

VANIN, S. I.

Vanin, S. I. "The macroscopic structure and physical-mechanical features of the wood of certain trees of Azerbaydzhan," Sbornik nauch. trudov (Belorus. lestekhn. in-t im. Kirova), Issue 7, 1948, p. 143-47, - Bibliog: p. 146.

So: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, N_o. 17, 1949).

PA 23/11 190

VANIN, S.I.

USSR/Medicine - Nuts
Medicine - Diet

Nov 48

"The Fruit of Plants Found in Kerch Tombs," Prof
S. I. Vanin, 2 pp

"Priroda" No 11

Discusses specimens of nuts, pine cones, etc., in
Hermitage, Leningrad.

25/49196

VANIN, S.I.

Vanin, S.I. and Sokolov, D.V. "Investigation of the fungicidal characteristics of phytocides and antibiotics", Trudy Lesotekhn. akad. im. Kirova, No. 63, 1948, p. 113-20, -Bibliog: 14 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

VANIN, S.I.

32603. VANIN, S.I. Rol'fitopatologii pri zashchitnom lesorazvedenn. Les 1
step', 1949, No 3, S. 37-40

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

PA 67/49 T4

VANIN, S. N.

USSR/Agriculture - Forestry
Growth Regulators

Aug 49

"Mycorrhiza and Its Importance in Steppe For-
estry," Prof S. N. Vanin, Hon Worker of Sci
USSR, 6 pp

"Priroda" No 8

Traces the history of various cultures, peni-
cillium, maor, phoma, tricholoma album, etc.
Recent experiments on the influence of mycorrhiza
on the growth of seedlings have proved conclusively
that mycorrhiza must be artificially sown, where
the ground is not pervaded with mycorrhiza, in the
forestation of steppe regions. Methods require
further study.

67/49T4

VANIN, S. I.

Vanin, S. I. - "Physical and mechanical properties of birchwood with reddish-brown color," Trudy lesotekhn. akad. im. Kirova, No 65, 1949, p. 93-108, - Bibliog: 9 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

VANIN, S. I.

28545

O Znachenii Fitopatologii Pri Razbyedenii Polyezashchitnykh Lyescnasazhdyeniy
Trudy Lyescotyekhn Adad IM Kirova, No. 66, 1949, S. 63-87- Bibliogr: 37 Nazv

SO: LETOPIS NO. 38

VANIN, S. I.

28544

Mikoriza I Yeye Znachyeniye "Iya Styepnogo Lyesorazvyedyeniya, Trudy Lyesotyekhn
Akad Im Kirova, No. 66, 1949, S.89-96- Bibliogr: 27 Nazv

SO: LETOPIS NO. 38

VAMIN, S. I. et al

"An Indicator of Diseases of Varieties of Trees and Shrubs Used for Field Shelter Plantings, Moscow/Leningrad, 1950, 35 pp.

VANIN, S. I. and AKHRAMOVICH, M. B.

"Certain New Data Concerning Mycorrhiza", Trudy Lesotekh Ak imeni S. M. Kirova
(Works of the Forest Technology Academy imeni S. M. Kirov), No. 69, pp 19-36, 1950.

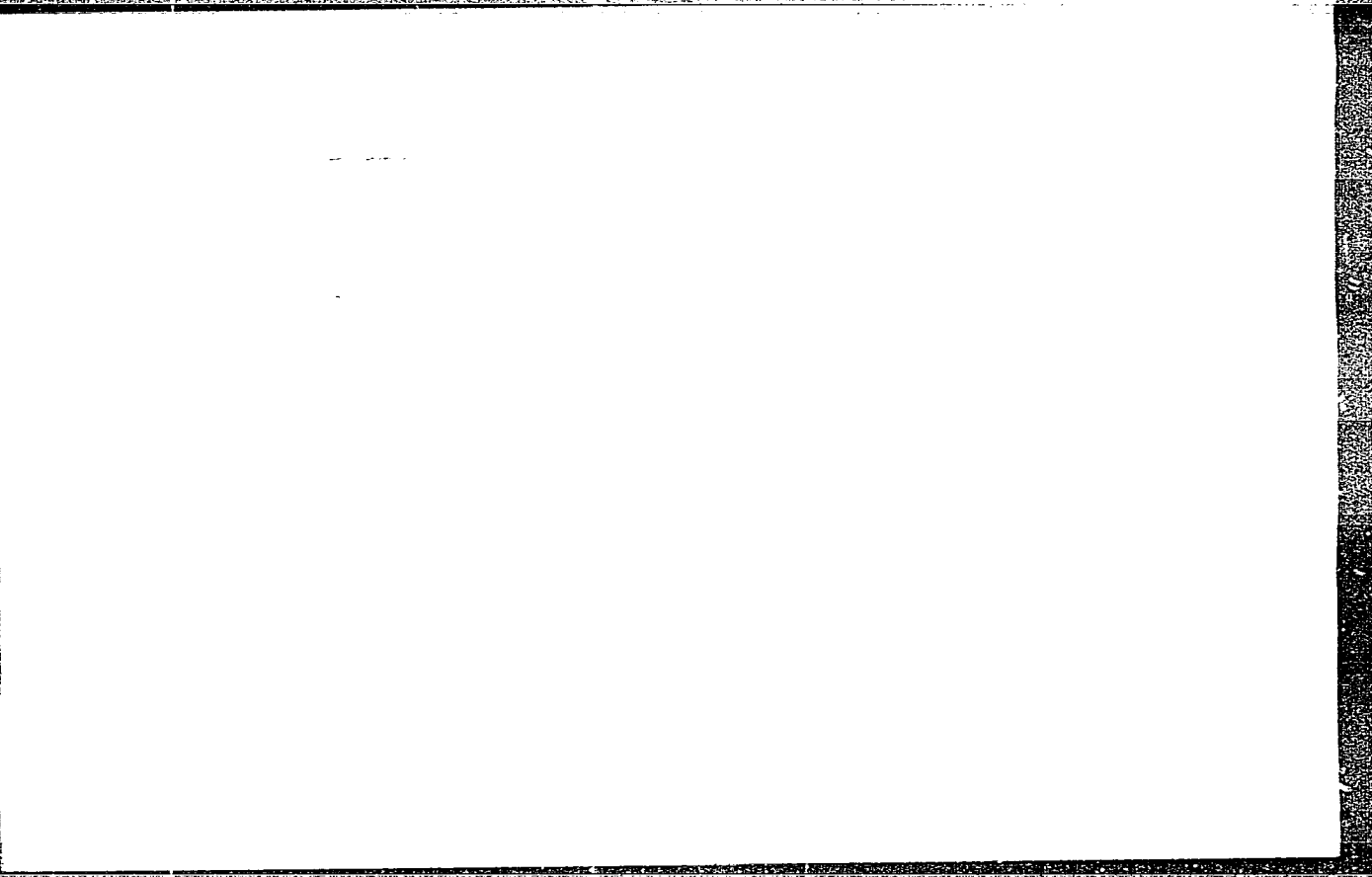
VANIN, S. I.

VANIN, S. I., VOLIN V, R. S., AND SOROKIN, D. V. "In Regard to Studying the Fungus Diseases of Acorns," Nauchnye Voprosy Polezashchitnogo Lesa Razvedeniia, Instut Lesa, Akademiia, Nauk SSSR, vol. 1, 1951, pp. 276-284.
99.9 AklN

SO: SIRI SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530003-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530003-8"

VANIN, Stepan Ivanovich, professor, 1890-1951; SOKOLOVA, D.V., redaktor;
DROZHEVSKIY, V.M., redaktor; ARNOL'DOVA, K.S., redaktor; ANKUDI-
NOV, A.M., retsenzent; VORONTSOV, A.I., retsenzent; KARASIK, H.P.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Forest phytopathology] Lesnaia fitopatologiya. Izd. 4-e, posmertnoe
(perer. i dop.). Pod obshech. red. D.V. Sokolova. Moskva, Goslesbum-
izdat, 1955. 416 p. (MIRA 8:4)
(Botany--Pathology)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																																																																					
CO																														Tempering of glass. V. I. Vainin. <i>J. Tech. Phys.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 8, 618-20(1938). The relation between the phys. properties of various kinds of glass and the regime of annealing is expressed by equations. John Livak																														19																													
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1ST AND 2ND COVERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 100 AND 5TH COVERS

19

Manufacturing glass absorbing x-rays. V. I. Vanin.
 Keram. i Sazhlo 12, No. 4-5, 35-7 (1937).—The thickness
 of glasses used for protection from x-rays is limited by the
 so-called Pb equiv., alpha, which represents the thickness
 of lead of the protective layer of the glass. The ratio of
 the Pb equiv. to the thickness of the glass is called the Pb
 coeff.; the latter varies depending on the content of PbO
 and other oxides and thickness of the glass. The glass
 manu'd. was of the following compn.: SiO₂ 35.98, PbO
 50.70, Na₂O + K₂O 0.80, Al₂O₃ 3.54, Fe₂O₃ 0.11, MgO
 0.14, F₂ 0.98 and SO₂ 0.84. Pb equivs. can be detd.
 again by means of (1) photographic method; (2) mono-
 metric method; and (3) by measuring the index of refrac-
 tion of the glass provided that the dependence between the
 Pb equiv. and the index of refraction of the glass has been
 detd. M. V. Condoide

A10-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM HOWEIV FROM HOWEIV

19

CA

Manufacture of sheet ruby glass. K. T. Boudarev and V. I. Yann. *Keram. i Steklo* 14, No. 2, 17-20 (1928).

A zinc borosilicate glass of the compn.: 68.5% SiO₂, 0.3 Al₂O₃, 0.1 Fe₂O₃, 0.1 H₂O, 0.3 CaO, 0.1 MgO, 11.0 ZnO, 12.0 Na₂O + K₂O, 0.8 CdS, 0.1 Se and 0.5 SO₂ was used as a base. The glass was melted in a Siemens pot furnace. It was found that (1) The following factors affect the color tone of ruby glass: (a) amt. of pigments in the batch, (b) conditions of melting, (c) duration of melting at 1050° and 1100°, (d) time of annealing at temps. below the softening temp. of the glass. (2) Better results were obtained in using coars. Chassoy Var sands because of the fact that iron oxides affect the glass coloring. (3) A second heating of the glass to the softening temp. diminishes the concn. of the ruby color; the glass becomes opalescent at higher temps. M. V. C.

ASS-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLE METALS

1ST AND 2ND CODES

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

1ST AND 2ND CODES

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

1ST AND 2ND CODES

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

VANIN, V. I. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Formation of opaque alkaline bubbles in glass. V. I. VANIN. *Steklo i Keram.*, 7 (6) 6-7 (1950). The work dealt with the causes of the formation, in the vertical drawing of sheet glass, of a liquid sulfate layer (3 to 4 mm. thick) on the melt in the working canal and the appearance of opaque alkaline bubbles in the sheet. In one case, the discharge of the sulfate and its burning with wood charcoal or shavings did not produce positive results. To determine the causes, the preheating chamber of the central machine was heated with gas analyzing CO_2 4.0, SO_2 0.13, O_2 0.2, CO 28.34, H_2 12.28, CH_4 0.86, and N_2 53.58%. Glass samples in the form of spherical flasks were taken at 1100° to 1040°C and examined for sulfate. The charge contained enough sulfate to give 5% Na_2O in the glass; the glass composition was SiO_2 71.7, Al_2O_3 0.08, Fe_2O_3 0.10, CaO 7.32, MgO 2.84, $Na_2O + F$ 16.50, and SO_3 0.47%. Samples taken at 1100°, 1090°, 1080°, and 1070° showed no sulfate; at 1060° there was an insignificant separation of sulfate in the form of dull bands, which increased with decreasing temperature. Observations have shown that when the surface tension of the melt is reduced (at a higher temperature) the sulfate separates on the surface of the melt, but if a more viscous layer of the melt is on the surface, then the sulfate will separate within the melt at temperatures corresponding to the super-saturated solution of sulfate in the melt. To combat this defect, the temperature in the canal should be maintained above that at which the sulfate begins to separate. 9 photos. Cf. this issue, p. 46f. B.Z.K.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN SERIALS 1224

B.I.R

5971* The Influence of Translucence of Glass on its
Clarification in the Furnace Bath. (In Russian.) V. I. Vainin.
Steklo i Keramika, v. 8, June 1951, p. 20-21.
Presents results of investigation of the above in a Russian glass
factory. Composition of the glass and other factors were
studied. Data are discussed and tabulated.

1578. An examination of the thermal schedule of glass tank and an annealing furnace in the production rolled glass. D.B. Ginsburg, V.I. Vanin, E.V. Podorov, and A.A. Spridonov (Stek. Keram., 8, No. 11, 6, 1951).

An examination of working conditions in a glass tank and Lehr in a Russian plant carried out by a team of students. Much is criticized and many hints for improvements are given. (2 figs., 2 tables.)

immediate source clipping

1. VANIN, V.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Glass Manufacture
7. Formation of open bubbles with "tendrils" in flat glass production, Stek. i ker. 10 no. 4, 1953.

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

ORZHEVSKIY, V. I.; VANIN, V. I.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858530003-8"

Facing tiles made of sheet-glass wastes. Stek. i ker. 17
no. 5:35-38 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Tile)

ORZHEVSKIY, V.I., VANIN, V.I.

Manufacture of large-size polished glass sheets. Stek. i ker. 17
no.6:13-19 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Glass manufacture)

ORZHEVSKIY, V.I.; VANIN, V.I.

Production of large sheets of glass by the vertical drawing method.
Stek. i ker. 18 no.10:37-39 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Saratovskiy zavod tekhnicheskogo stekla.
(Glass manufacture)

VANIN, V.I.

Stress distribution in the field of a plate. Stek. 1 ker. 18
no.12:7-8 D '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Glass, Optical) (Strains and stresses)

VANIN, Vasilii Ivanovich; KOLBASNIKOVA, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk
red.

[Annealing and hardening sheet glass] Otzhig i zakalka
listovogo stekla. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva,
Stroiizdat, 1965. 113 p. (MIRA 18:12)

VANIN, V.I.

Automatic line for the production of annealed sheet glass. Stok. 1
ker. 22 no.3:30-31 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VANIN, V.I.

BORODIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; GRI-
GOR'YEV, Ye.A., inzhener, retsenzent; DANILOV, P.M., inzhener,
retsenzent; VANIN, V.I., inzhener, retsenzent; YAKOVLEV, G.I.,
dotsent, redaktor; SMOB'YAKOVA, M.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Organization and planning of water-supply and sewerage construc-
tion and assembling work] Organizatsiia i planirovanie stroitel'no-
montazhnykh rabot po vodosnabzheniiu i kanalizatsii. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1955. 305 p. (MIRA 8:7)
(Water supply engineering) (Sewerage)

VANIN, V. I.

SHIRIN, Pavel Kuz'mich, kand.tekhn.nauk; VANIN, V.I., inzh. nauchnyy red.;
SMIRNOVA, A.P., rod.izd-va; MEL'NICHENKO, F.P., tekhn.red.

[Organization and labor productivity in construction of water
supply and drainage systems] Organizatsiia i proizvodstvo rabot po
stroitel'stvu setei i sooruzhenii vodosnabzheniia i kanalizatsii.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 206 p.
(Sanitary engineering) (MIRA 11:2)

MOSKVITIN, Aleksey Semenovich, inzh.; MOSYAGIN, Nikolay Fedorovich, inzh.;
VANIN, V.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; NINEMYAGI, D.K., red.; GILENSON,
P.G., tekhn.red.

[Manual on pipes, fittings, and equipment for water-supply and
sewerage installations] Spravochnik po trubam, armature i oboru-
dovaniyu vodoprovodno-kanalizatsionnykh sooruzhenii. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitek. i stroit.materialam, 1958.
473 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(Water-supply engineering--Apparatus and supplies)
(Sewerage)

VANIN, V.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.isd-va;
TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Desalting and freshening of saline and brackish waters;
transactions of the coordinating scientific-technological
conference] Obessolivanie i opresnenie solenykh i solono-
vatykh vod; trudy koordinatsionnogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo
soveshchaniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit.
i stroit.materialam, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodo-
snabsheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhniki i inzhenernoy gidro-
geologii.

(Saline waters--Demineralization)

VANIN, V.M., inzh.

Under the sign of high productivity. Put' put.khoz. no.9:4
S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik Aksakovskoy distantsei puti, Kuybyshevskoy
dorgi.
(Bashkiria--Railroads)

VANIN, V.M., inzh.

Track repair with new ballast. Put' put.khoz. no.11:9-11
H '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik Aksakovskoy distantzii, stantsiya Aksakovo,
Kuybyshevskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Track)

VANIN, V.M., inzh.

Active measures for snowdrift control. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.9:20-
21 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik distantsii, stantsiya Aksakovo, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Snow protection and removal)

VANIN, V.M., inzh.

What are the advantages of an adequate arrangement of snow protection devices. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.11:13-15 N '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik distantzii, st. Aksakovo, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Snow protection and removal)

VANIN, V.N.

Spring pusher. Mashinostroitel' no.8:15 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

VANIN, V.P.; NIKOLAYEV, V.P.

Reducing consumption of green malt. Spirt. prom. 24 no.8:33 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Talgar--Yeast)

VANIN, V.P.; GALERKIN, L.I.; CHEREVYCHNIK, Yu.K.

The specialized electronic computer "Okean". Trudy Inst. okean.
75:99-131 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AM6027414

(N)

Monograph

UR/

Vanin, V. P.; Cherevychnik, YU. K.

Specialized computer for oceanographic calculations (Spetsializirovannaya vychislitel'naya mashina dlya okeanograficheskikh raschetov) Moscow, Vts AN SSSR, 1966. 117 p. illus., biblio. 750 copies printed.

Series note: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Trudy vychislitel'nogo tsentra

TOPIC TAGS: ~~computer~~, electronic computer, ~~marine electronic computer~~, shipborne
electron computer, *special purpose computer, research ship instrumentation,*
computer application, oceanography

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The authors describe a model of a computer built by the Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Institute of Oceanology AS USSR for operation at sea on small vessels. The computer occupies 0.2—0.3 m³; its power consumption does not exceed 300 watts. It is designed to resist the effects of sea air under conditions of high temperature and humidity and to operate stably under voltage supply fluctuations of over 30%. It is intended for solving standard problems in processing large amounts of data from oceanographic observations. The data are fed from a keyboard unit and overboard sensors, and the results of the computations are printed in tabular form. The model was completed in 1964 and has been in operation since that time. There are 5 references, all Russian.

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ACC NR: AM6027414

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Literature

SUB CODE: 0908/

SUBM DATE: 06Jan66/

ORIG REF: 005/

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/5158

Vanin, V.P., L.F. Chaykovskiy, and Yu.K. Cherevychnik

Modernizatsiya magnitnogo zapominayushchego ustroystva na mashine "Strela-3" (Modernization of the Magnetic Memory Device in the "Strela-3" Computer) Moscow, Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR, 1960. 54 p. 750 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: L.F. Chaykovskiy; Ed.: M.V. Yakovkin; Tech. Ed.: N.S. Popova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for technical personnel concerned with the development of computers.

COVERAGE: The booklet describes alterations introduced in the magnetic storage system of the electronic computer "Strela" to improve the reliability and some other parameters of the device and facilitate its operation. These alterations were introduced without interrupting the operation of the device. In

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Modernization of the Magnetic Memory Device (Cont.)

SOV/5158

order to verify the possibility of fitting separate, rather large computer units with cold-cathode tubes, an external memory control unit was fitted with such tubes for experimental operation. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Modernization of the Magnetic Memory Device (Cont.) 80V/5158

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- 3. Control device fitted with a cold-cathode tube 23

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK7889.S7V3)

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JP/dwm/gap
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SOV/21-59-4-12/27

18(

AUTHORS: Titov, V.K. and Vanin, V.S. →

TITLE: A Study of the Electrical Resistance of Cast Iron at High Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Dopolvidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 4, pp 396-399 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article briefly reports on a study of the influence of graphitization of white and gray cast iron upon electrical resistance at high temperatures. White cast iron contained 2.85% C; 1.03% Si; 0.41% Mn; 0.051% P and 0.064% S. Gray cast iron contained 3.20% C; 2.21% Si; 0.44% Mn; 0.23% P and 0.11% S. Specimens for the study were of plate form 120x5x0.8mm. Electric resistance was measured by potentiometer PP-1 (at heating and cooling) and by device IPTB-1 (during the isothermic treatment). Figures 1-2 show the dependence of specific electrical resistance upon temperature. Figures 3 and 4 show the dependence of specific electrical resistance upon tempera-

Card 1/2

SOV/21-59-4-12/27

A Study of the Electrical Resistance of Cast Iron at High Temperatures

ture and isothermic soaking. Experiments showed the invariability of the electrical resistance of white cast iron in the course of graphitization of eutectic cementite at temperatures above the critical point. In the author's opinion, this is accounted for by a close similarity of the values of the electrical resistance of cast iron phases at high temperatures. At temperatures below the critical point, the lower is the temperature at which "p" of cast iron is determined, the more pronounced is the decrease in electrical resistance due to graphitization. There are 4 graphs and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy sudostroitel'nyy institut (Nikolayev Shipbuilding Institute)

PRESENTED: By V.N. Svechnikov, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1958
Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Vanin, V. S. SOV/129-59-6-14/15
TITLE: Carburization in Liquid Organic Media (Tsementatsiya
v zhidkikh organicheskikh sredakh)
PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1959, Nr 6, pp 61-62 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: Moszcynski, A. and Matyja, H. ("Przegl.mech.", No.7,
1956) found that, during high-frequency heating of
components in liquid media, a rapid saturation of the
steel surface with carbon and other elements takes
place. They attributed this accelerated saturation to
the effect of high-frequency currents. The author of
this paper aimed at establishing the real
reasons for accelerated carburization. The experiments
were carried out with a test-rig, as sketched in Fig 1,
consisting of a vessel with a U-shaped steel inter-
connecting pipe. The vessel and the connecting pipe
were filled with ethyl alcohol and the section of the
connecting pipe was heated by means of a gas burner.
On the basis of the results, it is concluded that
accelerated carburization of components heated in
organic liquids is not caused by the method of generating

Card1/2

Carburization in Liquid Organic Media

SOV/129-59-6-14/15

heat in the component. The acceleration of the process is attributed to the fact that the active substance is fed to the surface of the metal in an effective manner. There is one figure.

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut
(Nikolayev Shipbuilding Institute)

Card 2/2

80980

S/180/60/000/03/011/030
E193/E383

18.7100
AUTHOR: Vanin, V.S. (Nikolayev)

TITLE: Ionic Carburizing of Steel ✓

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, Nr 3, pp 66 - 69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of recent investigations on the effect of the vapour pressure of such organic, liquid, carburizing media as benzine or kerosene on the carburizing process itself and on the quality of the case-hardened layer indicate the possibility of performing the carburizing operation with the aid of glow discharge and this carburizing technique was the object of the investigation described in the present paper. Acetone, ethyl alcohol and benzine were used as the carburizing media. The experimental conditions varied within the following limits: voltage - 700 to 1 000 V; current density - 20 to 60 mA/cm²; vapour pressure - 2 to 100 mm Hg. Similar results were obtained irrespective of whether half-wave and full-wave rectified current or alternating current was used. The variation of the vapour pressure had no significant effect on the outcome of the carburizing process. Simultaneous carburization of specimens, ✓

Card1/3

80980

S/180/60/000/03/011/030
E193/E383

Ionic Carburizing of Steel

heated by resistance heating and by glow discharge in ethyl alcohol produced carburized layers of equal depth and similar structure. Experiments carried out under the conditions of normal discharge which did not cover the whole surface of the specimen showed that there was no difference between the carburized regions, subjected to the direct action of the discharge, and those heated indirectly. In one series of experiments, cylindrical specimens (10 x 10 mm) of steel 15 were carburized in a glow discharge; to reduce the quantity of soot deposited on the surface of the specimens and to avoid the formation of a network of cementite in the carburized layer, water was added to alcohol or acetone used as the carburizing media. The results of these experiments are reproduced in Figure 1, where the depth d (mm) of the carburized layer formed in 10 min is plotted against the temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) of the treatment; Figure 2 shows how d varies with the duration τ (min) of the treatment at 1 000 (Curve 1) and 1 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Curve 2). Lastly, the microstructure of the carburized

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S/180/60/000/03/011/030
E193/E383

Ionic Carburizing of Steel

layer, formed after 10 min at 1 050 °C, is shown in Figure 3. These results are similar to those obtained on steel 15 by Assonov et al (Ref 6) who used high-frequency induction heating. It was concluded that carburizing with the aid of glow discharge constitutes a simple and economic process and, as such, should be further investigated.

There are 3 figures and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 3 German.

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1959

Card 3/3

4

80201

S/129/60/000/04/013/020

E073/E535

18.7100

AUTHORS: Vanin, V.S., Engineer and Titov, V. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Carburization of Steel in Liquid Organic Media

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No 4, pp 51-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors verified the assumption expressed by Moszczynski and Matuia (Ref 1) of a specific effect of high frequency currents on the acceleration of carburization and nitriding. Furthermore, they investigated the influence of the carburization regime on the depth of the carburized layer and they compared the effectiveness of various organic media from this point of view. For carburization specimens of the Steel 10 were used, for nitriding specimens of the steel 30KhMYuA were used. The specimens, 2 mm dia, 60 mm long, were placed into a liquid medium and heated by passing through them a current of 60 to 90 A of the normal supply frequency. In some of the experiments the heating was done by means of direct current. The

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S/129/60/000/04/013/020

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Carburization of Steel in Liquid Organic Media

temperature was measured by means of an optical pyrometer, OPPIR-09. The authors succeeded in stabilizing the vapour shell around the specimens and to achieve uniformity of the heating of the reference sections of the specimens by placing these into quartz tubes, the internal diameter of which was 2 to 3 mm larger than the diameter of the specimens. The influence of the heating temperature of steel in benzol on the depth of the carburized layer for a holding time of 7 mins is shown in the graph, Fig 1. A rapid increase of the thickness of the layer with increasing temperature was observed; in Fig 2 a typical microstructure of the diffusion layer is reproduced and it can be seen that the transition from one zone of the layer to the other is relatively sharp. If the carburization is carried out at temperatures above 1100°C for 3 to 4 mins, the external zone of the case-hardened layer will assume a ledeburitic structure (Fig 3) and if it is held at this temperature for 7 mins,

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Carburization of Steel in Liquid Organic Media

the ledeburitic structure will extend throughout the cross-section of the specimen. Carburization at 1200°C for 3 to 4 minutes terminates by fusion of the specimen; in this case a ledeburitic structure will be obtained throughout. Formation of the ledeburitic structure above 1100°C can be explained by fusion of sections, the fusion temperature of which decreases as a result of carbon enrichment. Carburization at 800°C yields a thin layer of eutectoidal and hypereutectoidal composition of a depth of 50 to 70 μ . No hypereutectoidal zone will form in the layer in this case. The dependence between the depth of a carburized layer and the duration of the process for 100°C is graphed in Fig 4. As a result of carburization in benzol, a very thin paper texture layer of a dark carbon forms on the surface which can be easily removed by rubbing and this reveals the smooth surface of the metal. D.C. heating at 1000°C with benzol for 7 mins yields the ✓

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Carburization of Steel in Liquid Organic Media

same results; the depth of the carburized layer was 0.48 to 0.53 mm. Carburization at 1000°C for 7 mins in toluol and ethyl alcohol permits obtaining a layer of a depth equal to that obtained in benzol. Use of aviation benzol or kerosene yields poorer results and thinner layers up to 0.4 mm; at the surface of the specimen a relatively thick soot layer forms which impedes penetration to the surface of the active carbon and thereby reduces the depth of the carburized layer. If this process is carried out in ethyl ether at 1000°C for 5 mins, the depth of the layer is 0.25 mm. Heating of the specimens in glycerine does not produce carburization or decarburization of the surface. In aniline specimens were heated to 950°C; the depth of the diffusion layer reached 0.4 mm and there was no hypereutectoidal zone in the layer, Fig 5. It can be assumed that under these conditions cyaniding of the steel took place. Nitriding in a 25% aqueous solution

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Carburization of Steel in Liquid Organic Media

of ammonia at 600°C for 25 mins yielded a 0.12 mm thick layer. The following conclusions are arrived at:

1. Acceleration of the processes of carburization and nitriding in the case of heating steel in liquid media using electric current is not related to the specific effect of the high frequency current. The data obtained by Moszczyński and Matuia (Ref 1) are in agreement with the here described experimental results in which the current was fed directly to the specimens.

2. The most suitable liquids for carburization are benzol or ethyl alcohol.

There are 5 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 Polish.

(Note: This is a slightly abridged translation). 

Card 5/5

0404U

18.7100 2308, 1045, 1467

S/021/60/000/006/011/019
A153/A029

AUTHOR: Vanin, V.S.

TITLE: Cementation by Heating in an Electrolyte

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR, 1960, Nr. 6, pp. 788 - 790

TEXT: The author reports the results of a study on the cementation of steel heated in different electrolytes, using a method described by I.Z. Yasnogorodskiy (Ref. 1), in copper-anode and steel-anode containers. The first group of electrolytes consisted of 10 - 50% of acetone, 5 - 10% of hydrochloric acid and water. An increase in the percentage of acetone called for a preheating of samples or a higher voltage. The process of saturation was intensive and could be regulated. The carburized layer showed no presence of cementation lattices. Changes in the content of acetone did not affect the depth of the layer, nor the content of carbon therein, unless this content was lower than 10%. A further study of the dependence of the depth of the carburized layer on the cementation's time and temperature was conducted on pipes with 6 mm outer and 4 mm inner diameters made of steel 10, containing a chromel-alumel thermocouple. The lower 7 - 10 mm long end of the pipe was heated, the upper end thereof, situated in the electrolyte, was

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TITOV, V.K.; VANIN, V.S.

Effect of hardening on the graphitization of isolated cementite.
Lit. proizv. no.11:41,42 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Cast iron--Hardening)

1.1710

26572
S/129/61/000/008/005/015
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Vanin, V.S., Engineer

TITLE: High-temperature Ion Case-hardening

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1961, No. 8, pp. 22 - 25

TEXT: The author has studied the possibility of heating components to be case-hardened by means of a glow discharge. Information on the work described here was originally presented at the All-Union Conference on Heat-treatment Specialists and Metallurgists at Odessa in 1960. In the first experiments, a mixture of alcohol with water and acetone with water was used as a carburizer and the specimens were made of steel 15. Water was introduced to reduce the activity of the carburizer. The stability of the glow discharge was ensured particularly by using a sufficiently cleaned surface of the specimens. Even slight deposits of soot led to arc discharges when the supply of carburizer was inadequate. In the first experiments, glow-discharge heating of the cathode and resistance-heating of the anode were used. The temperature
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S/129/61/000/008/005/015
E073/E335



High-temperature

of both was measured by an optical pyrometer. In both cases the depth and the structure of the layer proved to be the same. In the second series of experiments a high current density was used to heat the small anode to high temperatures. A heating procedure was also studied during which the specimen was placed in the region of the positive column and heated by the plasma energy of the column. The results were the same as for the experiments in which the specimen formed the cathode. A change in the pressure from 2-3 to 100 mm Hg also did not influence the results of the carburization process. Variation of the current densities on the cathode between 20 and 100 mA/cm² did not influence the results. The water-acetone and water-alcohol mixtures did not produce a uniform layer owing to the tendency of these carburizers to condense on cold sections. A mixture of propane and butane proved very active and produced soot deposition on the components and even melted-off sections in experiments in which the temperature exceeded 1 100 °C. The light emission of the anode gave a good indication of the composition of the gas. At a given pressure and current

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S/129/61/000/008/005/015
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High-temperature

intensity, the nature of such light-emission depends solely on the composition of the atmosphere. In order to make this light-emission independent of the parameters of the discharge, which is used in the process, an instrument was developed which indicated the composition of the atmosphere. This consisted of a glass bulb with electrodes which communicated with a vacuum system between the reactor and the fore-vacuum tank. Thus, spent gas from the reactor passed through the indicating instrument. A constant voltage was maintained between the cathode and the anode of the indicating instrument, by means of an independent source. The light-emission in the neighbourhood of the anode was clearly visible at higher current densities and in the given case a current density of 150 mA was used; the anode was made of 1.5 mm diameter steel wire. By controlling the rate of input of the gas a given number of strata can be obtained in the light-emission pattern and thus the necessary C concentration is maintained in the carburized layer. A change in the composition of the atmosphere will also bring about a change in

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S/129/61/000/008/005/015
E073/E335

High-temperature

the anode-cathode gap. The change is primarily at the anode and is insignificant in the positive column. Application of the ion-indicator enabled using propane-butane for carburizing at temperatures exceeding 1 100 °C without danger of melting-off the surface of the treated component. The anode-voltage drop increases with increasing quantity of gas in the atmosphere of the reactor and this is a feature which is favourable from the point of view of automating the process. The method was also applied for carburizing at atmospheric pressure. Again, the composition of the gas was determined from the light-emission indicator or from the voltage drop. The indicating instrument is also applicable for liquid carburizers. Further experiments were carried out with cylindrical specimens, 20 x 20 mm and 20 x 50 mm, for several steels. A DC supply source of 7 kW, 2 000 V, was used. Carburization was carried out at a residual pressure of 10 - 30 mm Hg. Fig. 2 shows the dependence of the depth of the carburized layer, mm, on the temperature and the duration, min, of the process. Fig. 3 shows the results of layer-by-

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S/129/61/000/008/005/015
E073/E335

High-temperature

layer chemical analysis of a specimen carburized for 15 min, C content, % versus depth from the surface, mm (Curve 1 - 1 100; Curve 2 - 1 200 and Curve 3 - 1 300 °C). If temperatures between 1 100 and 1 300 °C are used, the duration of the process is considerably reduced. Combination of hardening with carburization is very economical. Ti-Zr steels can be heated by a similar process to 1 200 °C. The results of the experiments show that the method is suitable for oxidation-free heating and even for fusion of metals. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut
(Nikolayev Ship-building Institute)

Card 5/6

S/137/62/000/008/055/065
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Vanin, V. S., Titov, V. K.

TITLE: Cementation of steel in liquid organic media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 137, abstract 8I939
(In collection: "Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka", Moscow-Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1961, 225 -228)

TEXT: The present investigation was made to check the assumption on the specific effect of high-frequency current on acceleration of cementation and nitriding; the effect of cementation conditions in various media upon the cementation depth was also studied. Grade 38XMOA (38KhMYuA) steel specimens were placed in a liquid medium (toluene, benzine, kerosene, benzene, etc) and heated to 800 - 1,200°C by passing 60 - 90 amp commercial frequency current through the specimens. Nitriding was performed in 25% NH₃ solution at 600°C for 25 minutes and produced a 0.12 mm layer. Benzene and ethyl alcohol were found to be the most suitable liquids for cementation. The acceleration of cementation and nitriding processes by heating in liquid media with the aid of electric current is not connected with a specific effect of high frequency current. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation] A. Babayev

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Card 1/1

S/180/62/000/005/003/011
E111/E435

AUTHORS: Vanin, V.S., Permyakov, V.G. (Nikolayev, Kiyev)

TITLE: Acceleration of high-temperature carburization of steel

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no.5, 1962, 92-95

TEXT: The authors report experiments in which diffusion of carbon into type CT.20 (St.20) steel from a higher-carbon steel or from a propane-butane-air mixture were carried out. Heating was effected by a glow discharge. With correct choice and careful maintenance of experimental conditions a high carburization rate could be obtained without deleterious fusion of the surface. Most experiments were carried out at 1150°C with holding times of 10 minutes, some at 1100 and 1200°C. The depth (d, in mm) of the carburized layer was found to be equal to

$$d = \sqrt{\tau} \cdot 10 \frac{T - 3400}{T} \quad (1)$$

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Acceleration of high- ...

S/180/62/000/005/003/011
E111/E435

where τ - cementation time (seconds); T - absolute temperature of the process, $^{\circ}\text{K}$. The activation energy of the process was 32200 cal/g atom. With improved process atmosphere and temperature control, even higher speeds should be possible and this should enable combining the process with heating for hardening. With components of a certain size it should be possible to complete surface carburization before the core is completely heated. There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1962

Card 2/2

37666

S/125/62/000/004/004/013
D040/D113

12000

AUTHOR: Vanin, V.S.

TITLE: Welding and soldering metals in glow discharge

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1962, 23-25

TEXT: Sound joints were obtained in experiments with a reactor (Fig. 1), in which cylindrical or tubular specimens, 10-15 mm in diameter, were heated by glow discharge and pressed together at 2-3 kgf/mm². The reactor was developed in steel carburization experiments with ionic heating. Welding and soldering was conducted in neutral gas, and the atmosphere in the reactor checked by an ionic indicator in which the appearance and parameters of glow discharge vary according to the composition of the atmosphere (V.S. Vanin, "Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov", no. 8, 1961). The reactor was evacuated to 10⁻³ mm of mercury, prior to admitting the gas. The specimens acted as the cathode, and the anode in the form of

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Welding and soldering metals ...

S/125/62/000/004/004/013
D040/D113

steel tape or wire surrounded the area of the cathode subjected to heating. Heating was produced mainly by anomalous glow discharge for 2-3 min with up to 150 mamp/cm² current density and 500 v. Specimens of different steel grades were joined at 1000-1200°C, and the carbon diffusion was the same as previously stated in vacuum welding. White cast iron was joined with gray cast iron, and titanium with titanium. Fusion welding with glow discharge was also tried, but it resulted in porosity at the joints, particularly in aluminum. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut im. admirala S.O.Makarova (Nikolayev Shipbuilding Institute im. Admiral S.O.Makarov).

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1961

Card 2/2

L-352-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(e) JD

ACC NR: AP5025600

UR/0129/65/000/010/0047/0048
621.785.53:541.135

AUTHOR: Vanin, V. S.; Semenova, G. A.

TITLE: Cyaniding of steel by heating in an electrolyte

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 10, 1965, 47-48, and bottom half of insert facing p. 40

TOPIC TAGS: cyaniding, low carbon steel, vapor pressure, electrolyte

ABSTRACT: Tubular specimens of low-carbon steel (0.10-0.15% C) with 1 mm thick walls were experimentally carburized and nitrided in different electrolyte solutions at temperatures of up to 1100°C on using the setup shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, with subsequent air cooling. Microstructural examination and microhardness tests were employed to determine the expediency and effectiveness of this method. It was thus possible to establish the feasibility of nitriding and cyaniding in 10-15% solutions of NH₄F, K₂Fe(CN)₆, nitrophenol, acetamide, aniline in glycerin; sulfocyaniding, in 1% solution of ammonium thiocyanate in glycerin; cyaniding, in aqueous solution of nitric acid and acetone. Cyaniding is feasible not only in solutions but also in emulsions, e.g. in an emulsion of kerosene in glycerin with NH₄F added. On heating, the electrolyte undergoes film boiling. The thickness of the vapor envelope around the specimen is temperature-dependent; e.g., when the temperature of

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47
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ACC NR: AP5025600

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the heated wall is reduced from 800°C to the minimum temperature of film boiling (300°C), the thickness of the vapor envelope around the specimen in water decreases from 0.3 to 0.04 mm. The diffusion-coating of specimens in the solutions enumerated above has produced a layer of considerable depth and hardness within a short interval of time (~5 min). It is assumed that cyaniding, just as nitriding and case hardening, takes place only in the solutions where the saturating substance has a higher vapor pressure than the solvent. It is the ratio between these vapor pressures that determines the required concentration of the saturating substance in the solution. Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nikolayevskiy Korablestroitel'nyy Institut (Nikolayev Shipbuilding Institute) 44, 55

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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3362-66
ACC NR: AP5025600

ENCLOSURE: 01

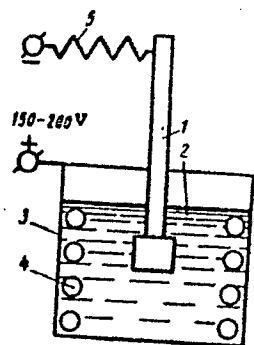


Fig. 1. Experimental setup:

- 1 - Specimen (cathode); 2 - electrolyte; 3 - vessel (anode);
- 4 - cooling system; 5 - ballast resistor

Card 3/3 *RP*

VANIN, V.S.

Electric graphitization of white cast iron. Lit. review, no.4:
24-25 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:7)

VANIN, V.V., inzh.

Municipal waste-water treatment plants abroad. Opyt zarub.
stroi. no.2:3-47 '63.

Purification of industrial waste waters abroad (brief survey).
Ibid.:48-69 (MIRA 16:8)

VANINA, L. V.

Labor, Complicated; Pregnancy

Labor in multiple pregnancy, Fel'd. i akush. No. 3, 1952

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July ²195~~8~~, Uncl.

VANINA, L. V.

Pregnancy, Extrauterine

Ectopic pregnancy. Fel'd. i akush. No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

VANINA, L.V.

Care for breast during pregnancy and puerperium. Fel'dsher & akush.
no.7:49-53 July 1953. (GLML 25:1)

VANINA, L.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Classification of modifications in the pelvic joints in pregnancy
and labor. Akush. i gin. no.5:45-48 S-0 '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. prof. K.N.Zhmakin)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(PELVIS, physiology,
in pregn. & labor, changes in pelvic joints)

(PREGNANCY, physiology,
pelvic joints)

(LABOR, physiology,
pelvic joints)

~~VANINA, L.V.~~
BODYAZHINA, V.I., professor; VANINA, L.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

The condition of newborn infants born to mothers with heart failure. Akush. i gin. no.3:37-42 My-Je '55 (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.-prof. K.N.Zhmakin)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEART DISEASE

in mothers, eff. on newborn inf.)

(INFANT, NEWBORN

eff. of heart dis. in mother)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.11/7 Radiology Jul 57.

1222. VANINA L. V. Dept. of Obstet. and Gynaecol., 1st Med. Inst., Moscow.
* Anatomico-roentgenological peculiarities of the pubic joint in women (Russian text) VESTN. RENTGENOL. RADIOL. 1956, 3 (40-43) Illus. 6

Three groups each of 60 women were subject to radiological investigation: (1) non-pregnant women and those with no past pregnancies; (2) primigravidae, and (3) multigravidae. The degree of change in the pubic joint is dependent on the age of the pregnant women and on previous confinements. The anatomico-roentgenological changes in the pubic joint were also observed in 16 women in connection with the different phases of the menstrual cycle. They were most marked in women with an incomplete bone formation process. In young primigravidae the X-ray revealed changes starting in the early stages of pregnancy. These changes were so characteristic that they may be used as a supplementary diagnostic means in the early stages of pregnancy. In addition, the roentgenograms of the pubic joint may be of use in forensic medicine in establishing past confinements in women under 25 yr. of age. The early roentgenographic changes noted in the pubic joint of young primigravidae were an increase in the breadth of the pubic joint aperture, and indistinctness of the contours of the joint surfaces of the pubic rami. In primigravidae over 25 and also multigravidae, the changes in the symphysis connected with pregnancy affect only the width of the pubic aperture. It was established that changes in the pubic joint observed at the beginning of pregnancy develop progressively up to 26 to 28 weeks after which the process stabilized itself until term, after which these changes disappear. If pregnancy is interrupted in the early stages, the anatomico-roentgenological picture of the symphysis in young primigravidae reverts to that observed before pregnancy. No changes were observed in the pubic joint of middle-aged primigravidae (38 and over).

Vanina - Moscow (X, 14)

VANINA, L.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Management of labor in cases of premature or delayed amniorrhexis.
Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.2:14-18 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(LABOR, COMPLICATED)

YANINA, L.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Perforation of the uterus during artificial abortion. Fel'd. 1
akush. 21 no.12:18-21 D '56. (MLBA 10:1)

(ABORTION--COMPLICATIONS AND SEQUELAE)
(UTERUS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

VANINA, L.V. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Anatomical characteristics of the symphysis pubis in women as revealed by X rays. Vest. rent. i rad. 31 no. 3:40-43 My-Je '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. prof. K.N.Zhmakin)
i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
(PUBLIC SYMPHYSIS, radiography,
anat. aspects (Rus))

YANINA, L.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva).

~~Retention of a dead fetus in the uterus. Fel'd. i akush. 22 no.4:~~
23-25 Ap '57. (LABOR, COMPLICATED) (MIRA 10:6)

VANINA, L.V.

VANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Myoma of the uterus and its treatment. Fel'd. i skush. 22 no.12:
17-22 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(UTERUS--TUMORS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/4 Cancer Apr 59

1962. **Bowen's disease of the uterine cervix (Russian text)** BELVAEVA E. F. and VANINA L. V. *Akush. i Ginek.* 1958, 3 (54-59) Illus. 4
Report on a case of Bowen's disease localized on the cervix uteri in a 42-year-old V-para. The condition followed a long-standing erosion of the cervix. The lesion was classified as being in the first stage according to Richen, when malignancy has not yet developed. Amputation of the cervix led to 5-year cure.

VANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Pregnancy and labor in heart defects. Sov.med. 22 no.8:53-61
Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL, physiol.
eff. of defect on course of pregn. & labor (Rus))
(PREGNANCY, in various dis.
cardiovasc. defect, congen. (Rus))

VANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Prevention and treatment of hemorrhage during the placental and
early puerperal stages. Fel'd. i akush. 23 no.3:15-20 Mr '58.
(HEMORRHAGE, UTERINE) (MIRA 11:4)
(LABOR (OBSTETRICS))

VANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Embryotonic operations. Fel'd. i akush. 23 no.10:24-27 0 '58
(MIRA 11:11)

(OBSTETRICS--SURGERY)

VANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

History of the cesarean section. Fel'd. i akush. 23 no.11:39-43
N'58 (MIRA 11:11)

(CESAREAN SECTION)

VANINA L.V.

BELYAYEVA, Ye.F., prof.; VANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk

Bowen's disease on the mucous membranes of female genitalia [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.3:54-59 My-Je '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. K.N.Zhmakin) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova. 2. Zaveduyushchaya prozekturoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.24 (for Belyayeva)

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, surg.)

high cervical amputation in Bowen's dis. (Rus))

(CARCINOMA, EPIDERMOID, case reports

Bowen's dis. of cervix, surg., high emputation (Rus))

VANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk., VIKHLYAYEVA, Ye.M., kand.med.nauk

Tenth All-Union Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists:
Klin.med. 36 no.8:151-156 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)
(OBSTETRICS---CONGRESSES)
(GYNECOLOGY---CONGRESSES)

YANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Causes of sterility. Fel'd. i akush. 24 no.1:15-20 Ja '59
(MIRA 12:1)

(STERILITY)

VANINA, L.V. (Moskva)

"Physical factors in the prophylaxis of diseases and complications
in pregnant women" by K.A. Krutikova. Reviewed by L.V. Vanina. Fei'd.
i akush. 24 no.3:60-61 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(PRENATAL CARE)
(KRUTIKOVA, K.A.)

VANINA, L.V., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Prophylaxis of lactation mastitis. Fel'd. i akush. 24 no.6:
28-33 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(BREAST--DISEASES)

VANINA, L.V., kand. med. nauk

Some characteristics of the course of pregnancy and labor in women suffering from heart diseases. Akush.i gin. 35 no.4:33-38 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. K.N. Zhmakin) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(HEART DISEASE in pregn.)

(PREGNANCY, compl.)

(LABOR, compl.)

BLOSHANSKIY, Yu.M.; VANINA, L.V.; VYKHLIYAYEVA, Ye.M.; ZHMAKIN, Konstantin Nikolayevich, prof.; LOTIS, V.M.; MANUILOVA, I.A.; MOISEYENKO, M.D.; SYAO BI-LYAN' [Hsiao Pi-lien]; STRONGINA, T.N.; TRUYEVTSSEVA, G.V.; SHAKHNOVSKAYA, V.F.; GARVEY, N.N., red.; NAVROTSKIY, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Physiology and pathology of the menstrual function] Fiziologiya i patologiya menstrual'noi funktsii. Otv. red. K.N. Zhmakin. Moskva, Pervyi Mosk. med. in-t, 1960. 174 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Sotrudniki kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina Meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Secherova (for all except Garvey, Navrotskiy). (MENSTRUATION)

VANINA, L.V., dots. (Moskva)

Premature detachment of a normally located placenta; reply to
obstetrical problem No. 1. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.9:60-62 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(PLACENTA---DISEASES)

VANINA, L.V.

Pregnancy and labor in women after commissurotomy. Akush. i gin.
36 no.3:95-99 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(MITRAL VALVE SURGERY) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)
(LABOR, COMPLICATED)

VANINA, L.V., dots. (Moskva)

Trichomoniasis of the female genitourinary organs. Fel'd. 1
akush. 26 no. 1:24-28 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(TRICHOMONIASIS) (GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE--DISEASES)

VANINA, L.V., dotsent (Moskva)

Causes of rupture of the cervix uteri. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no.3:
54-55 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(UTERUS--RUPTURE)

VANINA, L.V., dotsent (Moskva)

Treatment of fetal asphyxia. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no.3:55-59
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(ASPHYXIA) (FETUS---DISEASES)

VANINA, L.V., dotsent (Moskva)

Hydatid mole. Mastopathy and its treatment. Fel'd. 1 akush. 26
no.4:62 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(MOLE (DERMATOLOGY)) (BREAST---DISEASES)