased, the sol. of the product increased. With 40% of colophony the product was completely H_2O-sol. Compared to phenol-CH_2O dissolved in alc., the new product gave as good results or better as adhesive for laminated wood. The use of the new resin effects a saving of phenol by 60, CH_2O 30, and alc. 100%. M. Hosch

ACCESSION NR: AT4025219 S/0000/63/000/000/0104/0111

AUTHORS: Maly*kh, L. Ya.; Maly*kh, N. I.; Perepelkin, N. F.; Utkina, L. A.; Yampol'skiy, Ye. S.

TITLE: Measurement of the diameter of a plasma column by a velocity phase meter

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 104-111

TOPIC TAGS: plasma column, plasma distribution, plasma electromagnetic property, distribution statistics, reflected radiation

ABSTRACT: A procedure is described for measuring the diameter of a reflecting cylindrical plasma surface with density 1.7×10^{13} cm^{-3} by means of a velocity phase meter. The connection between the phase of the reflected signal and the position of the reflecting surface is established for the instant of time when the density on the axis

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025299

of the plasma column passes through the critical value. To determine this connection it is necessary to know the maximum phase of the reflected signal and the form of the distribution of the electrons along the radius of the chamber. The laboratory apparatus used for the purpose is described, and the applicability of the theoretical estimate to practical installations is evaluated. It is shown that when the distance to the plasma is smaller than 70% of the radius, the form of the distribution function influences little the dependence of the phase of the reflected signal on the position of the reflecting surface, so that the proposed method is suitable when the distribution is constant during the time of the measurements, at least if the distance exceeds 70% of the radius. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Oct63 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ME NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/4

GRYAZNOV, L.A., inzh.-tekhnolog; UTKINA, L.A., inzh. tekhnolog

Ways of improving the working conditions in the departments of the Ryazan Combine of Artificial Fibers. Nauch. trudy Riaz.med. inst. 23:10-24 '63. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha Ryazanskogo kombinata iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gryaznov). 2. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Ryazanskogo kombinata iskusstvennogo volokna (for Utkina).

AL'TSHULER, M.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, G.N.; OVSYANNIKOV, V.T.; CHERNYAK, E.Yu.; UTKINA, L.D.

Technical and economic analysis of operations in the "Podzemgaz" plants of Angren, Yuzhno-Abinskaya, and Lisichansk. Trudy VNIIPodzemgaza no.13:107-116 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta podzemnoy gazifikatsii ugley.

L 64694-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EEC(k)-2/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T IJP(c)/
RPL WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AR5012285 UR/0058/65/000/003/D075/D075

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs.

AUTHOR: Utkina, L. F.

TITLE: Investigation of quasi-line fluorescence and absorption spectra of some anthracene derivatives at low temperatures

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 626-633

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, line spectrum, fluorescence spectrum, anthracene, spectrographic analysis

TRANSLATION: Shpol'skiy's method is used to study the fluorescence and absorption spectra of 12 alkyl and halogen-substituted anthracenes at 77°K. The spectra have a quasi-line structure. Vibrational analysis of the spectra showed characteristic anthracene frequencies, as well as frequencies due to the nature and position of the substituent. As a rule, the frequency of the fundamental electron transition in anthracene derivatives is lower than the [illegible] position on the wavelength cene. The spectra of [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 64694-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012285

scale, relative line intensity and presence or absence of certain frequency intervals.

SUB CODE: OP, NP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 01250-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5020811 UR/0048/65/029/008/1410/1412

43
37

AUTHOR: Utkina, L. F.

TITLE: Effect of conjugation of double bonds in some complex derivatives of anthracene on the character of the quasi-line fluorescence and absorption spectra /Report, 13th Conference on Luminescence held in Khar'kov 25 June to 1 July 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 8, 1965, 1410-1412, and bottom half of insert facing p. 1408

TOPIC TAGS: absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, line spectrum, solution property, anthracene, conjugate bond system

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the influence of C = C bonds on the quasi-line spectra of anthracene derivatives, the author has examined the absorption and fluorescence spectra in n-hexane and n-octane of the following compounds: 9,10-diallylanthracene, 9-n-propenyl-10-n-propylanthracene, 9,10-di(n-propenyl)anthracene, 9-vinylanthracene, and 9,10-di-n-propylanthracene. The experimental technique has been described elsewhere by E.V.Pol'skiy and E.A.Girdzhiyaskayte (Optika i spektroskopiya, 4, 620, 1958; Uspekhi fiz. nauk, 71, 243, 1960) and by T.N.Bolotnikova(Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 23, 29, 1959). The 0-0 band was shifted toward

Card 1/2

L 01250-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020811

6

the long wavelengths by about the same amount (700 to 750 cm^{-1}) in 9-methyl-, 9-ethyl-, and 9-n-propylanthracene. This shift was approximately twice as large when there were alkyl radicals on both the 9 and 10 positions, indicating that the effect of the substituent is additive. When the propyl radical was replaced by allyl, the shift (1745 cm^{-1}) was approximately the same as in the dialkylanthracenes. The vinyl group on the 9 position gave a shift of 1950 cm^{-1}. This shift is ascribed to an expansion of the conjugation system. With the propenyl radical in the 9 position and the propyl radical in the 10 position, the shift was 2990 cm^{-1}. The influence of the vinyl radical is discussed briefly in terms of deformation of the pi-electron system by steric effects. "In conclusion, I express my deep gratitude to E.V.Shpol'skiy for his guidance and constant interest in the work, and to A.S.Cherkasov for preparing the compounds for the investigation." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP, GC

NO REF. SOV: 011 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

POLOMNIKOVA, G.A.; UTKINA, L.V.

Ammonium uranyl sesquicarbonate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.4:1001-1003 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Uranyl compounds)

S/089/61/010/003/001/021
B108/B209

24,4330

AUTHORS: Galkin, N. P., Mayorov, A. A., Polonnikova, G. A., Shcherbakova, V. G., Utkina, L. V.

TITLE: Separation of uranium from impurities by means of ammonium carbonate

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1961, 234-237

TEXT: The authors investigated the dissolution of pure $(NH_4)_2U_2O_7$ in $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ and NH_4HCO_3, the separation of uranium in the form of $(NH_4)_4UO_2(CO_3)_3$, and the behavior of some impurities in the salting out of the crystals of this carbon complex. The dissolution involves the following processes:

Card 1/4

Separation of uranium from ...

$$(NH_4)_2U_2O_7 + 6(NH_4)_2CO_3 + 3H_2O \rightleftarrows 2(NH_4)_4\,UO_2(CO_3)_3 + 6\,NH_4OH; \quad (1) \qquad (1),$$

$$(NH_4)_2U_2)_7 + 6NH_4HCO_3 \rightleftarrows 2(NH_4)_4\,UO_2(CO_3)_3 + 3H_2). \quad (2) \qquad (2)$$

The experiments were made with a special vessel in a thermostat at 40 ± 0.1°C. Equilibrium was practically reached after one hour. The higher solubility of $(NH_4)_2U_2O_7$ in NH_4HCO_3 (Fig. 1) may be explained by the action of NH_4OH which shifts the equilibrium to the left (see reaction (1)). Dilute solutions containing $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ or NH_4HCO_3 in a stoichiometric ratio (according to (1) and (2)) may completely dissolve ammonium di-uranate without formation of the above carbon complex. The precipitation of small and large crystals was determined in order to study the influence of certain factors upon crystallization. Large

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S/089/61/010/003/004/021
B102/B209

crystals are called such of a size of 100 x 20 - 300 x 60 μ. The experiments were carried out as follows: $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ was added under stirring to the $(NH_4)_4[UO_2(CO_3)_3]$ solution until saturation was reached. After salting out had ceased, the solution with the crystals was stirred further on for some time. The crystals were then filtered off and subjected to sedimentation analysis. It was found that a temperature rise from 20 to 40°C and an increase of the time of admixing $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ lower the quantity of small crystals. The same holds for an increase in the speed of the stirrer from 60 to 180 rpm. However, a further increase has hardly any effect. Fig. 7 shows the uranium concentration in the solution during salting out of $(NH_4)_4[UO_2(CO_3)_3]$. The best conditions of crystallization are: temperature - 40°C; time of $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ admixture - 1 hour; uranium concentration in the initial solution - 30 g/l; speed of the stirrer - 180 rpm. The impurities to be investigated entered the initial $(NH_4)_4[UO_2(CO_3)_3]$ solution immediately before crystallization. The resulting ammonium di-uranate containing one kind of impurity was

S/080/61/010/003/001/009
B108/B209

Separation of uranium from ...

dissolved in a 5% NH_4HCO_3 solution. Under the above conditions, the carbon complex crystallized. The filtered crystals were rinsed with a saturated $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ solution. After drying they were oxidized by annealing. Table 1 shows that most of the elements are easy to separate from uranium. Table 2 shows the results of purification of ammonium di-uranate which contained several kinds of impurities. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: August 11, 1960

UTKINA, M.A.

Absence of pisthorchosis in Chelyabinsk and surrounding territory. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 25 no.3:273 Jl-S '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(CHELYABINSK--LIVER FLUKE)

UTKINA, M.A.

The first intermediate host of the broad tapeworm (Diphyllobothrium latum L., 1758) in the Southern Urals. Zool. zhur. 39 no.9:1426-1428 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Cheliabinsk Medical Institute.
(Ural Mountains--Tapeworms) (Parasites--Copepoda)

LITOVINOVA, N. Yu.; UTKINA, M. I.; CHTETSOV, V. P.

"Morfologicheskaya kharakteristika pekotorykh grupp sportsmenov."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

UTKINA, N.; PANICHKIN, Yu.

Eclampsia in the first half of pregancy in partial hydatid mole.
Zdrav.Bel. 7 no.11:55-56 N '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Pogost-Zagorodskoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.P.Loginov).
(PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS) (PREGNANCY, MOLAR)

TETYUKHIN, G.F.; UTKINA, N.G.

Central Asian conference on the Quaternary period. Izv.Uzb.fil. Geog.ob-va 6:185-186 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Soviet Central Asia--Geology, Stratigraphic--Congresses)

TOCHILOV, K.S.; UTKINA, N.S.

Changes in working dominants during the process of formation. (MIRA 14:4)
Nerv. sist. no. 2:155-162 '60.
(WORK, METHOD OF) (FATIGUE)

VINOGRADOV, M.I.; PAVLOVA, L.[illegible]; TOCHILOV, K.S.; UTKINA, [illegible].S.

Some aspects relating to the development of theoretical principles of work physiology. Nerv. sist (Leningrad) 2 no.3:145-151 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii truda Fiziologicheskogo instituta imeni Ukhtomskogo Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

BYSTROVA, G.V. (Perm'); UTKINA, N.S. (Perm')

Conference of the Ural Branch of the Psychological Society. Vop. psikhol. 8 no.4:190 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Psychology--Congresses)

VINOGRADOV, M.I., otv. red.; TOCHILOV, K.S., otv. red.; KHAVKINA, N.N., otv. red.; AVER'YANOV, V.S., red.; OSIPOVA, O.V., red.; UTKINA, N.S., red.; KISELEVA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Materials of the Scientific Conference on Work Physiology Devoted to the Memory of A.A.Ukhtomskii] Materialy Nauchnoi konferentsii po fiziologii truda, posviashchennaia pamiati A.A.Ukhtomskogo. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1963. 372 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po fiziologii truda, posvyashchennaya pamyati A.A.Ukhtomskogo. 2. Fiziologicheskiy institut im. A.A.Ukhtomskogo Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Aver'yanov, Vinogradov, Osipova, Tochilov, Utkina, Khavkina)

TOCHILOV, K.S.; MOROZOVA, M.M.; OSIPOVA, O.V.; PAVLOVA, L.P.; UTKINA, N.S.; KHAVKINA, N.N.

Physiological prerequisites for the working regime. Nerv. sist. no.4:176-178 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Fiziologicheskiy institut Leningradskogo universiteta.

UTKINA, L.S.; [illegible], A.[illegible]

Formation of the system of motor [illegible] in man. [illegible]
93-99 [illegible] [illegible]

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii truda Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

UTKINA, N.S.

Individual differences in the effect of a pedagogical appraisal on the distribution of attention in students according to the strength of the excitatory process. Vop. psikhol. 9 no.5: 118-128 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Perm'.

UTKINA, C. T.

"The Haemolytic Activity Of Some Substances And Their Action On The Absorption Of Dyes. Laboratory Of Physiological Cytology, (Chief: Prof. D. N. Nasonov), Physiological Institute, Leningrad State University." (p. 131) by Utkina, C. T..

SO: PROGRESS OF JOURNAL OF GENERAL BIOLOGY. (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. VII, 1938 No. 1

L 44271-66
ACC NR: AR6011884 SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/022/M016/M016

AUTHOR: Sutulov, L. S.; Utkina, O. T. 22

TITLE: Tissue reparation of central nervous system organs

SOURCE: Ref. Zh. Biologiya, Abs. 22M117

REF SOURCE: Sb. Probl. vyssh. nervn. deyat-sti, neyrofiziol. i neyromorfol., Ryazan', 1965, 111-114

TOPIC TAGS: tissue physiology, central nervous system, x ray radiation biologic effect, antiradiation drug, radiation tissue effect

ABSTRACT: In experiments on mice, cystamine chlorohydrate (0.3 ml of a 1.5% solution or S, -aminoethylisothiuron was administered intraperitoneally 15 to 20 min prior to irradiation of animals with a 700 to 800 r dose. Control animals were irradiated without radioprotective agents. 89.9% and 76% respectively of the experimental animals survived during the first month, whereas only 6.5% and 6% respectively of the control animals survived. The difference is statistically reliable. Brain cells of animals sacrificed at different periods were investigated. Irradiation caused considerable but differentiated damage of the neurological neurons and cells. Damage was

UDC: 591.3

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L 44271-66

ACC NR: AR6011884

considerably more significant in the vessels. Astrocytes and oligodendrogliocytes remained intact with massive destruction of the neurons. Compensatory restorative processes were found in all cases. In experimental animals a large number of neurons were not injured. Relative normalization of brain structure was observed. B. Kozhevniko: . [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 06

Card 2/2 mjs

UTKINA, O. T.

32718. Zvolyutsionnyye izmeneniya vystilki dykhatel'nykh chastey legkogo v ryadu pozvonochnykh. Vystilka dykhatel'nykh chastey legkogo amfibiy. Doklady akad. Nauk sssr, novaya seriya, T. LXVIII, No. 6, 1949, s. 1093-95.—bibliogr: 8 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

Utkina, O. T.

USSR/ Medicine - Wounds Skin, Regeneration 11 Nov 49

"Rate of Epithelization in Skin Wounds Under Conditions Occurring in the Lowlands and High Mountain Regions," L. G. Granov, O. T. Utkina, L. S. Sutulov, Stalinabad Med Inst, 2¼ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIX, No 2

Similar skin wounds open, without suture, and closed by suture, were made in 30 dogs at 3,560 meters above sea level (Anzob Pass, Tadzhikistan) and in the lowlands (Stalinabad) They were examined and slides made at various intervals of hours and days. Results of examinations, given in detail, show that regeneration of epithelium and whole healing process are retarded at high altitudes. Submitted by Acad A. I. Abrikosov 30 Jul 49

FDD 157T65

5.3630

78309
SOV/79-30-3-63/69

AUTHORS: Sarycheva, I. K., Vargaftik, M. N., Utkina, O. V., Preobrazhenskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Investigations of Lipides. IV. Study of Unsaturated Glycerides Using Paper Chromatography

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 1048-1050 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Identification and separation of synthetic glycerides was studied using paper chromatography. A previously described procedure (H. Schlenk and others, J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc., 34, 377, 1957) was used. For the monoglycerides of oleic (A), linoleic (B), and linolenic (C) acids, the following R_f were obtained: 0.70, 0.81, and 0.91. The R_f values obtained for the investigated triglycerides are given in Table 1 below.

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Table 1. R_f values for triglycerides.

Key: (a) Triglyceride; (b) Number of double bonds; (L) linoleic acid; (S) stearic acid; (O) oleic acid; (Ln) linolenic acid.

a	b	R_f
LSL (I)	4	0.10
SLL (II)	4	0.12
LOO (III)	4	0.16
SLnO (IV)	4	0.20
LOL (V)	5	0.24
LLL (VI)	6	0.26
SLnLn (VII)	6	0.32
LnSLn (VIII)	6	0.40
LLnL (IX)	7	0.47
LnLL (X)	7	0.49
LLnLn (XI)	8	0.53
LnLnLn (XII)	9	0.68

Investigations of Lipides. IV

78309
SOV/79-30-3-63/69

It was shown that the investigated mono- and triglycerides can be separated and identified by the above method. There are 3 figures; 1 table; and 6 references, 2 U.S., 1 U.K., 1 Swiss, 2 Soviet. The U.S. and U.K. references are: D. Chapman, A. C. Davies, J. Chem. Soc., 1502 (1957); J. W. Dieckert, R. Reiser, J. Am. Oil. Soc., 33, 123 (1956); H. Schlenk, I. L. Gellerman, J. A. Tillotson, H. K. Mangold, J. Am. Oil. Chem. Soc., 34, 377 (1957).

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemicals Technology (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1959

Card 3/3

SARYCHEVA, I.K.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; MITROFANOVA, T.K.; MAURIT, M.Ye.; UTKINA, O.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthesis of the main triglycerides of linoleic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.3:617-619 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akad. A.N. Nesmeyanovym.
(Linoleic acid)

UTKINA, R. V.

Dissertation: "The Significance of Radix Anterior Innervation in the Motor and Secretory Functions of the Stomach." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 53. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec. 1954

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System. V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 27352.

Author : R.V. Utkina.
Inst : The Arkhangelsk Medical Institute.
Title : The Importance of the Posterior Roots of the Spinal Cord in Gastric Function. 2nd Report. Gastric Motor Function Following Removal of Spinal Ganglia.

Orig Pub: Sb. tr. Archang. med. in-ta, 1956, No 13, 11-22.

Abstract: A graphic (through a fistula) and roentgenological investigation of gastric motor function was performed upon dogs. Bilateral removal of the spinal ganglia of the mid-thoracic segments led to the supression of gastric motor activity, the appearance of periodic waves and long periods of rest. Normal peristalsis was reestablished after 6 to 8

Card : 1/2

95

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System. V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 27352.

months. In puppies a hastening of gastric evacuation was noted for the first few days after the operation.

Card : 2/2

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Neuro-Muscular T
Physiology.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22547.

Author : ~~Utkina, R. V.~~
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Significance of the Posterior Radicular Innervation in the Motor Function of the Stomach.

Orig Pub: Fiziol. Zh SSSR, 1956, 2, No 2, 1058-1063.

Abstract: In anesthetized dogs, the spinal cord was sectioned at the level of D_6 D_{10}. Into the isolated section of the cord, needle electrodes were inserted; the anterior and posterior roots were ligated. Following the opening of the abdominal cavity, a part of the stomach and the pyloric part of the fundus, were pulled through

Card 1/3 101

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Neuro-Muscular T
Physiology.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22547.

Abstract: the wound and connected with an Engleman lever. Stimulation of the isolated segment of the cord (ISC) with an induction current produced inconsistant and weak contractions of the stomach. Stimulation of the ISC following section of the anterior roots, produced a momentary (1-3 min.) increase of contractions of the stomach, and duodenum, and the proximal segments of the small bowel. These were also observed when, before the stimulation of the ISC, the vagus nerves were sectioned. Gastric contractions, following ISC stimulation increased by previous intravenous injection of eserine (1-2 mg) and were inhibited by injection of the same dose (1-2 mg) of atropine. Stimulation of the ISC, after section of the posterior roots, produced a momentary con-

Card 2/3

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Neuro-Muscular T
Physiology.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 22547.

Abstract: tractile reaction at the time of stimulation -
or none at all. Stimulation of the ISC, after
previous (6-7 days before the experiment) vag-
otomy, depressed the motor function prior to
-section of the anterior roots, but increasedly
markedly this function as well as the gastric
tonus after the section. Stimulation of the ISC
after application of 2% sol. of nicotine to the
solar plexus, produced a positive motor reaction
of the stomach. A centrofugal direction of im-
pulses through the posterior roots of the cord
to the gastric musculature is being assumed.
The effect of the posterior roots on the stom-
ach corresponds to the mode of action of the
parasympathetic nerves.

Card 3/3

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/6 Phy.Biochem. June 57

UTKINA, R.V.

2483. UTKINA R. V. Dept. of Physiol., Med. Inst., Archangelsk. *Importance of posterior root innervation for gastric motility FIZIOL. Ž. 1956, 42/12 (1058-1063) Illus. 5 (Russian text)

In dogs under ether-chloroform anaesthesia, stimulation of the posterior roots after section of the spinal cord at the level T_6-T_{10} and of the anterior roots, in-

2985 CONT.

creased gastric tone and movements, spreading to the proximal intestinal loops. This effect was increased by i.v. injection of physostigmine, but not affected by bilateral cervical vagotomy. Six to 8 days after subdiaphragmatic vagotomy, when gastric motility was practically absent, posterior root stimulation produced rise of the tone and strong gastric movements. Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

4150. SPLANCHNIC NERVE INFLUENCE ON GASTRIC MOTILITY FOLLOWING POSTERIOR ROOT DENERVATION (Russian text) - Utkina R. V. Dept. of Physiol., Med. Inst., Astrakhan - FIZIOL. ZH. IM. SECH. 1958, 44/8 (736-740) Illus. 4

After removal of spinal ganglia between segments T6 and T10, stimulation of the peripheral end of the splanchnic nerve caused a considerable increase in gastric tonus and intensity of gastric peristalsis. A similar effect of smaller magnitude was obtained on stimulation of spinal anterior roots. In vagotomized dogs with intact posterior root innervation, splanchnic stimulation was generally followed by depression of gastric motility.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

UTKINA, S. A.; GARKINOV, A. I.; KULYUPIN, A. T.; KHAIT, A. E.

"Methods of Ascertaining the Profitability of Communications Enterprises," Vest. Svyazi, No. 8, pp. 16-18, 1952.

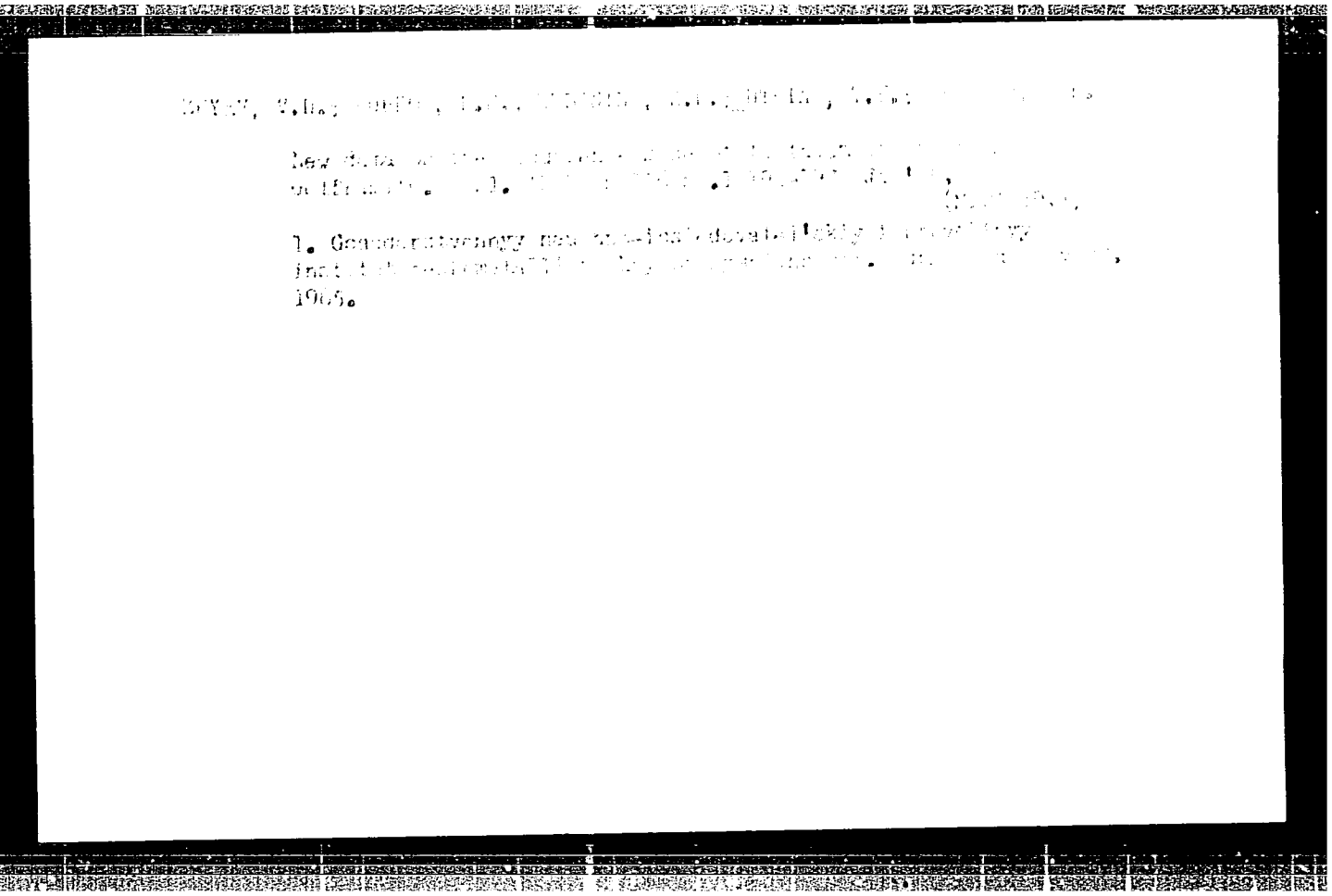
Engineer-Economist of the Vologodsk Oblast Communications Administration.

Critique, M-745, 30 Aug 55

ANDREYEV, L.V.; UTKINA, T.A.; VIGDERGAUZ, M.S.

Calculation of correction factors for peak areas in gas chromatography. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.10:2425-2429 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov. Submitted June 19, 1964.



UTKINA, T. M.

UTKINA, T. M.- "Filtered Ultraviolet Rays in the Diagnosis of Certain Artificial Phlegms, Abscesses, and Oleogranulomas." Gor'kiy State Med Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Gor'kiy, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

RAZUMOV, V.A.; UTKINA, T.P.; AYDAROV, T.K.

Atomic-absorption determination of lead in biological fluids.
Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.12:1371-1372 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova, Leningrad. Submitted December 25, 1964.

MIKHEYEV, M.N.; TOMILOV, G.S.; POMUKHIN, M.F.; RZYANKIN, K.G.; UTKINA, V.A.

Magnetic control of the hardening and tempering of ball and roller bearing parts. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:549-555 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR i Sverdlovskiy gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod.
(Steel--Heat Treatment) (Magnetic instruments) (Bearings (Machinery))

25(6) SOV/32-25-4-28/71

AUTHORS: Tomilov, G. S., Mikheyev, M. N., Pomukhin, M. F., Utkina, V. A.

TITLE: Magnetic Method for the Quality Control of the Thermal Treatment of Bearing Parts (Magnitnyy metod kontrolya kachestva termicheskoy obrabotki podshipnikovykh detaley)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 448-453 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the primary structure of bearing parts (made of steel ShKh 15) on the magnetic properties, the structure and hardness after hardening, was tested. Steel rolls (diameter = 23 mm, height = 20 mm) and samples with the dimensions 10 x 10 x 65 mm were used for the tests. By different preliminary treatment (Table) 4 groups of primary structures were obtained from the heterogeneous coarse-grained perlite to the laminar perlite. The electric diagram of the device for determining the coercive force and for magnetizing ball and roller bearings (Fig 1), as well as the diagrams of the correlation between hardness and coercive force of the steel ShKh 15 in the primary state (Fig 2), and the coercive force after oil hardening at different temperatures (Fig 3) (for the two types of structure mentioned above), as well as a schematic representation (Fig 4) on the possibility of separating the good products from the

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Magnetic Method for the Quality Control of the Thermal Treatment of Bearing Parts

scrap after hardening, are given. In connection with the latter, a diagram of comparison between the coercive force and quality of residual austenite in the sample rolls, on one hand, and the microstructure and hardness after hardening, on the other, is shown (Fig 5). The test results show that even a 100% quality control of the hardening for hardness or coercive force approves a wide range of the primary structure "as good products". The most reliable quality control of hardening by the magnetic method can only be attained by a simultaneous determination of the saturation magnetization and the coercive force. The greatest effect of the continuous tests with magnetic differential devices for the quality control of hardening by the method of two magnetic characteristics can be expected by an automation of the process of thermal treatment and of the controlling method. The fact - not very important for industry - that at a hardening temperature above 950° and a prolonged hardening time a great increase in magnetization arises, is due to an impoverishment in carbon (Fig 6). The described method can also be applied to other types of steel, rich in carbon, the magnetic and mechanical properties of which vary with the hardening temperature and dis-

Magnetic Method for the Quality Control of the Thermal Treatment of Bearing Parts

persion of the primary structure, in analogy with the steel ShKh 15. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR i Sverdlovskiy podshipnikovyy zavod GPZ-6 (Institute of Metal Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and Sverdlovsk Factory of Bearings GPZ-6)

UTKINA, V.A.

Central Laboratory of the 6th State Bearing Factory. Zav.lab 26 no.10:1185 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy laboratorii Sverdlovskogo 6-go gosudarstvennogo podshipnikovogo zavoda.
(Sverdlovsk--Engineering laboratories)

PETROV, K.M.; DYAKONOV, V.I.; FADEYEV, I.G.; SEMENENKO, P.P.; KRYUKOV, L.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: PASTUKHOV, A.I.; SHISHKINA, N.I.; PAZDNIKOVA, T.S.; CHIRKOVA, S.N.; KAREL'SKAYA, T.A.,; LOPTEV, A.A.; DZEMYAN, S.K.; ISUPOV, V.F.; BELYAKOV, A.I.; GUDOV, V.I.; SUKHMAN, L.Ya.; SLESAREV, S.G.; GOLOVANOV, M.M.; GLAGOLENKO, V.V.; ISUPOVA, T.A.; ZYABLITSEVA, M.A.; KAMENSKAYA, G.A.; POMUKHIN, M.G.; UTKINA, V.A.; MANEVICH, L.G.

Vacuum treatment of alloyed open hearth steel. Stal' 22 no.2:113-117 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov (for Pastukhov, Shishkina, Pazdnikova, Chirkova, Karel'skaya, Loptev, Dzemyan). 2. Metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. A.K. Serova (for Isupov, Belyakov, Gudov, Sukhman, Slesarev, Golovanov, Glagolenko, Isupova, Zyablitseva, Kamenskaya). 3. 6-y Gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod (for Pomukhin, Utkina, Manevich).
(Steel—Metallurgy)
(Vacuum metallurgy)

VASIL'YEVA, L.D.; FOMICHEV, N.F.; [illegible]

Some characteristics [illegible] of temper hardening of [illegible] ShKh15SG steels. Defektoskopiia no.1:[illegible]

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN [illegible] zavod.

ACC NR: AP7006051 SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/001/0086/0089

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, L. D.; Pomukhin, M. F.; Tomilov, G. S.; Utkina, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki metalov AN SSSR); Sverdlovsk Bearing Plant (Sverdlovskiy podshipnikovyy zavod)

TITLE: Some features of nondestructive magnetic quality control of quenched and tempered roller bearing made of ShKh15 and ShKh15SG steels

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 1, 1965, 86-89

TOPIC TAGS: quality control, roller bearing, tempering

ABSTRACT: The magnetic method for quality control of hardened roller bearing from measurements of two magnetic properties, magnetization and coercive force, has been successfully used at the GPZ-6 plant (State Bearing Plant No 6) since 1954.

The method is based on the fact that a knowledge of the parameter A_p, which is proportional to the coercive force H_c, makes possible rejection for underheating and low hardness, while a knowledge of the parameter A_s, which is related to the magnetization in a field of about 500 Oe, permits rejection for overheating (large amount of residual austenite, large acicular martensite).

The first and most reliable form of quality control of tempering is as follows: For each actual part, on the basis of the indications of the apparatus, a determination is made of A_s and A_p after quenching, and

UDC: 620.179.14

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α_s and α_p after tempering. Then, from the differences $A_s - \alpha_s$ and $Ap - \alpha p$, it is possible to make a reliable judgement of the quality of tempering without resorting to additional comparisons with hardness. Many years of using the method has shown the following: 1) the rejection limits αmax_p and αmin_p, for each concrete type of part, are quite stable although they depend on the original structure and chemical composition of the steel. 2) In a number of comparatively rare cases, the "indefiniteness" of the limits αmax_p and αmin_p has been so large that it was completely impossible to sort out the parts according to values of α_p. In this case, the parts with HRC ≤ 59, as a rule, had troostite in the structure. Such a wide uncertainty in the rejection limits with troostite present in the structure could be accounted for in this case either by poor quenching of the parts (rejection for "underheating" or for "low hardness"), or by large "fluctuations" of the original structure.

To make a comparison between the magnetic properties of well and poorly quenched parts after normal tempering, we quenched rollers made of ShKh15SG steel from different temperatures followed by tempering all the rollers at 150° for 4 hours. The magnetic properties were measured on a differential magnetic apparatus both after quenching (As, Ap), and after tempering (αs, αp). Not less then 10 rollers were quenched from each temperature.

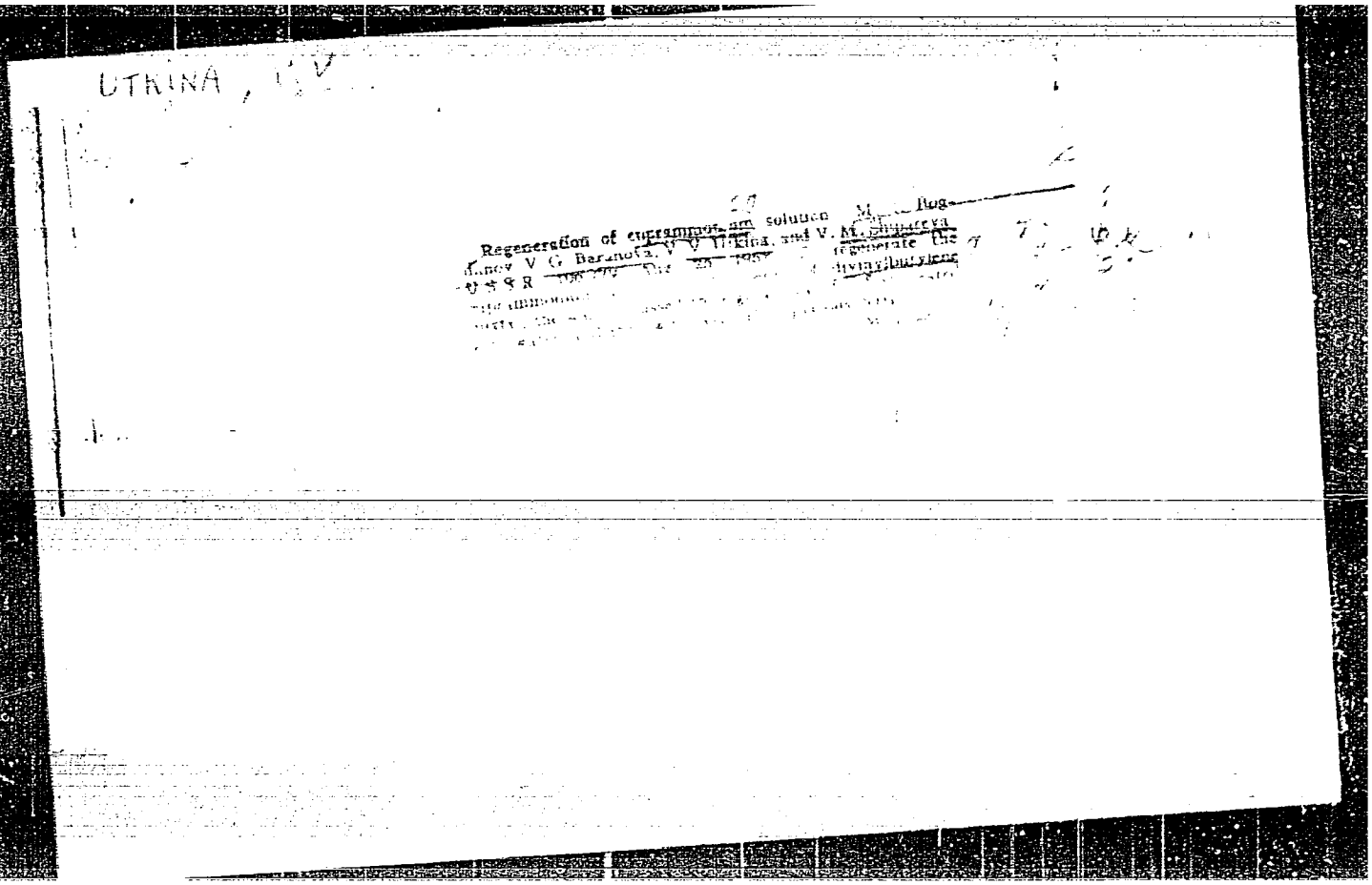
ACC NR: AP7006051

Although, after quenching, the difference in coercive force of normally quenched parts and parts quenched with insufficient heating to troostite was large enought for confident rejection of the underheated parts, it nevertheless practically disappears after normal tempering, while the difference in structure and hardness remains. This result confirms the fact that in quality control of the heat treating bearing parts it is absolutely necessary to have separate quality control of quenching and tempering.

The lack of a reliable check on the quality of the original structure (after annealing) not only interfers with the technology of quenching, but at the same time introduces a large amount of confusion in magnetic quality control of quenching and subsequent tempering of parts. If 100% control of the original structure has not been carried out, it is necessary, in magnetic quality control of quenching, to take into account both the lower and upper limit αmax_p of the coercive force. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 3/3



UTKINA, [illegible]

Regeneration of cuprammonium solution [illegible]
[illegible] V. G. Baranova, V. V. Utkina, and V. M. [illegible] regenerate the
U.S.S.R. [illegible]

ALEKSANDROV, I.V.; ABRADUSHKIN, Yu.S.; GLAZUNOVA, O.V.; UTKINA, V.V.

Analyzing the formation of azine dyes in color development. Part 3: Reaction capacity of 3-aminophenol derivatives under color development conditions. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.2: 102-108 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (NIOPiK).

UTKINA, Yekaterina

A happy friend for your child. Rabotnitsa 37 no.12:29 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Zaveduyushchaya sektsiyey kukol magazina "Detskiy mir," Moskva.
(Toys)

GRUM-GRZHIMAYLO, S.V.; UTKINA, Ye.I.

Possibility of optical determination of chromium content in rubies. (MLRA 7:5)
Trudy Inst.krist.no.8:99-110 '53.
(Rubies) (Chromium oxides) (Color measurement)

S/081/62/000/023/004/120
B162/B180

AUTHORS: Utkina, Ye. I., Raytburd, Ts. M.

TITLE: Growing penta-erythrite crystals and using them for mcnochromatization of X-radiation.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 53, abstract 23B372 (Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr SSSR, no. 2 (36), 1962, 70-71)

TEXT: A method has been developed for growing crystals of penta-erythrite $C_5H_{12}O_4$ on a seed or in suspension. For X-ray monochromatization pentaerythrite plates, split along the (001) cleavage plane of the crystal are best. The plane (002) is reflected. An attachment for mounting the crystals in front of the X-ray tube and checking their qualities is described. The optimum reflection is obtained from crystals 1 mm thick. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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L 11180-67 EWT(1)/FSS-2 WR

ACC NR: AP6027589 SOURCE CODE: UR/0256/66/000/005/0066/0068

21

AUTHOR: Utkis, M. G. (Lieutenant colonel, Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Using a chart

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 5, 1966, 66-68

TOPIC TAGS: radar station, radar site, geodetic instrument

ABSTRACT: A special chart is proposed by the author for determining the vertical angles of obstruction formed by buildings and other objects around the site to be selected for a radar station. This angle, as shown in a diagram, depends not only upon the height of the object but also upon the elevation of the effective antenna center which is different for various radar types. If the needed vertical angles are instrumentally measured for all bearings around a given antenna center, the similar angles for other antennas can be calculated by using an approximated formula, a tangent table and a table of correction for the earth curvature. These formulas and tables presented in the text are used for the construction of a chart that permits a rapid determination of vertical angles. The construction of the chart is explained and its graphical representation is reproduced. Its horizontal axis denotes distances in km while the heights of the objects are plotted on the vertical ordinate. The curvature of the earth is taken into account. The inclined

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L 11180-67

ACC NR: AP6027589

lines traced for various angles are used for the determination of obstruction angles. The use of this chart in connection with a topographic map is demonstrated by using some practical examples. Orig. art. has: 1 chart, 1 diagram, 2 tables, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE:08,17/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 nd

GOGIN, N.; SEMENOV, V.; UTKOV, A. (Kokchetav); SAVCHENKO, A. (Tyumen'); YANUSHPOL'SKIY, D. (Nizhniy Tagil)

Readers' letters. Pozh.delo 8 no.1:31 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nachal'nik Leningradskoy pozharno-tekhnicheskoy vystavki (for Gogin).

(Fire prevention)

UTKOV, A.A.; CHINENKOVA, V.N.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, I.N.

Roentgenological changes in the lungs immediately after a mitral commissurotomy. Uch. trudy GMI no.19:37-44 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.

KOROLEV, B.A.; KAROV, V.V.; KOCHEDYKOVA, L.V.; UTKOV, A.A.; GUGINA, G.G.

Late results of surgical treatment of mitral stenosis. Ter. arkh. 37 no.9:45-52 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.

DYNNIK, I.B.; UTKOV, A.A.

Study of the contractile function of the myocardium in patients with mitral stenosis before and after a commissurotomy. Uch. trudy GMI no.19:57-62 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.

UTKOV, V.

Author: on deposits of non-ferrous metals. Geologists found 2,000 separate deposits of non-ferrous metals. Kazakhskaya SSR

Soviet Source: P: Znanive - Sila, No. 11 Nov. 47, Moscow
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress,
Air Information Division,
Report No. 89858. Unclassified

MILLER, V.Ya.; UTKOV, V.A.

Results of tests done by laboratories and pilot plants on sinters of concentrates of Polunochnoye deposit carbonate manganese ores. (MIRA 16:6)
Trudy Inst. Met. UFAN SSSR no.7:69-78 '61.
(Polunochnoye region--Manganese ores)
(Polunochnoye region--Carbonates)
(Sintering)

MILLER, V.Ya.; MOLEVA, N.G.; UTKOV, V.A.

Effect of the phase composition and basicity on the quality of manganese sinters from Polunochnoye deposit ores. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.7:79-84 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Polunochnoye region--Manganese ores)
(Polunochnoye region--Carbonates)
(Sintering)

MILLER, V.Ya.; GUREVICH, A.M.; UTKOV, V.A.

Sintering manganese concentrate from Polunochnoye deposit ores at Gora Blagodat' Plant No. 1. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.7:85-88 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Polunochnoye region--Manganese ores)
(Polunochnoye region--Carbonates)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Sintering)

MILLER, V.Ye., prof.; LEONT'YEV, L.I., inzh.; UTKOV, V.A., inzh.

Production of metallized pellets from finley ground concentrates. (MIRA 14:3)
Stal' 21 no.2:102-105 F '61.

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Ore dressing)

UTKOV, V.A.; MILLER, V.Ya.; KUDINOV, B.Z.; IVANOVA, S.V.

Increasing the strength of high-basicity sinters and their resistance to spontaneous decomposition. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.5:34-37 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Sintering)

MIILER, V.Ya.; IVANOV, A.I.; UTKOV, V.A.

Behavior of sulfur and alkalies during sintering of red slimes. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.11:2407-2410 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Submitted July 18, 1964.

UTKOV, V.G.; NOVOSPASSKIY, V.V., redaktor; RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[In the Central Ural region] Po Srednemu Uralu. [Tekst V.G.Utkova, red. V.V.Novospasskii. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS, "Profizdat," 1954. 11 p.] illus. (MLRA 8:6)

(Ural Mountain region--Description and travel)

UTKOVA, V.P.

UTKOVA, V.P., assistent

Direction and drainage of lymph from the liver, kidneys and mesenteric ganglia. Trudy LSGMI 17:175-185 '53. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. D.A.Zhdanov) i Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. S.M.Kirova (zav. kafedroy prof. A.P.Azbukin)

(LIVER, anatomy and histology,
lymphatic system, drainage)
(KIDNEYS, anatomy and histology,
lymphatic cystem, drainage)
(MESENTERIES, anatomy and histology,
lymphatic system, drainage of ganglia)
(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM,
kidneys, liver, & mesenteric ganglia, drainage)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041684 S/0153/64/007/002/0307/0312

AUTHOR: Kolobenin, V. N.; Utlenko, Ye. V.; Demidenko, I. A.; Blokh, G. A.

TITLE: The use of carbon black in cable resins.

SOURCE: Ivuz. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 7, no. 2, 1964, 307-312

TOPIC TAGS: carbon black, cable resin, filler, thermal aging resistance, channel black, lamp black, furnace black, thermal black, thermal oxidation, tensile strength, elongation, physical mechanical property, insulating type resin, electrical insulating property, volatility, stability

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect of different types of carbon blacks and their combinations on the thermal aging resistance of hose and cable resins. Lamp, channel, furnace and thermal carbon blacks and combinations of 60 parts lamp, furnace or thermal black with 40 parts channel black were tested in a recipe ShVP-50 (in %: NK-35.0; SKEM-50R-15; S-1.0; Captax- 0.35; ZnO-2.5; furnace black-21.95; channel black-14.70; stearin-2.5; Neozone "D"-0.5, rosin-1.5; paraffin-5.0). Vulcanization was at 143C; resistance to thermal oxidation at 85, 100 and 110C was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041684

tested. The resins filled with channel black were the least stable to prolonged aging at either temperature. The combination of 2 different blacks (furnace, lamp or thermal) improved the resistance of the resins to thermal aging at 85 and 100C as indicated by higher tensile strength and elongation; these values were much lower when the temperature was increased to 110C. There seemed to be no correlation between the amount of volatiles at the different temperatures and the mechanical properties of the resin. Examination of the effect of a combination of channel black, mercaptobenzthiazole and thiuram on the physical mechanical properties of insulating type resins showed that addition of 5-10 wt. parts of channel black and 3 wt. parts of Captax increased the strength of the vulcanizates (from 47-67 kgs/cm^2) without changing their electrical insulating properties. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo Kafedra tekhnologii reziny* (Dnepropetrovsk Chemical Technological Institute Department of Rubber Technology)

SUBMITTED: 16Mar63 ENCL: 00

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041684

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

UTLINSKA-TWAROWSKA, Irena

Forest economy and management in the Chinese People's Republic.
Sylwan 104 no.1:49-62 Ja '60.

UTIYAKOV, I.; FILIPOV, A.

Boots and shoes - Trade and Manufacture

Competition in cost reduction. At the Kirov leather footwear combine, Leg. prom., No.1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952, Uncl.

VILVAKOV, L.G.,
G. A. ARBUZOV, Tsentral. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevenno
Obuvnoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot No. 11, 194-201 (1940)

ASTAKHOVA, L.N.; UTNITSKAYA, P.I.; LEVINA, T.A.; KURANOVA, L.K.; VODYANNIKOVA, A.A.; SUCHIL'NIKOVA, N.A.; MYL'NIKOVA, N.Ye.; LYUBOVITSKAYA, V.Z.

Separability of the poliomyelitis virus in those innoculated with live attenuated vaccine. Vop. virus 7 no.1:121 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy institut po profilaktike poliomiyelita.
(POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE)

UNANOV, S.S.; MAGAZANNIK, S.S.; OSHCHEPKOVA, A.N.; SHUTOV, A.V.; IOFFE, Ye.I.; KAMENEVA, A.L.; KURSAKOVA, A.S.; UTNITSKAYA, P.S.

Immunological prophylaxis of tick-borne encephalitis. Vop. virus. 10 no.4:462-467 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Sverdlovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

UTOCHKIN, A.S.

Congribution to the study of the venomous spider Latrodectus pallidus O.P.Cambr., subsp. pavlovskyi Charitonov [with English summury in insert]. Zool.zhur.35 no.11:1657-1660 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonovhnykh Molotovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Turkmenistan--Spiders)

UTOCHKIN, A.S.

Spiders of the genus Synaema, group Plorator (O.P.Cambr.) in the U.S.S.R. Zool.zhur. 39 no.3:375-380 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Chair of Invertebrate Zoology, Perm State University.
(Spiders)

UTOCHKIN, A.S.

Spiders of the genus Synaema, group Globosum (F.) in the U.S.S.R.
Zool. zhur. 39 no.7:1018-1024 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Department of Invertebrate Zoology, Perm State University.
(Spiders)

L 45989-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6030157 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/004/0203/0204

30
B

AUTHOR: Utochkin, B. A.

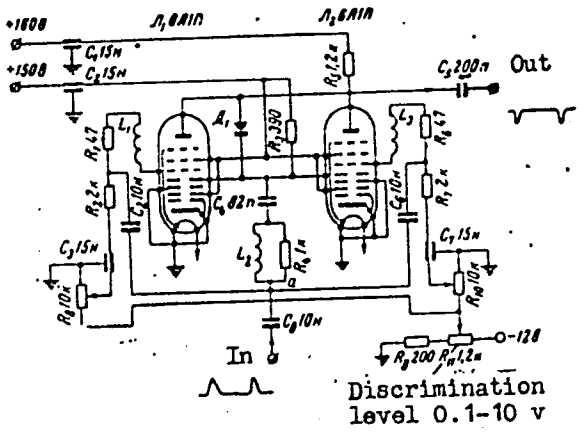
ORG: none

TITLE: High-speed high-sensitivity pulse-height discriminator

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1966, 203-204

TOPIC TAGS: pulse height discriminator, electronic circuit

ABSTRACT: A new pulse-height discriminator circuit is suggested in which two tubes with broken-hysteresis characteristics have a mutual feedback loop (see figure). Load resistor R_5 is connected to the common anode circuit; load resistor R_3, to the common second-accelerator circuit. The total hysteresis of the grid circuit is reduced to 0.05 v, which results in high sensitivity (0.1 v or better) and in a time resolution of 30 nsec. The discriminator sensitivity has been increased as the ratio of the hysteresis-loop width of one tube



UDC: 621.374

Card 1/2

L 45989-66

ACC NR: AP6030157

[03]

to the resulting hysteresis-loop width. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 5087

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Card 2/2

UTOCHKIN, B.M.

BOGUSH, P.K., inzhener; UTOCHKIN, B.M.

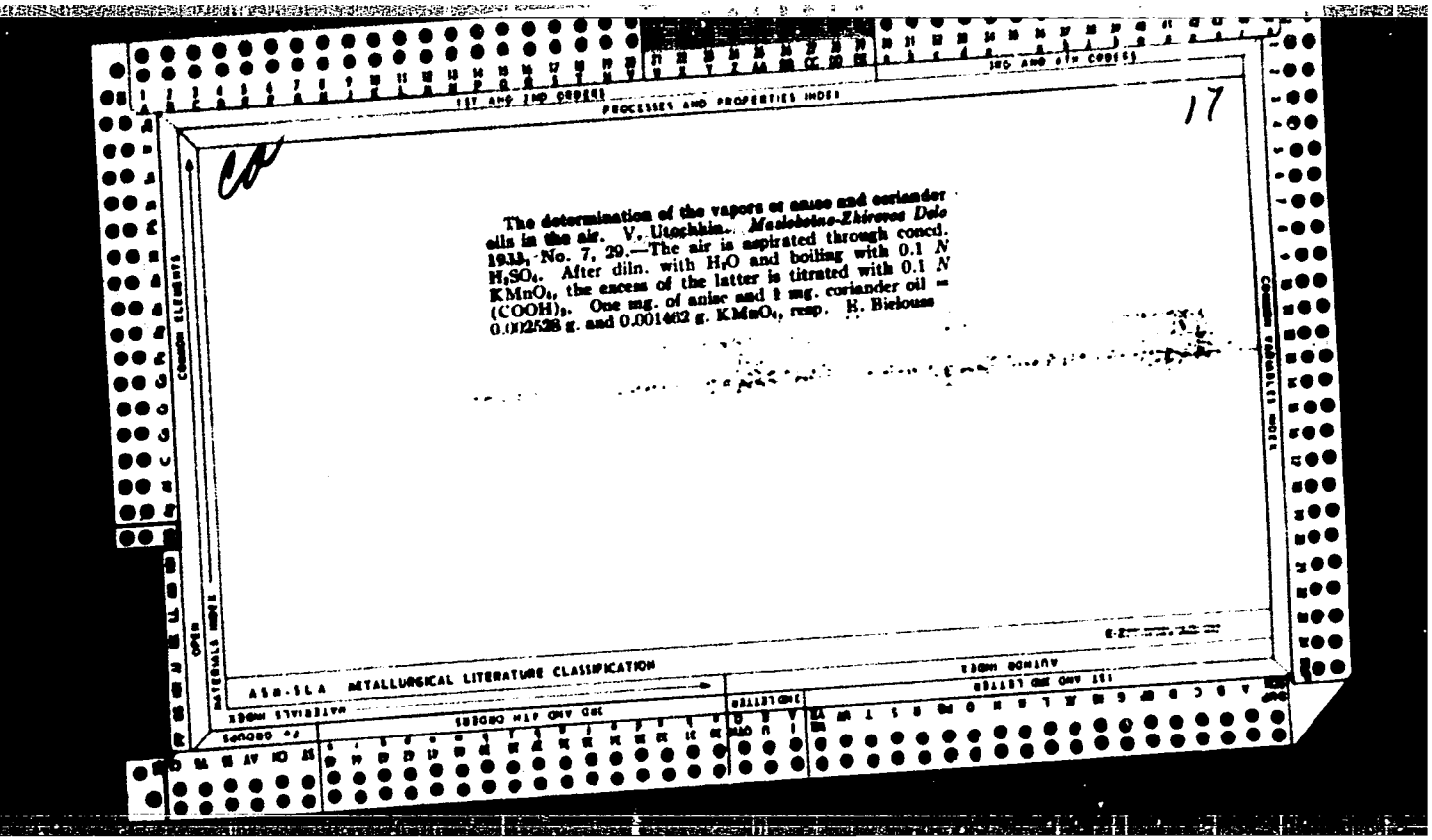
Rig for maintenancing gas holders. Masl. -zhir.prom.23 no.1:34-35 '57. (MRLA 10:1)

1. Odesskiy zhirkombinat.
(Gas holders) (Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

STREL'NIKOV, V. (Chelyabinsk); YUDENKO, V. (Yelets); TUGANOV, A. (Ufa); UTOCHKIN, M. (Lyubertsy)

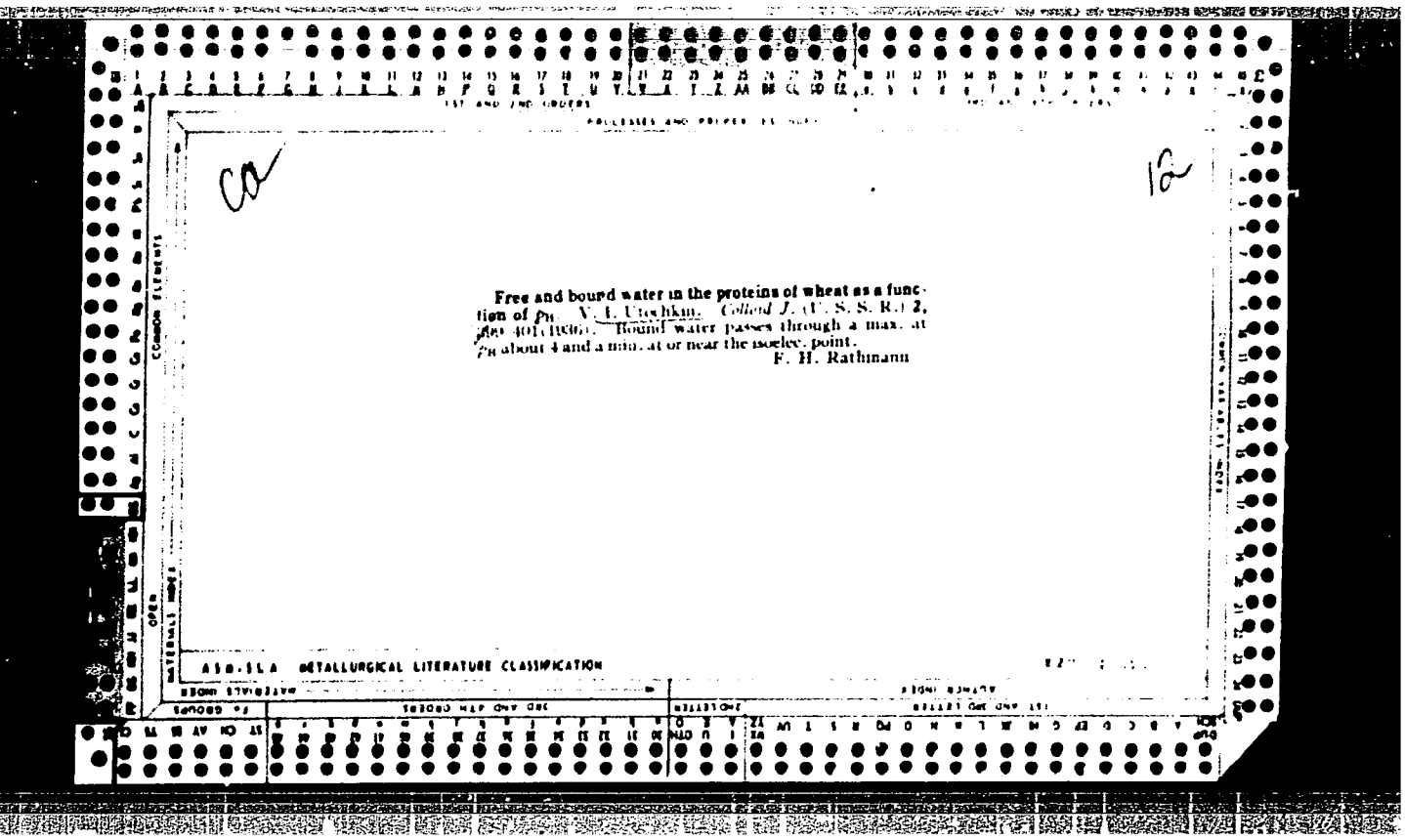
Answering readers' letters. Sov.foto 20 no.8:21 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Photography)

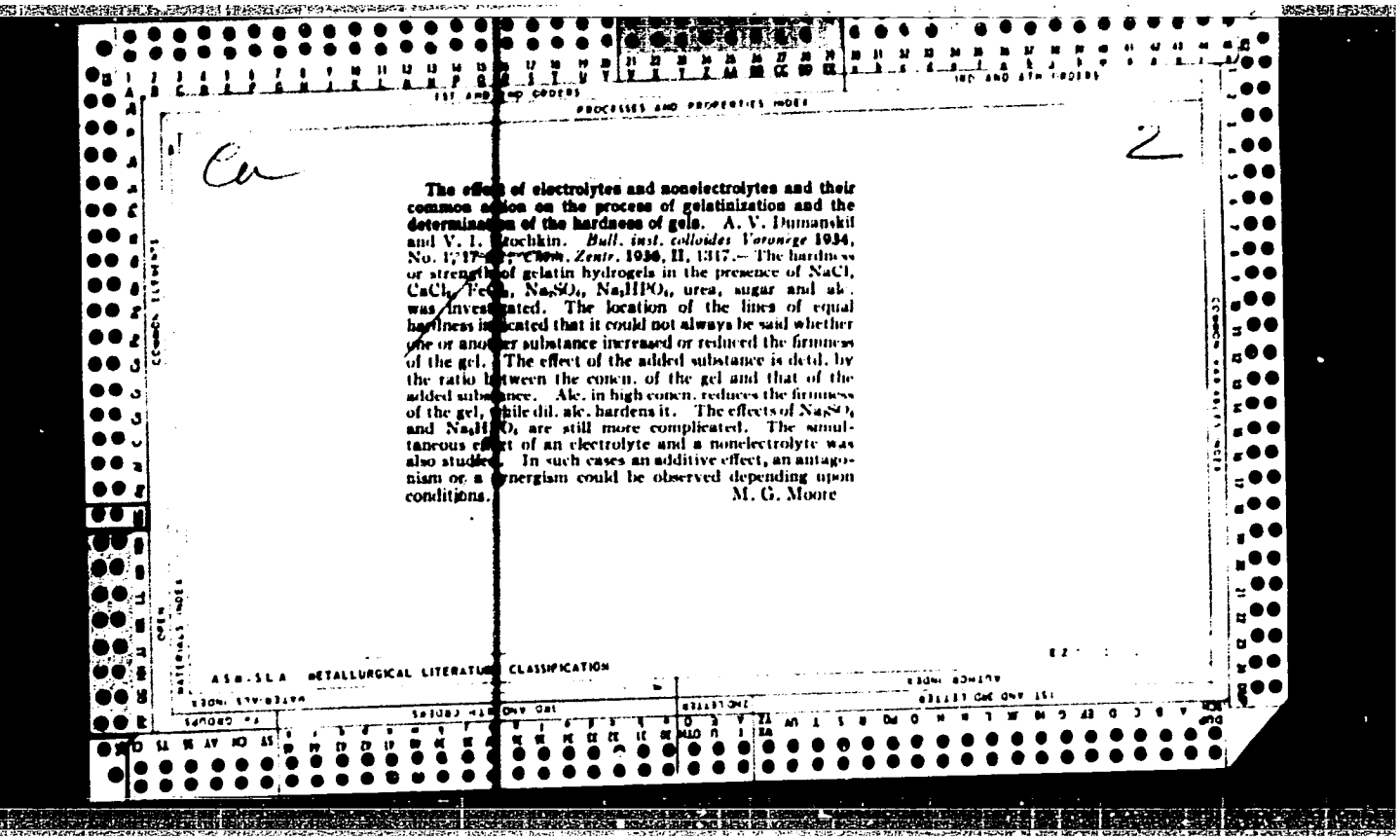


BARANOVSKIY, V.I.; SHMYKOV, I.P.; UTOCHKIN, V.A.

Automatic pressure measurements by means of models made of euivalent materials. Nauch. soob. IGD 22:75-78 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)



Free and bound water in the proteins of wheat as a function of p_H. V. I. Urchkin. *Colloid J. (U. S. S. R.)* 2, 401 (1936). Bound water passes through a max. at p_H about 4 and a min. at or near the isoelec. point.
F. H. Rathmann



The effects of electrolytes and nonelectrolytes and their common action on the process of gelatinization and the determination of the hardness of gels. A. V. Dumanskii and V. I. [illegible]rochkin. *Bull. inst. colloides Voronege* **1934**, No. 1, 17–[illegible]. *Chem. Zentr.* **1936**, II, 1317.— The hardness or strength of gelatin hydrogels in the presence of NaCl, $CaCl_2$, FeCl[illegible], Na_2SO_4, Na_2HPO_4, urea, sugar and alc. was investigated. The location of the lines of equal hardness indicated that it could not always be said whether one or another substance increased or reduced the firmness of the gel. The effect of the added substance is detd. by the ratio between the concn. of the gel and that of the added substance. Alc. in high concn. reduces the firmness of the gel, while dil. alc. hardens it. The effects of Na_2SO_4 and Na_2HPO_4 are still more complicated. The simultaneous effect of an electrolyte and a nonelectrolyte was also studied. In such cases an additive effect, an antagonism or a synergism could be observed depending upon conditions.

M. G. Moore

ABRAMOVA, N.A., nauchn. sotr.; VOYEVODSKIY, A.S., nauchn. sotr.; GINZBURG, O.F., doktor khim. nauk; YERSHOVA, Ye.TS., kand. khim. nauk; KOLYCHEV, V.B., nauchn. sotr.; MAR'YANOVSKAYA, K.Yu., nauchn. sotr.; MAZEL', R.L., nauchn. sotr.; MEL'NIKOVA, N.S., nauchn. sotr.; PLATUNOVA, N.B., nauchn. sotr.; REMOZOV, A.L., kand. khim. nauk; UTOCHKIN, V.V., nauchn. sotr.; KHAVIN, Z.Ya., kand. khim. nauk; EFROS, L.S., doktor khim. nauk; NIKOL'SKIY, B.P., glav. red.; RABINOVICH, V.A., kand. khim. nauk, zam. glav. red.; GRIGOROV, O.N., doktor khim. nauk, red.; POZIN, M.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A., doktor khim. nauk, red.; RACHINSKIY, F.Yu., kand.khim. nauk, red.; ROMANKOV, P.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; FRIDRIKHSBERG, D.A., kand. khim. nauk, red.; ZONIS, S.A., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

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1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikol'skiy).