VOLKOVA, Z. A., GREBENYUK, R. V., TIMOFEYEV, A. F.

"Comparative data on the infectivity of ticks." p. 213

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym bloeznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 2[illegible]pp.

Inst. of Zoology and Parasitology, AS Kirgiz SSR/Frunze

VOLKOVA, A.A. and others.

"Comparative Data on the Infectiousness of Mites of the Genus Dermacentor Brucella bovis and Br. melitensis."

report presented at the Conference on the Natural Foci of Diseases and Problems of Parasitology. Alma Ata, Sep 1959.

VOLKOVA, A.A.; GRIBENYUK, R.V.; TIMOFEYEV, A.F.; VECHERKINA, L.G.

Experimental study on Dermacentor marginatus ticks as possible vectors of Brucella bovis. Trudy Inst.zool.i paraz.AN Kir.SSR no.7:161-172 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Ticks as carriers of disease) (Brucellosis)

VOLKOVA, A.A.; GREBENYUK, R.V.; TIMOFEYEV, A.F.; GALIYEV, R.S.

Studying the role of ticks of the genera Dermacentor and Haemaphysalis in the transmission of brucellosis. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.7:5-24 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE) (BRUCELLA)

VOLKOVA, A.A.; TIMOFEYEV, A.F.; GREBENYUK, R.V.

Role of ixodid ticks in the epizootiology of necrobacillosis.
Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.7:25-30 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(KIRGHIZISTAN--NECROSIS, BACILLARY)
(SHEEP--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

LABUTIN, V.P.; VOLKOVA, A.A.

Zinc plating of cermet parts with a preliminary pore filling with a passivating solution. Avt.prom. no.3:38-39 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'nyy institut avtotraktornogo elektrooborudovaniya i priborov.
(Zinc plating) (Ceramic metals)

TIMOFEYEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof.; VOLKOVA, A.A., dotsent; CHIZHOV, S.T., dotsent; EDEL'SHTEYN, V.I., pochetnyy akademik, retsenzent; KVASNIKOV, B.V., prof., retsenzent; GRACHEVA, V.S., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Vegetable breeding and seed production] Selektsiia i semenovodstvo ovoshchnykh kul'tur. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 478 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I. Lenina (for Edel'shteyn).
(Vegetables)

VOLKOVA, A.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, dotsent

Structure of the seed plants of biennial vegetable crops and interrelation between the developmental signs of the first and second year. Izv. TSKhA no.6:30-43 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Vegetable gardening) (Biennials (Plants))

TSITSIN, N.V., akademik; CHERKASSKIY, Ye.S.; BUSHCHIK, T.N.; SHMAL'KO, V.F.; LYUDOVA, G.L.; KILIMNIK, Ye.Ye.; BELYAYEVA, A.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: AZIYASHVILI, L.N.; ANTONOVA, I.I.; VOLKOVA, A.A.; DOBROCHINSKAYA, I.B.; MIROSHNICHENKO, O.N.; YUZHAKOVA, N.P.

New data on the control of cabbage flies (Chortophila brassicae Bouché and Chortophila floralis Fall.). Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.2:457-460 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR, Opytno-pokazatel'nyy sovkhoz im. Mossoveta i Sovkhoz im. A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Cabbage—Diseases and pests)

VOLKOVA, A.A.

Effect of retrobulbar injections of adrenalin with novocaine on intraocular pressure in glaucoma patients. Vest.oft. 72 no.6: 35-36 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney (zav. - doktor med.nauk T.I. Samsonova) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GLAUCOMA ther.)
(PROCAINE ther.)
(EPINEPHRINE ther.)

VOLKOVA, A.A.

Neural regulation of the bromine level in the blood at various stages of the rheumatic process in children. Zhur.vys.nerv. deiat. 12 no.1:74-81 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Scientific Institute of Pediatrics, R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Health, Gorky.
(BROMINE) (CEREBRAL CORTEX) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

VOIKOVA, A.D.

Using the comb spinning system for the processing of "prelan" synthetic fibers. Tekst. prom. 25 no.3,29-31 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Nachal'nik otdela laboratorii pryadeniya sherstyanogo latviyskogo kompleksnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

GAL'PERIN, Yu.M.; VOLKOVA, A.D.

Changes in the motor activity of the small intestine and efferent impulses in the intestinal berves following stimultion of the mechanoceptors of a segment of the small intestine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.2:22-28 F'63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir. P.M. Leonenko).
(INTESTINES—INNERVATION) (GASTROINTESTINAL MOTILITY)

L 52507-65 EWT(1)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 WW/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5010486 UR/0000/65/000/000/0137/0152

AUTHOR: Koshkin, V. K. (Doctor of technical sciences); Volkova, A. F. (Engineer); Tarkhanovskiy, V. A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Heat exchange during boiling in narrow slit-like channels

SOURCE: Issledovaniye teploobmena v potokakh zhidkosti i gaza (Investigation of heat exchange in liquid and gas flows). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 137-152

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer theory, slit channel heat exchange, phase transition heat exchange, distilled water coolant heat transfer coefficient, vacuum heat exchange, lubricating oil cooling

ABSTRACT: Heat exchange devices often utilize phase transitions of the cooling agent. The present authors investigated the heat exchange processes in a vacuum in an evaporation-type radiator consisting of flat slit-like channels. Distilled water served as a coolant for cooling the lubricating oil of an engine. A general theoretical outline of the problem is followed by a formulation of the experimental task, a description of the experimental setup, an exposition of the experimental methods, and a comprehensive analysis of the experimental results. The paper presents, among other data, the first known values of the coefficient α_2 of heat transfer from wall to water boiling in a vacuum during natural convection within the vertical slip-like channel; α_2 is also presented

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L 52507-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5010486 O

as a function of the saturation pressure, cooled liquid forced convection velocity, Reynolds number, and heat flow. Further experiments are needed to improve the existing, none too accurate, preliminary data and for the accumulation of further necessary information. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas and 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD , PH

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

Card LL 2/2

SHAPIRO, V.M.; NIKITINA, S.S.; VOLKOVA, A.D.

Effect of intravenous introduction of sodium bicarbonate on the acid-base equilibrium and gases in the blood during direct cardiac massage. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 8 no.1:29-33 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav.- prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SOLOV'YEV, V.I., kand.khim. nauk; ADUTSKEVICH, V.A., kand.veter. nauk; KUZNETSOVA, G.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOLKOVA, A.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHCHEGOLEVA, O.P., inzhener-khimik; AGAPOVA, Z.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AGLITSKAYA, A.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRAKOVA, V.Z., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Investigations in the field of meat aging. Trudy VNIIMP no.14: 20-35 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Meat—Analysis)

BELEN'KIY, N.G., POZHARISKAYA, L.S., KUZENKO, Ye.V., VOLKOVA, A.G.

Improvement in obtaining sterile blood serum for use in medicinals. Med.prom. 12 no.8:18-22 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(SERUM)

Volkova, A G.

CHERNOMORDIK, P.M.; VISHEVNIK, B.Z.; VOLKOVA, A.G.; MOSKVINA, R.I.; KUGARO, YU.V.; BAVAL'SKAYA, N.M.

Clinical treatment with proserine of chronic diseases of the nervous system. Nevropat.psikhiat., Moskva 20 no.1:68-70 Jan-Feb 51. (CLML 20:6)

1. Of the Nerve Division of the Hospital for Chronic Cases imeni Karl Marks (in consultation with S.N.Davidenkova, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR).

BELEN'KIY, N.G., akademik; POZHARISKAYA, L.S., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; VOLKOVA, A.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZENKO, Ye.V., inzh.

Properties of the blood plasma and serum of cattle. Trudy VNIIMP no.9:104-108 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Cattle) (Blood analysis and chemistry)

SOLOV'YEV, V. I.; VOL'KOVA, A. G.; KUZNETSOVA, G. N.; GLAZOVA, N. G.

'Biochemical changes observed during storage of quickly refrigerated beef meat."

report submitted for 10th European Mtg, Meat Res Workers, Rockilde, Denmark, 7-15 Aug 1964.

VOLKOVA, A. I.
CA

6

The colored complex of titanium with hydrogen peroxide.

A. K. Babko and A. I. Volkova (Acad. Sci. Ukrain. S.S.R., Kiev). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 1949–56 (1951).—(1) Optical densities $D = \log I_0/I$ were detd. in the 465-mμ range in mixts. of equimol. (10^{-3} *M*) solns. of $TiCl_4$ and H_2O_2 taken in varying proportions, at const. total vol., at const. acidity. Similar measurements were made with $Ti(SO_4)_2 + H_2O_2$, and with 10^{-1} *M* solns. (the latter in very thin troughs of 0.05 mm.). In all cases, *D* passed through a max. at a mol. ratio $Ti^{++++}:H_2O_2 = 1:1$; consequently, that is the compn. of the colored yellow complex. In a series of measurements with const. Ti^{++++} concn. (2×10^{-3} *M*) and H_2O_2 concn. varying from 0.9×10^{-3} to 5.0×10^{-3} *M*, a bend of the *D* curve was found at around the mol. ratio $Ti:H_2O_2 = 1:1$. With further increasing H_2O_2, the color remains unchanged. A bend of the *D* curve at the same mol. ratio 1:1 was found in a 3rd series of measurements, at const. H_2O_2, 2×10^{-3} *M*, and the $TiCl_4$ concn. varied from 0.6×10^{-3} to 3.0×10^{-3} *M*. (2) For the compn. of the complex, there are 3 possibilities. (*a*) $Ti^{++} + H_2O_2 = [Ti(H_2O_2)]^{++}$, (*b*) $Ti^{++} + H_2O_2 = [Ti(O_2)]^{++} + 2H^+$. In the alternative *a*, change of the H-ion concn. should have no effect on the color, whereas in the alternatives *b* and *c* the color should become weaker with increasing acidity. At const. concn. of the complex, 2.25×10^{-3} *M*, the color remained up to pH = 3 and faded at pH = 5 and above, without pptn. of $Ti(OH)_4$. In a series of expts. at the same const. concn. of the complex, in the high-acidity range of $[H^+]$ from 10^{-0} to 7 *N*, the color remained unchanged from $[H^+]$ = 0.1 to 6 *N*. The conclusion in favor of the alternative *a* was further corroborated by electrolytic transference expts., which showed no change of the charge of the complex ion in the presence or absence of H_2O_2. (3) That the disappearance of the color at pH > 3 is due not to a decompn. of the complex, but to formation of another, colorless complex, was demonstrated by a study of the system of Ti salicylate (orange complex) + H_2O_2, buffered to pH = 5 (or 6), with varying proportions of the components, at const. total vol. The color decreases with increasing amt. of H_2O_2. Similarly, the color decreases with increasing dilu. of the Ti salicylate with H_2O. The difference between the *D* of the mixts. with H_2O_2 and with H_2O passes through a max. at the mol. ratio $Ti:H_2O_2 = 1:1$. Calcns. of the equil. const. of Ti *sal*$_a$ + *x* H_2O_2 ⇄ $Ti(H_2O_2)_x$ + *a sal* (where *sal* = salicylate), gave a const. for *x* = 1. This proves that the colorless complex present in weakly acid to nearly neutral soln., pH = 5–6, has also the compn. $Ti:H_2O_2 = 1:1$. It has probably the structure $[Ti(HO_2)]^{++}$ or $[Ti(O_2)]^{++}$, as against the structure $[Ti(H_2O_2)]^{++}$ of the colored complex present in acid soln. (4) The dissocn. const. $K = [Ti^{++}][H_2O_2]/[Ti(H_2O_2)]^{++}$ of the colored complex was detd. by means of calibration curves, in solns. contg. varying amts. of $TiCl_4$ and H_2O_2, to be 0.9×10^{-4}.

N. Thon

USSR/ Chemistry - Vanadium Jul 52

"The Study of Colored Complexes of Vanadium With Hydrogen Peroxide," A. K. Babko, A. I. Volkova, Inst of Gen and Inorg Chem, Acad Sci, Ukrainian SSR

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 22, No 7, pp 1108-1116

States that a study of the optical properties of solns showed that vanadium forms 2 colored compds with hydrogen peroxide. Notes that in a strongly acid medium, where $[H^+]$ is 0.6-6 of N, an intensely colored compd is formed with a compn corresponding to $V:H_2O_2$ 1:1. In an alk

229T30

VOLKOVA, A. I.

medium, a weakly colored peroxide compd is formed with a compn corresponding to $V:H_2O_2$ = 1:2. Says that a comparison of the visible dissocn of the vanadium complex, formed in an acid medium, with its great stability in relation to acids, indicates that the vanadium dyed complex does not contain a bond like $Me<O$ but represents an addn compd of the type $[VO_x(H_2O_2)_{(5-2x)}]$.

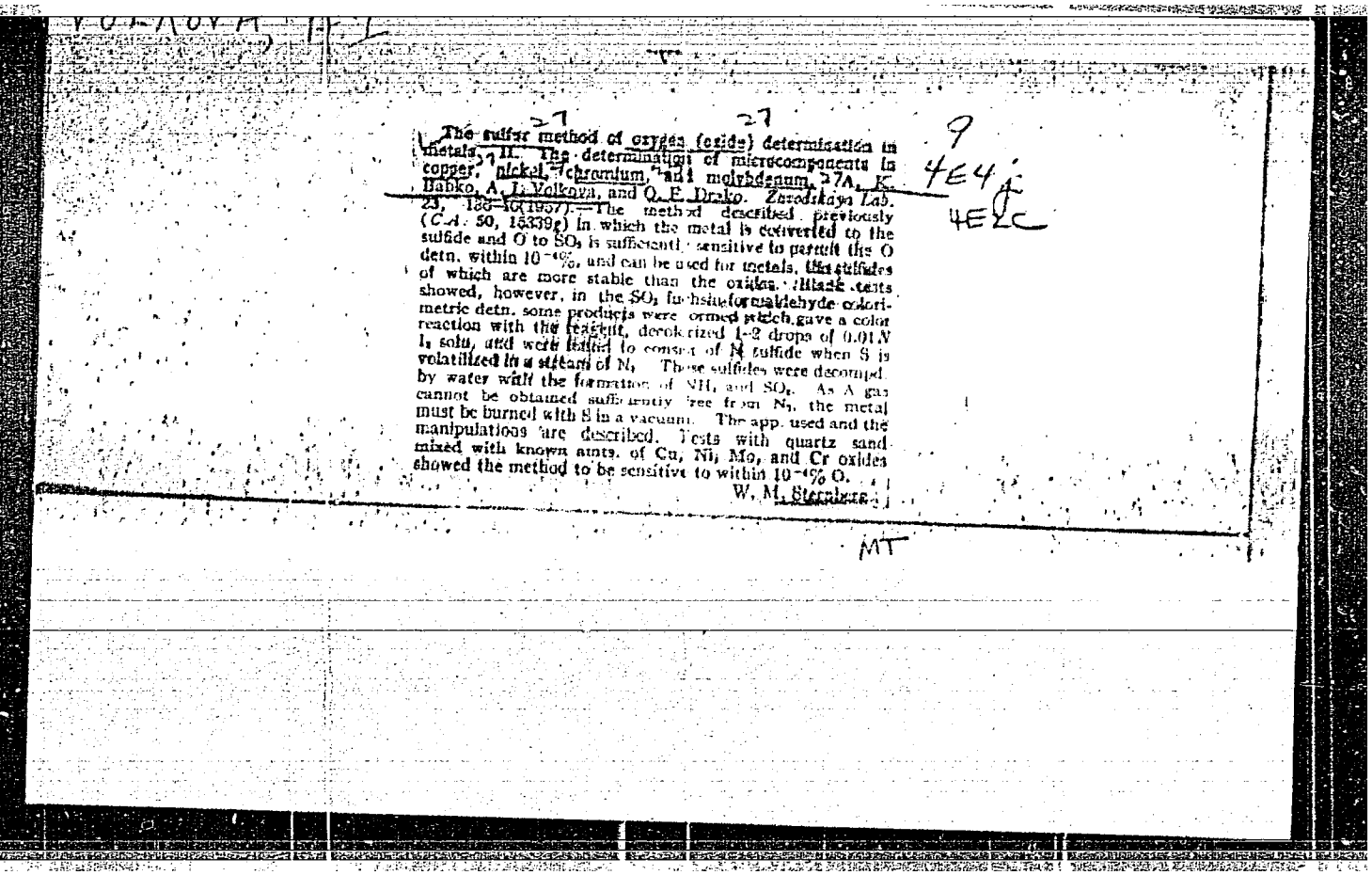
229T30

BABKO, A.K.; VOLKOVA, A.I.

Study of the colored cerium peroxide complexes. Ukr.khim.zhur. 20 no.2:211-215 '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR.

(Cerium oxides)



The sulfur method of oxygen (oxide) determination in metals. II. The determination of microcomponents in copper, nickel, chromium, and molybdenum. 27A. K. Babko, A. I. Volkova, and O. E. Drako. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 23, 130–40(1957).—The method described previously (*C.A.* 50, 16339g) in which the metal is converted to the sulfide and O to SO_2 is sufficiently sensitive to permit the O detn. within 10^{-4}%, and can be used for metals, the sulfides of which are more stable than the oxides. Blank tests showed, however, in the SO_2 fuchsin-formaldehyde colorimetric detn. some products were formed which gave a color reaction with the reagent, decolorized 1–2 drops of 0.01 *N* I_2 soln. and were found to consist of N sulfide when S is volatilized in a stream of N_2. These sulfides were decompd. by water with the formation of NH_3 and SO_2. As A gas cannot be obtained sufficiently free from N_2, the metal must be burned with S in a vacuum. The app. used and the manipulations are described. Tests with quartz sand mixed with known amts. of Cu, Ni, Mo, and Cr oxides showed the method to be sensitive to within 10^{-4}% O.

W. M. Sternlicht

VOLKOVA, A.I.; GET'MAN, T.Ye.

System vanadium (V) - salicylate - organic base. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.5:1109-1116 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VOLKOVA, A.I.; KOTON, M.M.

Effect of the chemical structure of unsaturated esters on their ability to polymerize. Part 2: Substituted acrylates and methacrylates. Vysokom. soed 6 no.3:480-483 Mr'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

VOLKOVA, A.I.; GET'MAN, T. Ye.

Extraction-photometric method of determining quinine as a ternary complex titanium-salicylate-quinine. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 12:1320-1322 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR. Submitted April 21, 1965.

MEN'SHIKOV, F.K.; VOLKOVA, A.I.; BARMINA, L.V.

Nutrition of patients with neoplasms. Trudy TSIU 62:268-277 '63.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra gastro-enterologii i diyetoterapii (zav. prof. F.K. Men'shikov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

VOLKOVA, A.I.; GET'MAN, T.Ye.

Complex formation in the system vanadium (5) - salicylate. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.12:1240-1246 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

BABKO, A.K.; VOLKOVA, A.I.; GET'MAN, T.Ye.; PAVLOVA, M.Kh.

Complex formation in the system vanadyl(4) - salicylate. Ukr.khim. zhur. 29 no.12:1235-1240 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR i Institut khimii Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk.

ACCESSION NR: AP4011979 S/0073/64/030/001/0102/0106

AUTHORS: Volkova, A.I.; Get'man, T.Ye.; Yemtsova, N.A.

TITLE: Determination of titanium in metallic aluminum in the form of a ternary titanium-salicylate-quinine complex

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 1, 1964, 102-106

TOPIC TAGS: metallic aluminum, ternary titanium salicylate quinine complex, titanium determination, sodium salicylate

ABSTRACT: An earlier study was made of the salicylate complexes of titanium and the ternary salicylate complexes of titanium with pyridine, quinine and pyramidon. (A.K. Babko and A.I. Volkova, D. AN URSR, 12, (1959 1336); Zh. Anal, kh. 5 (1960 587) Ternary complexes were used to determine titanium in steel. Continuing this work, the ternary complex being formed during the reaction of titanium-salicylate acid with quinine was studied. This complex differs in that it has greater stability and is more intensively colored than salicylate complexes of titanium with other organic bases (pyridine, pyramidon etc.). The method for determining

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011979

titanium is based on the formation of a colored ternary titanium-salicylate-quinine complex, which is extracted in a wide pH interval from 2.5 to 4. In studying the relationship of titanium extraction to quinine concentration, solutions with a constant concentration of $TiCl_4$ 5.6×10^{-5} mole/liter and [NaHSal] = 2×10^{-2} mole/liter were prepared. Overall quinine concentration in the aqueous phase was varied from 4×10^{-5} to 5×10^{-4} mole/liter. Maximum titanium extraction was observed starting with a quinine concentration of 2×10^{-4} mole/liter. This indicates a high extraction factor of the ternary Ti complex because a one and one-half to twofold quinine surplus relative to Ti is adequate for a full extraction. Solutions containing 5.6×10^{-5} mole/liter of $TiCl_4$ and 1.6×10^{-4} mole/liter of quinine were prepared for studying the relationship of titanium extraction to salicylic acid concentration, and the salicylate concentration was varied from 2×10^{-4} to 6×10^{-3} mole/liter. The maximum extraction was observed with a thirty-fold sur-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011979

plus of sodium salicylate. The extraction-photometric method was developed for determination of titanium in metallic aluminum. Sensitivity of the method is 1 x 10^{-4}%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR (Institute of general and inorganic chemistry, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar63 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, EL NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

KORSHAK, V.V.; MOZGOVA, K.K.; SHKOLINA, M.A.; NAGDASEVA, I.P.; BELESTNEV, V.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: YEGOROVA, Yu.V.; ZASECHKINA, A.P.; VOLKOVA, A.I.; SAZONKINA, M.T.

Preparation of graft copolymers. Part 12. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.2:171-175 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniya AN SSSR.
(Polymers)

BABKO, A.K.; VOLKOVA, A.I.; GET'MAN, T.Ye.

Colorless salicylate complexes of titanium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.9:2167-2172 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Titanium compounds) (Salicylic acid)

BABKO, A.K.; VOLKOVA, A.I.; GET'MAN, T.Ye.

Colored complexes of titanium with salicylate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.2:284-290 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Titanium compounds) (Salicylic acid)

KORSHAK, V.V.; MOZGOVA, K.K.; SHKOLINA, M.A. Prinimali uchastiyo: ZASECHKINA, A.P.; VOLKOVA, A.I.

Preparation of graft copolymers. Part 8. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.11: 1655-1660 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Nylon) (Styrene)

BABKO, A.K.; VOLKOVA, A.I.; GET'MAN, T.Ye.

Determination of the composition of strongly hydrolyzing cations. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.5:1035-1041 My '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.

(Complex compounds)

LOPUSHINSKAYA, V.M.; ISHCHENKO, G.T.; VOLKOVA, A.I.; SAMYSHKIN, M.S.

Immediate results of the treatment of a sarcoma of the vagina in dogs with the use of betatron. Med.rad. 5 no.7:22-25 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(VAGINA--TUMORS) (RADIOTHERAPY)

BABKO, A.K.; VOLKOVA, A.I.

Photometric determination of titanium in the form of a pyridine-salicylate complex. Zhur. anal. khim. 15 no.5:587-590 S-O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.
(Titanium--Analysis)

BABKO, A.K.; VOLKOVA, A.I.; DRAKO, O.F.

Determining small amounts of oxygen in metallic germanium. Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 12:52-64 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Germanium--Analysis) (Oxygen--Analysis)

S/078/61/006/002/005/017
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Babko, A. K., Volkova, A. I., Get'man, T. Ye.

TITLE: Crystalline Salicylate Complex Compounds of Titanium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 354 - 359

TEXT: The authors studied the composition and properties of salicylate and pyridine salicylate complexes of titanium separated from aqueous solutions in solid form. The solubility of titanium salicylate depends on the pH of the solution. Fig. 1 shows the solubility of titanium salicylate as dependent on the pH of the solution. The formation of titanium salicylate complexes from aqueous solutions proceeds stepwise. The investigation of the composition of the crystalline titanium salicylate complexes shows that the titanium salicylate ratio in these compounds in dependence on the pH of the solution is 1 : 1, 1 : 2, and 1 : 3. The pyridine salicylate complexes of titanium were produced by adding pyridine to the aqueous titanium salicylate solution, a fine crystalline yellow powder being formed in the cold, in which the ratio of components Ti : Sal : Py = 1 : 3 : 1,

Crystalline Salicylate Complex Compounds of Titanium

S/078/61/006/002/005/017
B017/B054

whereas from hot solutions a crystalline orange-colored precipitate is separated in which the ratio of components Ti : Sal : Py = 1 : 3 : 2. Titanium pyridine salicylates are extractable with chloroform. The following formulas were suggested for the structure of solid titanium salicylate complexes:

$(NH_4)_2\left[TiO(<^{O}_{OC}>C_6H_4)_2\right]$ (1), $(NH_4)H\left[TiO(<^{O}_{OC}>C_6H_4)_2\right]$ (2),

$NaH\left[Ti(<^{O}_{OC}>C_6H_4)_3\right]$; $(NH_4)_2\left[Ti(<^{O}_{OC}>C_6H_4)_3\right]$ (3),

$PyH\left[TiO(<^{O}_{HOC}>C_6H_4)_3\right]$ (4), or $(PyH)_2\left[Ti(<^{O}_{OC}>C_6H_4)_3\right]$ (5).

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Crystalline Salicylate Complex Compounds of Titanium

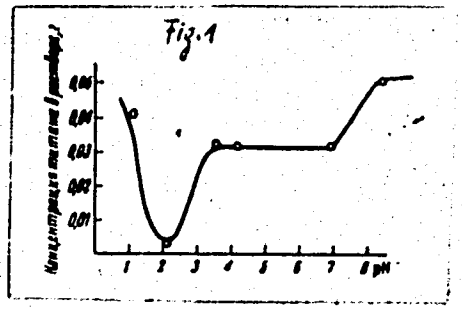
S/078/61/006/002/005/017
B017/B054

There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references: 4 Soviet, 3 German, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1959

Fig. 1



Legend to Fig. 1: a) concentration of Ti in the solution

Card 3/3

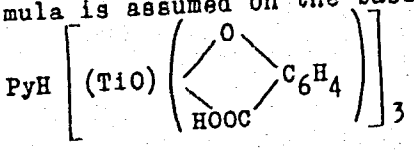
S/075/60/015/005/015/026/XX
B002/B056

AUTHORS: Babko, A. K. and Volkova, A. I.

TITLE: Photometric Determination of Titanium as Pyridine-salicylate Complex

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 587 - 590

TEXT: The authors found that titanium between pH 3.5 and 5 forms a complex with salicylic acid, which, together with organic bases such as pyridine, quinoline, pyramidon forms a highly colored compound which is only little soluble in water and easily soluble in chloroform. Visually, 10 µg titanium can be detected in 25 ml chloroform. The following formula is assumed on the basis of further not yet published investigations:



. With a single extraction, 89 to 96% of the titanium complex pass over into the chloroform phase, viz. rising in the following order:

Card 1/3

Photometric Determination of Titanium as Pyridine-salicylate Complex

S/075/60/015/005/015/026/XX
B002/B056

pyridine complex - quinoline complex - pyramidon complex. As the most favorable pH range, the following was found: pH 3 - 3.5 for the pyridine complex, pH 2.5 - 4 for the quinoline and pyramidon complexes. V^{5+}, Cu^{2+}, Fe^{3+}, and Cr^{VI} may interfere with the determination and are therefore reduced before determination with thiosulfate. The nickel complex is extracted only from pH 4 - 5, but not yet in the case of pH 3.5. The maximum of the light absorption is about 365 mμ, but within this range, absorption of the salicylic acid already begins; therefore, measurements are carried out at 400 or 430 mμ. Within the concentration range investigated ($5 - 25 \cdot 10^{-5}$ g Ti), the Beer law holds for both wavelengths, but the sensitivity at 400 mμ is higher. The titanium content in several kinds of steel was determined; the maximum error was 4% (mean value from 6 - 8 determinations). There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 1 non-Soviet reference.

Card 2/3

Photometric Determination of Titanium as Pyridine-salicylate Complex

S/075/60/015/005/015/026/XX
B002/B056

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR, Kiyev (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AS UkrSSR, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1959

Card 3/3

VOLKOVA, A.I.; GET'MAN, T.Ye.; YEMTSOVA, N.A.

Determination of titanium in metallic aluminum as a ternary complex titanium - salicylate - quinine. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.1:102-106 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

Volkova, A.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4443

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii

Metody opredeleniya primesey v chistykh metallakh (Methods of Determining Admixtures In Pure Metals) Moscow, 1960. 411 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, 12) 3,500 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, and D.I. Ryabchikov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: M.P. Volynets; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists, metallurgists, and engineers.

COVERAGE: The articles describe methods for detecting and determining various admixtures and their traces in pure metals. Also discussed are many chemical, physicochemical, electrochemical, spectrochemical and luminescence methods of analyzing materials of high purity. The editors state that these methods have been developed within the last five or six years by various Soviet scientific institutes, and are now widely used in research and factory laboratories of the Soviet Union. No personalities are mentioned. References, mostly Soviet, accompany each article.

Card 4/9

VOLKOVA, A.I.

ROSTOVSKIY, Ye.N.; BARINOVA, A.N.; VOLKOVA, A.I.

Synthesis of vinyl esters of isobutyric, isovaleric and caproic acids. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.11:1379-1386 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Isobytyric acid) (Isovaleric acid) (Caproic acid)

Volkova A.I.

AUTHORS: Babko, A. K., Volkova, A. I. 32-2-3/60

TITLE: The Amperometric Determination of Molybdenum and Tungsten in the Presence of Nickel
(Amperometricheskoye opredeleniye molibdena i vol'frama v prisutstvii nikelya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1956, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 135-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An amperometric titration of molybdenum and tungsten in a medium combined with acetic acid at 5 - 8 pH was investigated and the authors found that a quantitative separation is possible only at pH 6,5 - 7. In case that SO_4^{2-} or Cl^- ions are present they are removed with sodium acetate. In order to exclude possible actions of nickel (by means of the formation of tungstate or molybdate) it is transformed into a complex salt; here glycocoll and ethylenediamide were found to be the formers of the most stable complex salts. The titration was carried out on a polarograph M-7 of the Institute for Chemical-Scientific Investigations at the University of Gor'kiy. The

Card 1/2

sensitivity of the galvanometer was 10^{6}. The authors worked with a simplified method without polarograph with galvanic elements which can be used for a wide field if the latter are exchanged. The arrangement is shown in a diagram. A calomel standard electrode was used while a 0,5 M lead nitrate solution was used for titration at 1 V voltage. The calomel electrode is put down in a drawing, it is exactly described and is said to be able to operate for 8 - 10 months. The amounts to be determined were 0,015 - 0,05 g of Molybdenum and 0,03 - 0,2 g tungsten. The duration of the first method of analysis is put down to be 20 minutes. Compared with one another, the results obtained from the polarographic method are equivalent to those of the simplified method. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry AS Ukrainian SSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2
1. Molybdenum-Determination 2. Tungsten-Determination
3. Nickel-Applications 4. Titration

BABKO, A.K.; VOLKOVA, A.I.

Amperometric determination of molybdenum and tungsten in the presence of nickel. Zav.lab. 24 no.2:135-137 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR.
(Molybdenum--Analysis) (Tungsten--Analysis)
(Conductometric analysis)

VOLKOVA, A.I.; ZAKHAROVA, N.N.

Determination of microquantities of lead in metallic indium.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 23 no.4:530-532 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Microchemistry) (Lead) (Indium)

VOLKOVA, A.I.

AUTHORS: Rostovskiy, Ye. N., Barinova, A. N., Volkova, A. I. 62-11-13/29

TITLE: On the Synthesis of Vinyl Ester of the Isobutyric-, Isovaleric- and Caproic Acid (O sinteze vinilovykh efirov izomaslyanoy, izovalerianovoy i kapronovoy kislot).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Otdelenie Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 1379-1386 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From acetylene and the corresponding acids vinylisobutyrate, vinylisovalerate and vinylcapronate were produced synthetically according to the heterogeneous-catalystic vapour-phase method. On this occasion it was ascertained that the useful acid-transformation can amount to 90 - 95 % of the theoretical value with regard to the consumed and 70 - 90 % with regard to the acid introduced into the reaction. For the first time the vinyl ester of the isovaleric acid is described in this paper. It is shown that the vinylisobutyrate can be obtained according to the vapour-phase method and also according to the method of acidolysis of the vinylacetate. It was here explained that for the synthesis of the vinyl ester of the caproic acid as well as

Card 1/2

On the Synthesis of Vinyl Ester of the Isobutyric-, Isovaleric- and Caproic Acid. 62-11-13/29

probably its next homologous compounds with a higher number of carbon atoms it is most suitable to obtain them according to the heterogeneous-catalytic method. For this one permits to avoid the presence of aetylidene-ester-admixtures, which make the purification of the vinylcapronate very difficult. The experiments when treating the vinylacetate with acetic acid under presence of a mercury-catalyst showed that the compound reaction can take place here with considerably lower velocity. Considerations on side-processes, which determine the suitability of a method-application according to the degree of useful transformation and the possibility of an elimination of the complicated vinyl ester in pure form, are brought. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 21 references, 10 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for High – Molecular Compounds of the AN USSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR).

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VOIKOVA, A.I.; KOTON, M.M.; SAVITSKAYA, M.N.

Effect of the chemical structure of some unsaturated esters on their polymerization capacity. Vysokom.soed. 2 no.5:802-805 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Esters) (Polymerization)

BABKO, A.K., akademik; VOLKOVA, A.I.; GET'MAN, T.Ye. [Het'man, T.O.]

Formation of a quaternary complex in the system vanadium (V) - fluoride-salicylate - quinine. Dop. AN URSR no.5:610-613 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. AN UkrSSR (for Babko).

VOLKOVA, A. L.

2950 Sulphur method for determining oxygen (oxides) in metals. II. Determination of micro amounts of oxygen in copper, nickel, chromium and molybdenum. A. A. Babko, A. L. Volkova and O. F. Drako (Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem., Acad. Sci. UkrSSR). Zh. [illegible] 1957, 23 [illegible] 138-140.
The method is based on the reaction of oxides with sulphur vapour (Anal. Abstr., 1956, 8, 3611) [illegible] is [illegible] instead of in an atmosphere of N_2 since in the latter case some combination of N and S occurs and the subsequent passage into water yields SO_2 and NH_3 from this source. The SO_2 obtained in the reaction [illegible] oxides in the metal is determined [illegible] with the fuchsine - formaldehyde reagent. The apparatus used is described.
[illegible] Smith

VOLKOVA, A. M., ANDRIA'OV, K. A., and ZHDANOV, A. A.

"New classes of polymerization products, poly-organo-methyl-siloxane," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 28 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Organic Chemistry Research Inst.

B-3,084,395

VOLKOVA, A. M.

29694

Dopolintyel'nyy byegun na Kardochyesla'nom apparatye. Trudy Lyeningr. Tyekstil. In-ta im. Kirova, no-2, 1949, S. 106-12

So: Letopis' No. 40

VOLKOVA, A.M. (Nikolayev)

Methodological work in the medical school. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.12: 47-52 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

VOLKOVA, A.M., kand.med.nauk

Hygienic characteristics of noise caused by the rolling stock of railroads and measures for its control. Gig.i san. 26 no.1:33-39 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii gigiyeny i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya SSSR.
(RAILROADS—HYGIENIC ASPECTS) (NOISE)

1. VOLKOVA, A. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Oil Industries

7. Work of the stakhanovite work shift made up of Komsomol youth at the Orel Oil Factory. Masl. -zhir. prom. 18, No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

30882. VOLKOVA, A. M.

K voprosy ob izmeneniyakh belkov syvorotki krovi loshadey-produtsentov antitoksicheskikh syvorotok v zavisimosti ot 2 let. zhurh. st. No. 42. Dlitel'nosti eksploatatsii. (Kand. dissertatsiya). Sbornik nauch. trudov (Kazansk. in-t epidemiologii i mikro-biologii), vyp. 1, 1949 (Na obl: 1948) s. 47-90.

BULGAKOVA, A.M.; VOLKOVA, A.M.; PLOTNIKOVA, G.S.

Determination of small amounts of thallium in single crystals of sodium iodide activated by thallium. Trudy IREA no.23: 102-105 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Sodium iodide crystals)
(Thallium--Analysis)

KILIMOV, A.P.; NABOYKIN, Yu. V.; VOLKOVA, A.M.

Colorimetric method of determining thallium in sodium oidide.
Trudy IREA no.22:124-127 '58. (MIRA 14:6)
(Thallium—Analysis)
(Sodium iodide)

ASTROCHNIKOV, Yu.V., kand. med. nauk; VOLKOVA, A.M. (Vladimir)

Pseudotumors of the cecum. Klin. med. 41 no.7:92-96 Jl '63
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. Yu.V.Astrozhnikov) 1-y Vladimirskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Yu.A. Khokhlov).

Volkova, A M

AUTHORS: Bulgakova, A.M., Volkova, A.M., Klimov, A.P. 32-11-16/60

TITLE: Short Reports (5) (Korotkiye soobshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol.23, Nr 11, pp. 1308-1308 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A more rapid method for the determination of the thallium content by measuring of the optical density of iodine thallium quantities, which are stabilised by gelatin, is given in this paper. This method is well applicable with respect to the determination of thallium content in NaJ crystals which were activated by thallium. For this purpose 0.3 g of the crystal are finely pulverised, some drops of the 2% solution of gelatin are added and, while the mixture is vigorously stirred, 50 ml solution of gelatin are also added. The mixture is put into a 100 ml retort and distilled water up to 100 ml of the total volume is added. The content of the retort is stirred carefully, so that no foam forms. Measuring of the optical density of this solution is carried out by means of the photocolorimeter " ϕ 3K-M" with a green filter. For comparison a dose of the 1% solution of the gelatin is used. The experiment takes about 8 to 10 minutes.

Card 1/2

Short Reports (5) 32-11-16/60

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Branch of the Institute for Chemical Reagents (Khar'kovskiy filial instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Volkova A.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3910

Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov

Veshchestva vysokoy chistoty i reaktivy; sbornik statey (High Purity Substances and Reagents; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 186 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 23) Errata slip inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Sovet Ministrov. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po khimii.

Ed.: Ya.V. Lyande; Tech. Ed.: Ye.G. Shpak; Editorial Board of Series: V.G. Brudz', V.M. Dziomko, R.P. Lastovskiy (Resp. Ed.), A.N. Lukin, G.E. Malkiel', G.I. Mikhaylov, G.A. Pevtsov (Deputy Resp. Ed.), and I.G. Shafran.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel of chemical research and industrial chemical laboratories.

COVERAGE: The book contains 36 articles by affiliates of the Scientific Research Institute for Chemical Reagents (IREA) treating methods which may be adopted by different branches of industry in producing, analyzing, and studying inorganic and organic substances of high purity. Figures, tables, and references accompany each article. No personalities are mentioned.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

JA/rn/gmp

BULGAKOVA, A.M.; VOLKOVA, A.M.

Extraction-photometric determination of lead traces in high-purity reagents. Zhur. anal. khim. 15 no.5:591-594 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents, Kharkov Branch.

(Lead--Analysis)

VOLKOVA, A.M.

MIKHAYLOV, V.M.; VOLKOVA, A.M.

Some characteristics of the reaction of thelungs to antigen. Medych. zhur. 23 no.1:55-60 '53. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Sverdlovsk'kiy medichniy institut.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (LUNGS) (MUSCLE)

VOLKOVA, A. N.

Moscow Province - Geology, Stratigraphic

Jurassic continental deposits around Moscow, Vest. Mosk. un., 7, No. 3, 1952.

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

LAKHTIN, Aleksandr Leonidovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLKOVA, Anastasiya Nikitichna, kand. tekhn. nauk; BARINOVA, O.N., red.; ZAV'YALOV, S.N., tekhn. red.

[Chemical cleaning of artificial fur] Khimicheskaia chistka iskusstvennogo mekha. Moskva, Gosbytizdat, 1963. 19 p. (MIRA 17:2)

VOLKOVA, A.N.

Conditions governing the accumulation of the Balakhonka series in the Kuznetsk Basin. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.3:38-54 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

VOLKOVA, A. N.

"Changes in the Quality of Groats During Prolonged Storage." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 22 Jun 49, Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

VOLKOVA, A.N.

CA

12

Changes in fat after many years of grain storage. E. D. Kanshuv and A. N. Volkova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 589-92 (1950).—When wheat, rye, or oats is stored 1-10 years the iodine no. of the fat content gradually declines with time; in oats stored 10 years the drop was to less than 40% of the original; wheat loses some 40% in 11 years and rye about 25-30%. G. M. K.

OSTROVSKIY, G.M.; VOLKOVA, A.N.; SAFOVSKIY, A.S.; GEL'BSHTEYN, A.I.

Use of nonlinear programming methods for determining the kinetic equation constants for the synthesis of acrylic acid nitrile. Khim. prom. 41 no.1:31-37 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

VOLKOVA, A.N.

GLAZUNOVA,A.Ye., redaktor; VOLKOVA,A.N., redaktor; GLUKHOVSKOVA,G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Paleontology and stratigraphy; a collection of articles] Paleontologiia i stratigrafiia; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geol. lit-ry, 1953. 146 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:3)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyy geologicheskiy institut.
(Paleontology) (Geology, Stratigraphic)

VOLKOVA, A.N.; SKRIPKO, K.A.; VISHNEVSKIY, L.Kh.

Bauxites in the karst of the Moscow region. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.6:108-112 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

VOLKOVA, A. P., SAZANOVA, N. A. and VASHKOV, V. I.

"Toxicity of NIUIF-100 (diethylparanitrophenyl thiophosphate) [Thiophos] for Warm-Blooded Animals".
Tr. Tsentr N-I Desinfekts In-ta, No. 8, pp 188-192, 1954.

Doses of NIUIF-100 (I) equal to 8, 12, 20, and 50 mg/kg cause 100% destruction of cats, guinea pigs, white mice, and rabbits.
In daily dosage of cats with (I) in a concentration of 5-1 mg/kg, death occurred after three to eight doses: death occurred 50-80 days after a dose of 0.2 mg/kg. The feeding of grain containing 50 mg/kg did not cause toxic phenomena in white mice in the course of 6 months. Upon application of 1.0-0.75 ml/kg technical (I), white mice and white rats died within an hour, and rabbits within 10-20 hours. A dog died after four applications on the skin of 0.25 ml/kg (I). In application on rabbit skin of a 2% aqueous emulsion of (I) containing 50-20 mg/kg of active agent, the animals died after 15-40 treatments. Guinea pigs died after 40-47 treatments with a 10 mg/kg dose. Daily moistening of the surface of the skin with an 0.08% (according to active agent) aqueous emulsion of (I) did not cause toxic phenomena in the course of 10 days. Upon evaporation of 0.5 g/m^3 (I), mice were 100% destroyed but rabbits survived. After four treatments with a dose of a 2.5 g/m^3 the rabbits died. Daily spraying of the surface of the skin for 5 days with a 1% (according to active agent) aqueous emulsion of (I) in an account of 120 ml/m^2 did not cause toxic phenomena in rabbits, but 30% of the mice died.

Upon daily dusting over a period of 6 months of a 1% dust of (I) in the dosage recommended for application (20 mg/ga), no toxic effect on mice was shown. Multiplication of the dust by 5, (100 kg/ha), caused marked toxic effect in mice. (RZhBiol, No. 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

VOLKOVA, A. P.

The toxicity of anabasine to warm-blooded animals. N. A. Sazonova and A. P. Volkova. *Trudy Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Dezinfekts. Inst.* 1954, No. 8, 195-202; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 503.--The preps. were used in the form of solns., ointments, soap, aerosol, and dust, and applied to skin, hair, per os, and as cutaneous injection. H. S. Levine

VOLKOVA, A. P. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Toxicity of hexachlorocyclohexane (hexachlorane) and its gamma-isomer for warm-blooded animals." Mos, 1957. 19 pp (Min of Health USSR. All-Union Sci Res Chem-Pharm Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze VNIKhFI), 110 copies (KL, 5-58, 101)

VOLKOVA, R. P.

"Toxicity of CkhTsG preparations on their penetration into the animal organism via the respiratory tract."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

VOLKOVA, A.P.

Effect of chronic benzene intoxication on phagocytic activity of the leukocytes in rabbits. Gig. i san. 24 no.1:80-82 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeni I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(BENZENE, toxicity,
eff. on phagocytosis in rabbits (Rus))
(PHAGOCYTOSIS,
eff. of benzene intoxication in rabbits (Rus))

KOZLOVA, T.A., kand.med.nauk; VOLKOVA, A.P., aspirant

Blood picture and phagocyte activity of leukocytes in workers in contact with benzene. Gig.i san. 25 no.1:29-34 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(BENZENE toxicol.)
(PHAGOCYTOSIS)
(BLOOD pharmacol.)

VOLKOVA, A. P., Cand Med Sci -- "Modification of the phagocytic reaction of the organism under the chronic ~~influence~~ effect of benzene (under industrial conditions and ~~by~~ in experiment)." Mos, 1961. (Min of Health USSR. Central Inst ~~of~~ for Advanced Training of Physicians ~~Med~~) (KL, 8-61, 259)

ALEKSEYEVA, O.G.; VOLKOVA, A.P.

Effect of space flight factors on the immunological reactivity of the organism. Probl.kosm.biol. 1:181-189 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(SPACE FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (IMMUNOLOGY)

S/240/63/000/003/001/001
B144/B186

AUTHOR: Volkova, A. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: The effect of gamma irradiation on the survival of bacterium coli in an external environment

PERIODICAL: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 3, 1963, 101 - 103

TEXT: The radioresistant strain of bacterium coli was obtained from strain M-17 by up to 10 gamma irradiations. Suspensions of $2 \cdot 10^9$ microbes of the original and the radioresistant strain per ml physiological solution were cultured on various media under sterile and nonsterile conditions, keeping them at room temperature in the light or in the dark. The media were: sand, earth, water, physiological solution, moleskin, wood, leaves, paper money, oilcloth, and paper. Survival varied from 11 days on paper, oilcloth and wood to 8 months on earth and sand. While in the sterile tests no significant difference was observed between irradiated and non-irradiated bacteria, the survival was under nonsterile conditions 1 - 1.5 months longer in 8 of 20 alternatives for the irradiated specimens than for the non-irradiated, and only in 2 cases shorter. This is attributed to the reduction of antagonistic properties of the irradiated strain and the natural

Card 1/2

The effect of gamma irradiation...

flora. A difference in biological behavior between the irradiated and the non-irradiated strain was observed only in later periods. Bact. coli citrovorum was detected in sterile and nonsterile cultures of the radio-resistant M-17 strain on water and earth after 4 - 5 months, but it was never observed in the control cultures. Hence, the appearance of citrate-positive strains of bact. coli may be indicative of radioactive contamination. There is 1 table.

VOLKOVA, A.P.,

Changes of some natural immunity factors of dogs during the flight in the fourth and fifth spaceships. Isk.sput.Zem. no.15:109-112 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Space biology)

L 32072-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EPR/EWA(b) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 HPL WW/RO/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047680 S/0240/64/000/010/0061/0065

47
45
B

AUTHOR: Vashkov, V. I. (Professor); Volkova, A. P. (Candidate of biological sciences); Tsetlin, V. M. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Yankovskiy, E. Ya. (Engineer)

TITLE: Toxicity determination of propellants used in aerosol bombs

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 10, 1964, 61-65

TOPIC TAGS: animal, freon, propellant, cryogenic propellant, aerosol, toxicity, insecticide

ABSTRACT: The toxicity of an azeotropic mixture of 60% tetrafluormonochlorethane (freon 124) and 40% octafluorcyclobutane (freon C 318) was investigated in tests on animals to determine the feasibility of using the mixture as a propellant in insecticide aerosol bombs. The animals (14 cats, 7 rabbits, 70 white mice, and 20 white rats) were placed in a chamber (2 m^3 volume) and exposed to different concentrations of the azeotropic mixture in the air for a 2-3 hr period. The animals did not display any toxic effects after single exposures to the azeotropic mixture with concentrations up to 3 g/m^3. Repeated exposure of animals to the same mixture concentration within 10 days after first exposure also produced no toxic

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effects. Blood indices and respiration rates did not change. Microscopic investigations of respiratory organs after death of experimental animals also confirmed the absence of pathological changes. A slight irritation of the eye mucous membrane appeared with mixture concentration increases of 20-30 times (10-15 g/m3), and concentration increases of 15 g/m3 and over produced a slight narcotic effect. The chemical stability and saturated vapor elasticity of the azeotropic mixture is similar to that of freons 11 and 12, but the latter are slightly less toxic. On the basis of literature data and present findings, freon 12, a mixture of freons 11/12 4060, and the new azeotropic mixture of freons 124 and C 318 are not harmful to animals or humans in concentrations of 0.5 g/m3 and can all be recommended for use as propellants in insecticide aerosol bombs. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

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AUTHOR: Vashkov, V. I.; Dremova, V. P.; Starkov, A. V.; Volkova, A. P.; Sindorova, M. V.; Katunina, V. I.; Lari nova, V. D.; Yerina, K. M.

ORG: Central Disinfection Institute, Moscow (Tsentral'nyy dezinfektsionnyy institut)

TITLE: Insecticidal properties of the various forms of DDVP and perspectives of their application for disinfestation

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii, no. 7, 1966, 24-29

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, aerosol, DDVP, insect ~~pest~~

ABSTRACT: Preparations of DDVP (0,0-dimethyl 0-2,2-dichlorvinyl phosphate) can be used for the immediate extermination of flies and domestic insects (bugs, cockroaches, fleas), in the form of 0.5—0.3% aqueous solutions. A minimal amount, assuring 100% destruction of flies, fleas, and bugs on finished surfaces (glass, wood) is 0.05—0.5 g, for cockroaches 1—2 g, per 1 m^2 (see Tables 1 and 2). Residual action at 18—20° lasts no longer than 5—7 days. To exterminate fly larvae in their substrate, a 0.2%—0.5% aqueous solution can be used at a standard flow rate of the pressure fluid (1—2 liters of solution for materials up to 30 cm thick. Bait for flies and cockroaches can be prepared from aqueous

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solutions of DDVP. However, the short period (2 days) of residual action of such bait limits prospects for use in practice. DDVP dusts can be used to exterminate a number of domestic parasites. However, in view of the brief period of residual action, further study of the prospects for use in extermination practice is necessary. DDVP is toxic to animals when taken internally. (LD_{50} of various samples of preparation is 100—200 mg/kg for mice.) Inhalation of a 0.5% aqueous solution during single or repeated spraying, does not induce any toxic effect in various animals. In preparing aqueous solutions and other forms of DDVP, precautionary measures must be observed, in view of the possibility of entry of the concentrated preparation into the mouth and skin. DDVP in aerosol or vapor form is especially promising. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

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ACC NR: AP6031637 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/66/000/009/0015/0017

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TITLE: Evaluation of the use of DDVP in an insecticide mixture

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 9, 1966, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, DDVP, pesticide, aerosol, cholinesterase activity, toxicity

ABSTRACT: The toxicity of 82.5%, 92.12% and 99.46% DDVP mixtures was tested on cats, rabbits, rats and mice enclosed in an aerosol chamber and exposed to aerosols with a density of 1 g/ml and a particle size of approximately 5 μ. The experiments were continued for 10 to 40 days and lasted about 2 hr each. Inhalation was less toxic than ingestion in nearly all cases: at an estimated concentration of 15—18 mg/m^3 of air the compound produced no observable toxic effects over the entire 10—40 day period.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

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