ZVEREVA, M.N.

Separation of zinc from cations of analytic groups II and III using anionites. Zav.lab. 24 no.4:387-389 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.
(Anions) (Zinc--Analysis)

MORACHEVSKIY, Yu.V.; ZVEREVA, M.N.; KUZNETSOVA, A.A.

Separating phosphate-ion from certain cations by means of anion-exchanging substances. Zav.lab. 22 no.10:1170-1171 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Ions) (Phosphates)

MORACHEVSKIY, Yu.V.; ZVEREVA, M.N.; RABINOVICH, R.Sh.

Separation of lead from barium by means of anion-exchanging substances. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:541-543 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Anions) (Barium) (Lead)

AUTHORS: Zvereva, M. N., Shibarov, V. N. SOV/54-59-1-21/25

TITLE: Separation of Zinc, Lead, and Copper on an Anion Exchange Resin (Razdeleniye tsinka, svintsa i medi na anionite)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 145-148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was the aim of this paper to find the conditions of the separation of zinc from copper and lead by means of the ion exchange method. Similar separations with different ion exchangers from the papers (Refs 1-5) are given. The ion exchangers of the type EDE-10, PE-9, and EDE-10-"P" were used for the separation of zinc from lead and copper. In a preliminary investigation it was found that the ion exchangers EDE-10-"P" and PE-9 are better suited for the separation. The quantitative separation of copper, zinc, and lead was carried out as follows: 30 - 50 ml solution was caused to flow through the Cl^- ion exchanger, copper was found partly in the filtrate. The residue which remained in the column was washed out with 80 ml 2 n HCl. The zinc was then washed out with 150 ml 0.3 n HCl, and the lead which was left in the column was washed out with 200 ml water. The experimental results are given in table 1. The method is simpler if there are

Separation of Zinc, Lead, and Copper on an Anion Exchange Resin

only 2 components, e.g. lead and copper. Copper is washed out with 2 n HCl and zinc with water (experimental results of 4 samples in table 2). A separation of very small quantities of radioactive zinc from greater quantities of copper and lead was carried out as well by means of the above mentioned method (Table 3), and good results were obtained. The authors thank Professor Yu. V. Morachevskiy for valuable advice given for the work under review. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8

Separation of lead from barium with anionite resins.

Yu. V. Morachevskii, M. N. [illegible]

[illegible] State [illegible] Leningrad [illegible]

AUTHOR: Zvereva, M.N. 32-24-4-2/67

TITLE: The Separation of Zinc and the Cations of the II. and III. Analytical Groups by the Aid of Anionites (Otdeleniye tsinka ot kationov II i III analiticheskikh grupp s pomoshch'yu anionitov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 387-389 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Kraus and Moore (Ref 1) already established the fact that zinc is completely absorbed on the anionite "daueks-1" in the presence of 2n hydrochloric acid, whereas in this case the cations of the III. analytical group are absorbed in very small quantities or not at all. Kraus, Nelson and Smith (Ref 2) point to the fact that daueks-1 does not absorb alkaline-earth elements, and the same was found by Jentzsch and Frotscher (Ref 3) in the case of the anionite vofatit L-150 and calcium or magnesium. Miller and Hunter (Ref 4) as well as Amin and Farah (Ref 5) used amberlite IRA-400 in chloroform for the separation of zinc. Jentzsch and Pawlik (Ref 6) showed that a maximum absorption of zinc takes place in vofatit L-150 in a 2-6n hydrochloric acid solution. In a previous work (Ref 7) a method of separating zinc and nickel on the anionites

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PE-9, PEK and TM was described. As the result of a number of experiments carried out under the supervision of Yu.V.Morachevski, in which the anionites PE-9, EDE-10 and EDE-10-P of Russian origin were used, a process of analysis for the determination mentioned in the title is described. In a column (1 cm Ø) with the anionite EDE-10-P in chloroform, zinc and all cations are absorbed from the test solution containing zinc and the cations of the II. and III. group. The cations are then washed out with 2n. hydrochloric acid, and hereafter zinc is extracted with water. In this manner it is possible to separate calcium, magnesium, and other alkaline-earth metals from zinc in the ratio Zn:Me=1:10 to 10:1, as well as iron, aluminum, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel -Zn:Me=1:1 and Zn:Al:Cr=1:10000:10000 to 1:100000:100000. Zinc was determined complexometrically and in the last case colorimetrically. Tabulated data of the results obtained are given. There are 6 tables, and 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.A.A.Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A.A.Zhdanov)

1. Zinc--Separation 2. Zinc--Absorption 3. Ions--Chemical effects 4. Alkaline earth metals--Separation

YEFREMOV, G.V.; ZVEREVA, M.N.; TSEDEVSUREN, TS.

Separation of thallium from element impurities on an anion exchanger. Zav.lab. 28 no.2:159-161 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Thallium—Analysis) (Ion exchange)

ZVEREVA, M.N.; DMITRIYEVA, Ye.A.

Separation of arsenic, antimony, and tin by means of anion exchangers. (MIRA 13:11)
Uch. zap. LGU no.297:41-45 '60.
(Arsenic) (Antimony) (Tin)

ZVEREVA, M.N.; ABDRAKHMANOV, R.Ya.

Separation of zinc and cadmium by means of anion exchangers. Uch. zap. LGU no.297:46-52 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Zinc) (Cadmium)

ZVEREVA, M.N.; VINOGRADOVA, N.I.

Separation of zinc, copper, cadmium, lead, bismuth, and silver by means of ion exchange. Vest.LGU 16 no.10:142-144 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Metals--Analysis) (Ion exchange)

ZVEREVA, Mariya Nikolayevna; STOLYAROV, K.P., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Use of ion exchangers in analytical chemistry] Primenenie ionitov v analiticheskoi khimii; stenogramma lektsii, prochitannoi v LDNTP na kratko-srochnom seminare po metodam khimicheskogo analiza. Leningrad, Leningr. dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1963. 18 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Ion exchangers) (Chemistry, Analytical)

ZVEREVA, M.V.

Recognition of properties through different modes of perception [with summary in English]. Vop.psikhol. 4 no.3:87-98 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut teorii i istorii pedagogiki APN RSFSR, Moskva.
(PERCEPTION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, M. Z., ARBUZOV, B. A., and ARBUZOVA, G. M., Orl. A. E. Arbuzov Chemical Institute of Kazan

"Esters and Ester-Amides of Phosphoric, Thiopyrophosphoric, Dithiotriphosphoric Acids and Some of Their Properties," Khimiya i Primenenie Fosfororganicheskikh Soyedinenii, pp 164-175, 1957

ZVEREVA, APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

BUDNIKOV, P.; TRESVIATSKIY, S.; ZVEREVA, N.

Letter to the editors. Ogneupory 22 no.3:139-140 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Refractory materials) (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

ZVEREVA, N.N.

Role of Russian physicians in the development of the method of subcutaneous injections. Vest. vener., Moskva no. 5:49-51 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Clinical Departmental Physician. 2. Of the Republic Skin-Venereological Institute RSFSR (Acting Director -- A. A. Kondrat'yeva).

ZVEREVA, N.A.; KALININA, V.A.

High temperature oil sterilizer. Med.prom. 16 no.4:49 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.
(STERILIZATION--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

KUL'BAKH, V.O.; ZVEREVA, N.A.; POROSHINA, A.N.

New method of producing 1,6-hexamethylene-bis-(dimethylamine).
Med.prom. 13 no.7:46-49 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Farmakon".
(DIMETHYLAMINE)

GLADILIN, A.A.; GLUKHOV, D.S.; YEREMIN, V.I.; ZVEREVA, N.F.; LAPIN, K.N.; MAMONOVA, A.S.; MARTYNOV, M.K.; CHIRKOV, N.Ye.; MIKHAL'CHIKOV, P.I.; POLYACHKIN, M.A., red.; ANTONOV, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Economy of Penza Province; a statistical collection] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Penzenskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Penza, 1958. 190 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Penzenskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. (for all except Mikhal'chikov and Antonov).

(Penza Province--Statistics)

VOSKRESENSKAYA, N.T.; ZVEREVA, N.F.; RIVKINA, L.L.

Spectrochemical determination of gold in silicate rocks and minerals. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.12:1288-1298 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Submitted May 15, 1964.

VOSKRESENSKAYA, N.T.; ZVEREVA, N.F.; VEYMARN, A.B.

Geochemistry of copper in the Devonian and Carboniferous effusives of Karkalinsk District (central Kazakhstan). Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.4:Geol. 20 no.5:57-61 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

CHISTYAKOV, A.D.; BURKOVA, M.V.; ORLOVA, Ye.M.; GLAZOVA, O.P.; PED', D.A.; BERLYAND, M.Ye.; ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; POPOVA, T.P.; MATVEYEV, L.T.; BACHURINA, A.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.; PESKOV, B.Ye.; ROMANOV, N.N.; VOLEVAKHA, N.M.; PCHELKO, I.G.; PETRENKO, N.V.; KOSHELENKO, I.V.; PINUS, N.Z.; SIMETER, S.M.; MATSAYEVA, T.F.; MININA, L.S.; BEL'SKAYA, N.N., nauchn. red.; ZVEREVA, N.I., nauchn. red.; KURGANSKAYA, V.M., nauchn. red.; MERTSALOVA, A.N., nauchn. red.; TOMASHEVICH, L.V., nauchn. red.; SAGATOVSKIY, N.V., otv. red.; KOTIKOVSKAYA, A.B., red.

[Manual of short-range weather forecasting] Rukovodstvo po kratkosrochnym prognozam pogody. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat. Pt.2. Izd.2. 1965. 491 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

S/138/62/000/001/007/009
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Krivunchenko, N.G.; Kolkhir, K.F.; Zvereva, N.I.; Dmitriyeva, Ye.V.; Drugovskaya, M.N.; Sokolov, S.A.

TITLE: The use of gas-producing resins in rubber reclaiming

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 1, 1962, 52 - 53

TEXT: The disadvantages of dry-distillation of pine tars, for use as softeners in rubber reclaiming are non-uniformity and high cost. In the attempt to find new resins for this purpose, gas-producing ones proved to be the most successful. The Chekhov Rubber Reclaiming Plant developed the composition of a resin and a technology of rubber reclaiming, using the product of the Izhevsk Plant in 1958. This product has the following advantages: 1) Uniformity in group composition of the softener, leading to improved physico-mechanical properties of the reclaimed rubbers. 2) Reduced production cost of the reclaimed rubber. 3) Increased capacity output of the refining rollers. 4) Increased capacity output of the autoclaves due to a shorter rubber devulcanization process. 5) Improved receiving and storage methods of the resin, eliminating the use of wooden barrels. The Chekhov Recovery Plant produced 6.5 thousand tons of re-

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The use of gas-producing resins in rubber reclaiming

claimed rubber in 1959. In 1960, the Recovery Plant consumed 2,000 tons of resin. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Chekhovskiy regeneratnyy zavod (Chekhov Recovery Plant)

KRIVUNCHENKO, N.G.; KOLKHIR, K.F.; ZVEREVA, N.I.; DMITRIYEVA, Ye.V.; DRUGOVSKAYA, M.N.; SOKOLOV, S.A.

Use of gas producer tars in rubber reclaiming. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.1: 52-53 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Chekhovskiy regeneratnyy zavod.
(Rubber, Reclaimed) (Wood tar)

ZVEREVA, N.M.

Discussing the present-day achievements of science and technology in the physics lessons. Fiz.v shkole 21 no.3:74-75 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. 18-ya srednyaya shkola, Gor'kiy.
(Technological innovations)

137-1958-2-2298

ZVEREVA, N. P.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 12 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zvereva, N.P.

TITLE: Synthesizing Heat-resistant Materials [Carbides, Nitrides, Borides, Silicides, and Sulfides of the Metals of Groups IV, V, and VI] (Sintez tugoplavkikh materialov [karbidy, nitridy, boridy, silitsidy, sul'fidy perekhodnykh metallov])

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy keramiki. Moscow, Promstroyizdat, 1956, pp 325-348

ABSTRACT: A survey is made of the properties of superduty refractory materials with fusion temperatures of 2,000 - 4,000°, and of methods of synthesizing them. The carbides possess the highest temperature range; then come the nitrides, borides, silicides, and sulfides. A system is described for fashioning products out of superduty refractory materials, and data are included on the chemical and physical properties of individual superduty refractories. The Author cites some of the characteristics of the technology of products made of TiC, UN, ZrB_2, $MoSi_2$, and ThS.
Bibliography: 56 references.

S.G.

Card 1/1

1. Refractory materials--Properties 2. Refractory materials--Synthesis 3. Refractory materials--Temperature effects 4. Refractory materials --Characteristics

AUTHOR Zvereva, N.P.

TITLE On Lanthanum Sulphids.
(O sul'fidakh lantana - Russian)

20-2-25/67

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 333-334, (U.S.S.S.R.)

Received 7/1957 Reviewed 8/1957

ABSTRACT Apart from the polysulphides (LaS_2) only lanthanum sulphide La_2S_3 is known, of whichonly contradicting particulars concerning melting point and exterior appearance are available. The monosulphide that can be presumed from the analogy with zerium sulphide was produced by the authoress from mettaic lanthanum and lanthanum nitrate. It might become interesting as a material that is highly heat resistant and fire-proof. First the nitrate was chlorinated by means of CCl_4. The produced lanthanum trichloride was then sulphorated in the current of the dry H_2S. The sulphonation product corresponded with 25,4% content of sulphur to the formula La_2S_3. It formed a non-sintered, crystalline, vermilion powder. Roasting La_2S_3-tablets at 1700-1800° in a vacuum changes the original colour into a dark grey one. Here the content of sulphus was lower (22,37%) which problably corresponds to a solid solution of La_2S_3-La_3S_4. When heating the La_2S_3-tablets up to 2000° they melt and evaporate. Black crystals of hexagonal structure remained in a small quantity on the lid of the vessel. They were considered as $La_2O_2S_3$. LaS is obtained by reduction of La_2S_3

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On Lanthanum Sulphids.

[redacted] 20-2-[redacted]/67

with mettallic lanthanum by means of "impregnation". In a porous crucible made from lanthanum sulphide La was melted at a temperature of 1250-1600°. The reaction product was a gold-coloured matter with 19,7% content of sulphur. The X-ray picture of the powder with lines that only belong to the cube-phase showed an isostructure with CeS. It crastallized was a granting of the common salt type- , the microstructure of the LaS is two-phase: large oval yellow grains of LaS carry a light grey zone of lanthanoxy sulphide on their borders. LaS-pieces do not melt in a vacuum at a temperature of 2100°.(6 citations from publications).

ASSOCIATION
PRESENTED BY CHERNYAYEV, I.I., Member of the Academy.
SUBMITTED 9.5.1956.
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

ZV 6206/10

21(4) SOV/2714

BOOK I BOOK EXPLOITATION

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; rukopisnye geryachego i radioaktivnykh metallov (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Fuel and Reactor Metals) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 670 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 5. 8,000 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): A.A. Bochvar, Academician, A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, V.S. Yemelyanov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and A.P. Zefirov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V.V. Pavlovskaya and G.M. Pshenitsova; Tech. Ed.: E.F. Masal'.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for scientists, engineers, physicians, and biologists working in the production and peaceful application of atomic energy; for professors and students of schools of higher technical education where the subject is taught; and for people interested in atomic science and technology.

CONTENTS: This is volume 5 of a 5-volume set of reports on atomic energy, presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958. Volume 5 consists of two parts. The first part, edited by A.I. Zilov, is devoted to geology, prospecting, concentration, and processing of nuclear raw material. The second part, edited by G.L. Zverev, includes 27 reports on metallurgy, metallography, processing technology of nuclear fuels and reactor metals, and neutron irradiation effects on metals. The titles of the individual papers in most cases correspond word for word with those in the official English language edition of the Conference proceedings. See SOV/2681 for the titles of the other volumes of the set.

Card 1/21

Shmidt, A.D., V. Ya. Kuz', V.M. Ammosov, and V.D. Burlakov. Refining Beryllium and Other Metals by Condensation on Heated Surfaces (Report No. 2731)

Kuznetsov, Yu.A., and V.M. Shmelev. Melting and Casting of Beryllium (Report No. 2648)

Kal'ner, A.A., Yu.A. Ivanov, N.P. Kalinkin, and Z.S. Pozdnik. Production of Chemically Pure Zirconium, Hafnium, Niobium, and Tantalum (Report No. 2690)

Bochvar, A.A., G.Ya. Bezrukov, A.A. Fedorova, and G.I. Yemets. Effect of Thermal Cycling and Cooling on the Dimensional and Structural Stability of Various Metals and Alloys (Report No. 2150)

Agronomiy, A.S., G.Ya. Bezrukov, V.I. Chizov, L.M. Levitskiy, and Yu.F. Shevnin. Influence of the Structure and Properties of Uranium on Its Behavior Under Irradiation (Report No. 2491)

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ANDREYENKO, G.V.; ZVEREVA, N.Ya.

Effect of phenyllin on the thromboplastic activity and concentration of thrombotropin and proconvertin in the blood of white rats. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.4:382-385 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratory for the Study of Physiology and Biochemistry of Blood Coagulation, Biological Faculty, Moscow State University.
(ANTICOAGULANTS)

ZVEREVA, O.L.

Socialist competition at the Rzhevsk oil factory. Masl.-zhir.prom 28 no.11:5-6 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vneshtatnyy instruktor Kalininskogo oblastnogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.
(Rzhevsk—Oil industries) (Socialist competition)

ZVEREVA, O.S.

K. Holdhaus' "Traces of the Glacial period in the animal kingdom of Europe." Izv. Komi. fil. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.8:90-92 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ZVEREVA, O.S.

Hydrobiological characteristics of the Vychegda River and the waters of its flood plain in Ust'-Kulom District. Trudy Komi fil. AN SSSR no.8:101-117 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Vychegda Valley--Fresh-water biology)

20-114-6-48/54

AUTHOR: Zvereva, O. S.

TITLE: On the Genetic Boundary in a River Valley and its Rôle in Hydrobiology (O geneticheskom rubezhe v doline reki ilyego znachenii v gidrobiologii).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 6, pp. 1311-1314 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The history of development of the drainage area of rivers during the Quaternary is not always duly taken into account in hydrobiological investigations. But this historical factor may in many respects determine the conditions of the drainage area on which, in the end, the present organic world of waters depends. This kind of dependences were determined by the author in the Vychegda-river on both sides of the boundary of the first postmaximum glaciation by a comparison of hydrobiological material (refernces 3,4). The section investigated is about 400 km long. In the point in which the above-mentioned boundary crosses the river (district of the villages Ust'-Kulom--Derevyansk) the morphology of the valley and the river bed is considerably changed. Above Ust'-Kulom (figure 1) the valley is very wide and boggy. On the right side of the river a group of lakes, representing relics of glacier-waters, lies in the bogs. Here the Vychegda is populated by a fairly well

On the Genetic Boundary in a River Valley and its Rôle in Hydrobiology.

developed plankton and manyfold benthos. Mollusks, oligochaetae, larvae of Tendipedidae live in the mud at the bottom. In the microbenthos nematods are predominant. The biomass of the benthos amounts to 1-12 g/m^2. Animal life is especially rich in the thicket of aquatic plants. In old arms of lakes the amount of zooplankton attains 9.000.000 individuals per 1 m^3 water. 50% of the species of mollusks and leeches known from the entire Komi region live here. Many waters in their nature here approach the stage of eutrophic ponds. Below the boundary of glaciation the living world changes under the influence of the hydrographic conditions of the valley. The valley becomes narrower, the river bed becomes younger: from a predominantly accumulative valley it becomes one of erosion. The mud and the aquatic vegetation disappear, at the bottom sand, gravel and in place marbles are predominant. For a stretch the river almost flows without any region of inundation. The river forms meanders through the entire width of the valley. Many tips of meanders are cut into the terrace of pine groves. Here the mineralization of the water, increased in the previously described section, decreases, as the river is mainly dependent on surface feeding.

On the Genetic Boundary in a River Valley and its Rôle in Hydrobiology.

The interrupted connection with the side lakes causes a reaction tending to acidity and leads to a general dystrophy of the water. At the bottom mainly coarse-detritus-like peat muds are deposited. The living world is poor here. In the plankton diatoms and desmids as well as rotifers are predominant. In the benthos - small larvae of Tendipedidae, oligochaetae and nematods. The benthos-biomass amounts to fractions of a gram per 1 m^2. The old arms are chiefly inhabited by river species. Centers of higher biological productivity may form in some places due to the accumulation of organic detritus. The chief factors inhibiting the development of life here are the processes of erosion and accumulation, whereby the river bed is constantly displaced. But the changed chemism, especially the disturbed mineral nutrition, remains the decisive factor. The region of the Vychegda became unsaturated in its stand of species after the withdrawal of the Scandinavian glacier in the region of its deposits, whereas the stand of species above the glacier-boundary is sufficiently manyfold. The wide part above Ust'-Kulom may be considered a peculiar region of refuge in which many faunal elements of the interglacial period were preserved. It is true that from here

On the Genetic Boundary in a River Valley and its Rôle in Hydrobiology. 20-114-6-48/54

many species also spread farther down the river, but there they occur in other numerical relations and exclusively inhabit the waters of the region of inundation.
There are 1 figure and 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Komi Branch of the AS USSR (Komi filial Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: March 19, 1957, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Member of the Academy.

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1957

Card 4/4

USSR / General Biology. General Hydrobiology. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 85694

Author : Zvereva, O. S.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Genetic Boundary in the River Valley and Its Significance in Hydrobiology.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 114, No. 6, 1311-1314

Abstract : From 1939-1950 a hydrobiological study was conducted in the Vychegda River and the reservoirs of its river valley on a sector one portion of which flows through the territory of the first postmaximal glaciation, the other being situated higher in the river bed beyond the limits of deposits from the glaciation. Both sectors, genetically different, are clearly distinguished in morphology, hydrobiology, and hydrochemistry.

Card 1/2

ZVEREVA O.S.

New larval form of Tendipedidae (Diptera) from the Pechora River. Ent.obos.36 no.1:231-232 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Komi filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Syktyvkar.
(Pechora River--Chironomidae) (Larvae)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, O. S.

"The Animal Population of Floating Timber and the Benthos of the Section of the River Where Timber is Floated," Dok. AN, 56, No. 6, 1947

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA

ZVEREVA, O.S.

[redacted] and its role in hydrobiology. (MIRA 10:9)

Benthic boundary in a river basin and its role in hydrobiology.
Gidrobiol. zhur. AN Ukr. SSR 10 no.6:[illegible] '58.

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy [illegible] imeni akademika
N.D.Zelinskogo.
(Vychegda Valley--Invertebrates--Water biology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, O. S.

Jul 48

USSR/Hydrology
Potamology
Limnology

"Basins of Bottom Land," O. S. Zvereva, 1½ pp

"Priroda" No 7

Presents studies made on nature of bottom lands formed by rivers in northeastern part of the USSR (Pechora and Vychegda). Discusses lakes and rivers formed by erosion, nature of meandering lakes, and so-called interridge lakes.

5/49155

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, O.S.

Larvae of Tendipedidae (Chironomidae) of plains rivers of the European part of northern U.S.S.R. Trudy Gidrobiol.ob-va 5:264-274 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Komi filial Akademii nauk SSSR. (Diptera) (Larvae)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, O.S.; GETSEN, M.V.; IZ"YUROVA, V.K.

System of relic lakes in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.
Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3:677-679 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.

P.

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, 35142

Author : Zvereva, O.S.
Inst :
Title : A New Form of Tendipedidae (Diptera) Larval from the Pechora River.

Orig Pub : Entomol. obozreniye, 1957, 36, No 1, 231-232.

Abstract : A New species of larva kanevi of Genus Tendipedidae was described.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, P. A.

"Overcoming the Resistance of Different Species of Potato to Hybridization by the Method of Vegetative Rapprochement." Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub. 13 Apr 49, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

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

ZVEREVA, S.A.

Teeth - Diseases

Significance of depth and form of fissures in the development of dental caries. Stomatologiia no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

SHKOLIAR, I.I., dotsent

Late results of dental fillings. Stomatologiia no.6:3-7 N-D '54.
(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii Leningradskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(INLAYS
follow up)

34504
S/169/62/000/002/042/072
D228/D301

3,5150

AUTHOR: Zvereva, S. V.

TITLE: Atmospheric transparency in the Arctic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1962, 29, abstract 2B225 (Tr. Arkt. i Antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, 229, 1961, 90-116)

TEXT: The atmosphere's transparency was determined from the data of direct solar radiation measurements at eight polar stations, located on the territory from 69 to 80°N and from 53 to 179°E and having the longest series of observations (from 5 to 17 years), and also from the data of drift-station observations. Many of the direct solar radiation observations, made at different elevations of the sun, were processed by the graphical method of averaging. The resulting mean-monthly values of the atmospheric transparency coefficients are highest (0.816) in the winter months and lowest (0.783) in the summer months. The yearly variation of the transparency for Arctic stations is analogous to that for more southerly

Atmospheric transparency ...

stations (Pavlovsk, Saratov, Karadag). The small range of the transparency coefficient's yearly variation at Arctic stations in comparison with those outside the Arctic is explained both by the decreased amplitude of the yearly variation of the water-vapor content at the arctic stations and by the influence of condensational turbidity on the transparency coefficient. At the drifting stations the transparency coefficients are somewhat smaller than those at the polar stations (0.762 - 0.800). No dependence of the atmospheric transparency on the geographic position of the observation point is observed in the cold half of the year; this relationship does occur in the warm half of the year. The transparency increases with the increase of latitude to approximately 80°N, but it somewhat decreases in the area of drifting stations. A certain decrease in the mean-yearly values of the transparency coefficient in an esterly direction is noted in the zonal distribution for Arctic stations. The average value of the maximum transparency coefficients at polar stations equals 0.830. As the mean transparency coefficients obtained for a number of Arctic stations differ little between themselves, it is possible to use them for the characteri-

Atmospheric transparency ... S/169/62/000/002/042/072
D228/D301

stic of the average atmospheric transparency in different areas of the Arctic. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

SVERDLOV, B.V., prepodavatel'

Transparency of the atmosphere in the Antarctic. Inform.biul. Sov. antark.eksp. no.50:13-17 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

BYKHOVA, S.V.

Depletion of direct solar radiation in the Arctic. Trudy AANII 273:164-169 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ZVIREVA, D.V.

Atmospheric transparency in the Arctic. Trudy AANII 229:90-116 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Arctic regions—Atmospheric transparency)

35150

S/169/62/000/006/062/093
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Zvereva, S. V.

TITLE: New integral atmospheric transparency characteristics

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 27, abstract 6B191 (V sb. Aktinometriya i atmosfern. optika, L., Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 168-171)

TEXT: A comparison is made of various new integral atmospheric-transparency characteristics: The limiting transparency coefficients proposed by Gul'nitskiy (RZhGeofiz, no. 8, 1958, 5847) and S. M. Kozik (Meteorol. i gidrologiya, inf. sb. no. 5, 1948), and Makhotkin's turbidity index (RZhGeofiz, no. 12, 1957, 10445) with the standard transparency coefficient, turbidity factor and C coefficient in Kastrov's formula. The comparison was made in two directions: 1) According to the stability of each quantity's numerical values when the atmosphere's mass changes, and the transparency is fixed; 2) according to the range over which each of the transparency characteristics varies. The solar-radiation intensity averages at

Card 1/2

S/169/62/000/006/062/093
D228/D304

the time of different masses and a variable degree of atmospheric transparency were used in the calculation, these values being obtained from the observations of Kalitin and Sivkov. Kastrov's C coefficient and Makhotkin's turbidity index, and then the turbidity factor, are the most sensitive to atmospheric transparency changes; they are also the most stable in respect of the change in the atmosphere's mass. The limiting transparency coefficients have no advantages whatsoever over the other characteristics under consideration. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8

Ca

18

The "refining" of spent hydrogen. A. Mokhkin and V. Zvereva. *Maslobino Zhirovoe Delo* 10, No. 11, 28-4 (1934); *Chimie & Industrie* 34, 641.—A study of the reduction of the proportion of CO in spent hydrogenation gas by conversion according to the equation $CO + H_2O = CO_2 + H_2$. The method permits of lowering the CO content of the gas to 0.5%. The gas is simultaneously enriched in H_2, as shown by the above equation, which differentiates this method from most of the other methods of regeneration. The operation is carried out in presence of a catalyst consisting mainly (80%) of Fe. Regeneration of the catalyst offers no difficulty and can be effected in situ by blowing air. The CO_2 produced can be absorbed in alkali and the carbonate formal used for soap making.

A. Papineau-Couture

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

B I 8

"Refining" of spent hydrogen. A. Moschnin and V. Zrunova. (Maslob.-Shir. Dela, 1934, 10, No. 11, 23–24).—The reaction $CO + H_2O = CO_2 + H_2$ is carried out with a catalyst containing 90% of Fe. The catalyst is regenerated in situ by blowing air. The method reduces the CO content of spent hydrogenation gas to 0·5%. Cf. Abs. (a)

Zoological research of the Komi Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Zool.zhur. 41 no.7:1117-1120 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Komi A.S.S.R.—Zoological research)

KORSHAK, V.V.; ROZENBERG, B.A.; ZVEREVA, T.M.; GANTMAKHER, A.R.; MELVEDEV, S.S.

Polymerization of tetrahydrofuran in the presence of antimony pentachloride and its compounds. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.2:269-274 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva i Donetskiy filial Instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh veshchestv.

LONGINOV, M.F.; ZVEREVA, V.A.

Preparing thin plates for the study of metal transparency by electron microscopy. [Sbor. trud.] Nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.4:154-157 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(Metallography)
(Electron microscopy)

LOMONOSOV, M.F.; ZVEREVA, V.A.

Preparation of thin plates for the study of metals by means of a transmission electron microscope. Zav.lab. 27 no.5:559-561 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
(Metallography)
(Electron microscopy)

18 9100
55330

24158
S/032/61/027/005/004/017
B119/B215

AUTHORS: Longinov, M. F. and Zvereva, V. A.

TITLE: Manufacture of thin foils for the examination of metals under a transmission electron microscope

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 5, 1961, 559-561

TEXT: The authors have elaborated a new method of manufacturing very thin metal foils (thickness: 100 to 200 A) in which the structure of the massive initial sample is preserved. The foil is gradually reduced by electrolysis. During this process a layer of foreign metal is applied to one side of the foil to ensure a constant and uniform current density on the surface of the foil and, thus, eliminate errors caused by irregular reduction. The method was applied to carbon, structural, stainless, and transformer steels. The foils obtained were examined under the EM-3 (EM-3) electron microscope. The foil is prepared as follows: A 4Ch20X2 mm piece of the metal to be studied is mechanically or chemically reduced to a thickness of 0.20 to 0.15 mm and then further reduced to 0.05 to 0.03 mm by electro-

Card 1/2

Manufacture of thin ...

lytic polishing (for steels: an acetic acid chromium electrolyte is used at 1.5 to 2.5 A). After washing in water and drying, one side of the foil is coated with a foreign metal by electrolysis or vacuum evaporation. When choosing the metal, one has to consider that the latter can be chemically removed without damaging the foil. For chromium and chromium-nickel steels, the authors used zinc or copper. A zinc layer has to be protected against dissolution in the electrolyte by a thin paraffin layer. Under the above conditions the foil is then electrolytically reduced on the bare side until the foreign metal appears. For removing zinc a hot aqueous NaOH solution is used, and for copper an aqueous or alcoholic HNO_3 solution. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

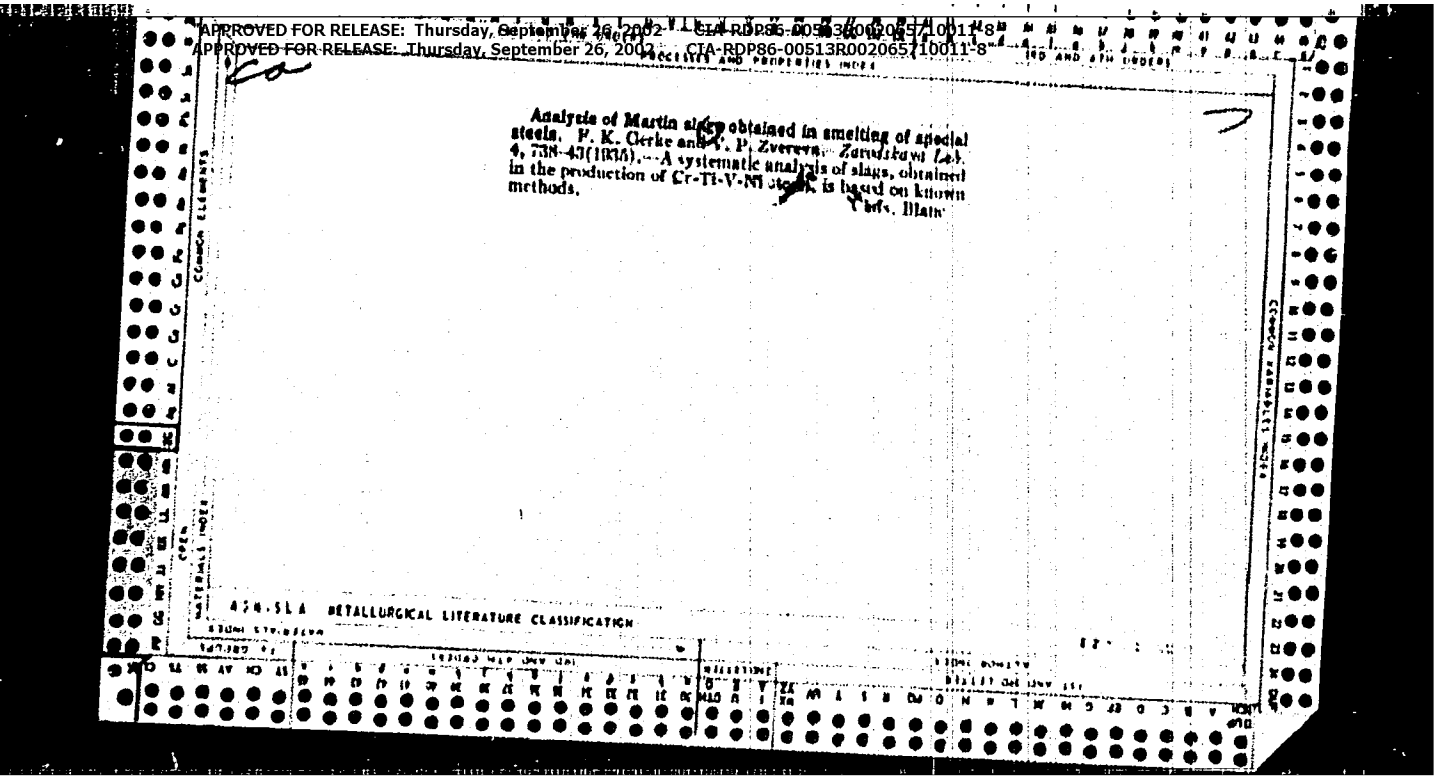
ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy)

ZVEREVA, V.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, Yu.V., inzh.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[Improvement of swamps and mineral swampy soils; bibliography] Melioratsiia bolot i mineral'nykh zabolochennykh zemel'; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.RSFSR. Pt.1. 1959. 130 p. Pt.2. 1959. 155 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennaya nauchnaya biblioteka. 2. Gosudarstvennaya nauchnaya biblioteka (for Zvereva). 3. Respublikanskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu vodokhozyaystvennogo i meliorativnogo stroitel'stva "Rosgiprovodkhoz" (for Nikol'skiy).
(Bibliography--Drainage)
(Bibliography--Swamps)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8



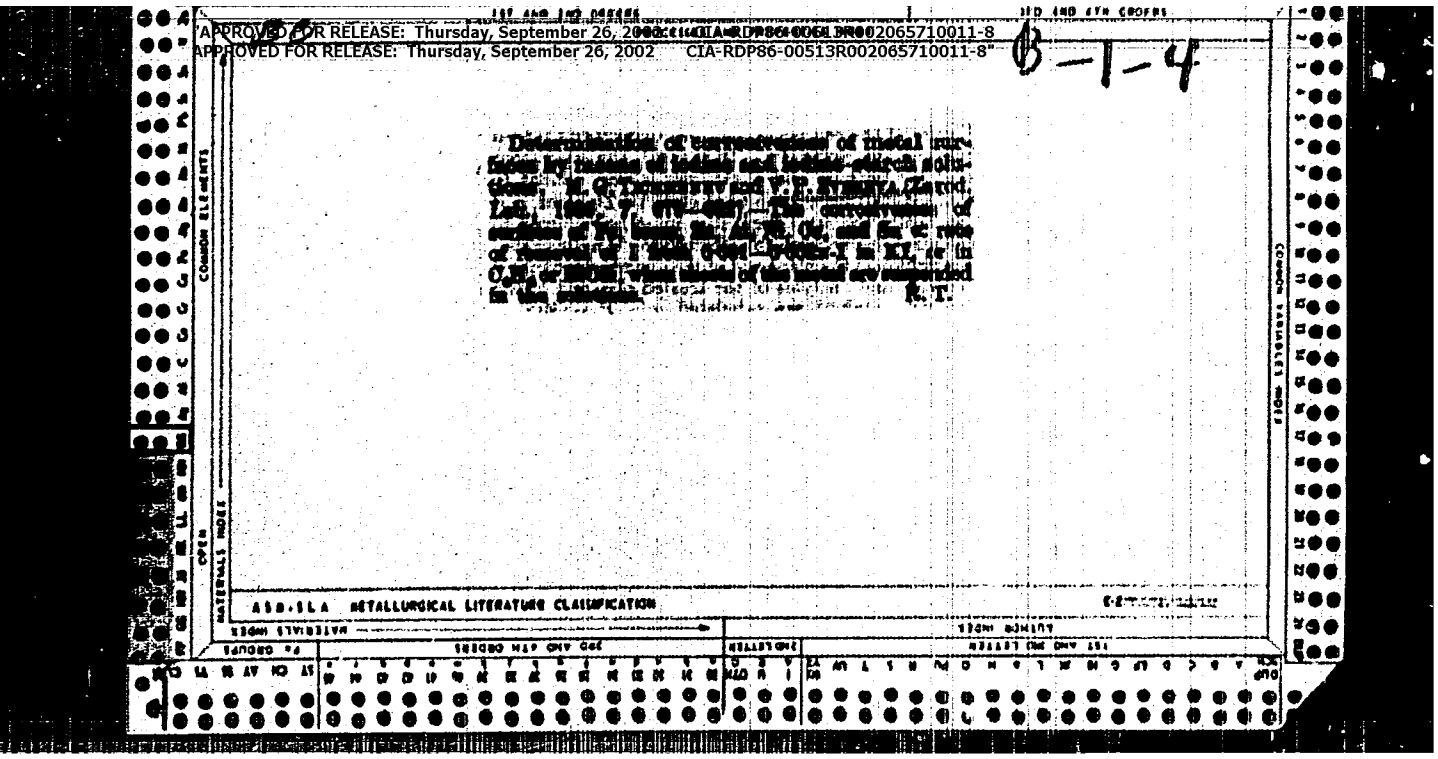
Analysis of Martin slags obtained in smelting of special steels. F. K. Clerke and V. P. Zvereva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 738-47(1935).—A systematic analysis of slags, obtained in the production of Cr-Ti-V-Ni steel, is based on known methods.

Chas. Blanc

476.5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

B-1-4



Application of the gasometric method for technical analysis of metallic alloys and slags. M. G. Tikhomirov and V. P. Zvereva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 573-5(1941).—Expts. were made on Fe, gray cast Fe, white cast Fe, Al, Mg, Duralumin, and Mg and Al alloys for the detn. of the compn. of the metal by analyzing the gas liberated on dissolving the metal in acid. The method is especially suitable for Al alloys. The metallic inclusions in slags are detd. more accurately by the gasometric method than by the gravimetric method. W. R. Ilean

A36-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

Determination of the corrodibility of metal surfaces with iodine. M. G. Tikhurenev and Vasil'eva-Zueva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 670-82(1938). The corrodibility of rooting sheet metal, galvanized iron, Al, Cu, Zn, Ni and stainless Ni steel was detd. by exposing rough and polished plates (9–16 sq./cm.) in corked test tubes to the action of 5–15 ml. of 0.001 *N* I in KI, benzene and alc. at room temp. for 30 min. The amt. of I used in the reaction gives the degree of corrodibility and for plated metals the degree of porosity and condition of the protective coating. By this test only the metal surface and not the corresponding oxides react with the reagent. The excess I is detd. either by back titration with $Na_2S_2O_3$ (1 in KI) or colorimetrically (I in benzene or alc.). Chas. Blanc

"Application of the Geometric Method for Technical Analysis of Metallic Alloys and Slags. M. G. Tikhomirov and V. P. Zyryanova (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1941, 10, 572–575; *C. Abs.*, 1946, 40, 7068).—(In Russian). Experiments were made on Fe, grey cast Fe, white cast Fe, Al, Mg, Duralumin, and Mg and Al alloys for the determination of the composition of the metal by analysing the gas liberated on dissolving the metal in acid. The method is especially suitable for Al alloys. The metallic inclusions in slags are determined more accurately by the geometric method than by the gravimetric method.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZVEREV, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Technique for determining the composition of protective oxide films resulting from electrochemical oxide coating of steelware. Trudy MVTU no.36:62-66 '55. (MLRA 9:9)

(Oxidation, Electrolytic)

ZV[illegible]EVA, V. P.
F. O. [illegible], Zavod Lab, v. 12, 1946, p. 909-914

ZVERKOVA, V. P.

P. K. [illegible], Zavod Lab, v. 12 n. 11-12, 1946, p. 908-911

ZVERKEVA, V. P.
P. I. OSTROKE, Zavod Lab, v. 12, 1946, p. 908-914

ZVEREVA, V. P.

F. G. Gerke, Electroplating and Metal Finishing, v. 1, Sept. 1948, p. 591-592; Oct. 1948, p. 667-668, 674. Translated from Zavodskaya [illegible]

ZVERKVA, V. P.
P. G. ZERKE, Zavod Lab, 1946, 12, 908-914

NIKOLAYEV, V.G.; ZVEREVA, Ye.V.; ZIMINA, K.I.; POPOVA, E.M.

Isolation of individual normal paraffin hydrocarbons from the 200-350° fraction on obtained from Romashkin Devonian petroleum. Khim.i tekh. topl.no.3:11-17 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Hydrocarbons)

ZVEREVICH.

Let's prepare for the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the proper manner. Blok. agit. vod. transp. no.6:38-44 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Agitator teplokhoda "Turkmenistan" Kaspiyskogo parokhodstva.
(Merchant marine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREV, V. V.

~~BELUGIN, D~~ A

N/5
213.05
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Artilleriyskaya instrumental Naja Razvedka, Uchebnik Dlya Artilleriyskikh Uchilishch (Artillery Reconnaisnace, By) D. A Belugin, V. VA. ZVEREV I V. N. DANILIN. Moskva, Voyenizdat, 1956.
483 p. Illus., Diagrs., Tables.
Bibliography: p. 478.

ZVEREV, Yu.V.

What the engineer and repairman should read on boiler repair.
Energetik 5 no.6:40 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Bibliography--Boilers--Maintenance and repair)

Anodic solution of cobalt nickel ores. A. I. Zhurin and N. V. Zvezovich. *Trans. Leningrad Ind. Inst., Sect. Met.* 1940, No. 4, 98-104(German summary).—Co-enriched slags, analyzing Ni 48.3, Co 7.72, Fe 14.75, Cu 10.97, S 18.32%, from roasted crude Cu-Ni(Fe, Co) sulfide ores, were mounted as anode, 120 × 80 × 10 mm., enclosed in a canvas bag, between two Cu cathodes 120 × 80 mm., in a glass container of 1.8 l.; distance between the electrodes 45 mm. Initial electrolyte H_2SO_4 150 g./l. Temp. 40° and 60°, c.d. 100, 150, and 250 amp./sq. m. The cathodic current efficiency, ϵ_c, refers to deposition of Cu; the anodic current efficiency, ϵ_a, is the fraction of the total current expended on anodic soln., as sulfates, of Cu, Ni, Fe, and Co. ϵ is the degree of extraction in %. At 40°, duration of electrolysis, 194.2 amp.-hrs. and with c.ds. 100, 150, 250 amp./sq.m., ϵ_a is, resp., 5.60, 10.90, 0.49%; ϵ_c, 68.00, 73.50, 60.25%; ϵ Ni 77.1, 80.9, 79.6; ϵ Co 78.0, 88.8, 84.0%. At 60°, same three c.ds., ϵ_a is resp., 7.74, 10.50, 9.88%; ϵ_c 71.60, 80.20, 74.13%; ϵ Ni 85.24, 86.80, 90.80%; ϵ Co 82.50, 86.20, 90.30%. Data are also given on the distribution of the constituents of the anode between the sludge and the electrolyte, example: at 40°, c.d. 150 amp./sq.m., the Ni, Co, Fe, Cu, S in the sludge is, 19.3, 14.0, 11.5, 13.2, 75.0%, resp., and electrolyte, 80.7, 86.0, 88.5, 86.8, 25.0%; at 60°, same c.d., same elements, sludge, 13.2, 13.0, 14.2, 13.0, 94.8%, resp., and electrolyte, 86.8, 87.0, 85.8, 87.0, 5.2%. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming for the low ϵ_a, inasmuch as the Fe in the electrolyte is in the form of Fe^{++} and no Fe^{+++} is found; by the anode potentials (from 0.6 v. at 100 amp./sq.m. and 40° to 0.0 v. at 250 amp./sq.m. (against the satd. calomel electrode)) oxidation of Fe might take place, followed by reduction at the cathode; there is no evolution of O at the anode. The Cu dissolved at the anode is almost entirely deposited on the cathode; less than 1 g./l. remains in the electrolyte. The sludge constitutes about 30% of the loss of wt. of the anode; it consists of metal sulfides and excess elementary S (total S 50-60%). After removal of the excess S, the sludge can be worked up again for metals in the same way as the initial slag. With higher temp. and with higher c.d., both ϵ_a and the ϵ for Ni, Co, and Cu increase. Consequently, from the point of view of extn. of Ni and Co and of extn. and deposition of Cu, it is advisable to use a higher temp. and higher c.d. even though the consumption of energy also increases with temp. and with c.d.; at 250 amp./sq.m., extn. of Ni and Co consumes 30% more energy than at 100 amp./sq.m. The electrolysis can be prolonged for 7-8 consecutive days without inconvenience. N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8

S/081/63/000/002/003/088
B180/B186

AUTHORS: Zvereva, G. Ye., Kapustin, A. P.

TITLE: Behavior of liquid-crystalline para-azoxy-phenetole in ultrasonic and electric fields

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 48, abstract 2B206 (In collection: Primeneniye ul'trazvuk. k issled. veshchestva, no. 15, M., 1961, 69-74)

TEXT: In an experimental study of a liquid-crystalline substance (n-azoxy-phenetole) in electric ultrasonic fields, a movement was observed in the former. Apart from turbulence, material transport occurs in the direction of the electric field. In this case crystallisation is accompanied by appropriate texturization. This is attributed to the current which is generated in the glass plate on heating. In the acoustic field there is vortex-like movement, and if both fields are applied, there occurs a vortex with regions of directional material transport. This kind of effect was not observed when a number of other substances were subjected to ultrasonic irradiation. [Abstracter's note: Complete

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8

Behavior of liquid-crystalline ...

S/081/63/000/002/003/088
B160/B186

translation.]

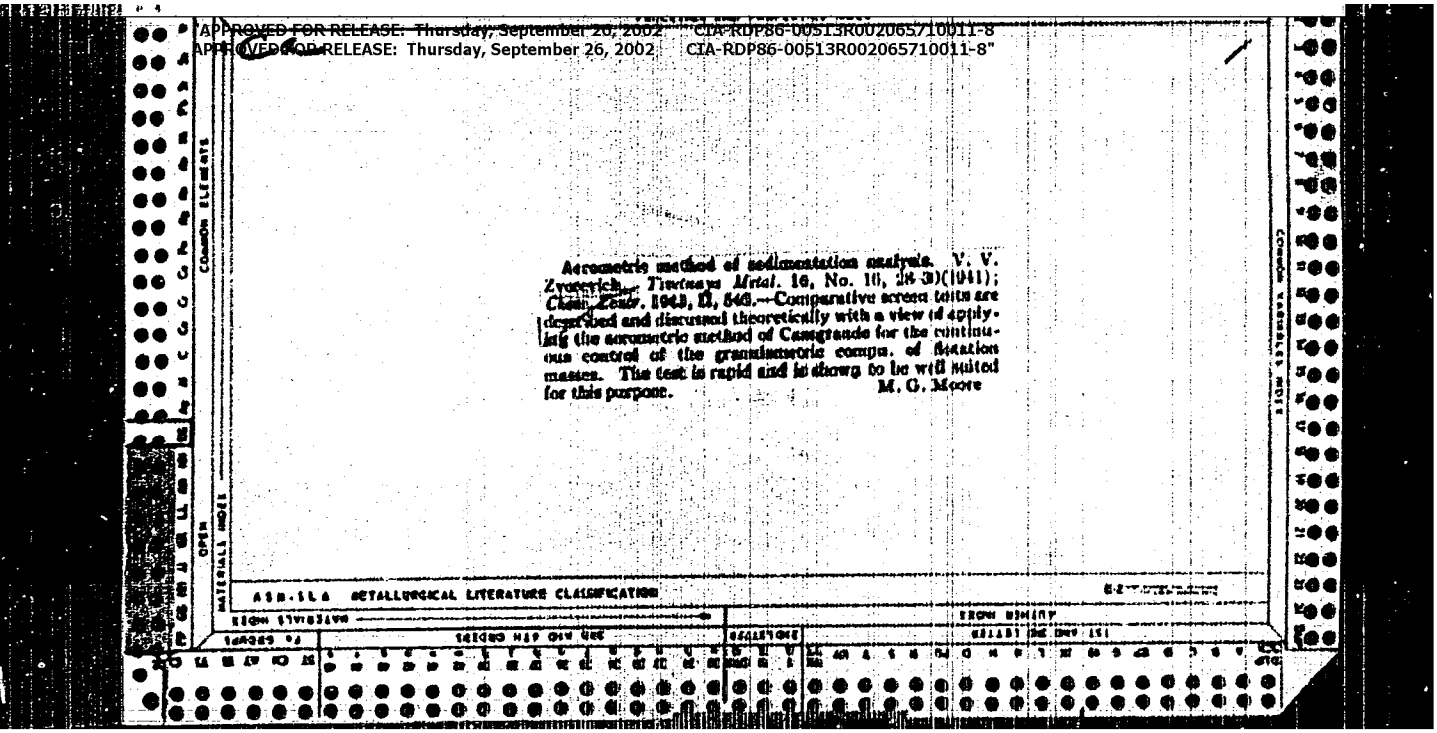
Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

Effect of grinding conditions on the granulometric composition of a ball-mill product. V. V. Zverevich. *Gornyi Zhur.* 125, No. 6, 34-7(1951).—The effect of the following factors were studied: time of grinding; revolutions per min.; water added as % of vol. of mill; solids added as % mill vol.; solid:liquid ratio; const. d. pulp in mill as % of total vol.; vol. occupied by balls as % of total vol.; size characteristics of feed; max. diams. of feed; av. diam. of feed, size characteristics of ball mixt.; max. diam. of balls; and diam. of balls if uniform in size. The max. diam. of the ground product was affected by any of the variables but the size distribution was harder to change. The size distribution was affected only by the vol. of water in the mill, amt. of balls, and the size characteristics of the balls. M. Hoseh

Aerometric method of sedimentation analysis. V. V. Zvorevich. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 16, No. 10, 28-30(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 646.—Comparative screen tests are described and discussed theoretically with a view to applying the aerometric method of Casagrande for the continuous control of the granulometric compn. of flotation masses. The test is rapid and is shown to be well suited for this purpose.

M. G. Moore



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

CA

19

Determination of the granulometric composition of grinding powder by the photoelectric method. V. V. Zvetyaikh. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 840-1(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1942, II, 2074.—Abrasive rubbers were examined by the turbidimetric method of Wagner (cf. *C. A.* 28, 4107). Control tests by other methods showed the turbidimetric to be useful.

M. G. Moore

KORMSHCHIKOV, P.A., prof.; OBRAZTSOV, V.L., assistent; ZVEREVA, M.I., assistent.

Results of vitaminizing pregnant cows and newborn calves on the "Trinadtsat' let oktiabria" Collective Farm. Zhivotnovodstvo 19 no.12:68-70 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Troitskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.
(Calves) (Vitamins)

15-57-4-4276

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 33 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zvereva, O. S.

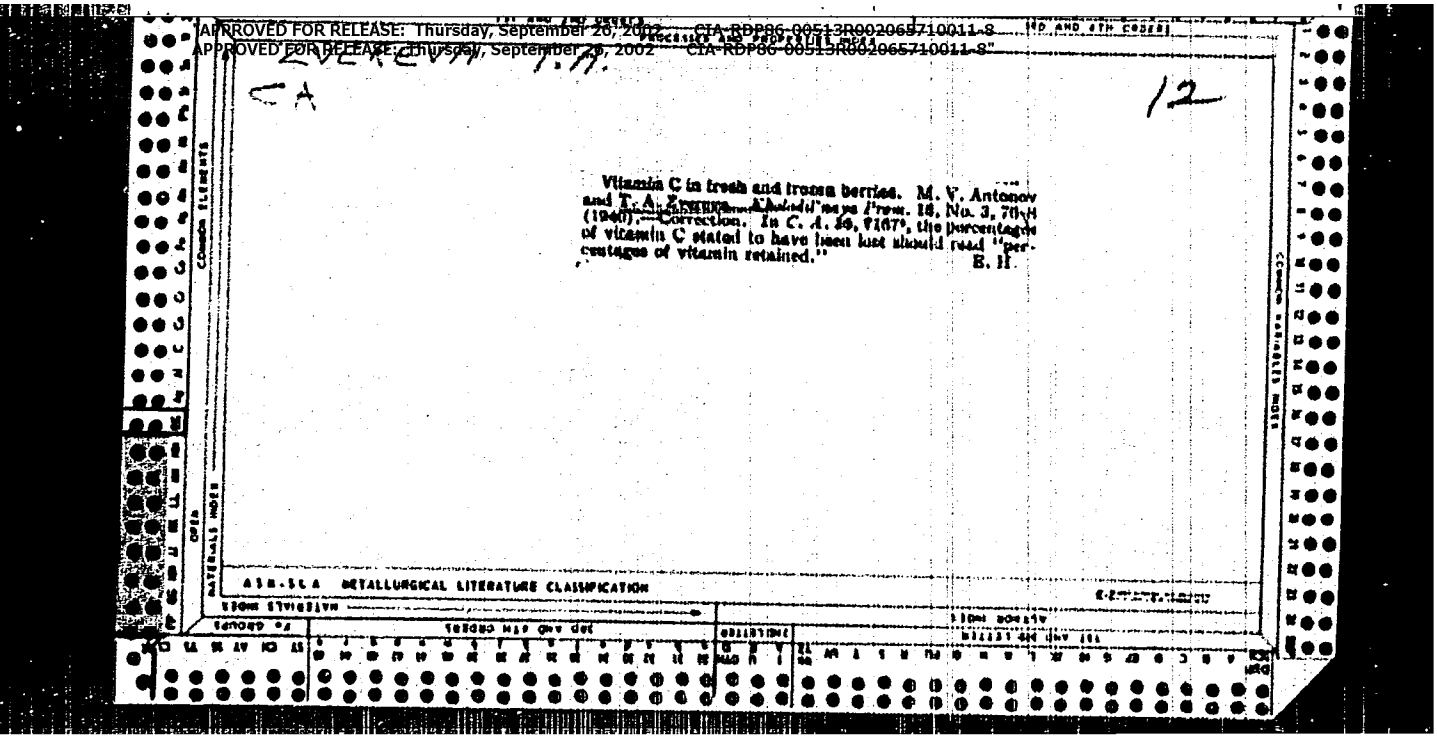
TITLE: Hydrographic Features of the Komi ASSR, and Their Relation to its Quaternary History (Nekotoryye osobennosti gidrograficheskoy seti territorii Komi ASSR v svyazi s yeye chetvertichnoy istoriyey)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Komi fil. Vses. georg. o-va, 1955, Nr 3, pp 11-16

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"



CA

12

Vitamin C in fresh and frozen berries. M. V. Antonov and T. A. Zenina. Arkhiv Biokhim. [Trans. 18, No. 3, 71-4 (1940). — Correction. In C. A. 36, 7167⁸, the percentage of vitamin C stated to have been lost should read "percentages of vitamin retained." B. H.

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

12

Vitamin C in fresh and in frozen vegetables. V. N. Varoshenko and T. A. Zvereva. *Konservnaya i Ovoshchesushil'naya Prom.* 1940, No. 7, 19–21; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 8, 43.—The contents of vitamin C in spinach, cauliflower, string beans and peas were detd. according to Tillmans-Bukin. The losses of vitamin C did not exceed 6–19% on washing the vegetables with steam and cooling them with air. The losses reached 24–13% on cooling them with water. The losses of vitamin C were 1–23% on keeping the vegetables in the frozen state. Vegetables frozen and covered with a 2% NaCl soln. lost very little of their vitamin C content. The losses were 14.9–20.5% after defrosting and 7–33.1% after boiling the defrosted vegetables. Frozen vegetables kept for several months preserved the appearance, taste and consistency of fresh vegetables and contained large amts. of vitamin C.

W. R. Heinz

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6585

Author: Zvereva, T. A.

Institution: None

Title: Study of the Suitability of Canker-Resistant Varieties of Potatoes for Drying

Original Publication: Sad i ogorod, 1953, No 9, 55-56

Abstract: No abstract

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BORODULINA, T.Z.; KOLOSHAYEVA, L.G.; ZVEREVA, T.A.

Determination of photosynthesis under field conditions. Trudy Inst. fiziol.rast. 10:250-256 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova. (Photosynthesis)

Preparing potatoes for drying. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.4:13-14 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. TSentral'naya proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya pri Moskovskom zavode pishchevykh kontsentratov No.2.
(Potatoes--Drying)

KAZIMIRSKIY, Ya.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZVEREVA, T.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GRANOVSKAYA, R.Ya., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PYATIGORSKAYA, T.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Technical and economic effectiveness of the steam-heating, and mechanical methods of preparing potatoes for drying. Trudy VNIIKOP no.9:26-52 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Potatoes--Drying)

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 8A85

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, L. N.; Mironov, B. N.; Zvereva, T. M.

62
B

TITLE: Investigation of tungsten recrystallization upon quick electric heating

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mordovsk. un-t, vyp. 36, 1964, 53-57

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten filament, tungsten, metal recrystallization, tensile strength, annealing

TRANSLATION: Prior to annealing, the specimens were cleaned by boiling in a 20% solution of NaOH for 10 min. The recrystallization process was studied by the variation of the ultimate strength at room temperature with the annealing temperature and time. The ultimate strength was determined on a RM-05 tensile testing machine. For an annealing time of 30 min, the final primary-recrystallization temperature was about 1450C; for 10 min, almost 1520C; and for 200 sec, 1600C. From the above data, a curve of primary-recrystallization-completion time vs. annealing temperature was plotted. A metallographic method corroborated the fact that the recrystallization goes quicker with higher rates of heating. Bib 4.

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 13

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UDC: 621.52:669

ZVEREVA, T.S.

Forms of clayey formations and highly dispersed minerals in turf-carbonaceous soils. Pochvovedenie no.11:34-44 N '64
(MIRA 18:1)

ZVEREVA, T.S.

Micromorphological analysis of two gray podzolized forest soils. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 74 no. 1:46-49 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

ZVEREVA, V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOSTOGONOVA, T., inzh.-khimik

Polymers as a replacement for metals. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.7: 17-18 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ZVEREVA, M.N.

Separation of zinc from cations of analytic groups II and III using anionites. Zav.lab. 24 no.4:387-389 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.
(Anions) (Zinc--Analysis)

MORACHEVSKIY, Yu.V.; ZVEREVA, M.N.; KUZNETSOVA, A.A.

Separating phosphate-ion from certain cations by means of anion-exchanging substances. Zav.lab. 22 no.10:1170-1171 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Ions) (Phosphates)

MORACHEVSKIY, Yu.V.; ZVEREVA, M.N.; RABINOVICH, R.Sh.

Separation of lead from barium by means of anion-exchanging substances. Zav.lab. 22 no.5:541-543 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Anions) (Barium) (Lead)

AUTHORS: Zvereva, M. N., Shibarov, V. N. SOV/54-59-1-21/25

TITLE: Separation of Zinc, Lead, and Copper on an Anion Exchange Resin (Razdeleniye tsinka, svintsa i medi na anionite)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 145-148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was the aim of this paper to find the conditions of the separation of zinc from copper and lead by means of the ion exchange method. Similar separations with different ion exchangers from the papers (Refs 1-5) are given. The ion exchangers of the type EDE-10, PE-9, and EDE-10-"P" were used for the separation of zinc from lead and copper. In a preliminary investigation it was found that the ion exchangers EDE-10-"P" and PE-9 are better suited for the separation. The quantitative separation of copper, zinc, and lead was carried out as follows: 30 - 50 ml solution was caused to flow through the Cl^- ion exchanger, copper was found partly in the filtrate. The residue which remained in the column was washed out with 80 ml 2 n HCl. The zinc was then washed out with 150 ml 0.3 n HCl, and the lead which was left in the column was washed out with 200 ml water. The experimental results are given in table 1. The method is simpler if there are

Separation of Zinc, Lead, and Copper on an Anion Exchange Resin

only 2 components, e.g. lead and copper. Copper is washed out with 2 n HCl and zinc with water (experimental results of 4 samples in table 2). A separation of very small quantities of radioactive zinc from greater quantities of copper and lead was carried out as well by means of the above mentioned method (Table 3), and good results were obtained. The authors thank Professor Yu. V. Morachevskiy for valuable advice given for the work under review. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

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Separation of lead from barium with anionite resins.

Yu. V. Morachevskii, M. N. [illegible]

[illegible] State [illegible] Leningrad [illegible]

AUTHOR: Zvereva, M.N. 32-24-4-2/67

TITLE: The Separation of Zinc and the Cations of the II. and III. Analytical Groups by the Aid of Anionites (Otdeleniye tsinka ot kationov II i III analiticheskikh grupp s pomoshch'yu anionitov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 387-389 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Kraus and Moore (Ref 1) already established the fact that zinc is completely absorbed on the anionite "daueks-1" in the presence of 2n hydrochloric acid, whereas in this case the cations of the III. analytical group are absorbed in very small quantities or not at all. Kraus, Nelson and Smith (Ref 2) point to the fact that daueks-1 does not absorb alkaline-earth elements, and the same was found by Jentzsch and Frotscher (Ref 3) in the case of the anionite vofatit L-150 and calcium or magnesium. Miller and Hunter (Ref 4) as well as Amin and Farah (Ref 5) used amberlite IRA-400 in chloroform for the separation of zinc. Jentzsch and Pawlik (Ref 6) showed that a maximum absorption of zinc takes place in vofatit L-150 in a 2-6n hydrochloric acid solution. In a previous work (Ref 7) a method of separating zinc and nickel on the anionites

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PE-9, PEK and TM was described. As the result of a number of experiments carried out under the supervision of Yu.V.Morachevski, in which the anionites PE-9, EDE-10 and EDE-10-P of Russian origin were used, a process of analysis for the determination mentioned in the title is described. In a column (1 cm Ø) with the anionite EDE-10-P in chloroform, zinc and all cations are absorbed from the test solution containing zinc and the cations of the II. and III. group. The cations are then washed out with 2n. hydrochloric acid, and hereafter zinc is extracted with water. In this manner it is possible to separate calcium, magnesium, and other alkaline-earth metals from zinc in the ratio Zn:Me=1:10 to 10:1, as well as iron, aluminum, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel -Zn:Me=1:1 and Zn:Al:Cr=1:10000:10000 to 1:100000:100000. Zinc was determined complexometrically and in the last case colorimetrically. Tabulated data of the results obtained are given. There are 6 tables, and 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.A.A.Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A.A.Zhdanov)

1. Zinc--Separation 2. Zinc--Absorption 3. Ions--Chemical effects 4. Alkaline earth metals--Separation

YEFREMOV, G.V.; ZVEREVA, M.N.; TSEDEVSUREN, TS.

Separation of thallium from element impurities on an anion exchanger. Zav.lab. 28 no.2:159-161 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Thallium—Analysis) (Ion exchange)

ZVEREVA, M.N.; DMITRIYEVA, Ye.A.

Separation of arsenic, antimony, and tin by means of anion exchangers. (MIRA 13:11)
Uch. zap. LGU no.297:41-45 '60.
(Arsenic) (Antimony) (Tin)

ZVEREVA, M.N.; ABDRAKHMANOV, R.Ya.

Separation of zinc and cadmium by means of anion exchangers. Uch. zap. LGU no.297:46-52 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Zinc) (Cadmium)

ZVEREVA, M.N.; VINOGRADOVA, N.I.

Separation of zinc, copper, cadmium, lead, bismuth, and silver by means of ion exchange. Vest.LGU 16 no.10:142-144 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Metals--Analysis) (Ion exchange)

ZVEREVA, Mariya Nikolayevna; STOLYAROV, K.P., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Use of ion exchangers in analytical chemistry] Primenenie ionitov v analiticheskoi khimii; stenogramma lektsii, prochitannoi v LDNTP na kratko-srochnom seminare po metodam khimicheskogo analiza. Leningrad, Leningr. dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1963. 18 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Ion exchangers) (Chemistry, Analytical)

ZVEREVA, M.V.

Recognition of properties through different modes of perception [with summary in English]. Vop.psikhol. 4 no.3:87-98 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut teorii i istorii pedagogiki APN RSFSR, Moskva.
(PERCEPTION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, M. Z., ARBUZOV, B. A., and ARBUZOVA, G. M., Orl. A. E. Arbuzov Chemical Institute of Kazan

"Esters and Ester-Amides of Phosphoric, Thiopyrophosphoric, Dithiotriphosphoric Acids and Some of Their Properties," Khimiya i Primenenie Fosfororganicheskikh Soyedinenii, pp 164-175, 1957

ZVEREVA, APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

BUDNIKOV, P.; TRESVIATSKIY, S.; ZVEREVA, N.

Letter to the editors. Ogneupory 22 no.3:139-140 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Refractory materials) (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

ZVEREVA, N.N.

Role of Russian physicians in the development of the method of subcutaneous injections. Vest. vener., Moskva no. 5:49-51 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Clinical Departmental Physician. 2. Of the Republic Skin-Venereological Institute RSFSR (Acting Director -- A. A. Kondrat'yeva).

ZVEREVA, N.A.; KALININA, V.A.

High temperature oil sterilizer. Med.prom. 16 no.4:49 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.
(STERILIZATION--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

KUL'BAKH, V.O.; ZVEREVA, N.A.; POROSHINA, A.N.

New method of producing 1,6-hexamethylene-bis-(dimethylamine).
Med.prom. 13 no.7:46-49 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Farmakon".
(DIMETHYLAMINE)

GLADILIN, A.A.; GLUKHOV, D.S.; YEREMIN, V.I.; ZVEREVA, N.F.; LAPIN, K.N.; MAMONOVA, A.S.; MARTYNOV, M.K.; CHIRKOV, N.Ye.; MIKHAL'CHIKOV, P.I.; POLYACHKIN, M.A., red.; ANTONOV, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Economy of Penza Province; a statistical collection] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Penzenskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Penza, 1958. 190 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Penzenskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. (for all except Mikhal'chikov and Antonov).

(Penza Province--Statistics)

VOSKRESENSKAYA, N.T.; ZVEREVA, N.F.; RIVKINA, L.L.

Spectrochemical determination of gold in silicate rocks and minerals. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.12:1288-1298 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Submitted May 15, 1964.

VOSKRESENSKAYA, N.T.; ZVEREVA, N.F.; VEYMARN, A.B.

Geochemistry of copper in the Devonian and Carboniferous effusives of Karkalinsk District (central Kazakhstan). Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.4:Geol. 20 no.5:57-61 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

CHISTYAKOV, A.D.; BURKOVA, M.V.; ORLOVA, Ye.M.; GLAZOVA, O.P.; PED', D.A.; BERLYAND, M.Ye.; ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; POPOVA, T.P.; MATVEYEV, L.T.; BACHURINA, A.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.; PESKOV, B.Ye.; ROMANOV, N.N.; VOLEVAKHA, N.M.; PCHELKO, I.G.; PETRENKO, N.V.; KOSHELENKO, I.V.; PINUS, N.Z.; SIMETER, S.M.; MATSAYEVA, T.F.; MININA, L.S.; BEL'SKAYA, N.N., nauchn. red.; ZVEREVA, N.I., nauchn. red.; KURGANSKAYA, V.M., nauchn. red.; MERTSALOVA, A.N., nauchn. red.; TOMASHEVICH, L.V., nauchn. red.; SAGATOVSKIY, N.V., otv. red.; KOTIKOVSKAYA, A.B., red.

[Manual of short-range weather forecasting] Rukovodstvo po kratkosrochnym prognozam pogody. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat. Pt.2. Izd.2. 1965. 491 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

S/138/62/000/001/007/009
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Krivunchenko, N.G.; Kolkhir, K.F.; Zvereva, N.I.; Dmitriyeva, Ye.V.; Drugovskaya, M.N.; Sokolov, S.A.

TITLE: The use of gas-producing resins in rubber reclaiming

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 1, 1962, 52 - 53

TEXT: The disadvantages of dry-distillation of pine tars, for use as softeners in rubber reclaiming are non-uniformity and high cost. In the attempt to find new resins for this purpose, gas-producing ones proved to be the most successful. The Chekhov Rubber Reclaiming Plant developed the composition of a resin and a technology of rubber reclaiming, using the product of the Izhevsk Plant in 1958. This product has the following advantages: 1) Uniformity in group composition of the softener, leading to improved physico-mechanical properties of the reclaimed rubbers. 2) Reduced production cost of the reclaimed rubber. 3) Increased capacity output of the refining rollers. 4) Increased capacity output of the autoclaves due to a shorter rubber devulcanization process. 5) Improved receiving and storage methods of the resin, eliminating the use of wooden barrels. The Chekhov Recovery Plant produced 6.5 thousand tons of re-

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The use of gas-producing resins in rubber reclaiming

claimed rubber in 1959. In 1960, the Recovery Plant consumed 2,000 tons of resin. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Chekhovskiy regeneratnyy zavod (Chekhov Recovery Plant)

KRIVUNCHENKO, N.G.; KOLKHIR, K.F.; ZVEREVA, N.I.; DMITRIYEVA, Ye.V.; DRUGOVSKAYA, M.N.; SOKOLOV, S.A.

Use of gas producer tars in rubber reclaiming. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.1: 52-53 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Chekhovskiy regeneratnyy zavod.
(Rubber, Reclaimed) (Wood tar)

ZVEREVA, N.M.

Discussing the present-day achievements of science and technology in the physics lessons. Fiz.v shkole 21 no.3:74-75 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. 18-ya srednyaya shkola, Gor'kiy.
(Technological innovations)

137-1958-2-2298

ZVEREVA, N. P.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 12 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zvereva, N.P.

TITLE: Synthesizing Heat-resistant Materials [Carbides, Nitrides, Borides, Silicides, and Sulfides of the Metals of Groups IV, V, and VI] (Sintez tugoplavkikh materialov [karbidy, nitridy, boridy, silitsidy, sul'fidy perekhodnykh metallov])

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy keramiki. Moscow, Promstroyizdat, 1956, pp 325-348

ABSTRACT: A survey is made of the properties of superduty refractory materials with fusion temperatures of 2,000 - 4,000°, and of methods of synthesizing them. The carbides possess the highest temperature range; then come the nitrides, borides, silicides, and sulfides. A system is described for fashioning products out of superduty refractory materials, and data are included on the chemical and physical properties of individual superduty refractories. The Author cites some of the characteristics of the technology of products made of TiC, UN, ZrB_2, $MoSi_2$, and ThS.
Bibliography: 56 references.

S.G.

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1. Refractory materials--Properties 2. Refractory materials--Synthesis 3. Refractory materials--Temperature effects 4. Refractory materials --Characteristics

AUTHOR Zvereva, N.P.

TITLE On Lanthanum Sulphids.
(O sul'fidakh lantana - Russian)

20-2-25/67

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 333-334, (U.S.S.S.R.)

Received 7/1957 Reviewed 8/1957

ABSTRACT Apart from the polysulphides (LaS_2) only lanthanum sulphide La_2S_3 is known, of whichonly contradicting particulars concerning melting point and exterior appearance are available. The monosulphide that can be presumed from the analogy with zerium sulphide was produced by the authoress from mettaic lanthanum and lanthanum nitrate. It might become interesting as a material that is highly heat resistant and fire-proof. First the nitrate was chlorinated by means of CCl_4. The produced lanthanum trichloride was then sulphorated in the current of the dry H_2S. The sulphonation product corresponded with 25,4% content of sulphur to the formula La_2S_3. It formed a non-sintered, crystalline, vermilion powder. Roasting La_2S_3-tablets at 1700-1800° in a vacuum changes the original colour into a dark grey one. Here the content of sulphus was lower (22,37%) which problably corresponds to a solid solution of La_2S_3-La_3S_4. When heating the La_2S_3-tablets up to 2000° they melt and evaporate. Black crystals of hexagonal structure remained in a small quantity on the lid of the vessel. They were considered as $La_2O_2S_3$. LaS is obtained by reduction of La_2S_3

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On Lanthanum Sulphids.

[redacted] 20-2-[redacted]/67

with mettallic lanthanum by means of "impregnation". In a porous crucible made from lanthanum sulphide La was melted at a temperature of 1250-1600°. The reaction product was a gold-coloured matter with 19,7% content of sulphur. The X-ray picture of the powder with lines that only belong to the cube-phase showed an isostructure with CeS. It crastallized was a granting of the common salt type- , the microstructure of the LaS is two-phase: large oval yellow grains of LaS carry a light grey zone of lanthanoxy sulphide on their borders. LaS-pieces do not melt in a vacuum at a temperature of 2100°.(6 citations from publications).

ASSOCIATION
PRESENTED BY CHERNYAYEV, I.I., Member of the Academy.
SUBMITTED 9.5.1956.
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

ZV 6206/10

21(4) SOV/2714

BOOK I BOOK EXPLOITATION

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; rukopisnye geryachego i radioaktivnykh metallov (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Fuel and Reactor Metals) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 670 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 5. 8,000 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): A.A. Bochvar, Academician, A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, V.S. Yemelyanov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and A.P. Zefirov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V.V. Pavlovskaya and G.M. Pshenitsova; Tech. Ed.: E.F. Masal'.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for scientists, engineers, physicians, and biologists working in the production and peaceful application of atomic energy; for professors and students of schools of higher technical education where the subject is taught; and for people interested in atomic science and technology.

CONTENTS: This is volume 5 of a 5-volume set of reports on atomic energy, presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958. Volume 5 consists of two parts. The first part, edited by A.I. Zilov, is devoted to geology, prospecting, concentration, and processing of nuclear raw material. The second part, edited by G.L. Zverev, includes 27 reports on metallurgy, metallography, processing technology of nuclear fuels and reactor metals, and neutron irradiation effects on metals. The titles of the individual papers in most cases correspond word for word with those in the official English language edition of the Conference proceedings. See SOV/2681 for the titles of the other volumes of the set.

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Shmidt, A.D., V. Ya. Kuz', V.M. Ammosov, and V.D. Burlakov. Refining Beryllium and Other Metals by Condensation on Heated Surfaces (Report No. 2731)

Kuznetsov, Yu.A., and V.M. Shmelev. Melting and Casting of Beryllium (Report No. 2648)

Kal'ner, A.A., Yu.A. Ivanov, N.P. Kalinkin, and Z.S. Pozdnik. Production of Chemically Pure Zirconium, Hafnium, Niobium, and Tantalum (Report No. 2690)

Bochvar, A.A., G.Ya. Bezrukov, A.A. Fedorova, and G.I. Yemets. Effect of Thermal Cycling and Cooling on the Dimensional and Structural Stability of Various Metals and Alloys (Report No. 2150)

Agronomiy, A.S., G.Ya. Bezrukov, V.I. Chizov, L.M. Levitskiy, and Yu.F. Shevnin. Influence of the Structure and Properties of Uranium on Its Behavior Under Irradiation (Report No. 2491)

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ANDREYENKO, G.V.; ZVEREVA, N.Ya.

Effect of phenyllin on the thromboplastic activity and concentration of thrombotropin and proconvertin in the blood of white rats. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.4:382-385 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratory for the Study of Physiology and Biochemistry of Blood Coagulation, Biological Faculty, Moscow State University.
(ANTICOAGULANTS)

ZVEREVA, O.L.

Socialist competition at the Rzhevsk oil factory. Masl.-zhir.prom 28 no.11:5-6 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vneshtatnyy instruktor Kalininskogo oblastnogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.
(Rzhevsk—Oil industries) (Socialist competition)

ZVEREVA, O.S.

K. Holdhaus' "Traces of the Glacial period in the animal kingdom of Europe." Izv. Komi. fil. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.8:90-92 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ZVEREVA, O.S.

Hydrobiological characteristics of the Vychegda River and the waters of its flood plain in Ust'-Kulom District. Trudy Komi fil. AN SSSR no.8:101-117 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Vychegda Valley--Fresh-water biology)

20-114-6-48/54

AUTHOR: Zvereva, O. S.

TITLE: On the Genetic Boundary in a River Valley and its Rôle in Hydrobiology (O geneticheskom rubezhe v doline reki ilyego znachenii v gidrobiologii).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 6, pp. 1311-1314 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The history of development of the drainage area of rivers during the Quaternary is not always duly taken into account in hydrobiological investigations. But this historical factor may in many respects determine the conditions of the drainage area on which, in the end, the present organic world of waters depends. This kind of dependences were determined by the author in the Vychegda-river on both sides of the boundary of the first postmaximum glaciation by a comparison of hydrobiological material (refernces 3,4). The section investigated is about 400 km long. In the point in which the above-mentioned boundary crosses the river (district of the villages Ust'-Kulom--Derevyansk) the morphology of the valley and the river bed is considerably changed. Above Ust'-Kulom (figure 1) the valley is very wide and boggy. On the right side of the river a group of lakes, representing relics of glacier-waters, lies in the bogs. Here the Vychegda is populated by a fairly well

On the Genetic Boundary in a River Valley and its Rôle in Hydrobiology.

developed plankton and manyfold benthos. Mollusks, oligochaetae, larvae of Tendipedidae live in the mud at the bottom. In the microbenthos nematods are predominant. The biomass of the benthos amounts to 1-12 g/m^2. Animal life is especially rich in the thicket of aquatic plants. In old arms of lakes the amount of zooplankton attains 9.000.000 individuals per 1 m^3 water. 50% of the species of mollusks and leeches known from the entire Komi region live here. Many waters in their nature here approach the stage of eutrophic ponds. Below the boundary of glaciation the living world changes under the influence of the hydrographic conditions of the valley. The valley becomes narrower, the river bed becomes younger: from a predominantly accumulative valley it becomes one of erosion. The mud and the aquatic vegetation disappear, at the bottom sand, gravel and in place marbles are predominant. For a stretch the river almost flows without any region of inundation. The river forms meanders through the entire width of the valley. Many tips of meanders are cut into the terrace of pine groves. Here the mineralization of the water, increased in the previously described section, decreases, as the river is mainly dependent on surface feeding.

On the Genetic Boundary in a River Valley and its Rôle in Hydrobiology.

The interrupted connection with the side lakes causes a reaction tending to acidity and leads to a general dystrophy of the water. At the bottom mainly coarse-detritus-like peat muds are deposited. The living world is poor here. In the plankton diatoms and desmids as well as rotifers are predominant. In the benthos - small larvae of Tendipedidae, oligochaetae and nematods. The benthos-biomass amounts to fractions of a gram per 1 m^2. The old arms are chiefly inhabited by river species. Centers of higher biological productivity may form in some places due to the accumulation of organic detritus. The chief factors inhibiting the development of life here are the processes of erosion and accumulation, whereby the river bed is constantly displaced. But the changed chemism, especially the disturbed mineral nutrition, remains the decisive factor. The region of the Vychegda became unsaturated in its stand of species after the withdrawal of the Scandinavian glacier in the region of its deposits, whereas the stand of species above the glacier-boundary is sufficiently manyfold. The wide part above Ust'-Kulom may be considered a peculiar region of refuge in which many faunal elements of the interglacial period were preserved. It is true that from here

On the Genetic Boundary in a River Valley and its Rôle in Hydrobiology. 20-114-6-48/54

many species also spread farther down the river, but there they occur in other numerical relations and exclusively inhabit the waters of the region of inundation.
There are 1 figure and 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Komi Branch of the AS USSR (Komi filial Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: March 19, 1957, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Member of the Academy.

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1957

Card 4/4

USSR / General Biology. General Hydrobiology. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 85694

Author : Zvereva, O. S.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Genetic Boundary in the River Valley and Its Significance in Hydrobiology.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 114, No. 6, 1311-1314

Abstract : From 1939-1950 a hydrobiological study was conducted in the Vychegda River and the reservoirs of its river valley on a sector one portion of which flows through the territory of the first postmaximal glaciation, the other being situated higher in the river bed beyond the limits of deposits from the glaciation. Both sectors, genetically different, are clearly distinguished in morphology, hydrobiology, and hydrochemistry.

Card 1/2

ZVEREVA O.S.

New larval form of Tendipedidae (Diptera) from the Pechora River. Ent.obos.36 no.1:231-232 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Komi filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Syktyvkar.
(Pechora River--Chironomidae) (Larvae)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, O. S.

"The Animal Population of Floating Timber and the Benthos of the Section of the River Where Timber is Floated," Dok. AN, 56, No. 6, 1947

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA

ZVEREVA, O.S.

[redacted] and its role in hydrobiology. (MIRA 10:9)

Benthic boundary in a river basin and its role in hydrobiology.
Gidrobiol. zhur. AN Ukr. SSR 10 no.6:[illegible] '58.

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy [illegible] imeni akademika
N.D.Zelinskogo.
(Vychegda Valley--Invertebrates--Water biology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, O. S.

Jul 48

USSR/Hydrology
Potamology
Limnology

"Basins of Bottom Land," O. S. Zvereva, 1½ pp

"Priroda" No 7

Presents studies made on nature of bottom lands formed by rivers in northeastern part of the USSR (Pechora and Vychegda). Discusses lakes and rivers formed by erosion, nature of meandering lakes, and so-called interridge lakes.

5/49155

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, O.S.

Larvae of Tendipedidae (Chironomidae) of plains rivers of the European part of northern U.S.S.R. Trudy Gidrobiol.ob-va 5:264-274 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Komi filial Akademii nauk SSSR. (Diptera) (Larvae)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, O.S.; GETSEN, M.V.; IZ"YUROVA, V.K.

System of relic lakes in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.
Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3:677-679 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.

P.

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, 35142

Author : Zvereva, O.S.
Inst :
Title : A New Form of Tendipedidae (Diptera) Larval from the Pechora River.

Orig Pub : Entomol. obozreniye, 1957, 36, No 1, 231-232.

Abstract : A New species of larva kanevi of Genus Tendipedidae was described.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREVA, P. A.

"Overcoming the Resistance of Different Species of Potato to Hybridization by the Method of Vegetative Rapprochement." Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub. 13 Apr 49, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

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

ZVEREVA, S.A.

Teeth - Diseases

Significance of depth and form of fissures in the development of dental caries. Stomatologiia no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

SHKOLIAR, I.I., dotsent

Late results of dental fillings. Stomatologiia no.6:3-7 N-D '54.
(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii Leningradskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(INLAYS
follow up)

34504
S/169/62/000/002/042/072
D228/D301

3,5150

AUTHOR: Zvereva, S. V.

TITLE: Atmospheric transparency in the Arctic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1962, 29, abstract 2B225 (Tr. Arkt. i Antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, 229, 1961, 90-116)

TEXT: The atmosphere's transparency was determined from the data of direct solar radiation measurements at eight polar stations, located on the territory from 69 to 80°N and from 53 to 179°E and having the longest series of observations (from 5 to 17 years), and also from the data of drift-station observations. Many of the direct solar radiation observations, made at different elevations of the sun, were processed by the graphical method of averaging. The resulting mean-monthly values of the atmospheric transparency coefficients are highest (0.816) in the winter months and lowest (0.783) in the summer months. The yearly variation of the transparency for Arctic stations is analogous to that for more southerly

Atmospheric transparency ...

stations (Pavlovsk, Saratov, Karadag). The small range of the transparency coefficient's yearly variation at Arctic stations in comparison with those outside the Arctic is explained both by the decreased amplitude of the yearly variation of the water-vapor content at the arctic stations and by the influence of condensational turbidity on the transparency coefficient. At the drifting stations the transparency coefficients are somewhat smaller than those at the polar stations (0.762 - 0.800). No dependence of the atmospheric transparency on the geographic position of the observation point is observed in the cold half of the year; this relationship does occur in the warm half of the year. The transparency increases with the increase of latitude to approximately 80°N, but it somewhat decreases in the area of drifting stations. A certain decrease in the mean-yearly values of the transparency coefficient in an esterly direction is noted in the zonal distribution for Arctic stations. The average value of the maximum transparency coefficients at polar stations equals 0.830. As the mean transparency coefficients obtained for a number of Arctic stations differ little between themselves, it is possible to use them for the characteri-

Atmospheric transparency ... S/169/62/000/002/042/072
D228/D301

stic of the average atmospheric transparency in different areas of the Arctic. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

SVERDLOV, B.V., prepodavatel'

Transparency of the atmosphere in the Antarctic. Inform.biul. Sov. antark.eksp. no.50:13-17 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

BYKHOVA, S.V.

Depletion of direct solar radiation in the Arctic. Trudy AANII 273:164-169 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ZVIREVA, D.V.

Atmospheric transparency in the Arctic. Trudy AANII 229:90-116 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Arctic regions—Atmospheric transparency)

35150

S/169/62/000/006/062/093
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Zvereva, S. V.

TITLE: New integral atmospheric transparency characteristics

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 27, abstract 6B191 (V sb. Aktinometriya i atmosfern. optika, L., Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 168-171)

TEXT: A comparison is made of various new integral atmospheric-transparency characteristics: The limiting transparency coefficients proposed by Gul'nitskiy (RZhGeofiz, no. 8, 1958, 5847) and S. M. Kozik (Meteorol. i gidrologiya, inf. sb. no. 5, 1948), and Makhotkin's turbidity index (RZhGeofiz, no. 12, 1957, 10445) with the standard transparency coefficient, turbidity factor and C coefficient in Kastrov's formula. The comparison was made in two directions: 1) According to the stability of each quantity's numerical values when the atmosphere's mass changes, and the transparency is fixed; 2) according to the range over which each of the transparency characteristics varies. The solar-radiation intensity averages at

Card 1/2

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D228/D304

the time of different masses and a variable degree of atmospheric transparency were used in the calculation, these values being obtained from the observations of Kalitin and Sivkov. Kastrov's C coefficient and Makhotkin's turbidity index, and then the turbidity factor, are the most sensitive to atmospheric transparency changes; they are also the most stable in respect of the change in the atmosphere's mass. The limiting transparency coefficients have no advantages whatsoever over the other characteristics under consideration. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8

Ca

18

The "refining" of spent hydrogen. A. Mokhkin and V. Zvereva. *Maslobino Zhirovoe Delo* 10, No. 11, 28-4 (1934); *Chimie & Industrie* 34, 641.—A study of the reduction of the proportion of CO in spent hydrogenation gas by conversion according to the equation $CO + H_2O = CO_2 + H_2$. The method permits of lowering the CO content of the gas to 0.5%. The gas is simultaneously enriched in H_2, as shown by the above equation, which differentiates this method from most of the other methods of regeneration. The operation is carried out in presence of a catalyst consisting mainly (80%) of Fe. Regeneration of the catalyst offers no difficulty and can be effected in situ by blowing air. The CO_2 produced can be absorbed in alkali and the carbonate formal used for soap making.

A. Papineau-Couture

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

B I 8

"Refining" of spent hydrogen. A. Moschnin and V. Zrunova. (Maslob.-Shir. Dela, 1934, 10, No. 11, 23–24).—The reaction $CO + H_2O = CO_2 + H_2$ is carried out with a catalyst containing 90% of Fe. The catalyst is regenerated in situ by blowing air. The method reduces the CO content of spent hydrogenation gas to 0·5%. Cf. Abs. (a)

Zoological research of the Komi Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Zool.zhur. 41 no.7:1117-1120 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Komi A.S.S.R.—Zoological research)

KORSHAK, V.V.; ROZENBERG, B.A.; ZVEREVA, T.M.; GANTMAKHER, A.R.; MELVEDEV, S.S.

Polymerization of tetrahydrofuran in the presence of antimony pentachloride and its compounds. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.2:269-274 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva i Donetskiy filial Instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh veshchestv.

LONGINOV, M.F.; ZVEREVA, V.A.

Preparing thin plates for the study of metal transparency by electron microscopy. [Sbor. trud.] Nauch.-issl.inst.met. no.4:154-157 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(Metallography)
(Electron microscopy)

LOMONOSOV, M.F.; ZVEREVA, V.A.

Preparation of thin plates for the study of metals by means of a transmission electron microscope. Zav.lab. 27 no.5:559-561 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
(Metallography)
(Electron microscopy)

18 9100
55330

24158
S/032/61/027/005/004/017
B119/B215

AUTHORS: Longinov, M. F. and Zvereva, V. A.

TITLE: Manufacture of thin foils for the examination of metals under a transmission electron microscope

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 5, 1961, 559-561

TEXT: The authors have elaborated a new method of manufacturing very thin metal foils (thickness: 100 to 200 A) in which the structure of the massive initial sample is preserved. The foil is gradually reduced by electrolysis. During this process a layer of foreign metal is applied to one side of the foil to ensure a constant and uniform current density on the surface of the foil and, thus, eliminate errors caused by irregular reduction. The method was applied to carbon, structural, stainless, and transformer steels. The foils obtained were examined under the EM-3 (EM-3) electron microscope. The foil is prepared as follows: A 4Ch20X2 mm piece of the metal to be studied is mechanically or chemically reduced to a thickness of 0.20 to 0.15 mm and then further reduced to 0.05 to 0.03 mm by electro-

Card 1/2

Manufacture of thin ...

lytic polishing (for steels: an acetic acid chromium electrolyte is used at 1.5 to 2.5 A). After washing in water and drying, one side of the foil is coated with a foreign metal by electrolysis or vacuum evaporation. When choosing the metal, one has to consider that the latter can be chemically removed without damaging the foil. For chromium and chromium-nickel steels, the authors used zinc or copper. A zinc layer has to be protected against dissolution in the electrolyte by a thin paraffin layer. Under the above conditions the foil is then electrolytically reduced on the bare side until the foreign metal appears. For removing zinc a hot aqueous NaOH solution is used, and for copper an aqueous or alcoholic HNO_3 solution. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

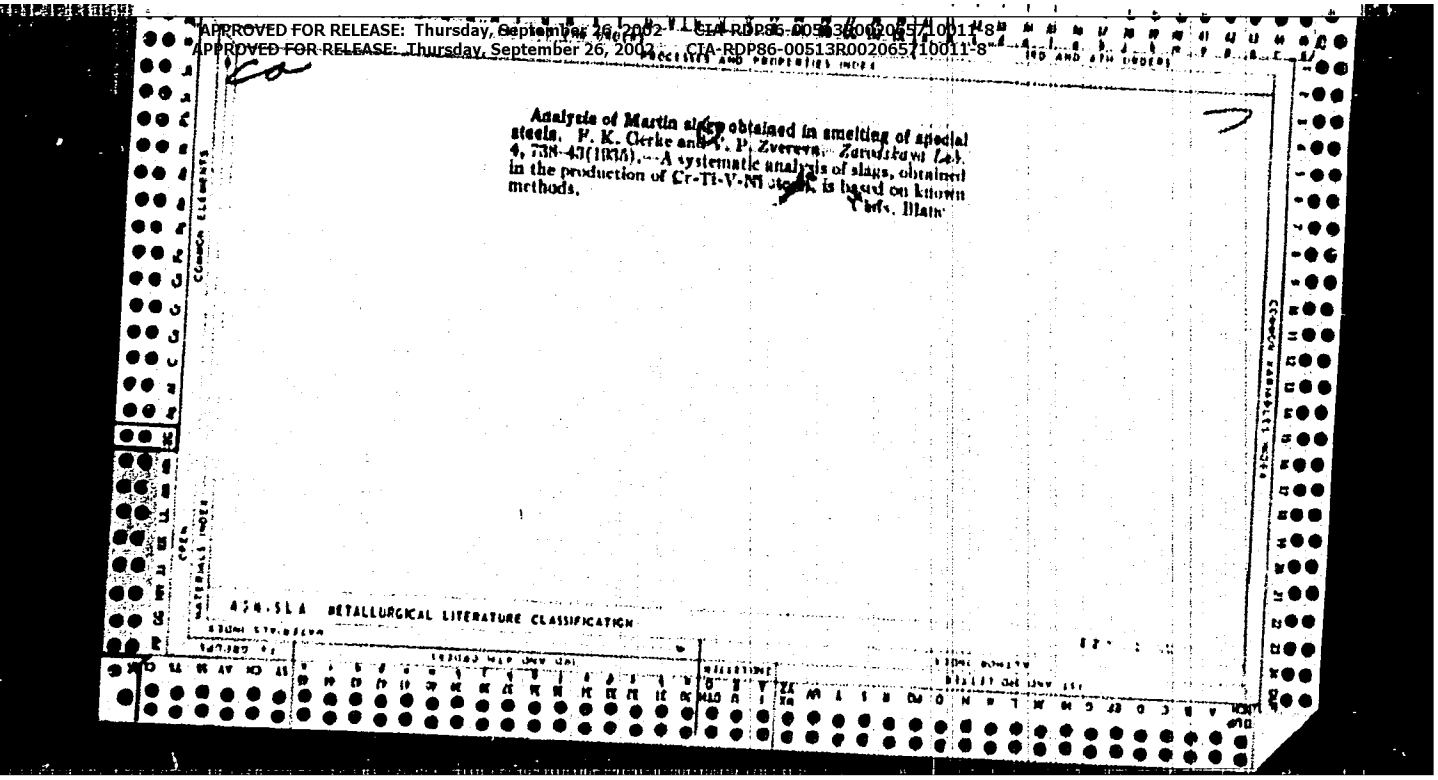
ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii (Chelyabinsk Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgy)

ZVEREVA, V.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, Yu.V., inzh.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[Improvement of swamps and mineral swampy soils; bibliography] Melioratsiia bolot i mineral'nykh zabolochennykh zemel'; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.RSFSR. Pt.1. 1959. 130 p. Pt.2. 1959. 155 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennaya nauchnaya biblioteka. 2. Gosudarstvennaya nauchnaya biblioteka (for Zvereva). 3. Respublikanskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu vodokhozyaystvennogo i meliorativnogo stroitel'stva "Rosgiprovodkhoz" (for Nikol'skiy).
(Bibliography--Drainage)
(Bibliography--Swamps)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8



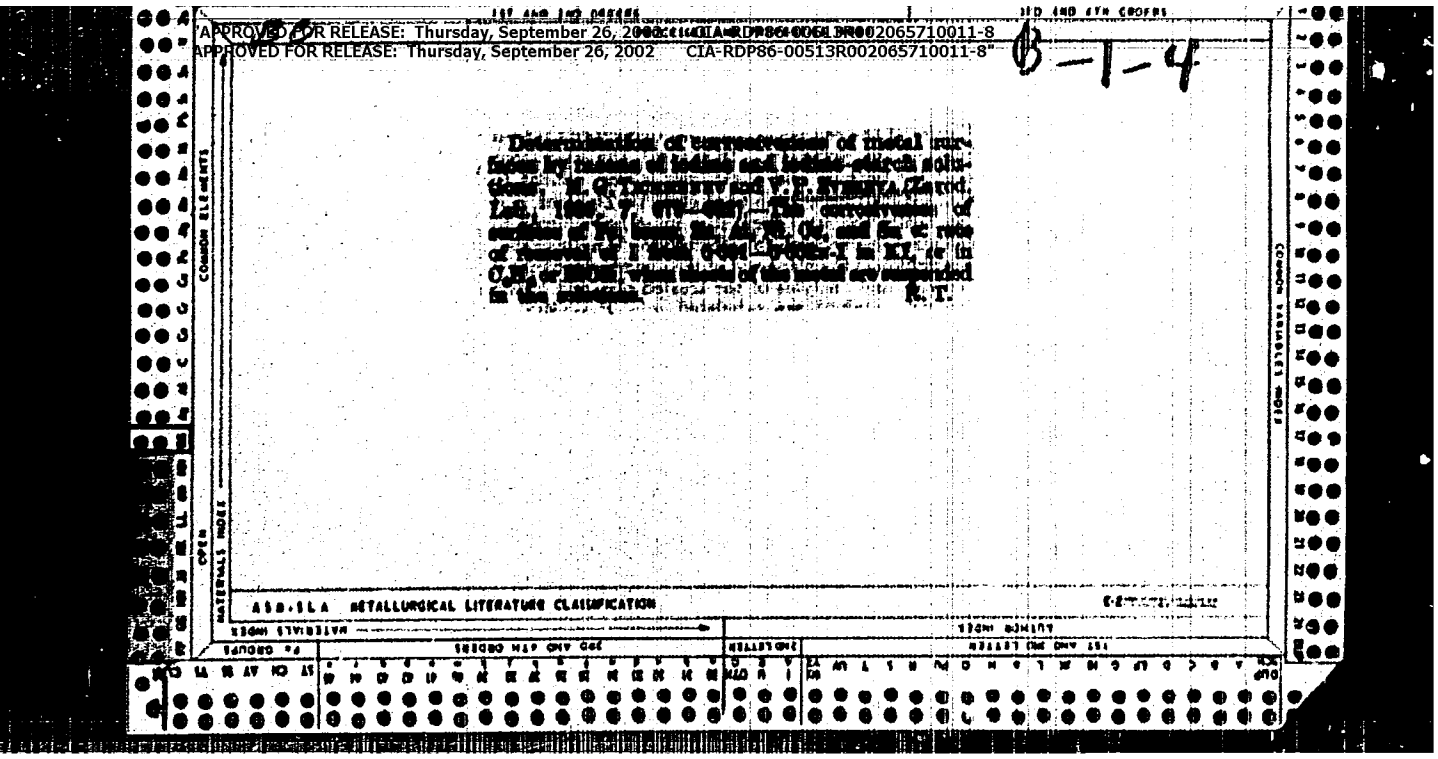
Analysis of Martin slags obtained in smelting of special steels. F. K. Clerke and V. P. Zvereva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 738-47(1935).—A systematic analysis of slags, obtained in the production of Cr-Ti-V-Ni steel, is based on known methods.

Chas. Blanc

476.5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

B-1-4



Application of the gasometric method for technical analysis of metallic alloys and slags. M. G. Tikhomirov and V. P. Zvereva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 573-5(1941).—Expts. were made on Fe, gray cast Fe, white cast Fe, Al, Mg, Duralumin, and Mg and Al alloys for the detn. of the compn. of the metal by analyzing the gas liberated on dissolving the metal in acid. The method is especially suitable for Al alloys. The metallic inclusions in slags are detd. more accurately by the gasometric method than by the gravimetric method. W. R. Ilean

A36-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

Determination of the corrodibility of metal surfaces with iodine. M. G. Tikhurenev and Vasil'eva-Zueva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 670-82(1938). The corrodibility of rooting sheet metal, galvanized iron, Al, Cu, Zn, Ni and stainless Ni steel was detd. by exposing rough and polished plates (9–16 sq./cm.) in corked test tubes to the action of 5–15 ml. of 0.001 *N* I in KI, benzene and alc. at room temp. for 30 min. The amt. of I used in the reaction gives the degree of corrodibility and for plated metals the degree of porosity and condition of the protective coating. By this test only the metal surface and not the corresponding oxides react with the reagent. The excess I is detd. either by back titration with $Na_2S_2O_3$ (1 in KI) or colorimetrically (I in benzene or alc.). Chas. Blanc

"Application of the Geometric Method for Technical Analysis of Metallic Alloys and Slags. M. G. Tikhomirov and V. P. Zyryanova (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1941, 10, 572–575; *C. Abs.*, 1946, 40, 7068).—(In Russian). Experiments were made on Fe, grey cast Fe, white cast Fe, Al, Mg, Duralumin, and Mg and Al alloys for the determination of the composition of the metal by analysing the gas liberated on dissolving the metal in acid. The method is especially suitable for Al alloys. The metallic inclusions in slags are determined more accurately by the geometric method than by the gravimetric method.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZVEREV, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Technique for determining the composition of protective oxide films resulting from electrochemical oxide coating of steelware. Trudy MVTU no.36:62-66 '55. (MLRA 9:9)

(Oxidation, Electrolytic)

ZV[illegible]EVA, V. P.
F. O. [illegible], Zavod Lab, v. 12, 1946, p. 909-914

ZVERKOVA, V. P.

P. K. [illegible], Zavod Lab, v. 12 n. 11-12, 1946, p. 908-911

ZVERKEVA, V. P.
P. I. OSTROKE, Zavod Lab, v. 12, 1946, p. 908-914

ZVEREVA, V. P.

F. G. Gerke, Electroplating and Metal Finishing, v. 1, Sept. 1948, p. 591-592; Oct. 1948, p. 667-668, 674. Translated from Zavodskaya [illegible]

ZVERKVA, V. P.
P. G. ZERKE, Zavod Lab, 1946, 12, 908-914

NIKOLAYEV, V.G.; ZVEREVA, Ye.V.; ZIMINA, K.I.; POPOVA, E.M.

Isolation of individual normal paraffin hydrocarbons from the 200-350° fraction on obtained from Romashkin Devonian petroleum. Khim.i tekh. topl.no.3:11-17 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Hydrocarbons)

ZVEREVICH.

Let's prepare for the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the proper manner. Blok. agit. vod. transp. no.6:38-44 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Agitator teplokhoda "Turkmenistan" Kaspiyskogo parokhodstva.
(Merchant marine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

ZVEREV, V. V.

~~BELUGIN, D~~ A

N/5
213.05
.E4

Artilleriyskaya instrumental Naja Razvedka, Uchebnik Dlya Artilleriyskikh Uchilishch (Artillery Reconnaisnace, By) D. A Belugin, V. VA. ZVEREV I V. N. DANILIN. Moskva, Voyenizdat, 1956.
483 p. Illus., Diagrs., Tables.
Bibliography: p. 478.

ZVEREV, Yu.V.

What the engineer and repairman should read on boiler repair.
Energetik 5 no.6:40 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Bibliography--Boilers--Maintenance and repair)

Anodic solution of cobalt nickel ores. A. I. Zhurin and N. V. Zvezovich. *Trans. Leningrad Ind. Inst., Sect. Met.* 1940, No. 4, 98-104(German summary).—Co-enriched slags, analyzing Ni 48.3, Co 7.72, Fe 14.75, Cu 10.97, S 18.32%, from roasted crude Cu-Ni(Fe, Co) sulfide ores, were mounted as anode, 120 × 80 × 10 mm., enclosed in a canvas bag, between two Cu cathodes 120 × 80 mm., in a glass container of 1.8 l.; distance between the electrodes 45 mm. Initial electrolyte H_2SO_4 150 g./l. Temp. 40° and 60°, c.d. 100, 150, and 250 amp./sq. m. The cathodic current efficiency, ϵ_c, refers to deposition of Cu; the anodic current efficiency, ϵ_a, is the fraction of the total current expended on anodic soln., as sulfates, of Cu, Ni, Fe, and Co. ϵ is the degree of extraction in %. At 40°, duration of electrolysis, 194.2 amp.-hrs. and with c.ds. 100, 150, 250 amp./sq.m., ϵ_a is, resp., 5.60, 10.90, 0.49%; ϵ_c, 68.00, 73.50, 60.25%; ϵ Ni 77.1, 80.9, 79.6; ϵ Co 78.0, 88.8, 84.0%. At 60°, same three c.ds., ϵ_a is resp., 7.74, 10.50, 9.88%; ϵ_c 71.60, 80.20, 74.13%; ϵ Ni 85.24, 86.80, 90.80%; ϵ Co 82.50, 86.20, 90.30%. Data are also given on the distribution of the constituents of the anode between the sludge and the electrolyte, example: at 40°, c.d. 150 amp./sq.m., the Ni, Co, Fe, Cu, S in the sludge is, 19.3, 14.0, 11.5, 13.2, 75.0%, resp., and electrolyte, 80.7, 86.0, 88.5, 86.8, 25.0%; at 60°, same c.d., same elements, sludge, 13.2, 13.0, 14.2, 13.0, 94.8%, resp., and electrolyte, 86.8, 87.0, 85.8, 87.0, 5.2%. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming for the low ϵ_a, inasmuch as the Fe in the electrolyte is in the form of Fe^{++} and no Fe^{+++} is found; by the anode potentials (from 0.6 v. at 100 amp./sq.m. and 40° to 0.0 v. at 250 amp./sq.m. (against the satd. calomel electrode)) oxidation of Fe might take place, followed by reduction at the cathode; there is no evolution of O at the anode. The Cu dissolved at the anode is almost entirely deposited on the cathode; less than 1 g./l. remains in the electrolyte. The sludge constitutes about 30% of the loss of wt. of the anode; it consists of metal sulfides and excess elementary S (total S 50-60%). After removal of the excess S, the sludge can be worked up again for metals in the same way as the initial slag. With higher temp. and with higher c.d., both ϵ_a and the ϵ for Ni, Co, and Cu increase. Consequently, from the point of view of extn. of Ni and Co and of extn. and deposition of Cu, it is advisable to use a higher temp. and higher c.d. even though the consumption of energy also increases with temp. and with c.d.; at 250 amp./sq.m., extn. of Ni and Co consumes 30% more energy than at 100 amp./sq.m. The electrolysis can be prolonged for 7-8 consecutive days without inconvenience. N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8

S/081/63/000/002/003/088
B180/B186

AUTHORS: Zvereva, G. Ye., Kapustin, A. P.

TITLE: Behavior of liquid-crystalline para-azoxy-phenetole in ultrasonic and electric fields

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 48, abstract 2B206 (In collection: Primeneniye ul'trazvuk. k issled. veshchestva, no. 15, M., 1961, 69-74)

TEXT: In an experimental study of a liquid-crystalline substance (n-azoxy-phenetole) in electric ultrasonic fields, a movement was observed in the former. Apart from turbulence, material transport occurs in the direction of the electric field. In this case crystallisation is accompanied by appropriate texturization. This is attributed to the current which is generated in the glass plate on heating. In the acoustic field there is vortex-like movement, and if both fields are applied, there occurs a vortex with regions of directional material transport. This kind of effect was not observed when a number of other substances were subjected to ultrasonic irradiation. [Abstracter's note: Complete

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8

Behavior of liquid-crystalline ...

S/081/63/000/002/003/088
B160/B186

translation.]

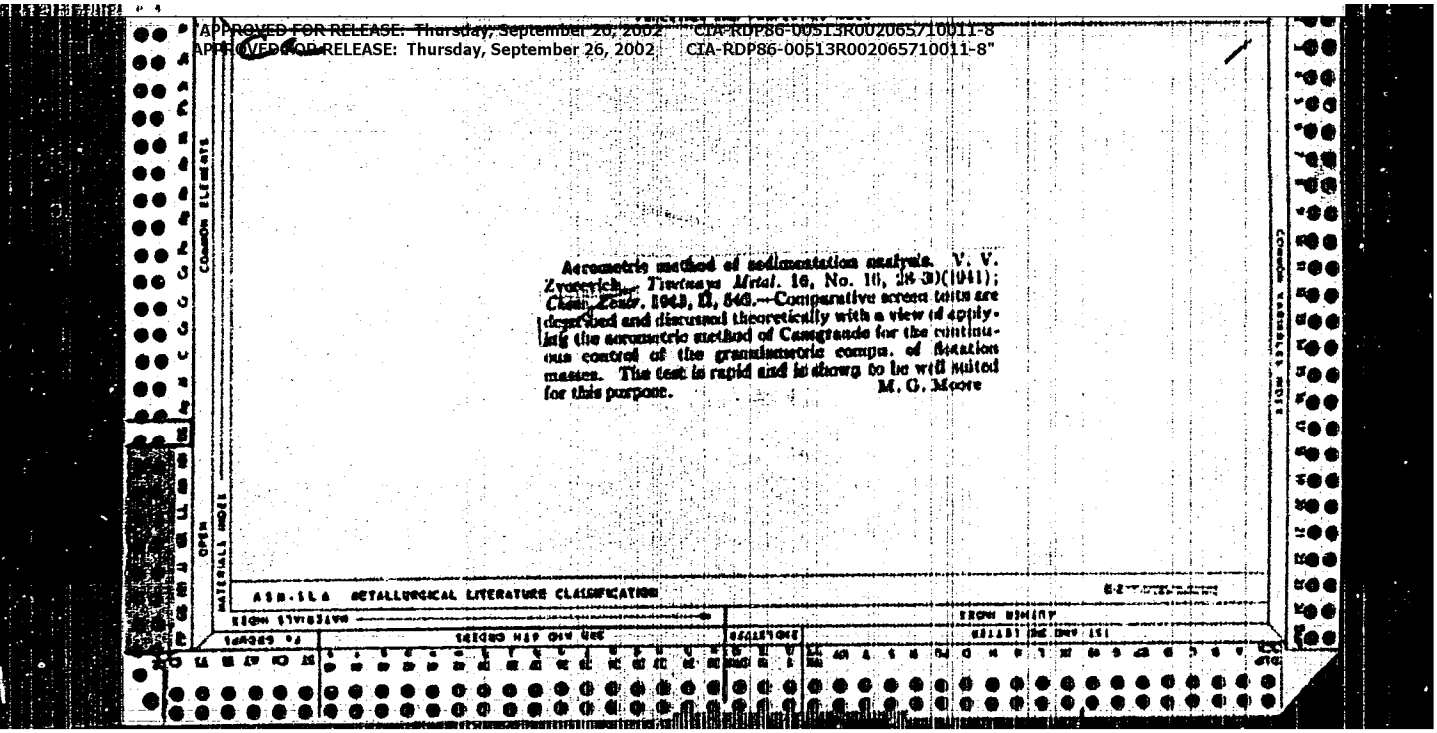
Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

Effect of grinding conditions on the granulometric composition of a ball-mill product. V. V. Zverevich. *Gornyi Zhur.* 125, No. 6, 34-7(1951).—The effect of the following factors were studied: time of grinding; revolutions per min.; water added as % of vol. of mill; solids added as % mill vol.; solid:liquid ratio; const. d. pulp in mill as % of total vol.; vol. occupied by balls as % of total vol.; size characteristics of feed; max. diams. of feed; av. diam. of feed, size characteristics of ball mixt.; max. diam. of balls; and diam. of balls if uniform in size. The max. diam. of the ground product was affected by any of the variables but the size distribution was harder to change. The size distribution was affected only by the vol. of water in the mill, amt. of balls, and the size characteristics of the balls. M. Hoseh

Aerometric method of sedimentation analysis. V. V. Zvorevich. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 16, No. 10, 28-30(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 646.—Comparative screen tests are described and discussed theoretically with a view to applying the aerometric method of Casagrande for the continuous control of the granulometric compn. of flotation masses. The test is rapid and is shown to be well suited for this purpose.

M. G. Moore



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CA

19

Determination of the granulometric composition of grinding powder by the photoelectric method. V. V. Zvetyaikh. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 840-1(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1942, II, 2074.—Abrasive rubbers were examined by the turbidimetric method of Wagner (cf. *C. A.* 28, 4107). Control tests by other methods showed the turbidimetric to be useful.

M. G. Moore

KORMSHCHIKOV, P.A., prof.; OBRAZTSOV, V.L., assistent; ZVEREVA, M.I., assistent.

Results of vitaminizing pregnant cows and newborn calves on the "Trinadtsat' let oktiabria" Collective Farm. Zhivotnovodstvo 19 no.12:68-70 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Troitskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.
(Calves) (Vitamins)

15-57-4-4276

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 33 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zvereva, O. S.

TITLE: Hydrographic Features of the Komi ASSR, and Their Relation to its Quaternary History (Nekotoryye osobennosti gidrograficheskoy seti territorii Komi ASSR v svyazi s yeye chetvertichnoy istoriyey)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Komi fil. Vses. georg. o-va, 1955, Nr 3, pp 11-16

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

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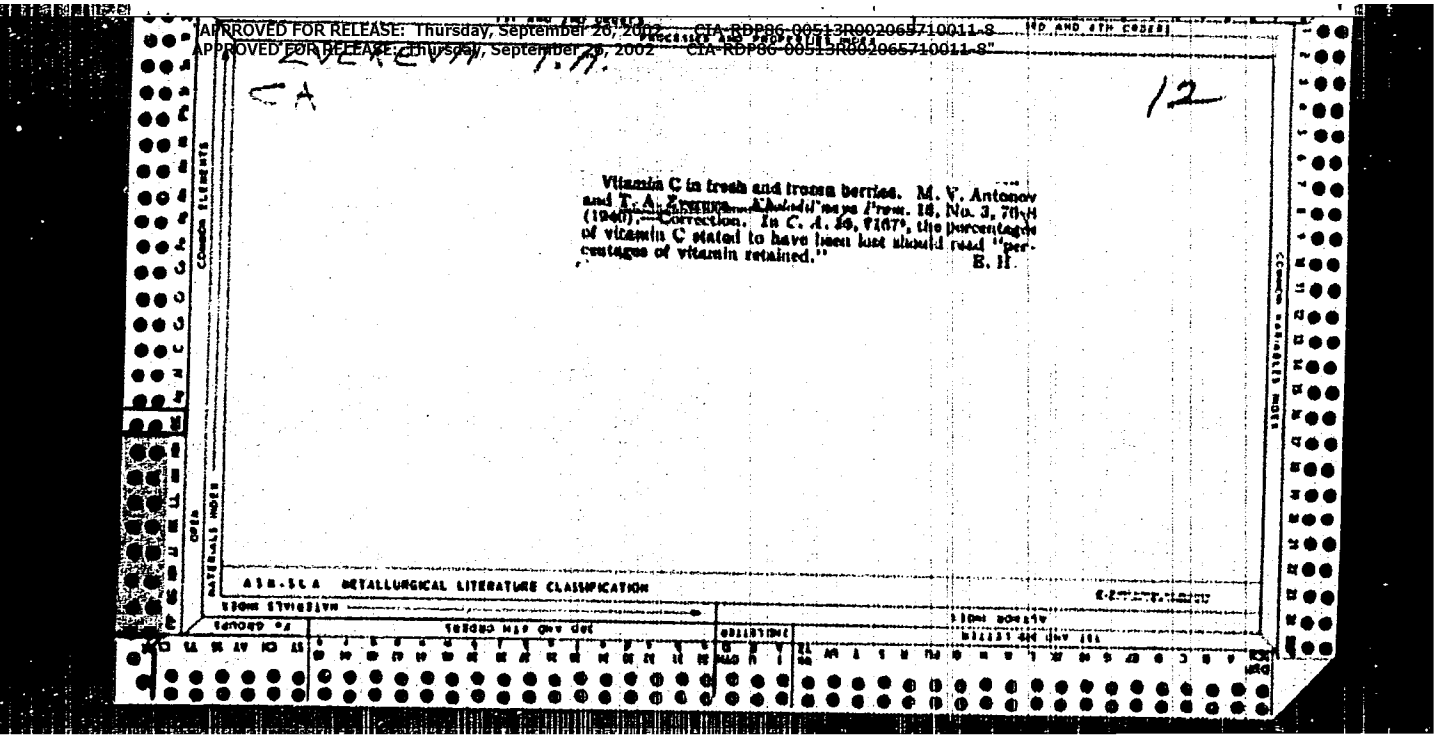

CA

12

Vitamin C in fresh and frozen berries. M. V. Antonov and T. A. Zenina. Arkhiv Biokhim. [Trans. 18, No. 3, 71-4 (1940). — Correction. In C. A. 36, 7167⁸, the percentage of vitamin C stated to have been lost should read "percentages of vitamin retained." B. H.

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

12

Vitamin C in fresh and in frozen vegetables. V. N. Varoshenko and T. A. Zvereva. *Konservnaya i Ovoshchesushil'naya Prom.* 1940, No. 7, 19–21; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 8, 43.—The contents of vitamin C in spinach, cauliflower, string beans and peas were detd. according to Tillmans-Bukin. The losses of vitamin C did not exceed 6–19% on washing the vegetables with steam and cooling them with air. The losses reached 24–13% on cooling them with water. The losses of vitamin C were 1–23% on keeping the vegetables in the frozen state. Vegetables frozen and covered with a 2% NaCl soln. lost very little of their vitamin C content. The losses were 14.9–20.5% after defrosting and 7–33.1% after boiling the defrosted vegetables. Frozen vegetables kept for several months preserved the appearance, taste and consistency of fresh vegetables and contained large amts. of vitamin C.

W. R. Heinz

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6585

Author: Zvereva, T. A.

Institution: None

Title: Study of the Suitability of Canker-Resistant Varieties of Potatoes for Drying

Original Publication: Sad i ogorod, 1953, No 9, 55-56

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065710011-8"

BORODULINA, T.Z.; KOLOSHAYEVA, L.G.; ZVEREVA, T.A.

Determination of photosynthesis under field conditions. Trudy Inst. fiziol.rast. 10:250-256 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova. (Photosynthesis)

Preparing potatoes for drying. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.4:13-14 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. TSentral'naya proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya pri Moskovskom zavode pishchevykh kontsentratov No.2.
(Potatoes--Drying)

KAZIMIRSKIY, Ya.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZVEREVA, T.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GRANOVSKAYA, R.Ya., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PYATIGORSKAYA, T.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Technical and economic effectiveness of the steam-heating, and mechanical methods of preparing potatoes for drying. Trudy VNIIKOP no.9:26-52 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Potatoes--Drying)

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 8A85

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, L. N.; Mironov, B. N.; Zvereva, T. M.

62
B

TITLE: Investigation of tungsten recrystallization upon quick electric heating

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Mordovsk. un-t, vyp. 36, 1964, 53-57

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten filament, tungsten, metal recrystallization, tensile strength, annealing

TRANSLATION: Prior to annealing, the specimens were cleaned by boiling in a 20% solution of NaOH for 10 min. The recrystallization process was studied by the variation of the ultimate strength at room temperature with the annealing temperature and time. The ultimate strength was determined on a RM-05 tensile testing machine. For an annealing time of 30 min, the final primary-recrystallization temperature was about 1450C; for 10 min, almost 1520C; and for 200 sec, 1600C. From the above data, a curve of primary-recrystallization-completion time vs. annealing temperature was plotted. A metallographic method corroborated the fact that the recrystallization goes quicker with higher rates of heating. Bib 4.

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 13

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UDC: 621.52:669

ZVEREVA, T.S.

Forms of clayey formations and highly dispersed minerals in turf-carbonaceous soils. Pochvovedenie no.11:34-44 N '64
(MIRA 18:1)

ZVEREVA, T.S.

Micromorphological analysis of two gray podzolized forest soils. Trudy Len. ob-va est. 74 no. 1:46-49 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

ZVEREVA, V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOSTOGONOVA, T., inzh.-khimik

Polymers as a replacement for metals. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.7: 17-18 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)