

ZHILIN, Yu. L. (Moscow)

"On Some Linearized Problems of Supersonic Flows Solvable by Variational Methods."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

Zhilin, Yu. L.

S/040/60/024/03/14/020<sup>82125</sup>  
C 111/ C 333

10.2000(A)

AUTHOR: Zhilin, Yu. L. (Moscow)

TITLE: Basic Relations on a Strong Stationary Shock Wave Which Causes a Jump of the Conductivity

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 543-546

TEXT: The author considers the motion of a strong stationary shock wave in a non-viscous and non-heatconducting gas under a given electromagnetic field in front of the wave, if the following conditions are satisfied

1.) The magnetic Reynold numbers before and behind the shock wave satisfy the relations:

$$R_{m1} = \frac{4 \pi \tilde{\sigma}_1 U_1 L_1}{c_0^2} \ll 1 ; R_{m2} = \frac{4 \pi \tilde{\sigma}_2 U_2 L_2}{c_0^2} \gg 1,$$

where  $U_1$  and  $U_2$ ,  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ ,  $\tilde{\sigma}_1$  and  $\tilde{\sigma}_2$  are the characteristic velocities, linear measurements and conductivities before and behind the wave 2.) the ponderomotorical forces before the shock wave are small, i. e.

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82125

S/040/60/024/03/14/020  
C 111/ C 333

Basic Relations on a Strong Stationary Shock Wave Which Causes a Jump of the Conductivity

$$\frac{H_1^2}{4 \pi \rho_1 v_1^2} R_{m1} \ll 1.$$

Under these assumptions the author sets up a closed system of equations for determining the gas and field parameters behind the wave, where he assumes in opposition to (Ref. 1,2) that the electric field before the wave does not depend on the magnetic field. Several simpler special cases are investigated. Finally the author shows that for an arbitrary electromagnetic field the considered stationary wave is not always realizable. In order that the interaction of a strong shock wave in the gas with an electromagnetic field can be reduced to a stationary wave, the field before the wave must satisfy certain conditions (which are not given).

There are 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1959

Card 2/2

37678  
S/179/62/000/002/010/012  
E032/E514

24, 2120

AUTHOR: Zhilin, Yu.L. (Moscow)

TITLE: A special case of the interaction of a strong stationary shock wave in a gas with an electromagnetic field

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.2, 1962, 129-130

TEXT: This paper is concerned with the case where the strong shock waves affect the medium parameters in such a way that the conductivity of the gas increases from zero to a certain value and then vanishes again. Thus, outside the wave the conductivity of the gas is zero, while within the wave it has a finite value giving rise to the appearance of electric currents and a resulting interaction between the ionized gas and the electromagnetic field. The analysis is confined to the special case where the velocity is perpendicular, and the electric and magnetic fields tangential, to the shock wave. The equations describing the stationary motion of a conducting gas and the Maxwell electromagnetic field equations

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A special case of the interaction ... S/179/62/000/002/010/012  
E032/E514

are used in conjunction with a mathematical model of the shock wave to obtain a quantitative description of the phenomena. Electrical conductivity is assumed to be a function of pressure and enthalpy only and thermal conductivity is neglected. In general, the motion of the gas behind a shock wave turns out to occur at subsonic velocities. There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1960

Card 2/2

36050

S/040/62/026/002/024/025  
D299/D301

10.1100

AUTHOR: Zhilin, Yu.L. (Moscow)

TITLE: Similitude parameters at high hypersonic velocities

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 26, no. 2,  
1962, 387 - 388

TEXT: It is shown that the ordinary similitude law for moderate Mach numbers, which requires coincidence of 2 similitude parameters, can be replaced, at high hypersonic velocities, by the requirement of coincidence of a single parameter - the effective Reynolds number  $R_0$ . The analysis is based on dimensional theory and on the principle of hypersonic stabilization. The parameter  $R_0$  is expressed by

$$R_0 = \frac{\rho_\infty U_\infty l}{\mu_0} \quad (\mu_0 = cT_0^n),$$

where  $l$  is the characteristic length of the body. Thus, the effective Reynolds number depends only on the density and velocity of

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Similitude parameters at high ...

S/040/62/026/002/024/025  
D299/D301

the unperturbed flow, unlike the ordinary Reynolds number  $R_\infty$ , which depends also on the static temperature. At high hypersonic velocities, the ratio

$$\frac{R_0}{R_\infty} = \left[ \frac{2}{(\gamma - 1)M_\infty^2} \right]^2, \quad R_\infty = \frac{\rho_\infty U_\infty l}{cT_\infty^n}$$

holds; hence an increasing Mach number at  $R_\infty = \text{const}$ , leads to a decrease in  $R_0$ , i.e. to an increase in the effect of viscosity. As the parameter  $R_0$  was introduced under the most general assumptions it characterizes a wide variety of effects which take place at high hypersonic velocities; transition effects, interactions, etc. In particular, Tsien's parameter  $M_\infty / \sqrt{R_\infty}$ , describing the effect of rarefaction, passes into the parameter  $R_0^{-1/2}$ , for  $M_\infty \rightarrow \infty$ . Under the same assumptions, the interaction is considered between the boundary layer and inviscid flow. Thereby it is shown that the dimensionless parameters

f

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Similitude parameters at high ...

S/040/62/026/002/024/025  
D299/D301

$$\kappa, \sigma, n, T_w/T_o, M_\infty \tau, \tau^2 \sqrt{R_o} \quad (1)$$

are similitude parameters for the flow past affine-similar bodies ( $\tau$  is the relative thickness of the body). The parameter  $\tau^2 \sqrt{R_o}$  is more convenient than the parameter  $\tau \sqrt{R_b}$  (used in the references), for  $M_\infty \rightarrow \infty$ , as it is directly determined from the parameters of the unperturbed flow. Formulas are given for the coefficients  $C_p$ ,  $C_t$  and  $C_q$ , for the case of flow past slender affine-similar bodies.

With hypersonic stabilization, the parameters related to the Mach number of the unperturbed flow, are dropped from these formulas. There are 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: W.D. Hayes, R.F. Probstein, Hypersonic Flow Theory. Academic Press N.L., 1959; W.D. Hayes, R.F. Probstein, Viscous Hypersonic Similitude. JASS, v. 26, no. 12, 1959.

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1961

Card 3/3.

f



ZHILIN, Yu.L. (Moskva)

Similitude laws for gas outflow into a thin hypersonic nozzle.  
Inzh.zhur. 3 no.4:628-631 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

ZHILIN, Yu.L. (Moscow):

"The similitude law for the gas flow in a hypersonic nozzle."

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4022660

S/0207/64/000/001/0118/0120

AUTHOR: Zhilin, Yu. L. (Moscow)

TITLE: Theory of entropy layers

SOURCE: Zhurnal priklad. mekhan. i tekhn. fiz., no. 1, 1964, 118-120

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, entropy layer, law of flat section

ABSTRACT: The hypersonic flow of an ideal gas around thin bodies of various shapes is considered. The entropy layer is defined to be the portion of the stream near the body in which the accuracy of the law of flat sections is lower than  $\gamma^{\epsilon}$  where  $\gamma$  is the local slope of the wave jump,  $2-2\mu < \epsilon < 2$ , and  $\chi$  is the ratio of specific heats of the gas. It is shown that at sufficiently large distances ( $x$ ) from the nose of the body the thickness of the entropy layer does not depend directly on the shape of the nose. For thin bodies of the form  $r \sim x^n$  the thickness is given by

$$\delta \sim x^m, \quad m = 2 - s + n \left[ \chi (1 + \nu) \left( \frac{1}{s} - 1 \right) + s - 1 \right],$$

where

$$\frac{2}{3 + \nu} < n < 1$$

and  $\nu$  is 0 for plane, or 1 for axial. symmetry. Flow is also considered around a  
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ACCESSION NR: APL4022660

sheet (or cylinder) of transverse dimension  $d$  with a wedge-shaped (or cone-shaped) nose. In the region of the stream bounded by streamlines intersecting the shock wave near the nose, it is found that the entropy layer is formed at a distance from the nose greater than  $x_{\max}$  given by

$$\left(\frac{x_{\max}}{d}\right)^{\frac{1+\nu}{3+\nu}} = 2^{\frac{1+\nu}{3+\nu}} \frac{\gamma}{3+\nu} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{3+\nu}} - \frac{1}{3+\nu}$$

where  $\tau_0$  is measured at the nose. Orig. art. has: 19 equations and 3 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Jul62

DATE ACQ: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AF4018435

S/0179/84/000/001/0148/0150

AUTHOR: Zhilin, Yu. L. (Moscow)

TITLE: A wing with minimum inductive drag close to the surface of the earth

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 148-150

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, fluid dynamics, fluid mechanics, drag, wing, lift, wing design

ABSTRACT: Consideration is given to the problem of a wing of finite span having a minimum drag at a given lift in a stream of uncompressible fluid close to the surface of the earth. A swirling sheet runs back from the trailing edge. The distance of this sheet from the surface of the earth is taken to be invariable. At a rather large distance downstream from the wing, the velocity induced by vortices may be disregarded and the flow may be considered two dimensional with considerable accuracy. Therefore as is usual in solving variation problems in an uncompressible fluid stream, a plane is introduced infinitely removed downstream from the wing (Treftz plane). The expressions are given for the relationship between the lift of the wing and the drag. Zhurkovskiy's theorem and a hypothesis of plane sections is

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018436

used for determining the shape of the wing in plan. Orig. art. has: 3 figures,  
1 table, 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Aug63

DATE ACQ: 23Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AI

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KAKITELASHVILI, Ya.V.; ZHELIN, Yu.N.; SHIPENKOVA, N.H.

Characteristics of anesthesia in operations on a single lung in tuberculosis. Eksp. khir. i anest. 9 no.3:65-67 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra khirurgii legochnogo tuberkuleza (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. L.K. Bogush) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

NEFEDOV, V.B., kand.med.nauk; ZHILIN, Yu.N.

Gas content of the arterial blood during pulmonary surgery on tuberculosis patients. Probl. tub. 42 no.3:18-23 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. -- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR - prof. L.K.Bogush) Tsentral'nogo instituta tuberkuleza (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A.Shmelev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.



LEBEDEV, Ye.M., kand. med. nauk; ZHILIN, Yu.N.

Modern anesthesia for pulmonary surgery in tuberculosis. Probl.  
tub. 40 no.6:55-62 '62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. khirurgicheskim otdeleni-  
yem - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.K.Bogush) Tsentral'-  
nogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR  
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Shmelev).

ZHILIN, Yu.N.

Anesthesia in the stage of analgesia under control of  
electroencephalography during lung operations. Zdrav.  
Tadzh. 10 no.5:22-26 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - laureat Leninskoy  
premi chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR - prof. L.K. Bogush)  
Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR.

ZHILIN, Yu.N.

Practical significance of venous pressure measurement in operations  
on the lungs under intubation anesthesia. Khirurgia 36 no.7:38-  
43 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(TUBERCULOSIS) (BLOOD PRESSURE)  
(INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA)

ZHILIN, Yu.N., student V kursa

late results of surgery of the gallbladder and biliary tracts for  
cholecystitis. Khirurgiia 33 no.4:128-130 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. V.N.  
Salishchev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Ye.S.Shakhbasyan) i  
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.  
(CHOLECYSTITIS, surg.  
follow-up)

ZHILINA, A.N. (Moskva)

Results of combined treatment of hypertension and peptic ulcer; protective method with prolonged physiological sleep and psychotherapy. Terap.arkh. 27 no.2:46-48 '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz 4-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.G. Demidov).

- (PEPTIC ULCER, therapy, psychother. with sleep & protective methods)
- (HYPERTENSION, therapy, psychother. with sleep & protective methods)
- (SLEEP, therapeutic use, hypertension & peptic ulcer, with psychother. & protective methods)
- (PSYCHOTHERAPY, in various diseases, hypertension & peptic ulcer, with sleep & protective methods)

ZHILINA, A.

Volunteer construction office. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.12:15  
D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

FEDCHIN, Fedor Grigor'yevich; GOVOROV, I.N., kand. geol.-miner.  
nauk, otv. red.; ZHILINA, A.I., red.izd-va

[Characteristics of the structure, igneous activity and  
tin potential of the Khingan-Olonok trough] Osobennosti  
struktury, magmatizma i olovonosnosti Khingan-Olonokskogo  
progiba. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 150 p.

(MIRA 17:4)

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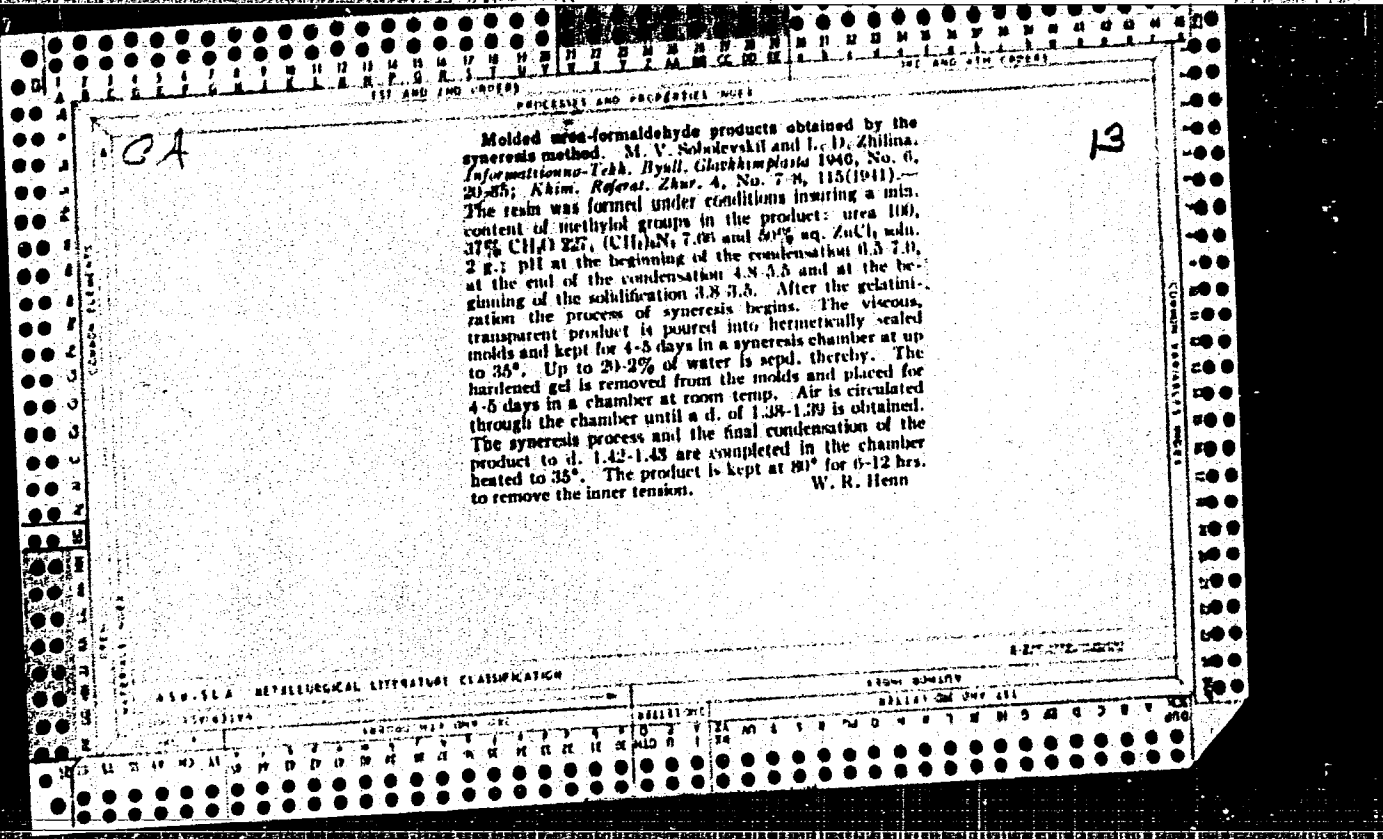
RESIN

was urea-formaldehyde resin. Al. V. Sobolevskii and I. D. Zhilina. Russ. 57,440, July 31, 1940. The resins are poured into molds and kept for several days at 30-40° for completion of the gelatinization and syneresis processes. The sept. water is then poured off, and the resin removed from the mold and dried in the usual manner.

ASME-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000



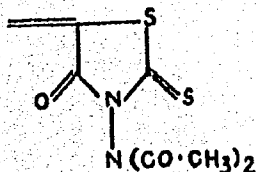


*Sensitizing Spectrometry*

1325

771.534.21

merocyanine Dyes Derived from Rhodanine. III. Dimethinmerocyanines derived from 3-Amino- and 3-Diacetylaminorhodanine. Z. P. SYTNIK, S. V. NATANSON, M. V. DEICHESTER and L. D. ZHILINA. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.*, 1952, 22, 705-711.—Eleven members of a new group of dimethinmerocyanines derived from 3-diacetylaminorhodanine are synthesized, the constant residue being



and the other residue being, e.g., a thiazole analogue or quinoline. The new dyes have higher solubility and better sensitizing properties than the corresponding aminorhodanine or unsubstituted rhodanine cyanines, but there is little difference between the absorption maxima of corresponding members of these three groups of dyes.

*J. Soc. Dyers and Col.*

etc

771 534 21

MF  
7-14-54





ZHILINA, L. D.

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**AUTHORS:** Sytnik, Z. P., and Zhilina, L. D.

**TITLE:** About Merocyanine Dyes Derivatives of Rhodanine. Part 7. Reaction Products of 3-Ethyl-5-(3'-Ethyl-6'-Diethylaminobenzthiazolinilidene-2'-Ethylidene)-Thiazolidinthion-(2)-one with dimethyl sulfates and Their Conversions (O merotsianinovykh krasitelyakh proizvodnykh rodanina. VII. O produktakh vzaimodeystviya 3-etil-5-(3'-etil-6'-diethylaminobenzthiazoliniliden-2'-etil-iden)-thiazolidintion-(2)-ona-(4) s dimetilsul'fatom i ikh prevrashcheniyakh)

**PERIODICAL:** Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 215-227 (U.S.S.R.)

**ABSTRACT:** The properties of compounds (quaternary salts of dimethinemerocyanines) with polar substituents - nitro- or diethylamino groups - in position 6 of the benzthiazole radical were investigated. The reaction of dimethyl sulfate with 3-ethyl-5-(3'-ethyl-6'-diethylaminobenzthiazolinilidene-2'-ethylidene)-thiazolidinthion-(2)-one-(4) is followed by methylation of the thion sulfur and formation of a cation center on the nitrogen ring atom of the rhodanine

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## About Merocyanine Dyes Derivatives of Rhodanine

radical as well as the addition of the dimethyl sulfate to the diethylamino group. This results in the formation of a quaternary and double quaternary salt mixture with a prevalence of one of the two depending of course upon the reaction conditions. A study of the optical properties of the synthesized dyes showed that the entry of the methyldiethylammonium group into position 6 of thiadimethinecyanines, derivatives of 3-ethylrhodanine and 3-ethylthiazolidinedion-(2,4) causes considerable displacement of the absorption maximum toward the short wave zone as compared with the nonsubstituted dyes. It was noticed during the hydrolysis of quaternary salts that the reaction occurs at various rates depending upon the nature of the heterocyclic radicals and these dyes and the concentration of the solutions. Bathochromic displacement of the absorption maximum, the magnitude of which decreases with the increase in basicity of the heterocyclic radicals, was observed during the change over from merocyanine derivatives of 3-ethylrhodanine to quaternary salts. Quaternary salts with heterocyclic radicals, the basicity of which is reduced by the introduction of electronegative substitutes, have the highest hydrolysis rate.

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About Merocyanine Dyes Derivatives of Rhodanine

Two tables, 6 graphs. There are 14 references, of which 9 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: The All-Union Scientific Research Motion Picture Institute  
(Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Kinofotoinstitut)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

20-2-30/60

AUTHORS: Sytnik, Z. P. , Zhilina, L. D. , Lifshits, E. B.

TITLE: Merocyanine Dyes With Electron-Releasing Substituents in the Polymethine Chain (O merotsianinovykh krasitelyakh s elektrodonornymi zamestitelyami v polimetinovy tsepi)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 2, pp.343-346 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among the merocyanine dyes substituted in the chain only dimethynmerocyanines have been investigated in sufficient detail, i.e. rhodanine derivatives with an alkyl or phenyl group in the polymethynchromophor. Therefore it was of interest to investigate the methods of synthesis and the properties of the di<sup>2</sup> and tetramethynmerocyanines which contain in an  $\alpha$ -position an electropositive substituent, e. g. an alkoxyl, amino, or a substituted amino group. By the interaction of 3-ethyl-5-( $\alpha$ -ethoxyethyliden)-rhodanine ( $R=C_2H_5$ ) with ethyl-p-toluenesulphonate of 2-ethylmercaptobenzthiazol in the alcohol medium and in presence of triethylamine at normal temperature,  $\alpha$ -ethoxydimethynmerocyanine was obtained. In

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20-2-30/60

## Merocyanine Dyes With Electron-Releasing Substituents in the Polymethine Chain

analogy hereto,  $\alpha$ -ethoxysubstituted dimethynmerocyanines with rests of 6,7-tetramethylbenzthiazol, benzselenazol, chinoline benzoxazol and thiazolin were synthesized. The authors of the present paper furthermore succeeded in obtaining, by condensation of the 3-ethyl-5-( $\alpha$ -ethoxyliden)-rhodanine ( $R=C_2H_5$ ) with quartery salts of the vinyl derivatives of heterocyclic bases in an ethanol solution or in acetic anhydride in presence of triethylamylin,  $\alpha$ -ethoxytetramethynmerocyanines with rests of benzthiazol, as well as of benzselenazol and 3,3-dimethylindolenin. It could be expected that the alkoxy group would have considerable mobility, and in particular a capacity of exchange with respect to the amino rest, which would make it possible for the authors to proceed to the  $\alpha$ -aminosubstituted merocyanines which have not been described so far. This was actually the case, and after  $\alpha$ -ethoxy- or  $\alpha$ -methoxydimethynmerocyanine was heated, through one hour, with abundance of methylamine in alcohol solution, two dyes were insulated that are identical from the point of view of their properties. Their elementary composition shows that they are merocyanines with an ethyl-amino group in the  $\alpha$ -position. The reactions with methyl-

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## Merocyanine Dyes With Electron-Releasing Substituents in the Polymethine Chain

butyl-, nonyl-, dodecyl- and benzylamines took exactly the same course. In complete analogy hereto, the authors of the paper under review obtained, by action of ethylamine on appropriate  $\alpha$ -ethoxymerocyanines,  $\alpha$ -ethylaminosubstituted dimethynmerocyanines with rests of 6.7-tetramethylenebenz-thiazol, benzselenazol, chinoline, thiazoline, and tetra-methynmerocyanine. The exchange of the ethoxy- or methoxy-groups in merocyanines of the I-structure (Figure in the paper under review) takes place at normal temperature, but is slower. The process of heating leads to a number of additional subsidiary processes. A totally different course is taken by the reaction of  $\alpha$ -ethoxydimethynmerocyanine with aniline and secondary amines. A yellow substance is produced. So far it has not been possible to substitute both the ethoxy- and also the methylmercapto-group by aniline and diethylamine. It has been demonstrated that 3-ethyl-5-( $\alpha$ -ethoxyliden)-rhodanine reacts with aniline and piperidine exactly as easily as with ammonia and the primary aliphatic amines (e.g. methyl- and etheramine), with aminosubstituted ethyliden-rhodanides

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## Merocyanine Dyes With Electron-Releasing Substituents in the Polymethyn Chain

being formed in this context. Here again substitution of the ethoxy group as compared to the rest of an aliphatic amine leads to a sharp decrease in the reactive capacity of the methyl group. As expected, the acetylation of the amino group in the compound denoted with IV leads to a noticeable increase of the mobility of the hydrogen atoms of the methyl group. Analogous syntheses were carried out, starting from the appropriate ethylidene rhodanines, of the  $\alpha$ -phenylacetamino- and  $\alpha$ -phenylacetaminomerocyanines. These can also be obtained by acetylation of appropriate  $\alpha$ -amino-,  $\alpha$ -ethylamino-, and  $\alpha$ -phenylaminomerocyanines. There takes place in merocyanines, which contain rests of 6,7-tetramethylenbenzthiazol, benzselenazol, chinoline, and thiazoline, a shift of the maximum of absorption into the long-wave sphere, if an alkoxy- and ethylamine-group is introduced. Acetylation of the amino group results in a sharp bathochromic shift of the maximum of absorption of the dyes. There are 1 table, and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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20-2-30/60

Merocyanine Dyes With Electron-Releasing Substituents in the Polymethine Chain

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Cinematography and Photography  
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut)

PRESENTED: January 12, 1957, by I. L. Knunyants, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.; DEYCHMEYSTER, M.V.; ZHILINA, L.D.

Absorption spectra of dimerocyanines, derivatives of 4-imidazolidinone. Part 2: Absorption spectra in the ultraviolet. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3259-3265 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.; DEYCHMEYSTER, M.V.;  
MILINA, L.D.

Absorption spectra of dimerocyanines derivatives of 4-  
imidazolidinone. Part 3: Infrared absorption spectra of the  
carbonyl group. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:528-532. Mr '65.  
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.

SYTNIK, Z.P.; DEYCHMEYSTER, M.V.; GERSHTEYN, R.A.; ZHILINA, L.D.

Study in the series of merocyanines, derivatives of azolones.  
Part 10: Color of the quaternary salts of dimethinemerocyanines.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:641 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

DEYCHMEYSTER, M.V.; ZHILINA, L.D.

Synthesis of dimerocyanine dyes derivatives of 1,3 diazo-substituted  
imidazolidinones. Trudy NIKFI no.40:26-33 '60. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Merocyanines) (Dyes and dyeing)



DEYCHMEYSTER, M.V.; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.; ZHILINA,  
L.D.

Absorption spectra of dimerocyanines, derivatives of 4-imidazolidinone.  
Part 1: Absorption spectra in the visible region. Zhur. ob. khim.  
31 no. 11:3631-3637 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.  
(Cyanines--Spectra) (Imidazolidinone)

SOV/19-58-6-240/685

AUTHORS: Sytnik, Z.P., and Zhilina, L.D.

TITLE: A Method of Obtaining Thiocyanine Dye  
(Sposob polucheniya rodatsianinovykh  
krasiteley)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 6, p 55  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 22e, 3. Nr 113692 (582654 of 29 Aug  
1957). Submitted to the Committee for In-  
ventions and Discoveries at the Ministers  
Council of USSR. This process (specified in  
detail) raises the output and simplifies the  
purification of the end product.

Card 1/1

ZHILINA, Lyudmila Gerasimovna, преподаvatel'; STEPANSKAYA, I.M.,  
red.

[Conducting laboratory work on the technology of metals]  
Provedenie laboratornykh rabot po tekhnologii metallov.  
Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 34 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche No.1 goroda  
Krasnodara (for Zhilina).

TSYPLENKOV, V.P.; Prinimala uchastiye ZHILINA, L.K., laborant

Rapid colorimetric method of determining the humus composition  
of soils and soil solutions. Pochvovedenie no.10:91-95 O '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ZHILINA, L.P., inzh.; MISHCHENKO, K.P., doktor khim. nauk

Method for measuring and calculating the coefficients of the activity  
of the components of electrolyte solutions. Trudy LTITSBP no.11:  
134-140 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

18-8300 exclude 2408.

85446

AUTHOR:

Zhilina, L. P.

S/080/60/033/011/004/014  
A003/A001

TITLE:

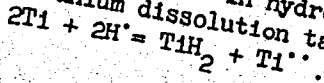
On the Electrochemical Behavior of Titanium ✓

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 11, pp. 2526-2531

TEXT:

The electrochemical behavior of Ti is important for determining its corrosion resistance. Several phenomena observed during anode oxidation of titanium were investigated here. The stationary potential of titanium in a sulfuric acid solution of potassium sulfate containing 0.005-0.15 n hydrofluoric acid was 0.59 ± -0.66 v depending on the concentration of the hydrofluoric acid. The anode polarization curves are shown in Figures 2 and 3. It is evident that the anode process of titanium dissolution is accelerated, after passing a maximum it is slowed down and reaches a minimum at potentials of -0.2 ± 0.0 v. At higher potentials again a rise is observed corresponding to the separation of oxygen. It was shown that the stationary potential of titanium in a sulfuric acid solution of potassium sulfate has the same value as in hydrofluoric acid alone. It is assumed that the process of titanium dissolution takes place in the following way:



Card 1/2

85446

On the Electrochemical Behavior of Titanium

S/080/60/033/011/004/014  
A003/A001

The real polarization curves at negative potentials can be obtained as a result of the combination of two processes: 1) the anode oxidation of titanium, and 2) the reduction of hydrogen. The directly proportional dependence of the dissolution rate of passive titanium on the concentration of the hydrofluoric acid points to the diffusion character of the limitation of this dissolution process. The results obtained show that the fluorine ion is a strong activator of titanium. There are 7 figures, and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 3 English, 1 German. X

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1960

Card 2/2

FEDOT'YEV, N.P.; VYACHESLAVOV, P.M.; ZHILINA, L.P.

Effect of various factors on the hardenss of copper deposited  
from a cyanide electrolyte. Trudy LTI no.53:13-17 '59.  
(MIRA 14:3)

(Copper--Electrometallurgy)  
(Hardness)



SOKOLOV, V.V.; ZHILINA, L.P.; MISHCHENKO, K.P.

Thermodynamics of the vaporization of acetone at various  
temperatures. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.4:750-754 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Acetone)

(Evaporation)

ZHILINA, L.P.

Electrochemical behavior of titanium. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33  
no.11:2526-2531 N '60 . (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.  
(Titanium)

ZHILINA, L.P.; MISHCHENKO, K.P.

Thermochemistry of nonaqueous electrolyte solutions. Part 4:  
Integral heats of dissolution of picric acid in acetone and  
sodium picrate in methanol as a function of concentration at  
10 and 25°C. Teoret. i eksper. khim. 1 no.3:361-366 My-Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut tsellyulozno-  
bunazhnoy promyshlennosti.

LYARSKAYA, T.YA., KETILADZE, Ye.S.; ZHILINA, N.N.

Use of fluorescence microscopy for the detection of virus inclusions in influenza. Sov.med. 26 no.1:60-65 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kliniki (zav. - dotsent Ye.S.Ketiladze, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.F. Bilibin) Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.M. Zhdanov) AMN SSSR na baze klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No. 2 (glavnyy vrach A.M.Pyl'tsova).  
(INFLUENZA) (FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY)

ZHILINA, N.N.; KETILADZE, Ye.S.; MEKLER, L.B.; ORLOVA, N.N.; LOZHKINA, A.N.

Early diagnosis of influenza by the fluorescent antibody technique.  
Sov. med. 27 no.6:85-90 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.F. Bilibin, zav. - dotsent Ye.S. Ketiladze) Instituta virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.M. Zhdanov) AMN SSSR na baze Gorodskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No.82 (glavnyy vrach - kand. med. nauk A.V. Yeremyan), Moskva.

KETILADZE, Ye.S.; ZHILINA, N.N.; MEKLER, L.B.; NAUMOVA, V.K.; LOZHKINA, A.N.;  
ORLOVA, N.N.; NISEVICH, L.L.

Use of the fluorescent antibody technique for rapid differential  
diagnosis of influenza and parainfluenzal and adenovirus diseases.  
Vop. virus. 9 no.3:348-353 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

NAUMOVA, V.K.; MEKLER, L.B.; ZHILINA, N.N.; KETILADZE, Ye.S.

A method for rapid diagnosis of viral respiratory infections.  
Vop. virus 9 no.4:502-505 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GARBER, Il'ya Borisovich, ZHILINA, Ol'ga Vladimirovna, ROMANOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, KOROL'KOV, I. I., red.; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Experience in the centralized repair of electrical equipment at electric power stations of the Leningrad Regional Power Authority].  
Iz opyta tsentralizovannogo remonta elektrooborudovania na elektrostatsiakh Lenenergo. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1956. 70 p.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Electric apparatus and appliances--Maintenance and repair)



ZHILINA, P. A.

N/5  
291  
.V3

VAZHNEYSHIYE OPERATSII VELIKOY OTECHESTVENNOY VOYNY 1941-1945 GG. PATRIOTIC  
WAR) SBORNIK STATEY. POD OBSCHEY RED. MOSKVA, MINOBORONY, 1956. 622 p.  
MAPS.

SHORYGINA, N.V.; ZHILINA, N.V.

Study of cyclic acetals. Phenolysis of polyvinyl butyral.  
Plast. massy no.5:8-10 '65. (MIRA 18:6)





1 64067 05

117 AND 118 OBJECTS      119 AND 120 OBJECTS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*ZHILINA P. I.*      7

replacement of silver nitrate in control determination of chlorides. L. G. Urusovskaya and P. I. Zhilina, *Zhuravskaya Lab. 15, 607-0(1940)*. --AgNO<sub>3</sub> can be replaced in Cl titrations by Hg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> with Na nitroprusside as indicator, which gives insol. Hg nitroprusside as soon as the HgCl<sub>2</sub> formation is complete. G. M. Kowlapoff

AAA-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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CA ZHILINA, P. I

7

Cyanide determination by titration with nickel ammonium sulfate. L. G. Urusovskaya and P. I. Zhilina, *Zavodskaya Lab.* 15, 740-1(1949).—Dil. the soln. to 100 ml., make slightly basic with 1 ml. of concd.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  in excess and add 0.5 ml. dimethylglyoxime soln. in  $\text{EtOH}$  (0.9 g. in 100 ml.), and titrate with a soln. of 19.75 g.  $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in 1 l.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  contg. 2 ml. concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The red endpoint of Ni glyoxime appears when all CN is in the form of the complex  $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4^{2-}$ .  
G. M. Kosolapoff

*Chernorechenok Chem Plant.*

SECRET



L 12965-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BLS AFPTC/ASL For: Fr-- RMAW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000394

S/0192/63/000 005 0007 0020

7-  
70

AUTHOR: Zarubin, G. G.; Rubtsova, I. K.; Smirnov, M. I.; Pertsov, L. D.; Dolgov, F. F.; Kokorev, V. V.; Zhilina, R. D.

TITLE: Use of alkylarylphosphates for plasticizing polyvinylchloride 15

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy\*, no. 5, 1963, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: alkylarylphosphates, polyvinylchloride, plasticizers, esters, calendar method, sodium salts

ABSTRACT: The plasticizing qualities of DAFF (mixed ester of phenylphosphoric acid and 2-ethylhexyl alcohol), prepared by a technique developed at NIIPM from phenol, phosphoryl chloride, and 2-ethylhexyl alcohol, are compared to those of several other esters of phosphoric acid obtained in normal C sub 7 - C sub 9 alcohols and C sub 6 - C sub 8 isoalcohols and with the widely used plasticizers tricresylphosphate (TCP) and dibutylphthalate (DBP). The dialkylphenylphosphates are recommended as substitutes for the two latter plasticizers for obtaining soft fire- and frost-resistant polyvinylchloride plastics suitable for fabric base preparation by the calendar method. DAFF and the dialkylphosphates were superior in frost-resistance to DBP and TCP; they were more fire-resistant than DBP, but less so than TCP. The physico-mechanical properties of the individual dialkylphenylphosphates were  
Card 1/2

L 12965-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000394

not markedly different, though plasticizers containing a larger number of aryl groups yielded plastics which were less flammable but which had poorer frost-resistance. Increasing the amount of plasticizer used reduced the toughness of the resultant plastic by about 50%, but increased its frost-resistance. Lowering treatment temperature from 140 to 120C also decreased toughness. The presence of up to 50% sodium salts in DAFF had little effect on plasticizing conditions; larger amounts reduced plasticizer-polyvinyl-chloride compatibility and reduced the toughness and frost-resistance of the resultant plastic. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, 2 tables. 2

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

MOSHKIN, P.A.; RUBTSOVA, I.K.; ZHILINA, R.D.; NAKROKHIN, B.G.; ITENBERG,  
Sh.M.

Alcoholysis of some  $\alpha$ - $\beta$ '-cyanoethyl esters and study of the  
products obtained. Plast.massy no.10:60-61 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Plasticisers) (Acrylonitrile) (Alcoholysis)

EMICHA R.S.

1964

158103

87437  
S/191/60/000/010/013/017  
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Moshkin, P. A., Rubtsova, I. K., Zhilina, R. D.,  
Nakrokhin, B. G., Itenberg, Sh. M.

TITLE: Alcoholysis of Some Di- $\beta\beta'$ -Cyanethyl Esters, and  
Investigation of Products Obtained

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 10, pp. 60-61

TEXT: Proceeding from acrylonitrile the authors synthesized the following compounds: di-( $\beta\beta'$ -cyanethyl)-sulfide; di- $\beta\beta'$ -cyanethyl ether; furthermore,  $\beta\beta'$ -cyanethyl ethers of ethylene-, diethylene- and triethylene glycols and butanediols. By alcoholysis by means of 2-ethyl hexanediol one obtains the 2-ethyl hexyl esters of oxadipropionic acid, 2,4-dioxahexane dicarboxylic acid-1,6, 2,6-dioxaoctane dicarboxylic acid-1,8, 2,4,6-trioxaoctane dicarboxylic acid-1,8, 2,4,6,8-tetraoxadecane dicarboxylic acid-1,10, and thiodipropionic acid, [Abstracter's Note: the conditions under which the alcoholysis was performed are not indicated]. These esters were found to be resistant to frost down to -45 --58°C (determination by L. I. Burinova), and yielded, when mixed

Card 1/2

22028-66 EWI(m)/EWP(j)/T LIP(c) GS/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/63/000/000/0050/0060  
 ACC NR: AT6005938 (A)

4/a  
 4/1  
 Btl

AUTHORS: Shatalov, V. P.; Zhilina, R. I.; Furticheva, R. P.; Antonova, A. M.;  
 Popova, Ye. N.; Semilutskaya, A. A.

ORG: Laboratory for the Chemistry of High-Molecular-Weight Compounds, Voronezh State  
 University (Laboratoriya khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Voronezhskogo  
 gosudarstvennogo universiteta); TsNIL Voronezh Plant SK im. S. M. Kirov (TsNIL voronezh-

TITLE: Synthesis of hydroperoxides and the study of their initiating properties in  
 the process of emulsion polymerization of mixtures of butadiene and styrene

SOURCE: Voronezh. Universitet. Laboratoriya khimii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy.  
 Trudy, no. 2, 1963. Monomery, khimiya i tekhnologiya SK (Monomers, chemistry, and  
 technology of synthetic rubber), 50-60

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene, styrene, copolymerization, organic oxide, emulsion  
 polymerization, hydrocarbon, hydroperoxide

ABSTRACT: It was the object of this investigation to synthesize a number of halogen-  
 containing organic hydroperoxides and the hydroperoxides of cymene, methane, 1,1-  
 diphenyl-ethane and its derivatives, and to study the initiating properties of the  
 synthesized compounds on the copolymerization reaction of butadiene and styrene. The  
 various hydroperoxides were obtained by first synthesizing the corresponding hydro-  
 carbons and then by subjecting the hydrocarbons to autooxidation. The following

Card 1/2

L 22028-66

ACC NR: AT6005938

hydrocarbons and halohydrocarbons were synthesized: cymene, p-methane, 1,1-diphenylthane, 1-phenyl-1-ethylphenylethane, 1-phenyl-1-cumene-ethane, chlorocumene, isopropylchlorocumene, bromocumene, isopropylbromocumene, and fluorocumene. The reaction yields and the characteristic physical constants for the synthesized compounds are tabulated. The initiating properties of the hydroperoxides in the copolymerization reaction of butadiene and styrene were studied in the presence of two redox systems: a) trilon B-rongalite-ferrous sulfate-hydroperoxide, and b) hydroquinone-sodium sulfite-ammonia-hydroperoxide. A 70% solution of Nekal and potassium soap of synthetic fatty acids or a mixture of potassium and sodium soaps of hydrated rosin and synthetic fatty acids (C<sub>10</sub> - C<sub>16</sub>) served as emulsifier. The experimental results are tabulated. It is concluded that the more active hydroperoxides produce the hardest rubbers which, when vulcanized, yield vulcanizates of high strength. 15

Orig. art. has: 3 tables. <sup>15 4956</sup>

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 016/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *ata*

S/079/62/032/009/007/011  
1048/I242

AUTHORS: Novikov, I.N., Antonova, A.M., Zhilina, R.I.,  
Furticheva, R.P., Shatalov, V.P., and Zavgorodniy, S.V.

TITLE: Synthesis and autooxidation of isopropylcyclohexyl-  
benzene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 9, 1962, 2954-2957

TEXT: Experiments on the cycloalkylation of isopropylbenzene by cyclohexanol in the presence of sulfuric acid and the oxidation of the product thereof are described. The relative amounts of reagents taken for the alkylation varied from an isopropylbenzene/sulfuric acid molo ratio of 2:3 to 3:1.5 with 1 mole of cyclohexanol. The isopropylbenzene and sulfuric acid were mixed first, the cyclohexanol was added slowly (during 2.5-3 hrs) and the reaction was continued with stirring for another 4-5 hrs. The end of the reaction was indicated by a constant value of the refraction index of the organic phase. The main reaction product was isopropylcyclohexylbenzene; its yield was highest (81.2%) when the reagents were taken

Card 1/3



S/079/62/032/009/007/011  
I048/I242

## Synthesis and autooxidation...

in the ratio isopropylbenzene/sulfuric acid/cyclohexanol = 3/3/1, and lowest (48.4%) when this ratio was 3:1.5:1. Variations in the temperature, within the range 10-40°C, had no significant effect on yield. The yield of by-products (isopropylcyclohexylbenzenes, cyclohexene polymers) varied between 10.2 and 23.5%. A chromatographic analysis showed that the isopropylcyclohexylbenzene is a 16:21:63 mixture of the o-, m-, and p-isomers. The isopropylcyclohexylbenzene was oxidized in air, at 110°C, in the presence of a small amount of an initiator (e.g., 1 wt % isopropylbenzene hydroperoxide) and a small amount of alkali (e.g., 0.1 wt % NaOH); the total yield of hydroperoxides varied between 67.0 and 71.5%, after a reaction time of 28-49 hrs. Among the hydroperoxides separated from the reaction product by extraction with NaOH were: n-isopropylcyclohexylbenzene dihydroperoxide (m.p. 105-106°C) and n-isopropylcyclohexylbenzene monohydroperoxide (m.p. 56-57°C). There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

S/079/62/032/009/007/011  
1048/1242

Synthesis and autooxidation...

ASSOCIATION: Kievskiy polytekhnicheskij institut (The Kiev  
Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 19, 1961

Card 3/3

NOVIKOV, I.N.; ANTONOVA, A.M.; ZHILINA, R.I.; FURTCHEVA, R.P.;  
SHATALOV, V.P.; ZANORODNIY, S.V.

Synthesis and autoxidation of isopropylcyclohexylbenzene.  
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2954-2957 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.  
(Cumene) (Oxidation)

ZAVARTIN, G.A.; ZHILINA, T.E.

Thiobacteria from thermal springs. Mikrobiologiya 33 no.5:  
844-850 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.

ZHILINA, T.S.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Subtropical and Tropical.

M-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11093

Author : Zhilina, T.S., Krasulina, D.F.

Inst : -

Title : 'The Sweet Bay in Kuban'

Orig Pub : Sad i ogorod, 1957, No 8, 71-72

Abstract : A sweet bay bed has been planted on the Kuban' operational base of the Sochi Experimental Station of Subtropical Crops (Maykop).

Card 1/1

2

ZHILINA, Valentina Semenova; MESENYASHIN, I.A., redaktor

[How to make your own apparatus for experiments in physics; a concise recommended reading list] Kak sdelat' samomu pribory po fizike; kratkii rekomendatel'nyi spisok literatury. Lenin-grad, 1955. 6 p.

(MLRA 8:8)

(Bibliography--Physical instruments)

BENENSON, Ye.V., assistant, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ZHILINA, V.V.,  
ordinator; YAGUDIN, A.D., ordinator.

Aloe extract therapy in parodontitis. Stomatologia no.2:20-22  
Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy -  
professor Ye.Ye.Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatolo-  
gicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy).  
(Teeth--Diseases)

ZHILINA, V. V.

ZHILINA, V. V. -- "Basic Stages in the Development of Stomatological Aid in the Cities of the RSFSR (Based on Material from Moscow and Certain Other Cities)." Min Health RSFSR. Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956



ZHILINA, V.V., assistant

Glycogen content in the epithelium of the gum in a healthy state and in pathology. Teor. i prak. stom. no.5:150-156'61  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Ye. Ye. Platonov) i kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. L.I. Falin) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

ZHILINA, V.V. LIPATS, A.A., YAGUDIN, A.D.

Pathogenesis and therapy of glossalgia. Stomatologia no.3:  
17-18 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (nav.prof. Ye.Ye.  
Platonov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo  
instituta dir.dotsent G.N. Beletskiy.

(TONGUE, diseases,  
pain, pathogen. & ther.)

(PAIN,  
tongue, pathogen. & ther.)

ZHILINA, Ya.A.; MODZGVRISHVILI, T.I.; TUCHKIN, G.M.; DIKKER, G.L., spetsred.;  
MURASHINA, O.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[From the experience of the "Iava" tobacco factory] Iz opyta  
tabachnoi fabriki "Iava," Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 41 p.  
(Moscow--Tobacco industry) (MIRA 11:9)

18.1285

27915  
S/080/61/034/010/015/016  
D228/D301

AUTHORS: Zhilina, Ye. M. and Dombrovskaya, N. S.  
TITLE: Electrolytic separation and chemical analysis of  
 $\beta$ -titanium from the alloy VTZ-1  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 10, 1961, 2345-2347

TEXT: The authors isolated one phase-- $\beta$ -titanium, a high temperature modification with a space-centered cubic lattice--of the alloy VTZ-1 and determined its chemical composition. VTZ-1 is a titanium alloy composed of the solid solutions of  $\alpha$ - (a low temperature form with a hexagonal lattice) and  $\beta$ -titanium; it contains 8.36% of Al, Cr, Mo, Si, Fe and C. The electrolytic method of phase separation was used since the alloy is completely dissolved by dilute acids. The initial procedure consisted of two stages: electrolysis of alloy samples inserted in glass cylinders, wrapped in tracing paper and placed in a solution of dil. HCl and methyl alcohol for 60 min. at a current density of  $0.07 \text{ A/cm}^2$  with a cathode of two platinum discs, with subsequent roentgenometric and electronographic

Card 1/2

Electrolytic separation...

27915  
S/080/61/034/010/015/016  
D228/D301

analysis of the electrolytic residues after their filtration, washing and drying. According to the results, the residue is a pure phase of  $\beta$ -titanium stabilized by Cr and Mo. On analyzing both the residue and electrolyte by colorimetric techniques, the authors ascertained the composition of the  $\beta$ -titanium phase, i.e. 13% Cr, 7.0% Mo and 87% Ti. Thus, the residue is enriched by Cr and Mo in comparison with the alloy itself; Al, however, only occurs in the electrolyte along with part of the Mo and Cr. On the basis of previous work by I. Khansen (Ref. 4: *Struktura dvoynkh splavov* (Structure of Binary Alloys), Moscow, 1941), it is suggested that Cr is present in  $\alpha$ -titanium together with all the Al, that some of the  $\beta$ -titanium was dissolved, and that the solubility of Mo is lower than is the case in the binary alloy Ti - Mo. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1960

Card 2/2

17. SHILINA, Ye. M.

PHASE I. BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5488

Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.  
 Materialy v khimicheskoy mashinostroyeni (Materials in Chemical Machine Building) Moscow, Informatsionno-Izdatel'skiy otdel, 1960. 143 p. (Series: Ita: Trudy, v. 34) 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu and Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya KIIKHMASH.

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PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in chemical machine building and other branches of the machine and instrument industry.

COVERAGE: The collection deals with the results of investigations on the mechanical, corrosive, and engineering qualities of certain alloys. Also discussed are heat-treatment regimes, the phase composition of stainless steels, methods of checking products, and new designs of apparatus used in checking. References accompany each article.

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PETUNKINA, N.; ZHILINA, Yu.

Creative activity of Kuznetsk metalworkers is growing. Metallurg 7 no.11:36-37 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Petunkina). 2. Literaturnyy sotrudnik mnogotirashnoy gazety "Metallurg" (for Zhilina).

(Novokuznetsk—Iron and steel plants—Technological innovations)



USSR/Plant Diseases. Diseases of Forest Species

0-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44453

Author : Gutsevich S.A., Zhilina Z.A.

Inst : Nikitskiy Botanical Garden

Title : New and Rare Fungus Species in the USSR Found on Sequoia sempervirens Endl.

Orig Pub : Byull. nauchno-tekh. inform. Gos. Nikitsk. botan. sad, 1957, No 3-4, 69-72

Abstract : A description of the following fungus species, new to science, which were discovered on the sequoia in the Nikitskiy Botanical Garden: Trematosphaeria sequoiae Gucevicz sp. n., Didymosphaeria sequoiae Gucevicz sp. n., Phyllosticta sequoiae Z.A. Zhilina sp. n., Coniothyrium sequoiae Gucevicz sp. n. The species Cytosropa pinastri Fr. is new to the USSR.

Card : 1/1

ZHILINA, Z.A.

Mycoflora of pine forests of Leningrad Province. Part 2. Vest.  
IGU 19 no.3:70-74 '64.  
(MIRA 17:3)

ZHELINA, Z.A.

Mycoflora in pine forests of Leningrad Province. Vest. LGU 18  
no.3:142-144 '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
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MAKAROV, I.L.; ZHILINKO, M.I.

We cool eggs with the first day. Ptitsvodstvo 9 no.10:20  
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Direktor Minskoy inkubatorno-ptitsevodcheskoy stantsii (for  
Makarov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy tsakhom inkubatsii Minskoy  
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Akust. zhur. 10 no.1:118-119 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

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SO: Knizhnays Letopsis' No. 22, 1956

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1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. M.I. Kalinina.  
(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Magnetic fields)



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Medium and reactivity. Part 3: Kinetics of the reaction of benzoylation of aniline by benzoic anhydride in benzene - benzoic acid mixtures. Ukr. khim. zhur. 26 no.4:476-489 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

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The results of quinocide therapy for tertian malaria having a short incubation period with quinocide in Azerbaijan. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.1:73-78 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya epidemiologii malyarii i organizatsii bor'by s malyariyey i drugimi parazitarnymi boleznyami Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdравo-okhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. otdeleniyem M.G.Rashina) i parazitologicheskogo otdela Astarinskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (zav. stantsiy G.Mamedov)

(ANTIMALARIALS, therapeutic use  
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SO: Trudy, Institute of Physiology imeni I.P.Pavlov, Academy of Sciences, USSR,  
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