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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENBERG, Ye.D. (Izhevsk)

Problem concerning the construction of a desirable logarithmic amplitude characteristic of an automatic control system. Avtom.i telem. 24 no.3:408-413 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Automatic control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

GROMASHEVSKIY, L.V., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; DYACHENKO, S.S., professor, redaktor; YELSHINA, M.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; ZAYDENBERG, Ya.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; PADAIKA, B.Ya., professor, redaktor; SEREBRENNIKOVA, V.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; SORVINA, L.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; TERENKHOV, S.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; KHOMENKO, G.I., professor, redaktor; ZATULOVSKIY, B.G., redaktor; LOKHMATYY, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Dysentery; a collection of scientific papers] Dizenteriia; ob"edinennyi sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Kiev, Gos.med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 265 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Gromashevskiy)
(DYSENTERY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENBERG, Ye.G.

YELSHINA, M.A., kand.med.nauk; ZAYDENBERG, Ye.G., kand.med.nauk

Etiology of acute intestinal toxinfections. Vrach.delo supplement '57:66-67 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Laboratoriya kishechnykh infektsiy (zav.-kand.med.nauk M.A. Yelshina) Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(INTESTINES--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENBERG Ye. G.

USSR/Microbiology: Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57646

Author : Yelshina M. A. Zaydenberg E. G., Zatulovskiy B. G., Litovchenko Ye. T., Shubs Z. V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Investigation of the Nature of Atypical Strains and Methods of their Indentification

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunologii, 1957, No 5, 62-67

Abstract : As a result of a number of examinations conducted of 432 persons suffering from acute and chronic dysentery atypical strains were found in 48 of the patients. In the cases of chronic dysentery the number of atypical strains was 3.6 times greater than that in acute cases. One hundred seventeen cultures which on the basis

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USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57646

Abstract : of their biochemical (95 cultures) and serological properties (22 strains) were divided into two atypical groups were studied in all. The first group were comparatively easily identified as dysentery bacteria after passages on agar and bile. On this basis, the authors assume that the atypical agglutinating cultures should be regarded as dysentery cultures. The bacteria of the second group are difficult to identify. However, prolonged passages and selection made it possible to classify 12 of 22 examined cultures as dysentery cultures and only 2 were classified as nonpathogenic coli bacteria. Contrary to these data, the mass examination of practically healthy persons disclosed a small number of atypical cultures (0.3%), the

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USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animal F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57646

Abstract : largest number of which were later identified as cultures originating from the coli bacillus. The identification of the atypical cultures lead the way to the application of seeding on a synthetic medium with or without nicotinic acid.

Card 3/3

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ZAYDENBERG, Ye.G.

YELSHINA, M.O.; ZAYDENBERG, Ye.G.; ZATULOVS'KIY, B.G.; LITOVCHENKO, O.T.; SHUBS, Z.V.

Atypical strains of intestinal microbes isolated from healthy persons. Mikrobiol.zhur. 19 no.2:43-48 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Z laboratorii kishkovikh khvorob Kiivs'kogo instituta epidemiologii ta mikrobiologii
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (SHIGELLA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENBERG, YE. G.

YELSHINA, M.A.; ZAYDENBERG, Ye.G.; ZATULOVSKIY, B.G.; LITOVCHENKO, Ye.T.; SHUBS, Z.V.

Study and detection of atypical strains. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.5:62-67 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(SHIGELLA
atypical strains, study & detection methods)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENBERG, Ye. G., FEDOROVA, L. G., SOFIENKO, N.YA., KONSTANTINOVA, A. A., and YELSHINA, M. A.

Continued studies of the spread of pathogenic strains of the intestional rod among children of the younger age. p.34

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

Zaydenberg, Ye. G.

Characteristics of group infections caused by intestinal rods of pathogenic serotypes. p. 39

with M. A. Yelshina, "Data of serotypic studies of pathogenic strains of intestinal rods in single children's collectives and in (sick) stationary patients. p. 37

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

Zaydenberg, YE. G.

Study of the effect of hematoxin of typhusparatyphoid microbes upon the blood picture of animals. p. 67

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 268pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENKO, A.M.; GRIGOROVA, N.F.

Press cramp for press fitting of parts. Mashinostroitel' no.11: 19 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENKO, A.M.; GRIGOROVA, N.F.

Special-purpose drilling machine. Mashinostroitel' no.9:18 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENMAN, A.I.

ZAYDENMAN, A.I.

On the paper by E.A.Kanevskii. (Reviewed by A.I. Zaidenman). (MLRA 9:12)
Zhur.fiz.khim. 30 no.9:2124 S '56.
(Electrodes) (Kanevskii, E.A.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENMAN, A. I.

ZAYDENMAN, A.I.

Again on the paper by E.A. Kanevskii. (Reviewed by A.I. Zaidenman). (MIRA 9:12)
Zhur.fiz.khim. 30 no.9:2125 S '56.
(Electrodes) (Kanevskii, E.A.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

Effect of oxygen adsorbed on iron upon the contact potential difference. P. L. Burshtein, M. D. Gurevich, and A. A. Zaidemman (Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 214-23(1950). - The p.d. V between a W cathode and an Fe anode was detd. in an *app.* making it possible to keep W in a vacuum while Fe was adsorbing O_2. After a definite amt. a of O_2 (detd. from vol. reduction) had been adsorbed at temp. T, Fe was cooled to room temp., the vessel was evacuated, W introduced into it, and V measured. The temp. of Fe rose to 95° during this measurement. The true surface S of Fe (wire coil) was detd. from the adsorption of O_2 (cf. *C.A.* 41, 6454b). At T = 100°, 150°, and 270° V increased with a/S to a max. at 0.63 v. and 23 × 10^{14} mol./sq. cm., 0.49 v. and 35 × 10^{14}, and 0.19 v. and 72 × 10^{14}, resp., and then decreased; the original V was reached at about 6 × 10^{14}, 8 × 10^{14}, and 10 × 10^{14} mol./sq. cm., resp., and neg. values of V were observed at higher T (up to 410°) and great a/S. Increase in V means decrease in the work function; this decrease is unexpected and presumably shows that O is adsorbed under the top layer of Fe. The value of a/S corresponding to the max. change in V is nearly equal to the limit of the rapid stage of adsorption of O_2 by freshly reduced Fe (the Fe anode was heated in H at 600° before the O_2 adsorption). If an Fe anode after adsorbing a/S of O at 100° (or 150°) was heated to 150° (or cooled to 100°) and its V detd. at room temp., this corresponded to T of 150° (or 100°). V detd. at −120° (when the anode was cooled with liquid air; app. described) was 0.6 v. greater than without cooling, and adsorption of 10^{14} mol./sq.cm. of O_2 lowered V by 0.18 v. At −120°, O is adsorbed on the surface of Fe and forms an elec. double layer whose neg. side is in contact with air.

J. J. Bikerman

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENMAN, I. A.

"Energy Effects in the Reaction of Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen with Metals of the Iron Group." Sub 5 Oct 51, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

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The initial stages of the interaction of carbon monoxide and hydrogen with the nickel catalyst at the temperatures of synthesis of gasoline. I. A. Zeldenman and K. O. Khomyakov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 901-4(1951).—The heat evolved on contact between CO or a mixt. 1 CO:1 H_2 and a skeleton Ni catalyst (by leaching Ni-Al) reduced by H_2 2-4 hrs. at 100-200° was detd. in an Al calorimeter with a Pt resistance thermometer (accuracy 0.0005-0.001°) in expts at 180-185° in both flow and circulation systems. With the aid of simultaneous measurements of the change of pressure, the heat was referred to 1 mole gas disappeared. First contact of CO with a freshly prepd. Ni catalyst evolved over 85 kcal./mole gas disappeared. This is considerably higher than the heat effects (per 1 mole gas disappearing) of any of the 5 possible reactions (I) $2\ CO \rightarrow C + CO_2$, 42.9; (II) $2\ CO + 2\ Ni \rightarrow Ni_2C + CO_2$, 31.7; (III) $2\ CO + 2\ H_2 \rightarrow CH_4 + CO_2$, 30.15; (IV) $CO + 3\ H_2 \rightarrow CH_4 + H_2O$, 16.9; (V) $3\ Ni + CO + H_2 \rightarrow Ni_3C + H_2O$, 11.1 kcal. The abnormally high initial heat effect of 85 kcal. can be attributed only to a change within the catalyst itself, specifically to partial recalescence. On consecutive admissions of CO, each time after reduction of the catalyst with H_2, the heat effect drops to and remains const. at about 24 kcal./mole gas disappeared. This corresponds to the carbide-formation reaction II; reaction V is excluded, as there is no H_2O formation with CO alone. The rate of reaction II passes through a max. within the 1st few min. Its activation energy in the range 165-195° is 15.8 kcal./mole. The same heat effect, 24 kcal./mole gas disappeared, is found in contact with a 1 CO:1 H_2 mixt., on a catalyst previously exposed to CO. This again is evidence for the occurrence of reaction II; reaction III is out of the question as in this instance one does observe formation of H_2O; furthermore, subsequent admission of H_2 alone produces hydrocarbons, which is proof that Ni carbide has been formed. On more prolonged contact with the gas mixt., the heat effect decreases gradually, which indicates beginning occurrence of reaction IV. However, in the *initial* stage, the preponderant reaction is II. N. Thon

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

MUCHNIK, G.F.; ZAYDENMAN, I.A.

Unsteady heat conduction in multilayer media. Part 3. Three- and four-layer systems. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 6 no.3:86-94 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Heat--Conduction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENMAN, I.A.; MUCHNIK, G.F.

Unsteady heat conduction in multilayer media. Part 2. Two-layer systems and determination of the minimum time required for heating a system of a given heat capacity. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.2:75-81 F '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Thermodynamics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

MUCHNIK, G.F.; ZAYDENMAN, I.A.

Unsteady heat conduction in multilayer media. Part 1. General solutions for plane systems. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 5 no.12:71-76 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Heat—Conduction)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENMAN, I. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Fuels 1 Jun 52

"The Beginning Stages of the Reaction Between Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen With a Cobalt Catalyst at the Temperature of Benzene Synthesis," I. A. Zaydenman, K. G. Khomyakov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 84, No 4, pp 705-707

Carbon monoxide reacts with a freshly prepd Co catalyst with a high heat effect, if the reaction is carried out to the point of conversion. This heat amounts to about 92 kkal per mole, which exceeds the heat effect of the interaction of CO

232T3

with cobalt considerably. In contrast to Ni catalyst, this heat effect is reversible. After every reduction (at 180°) of the cobalt with H_2 the fresh CO brings about an increased heat effect. This large heat effect indicates that the reaction is exothermic. One part of CO and 2 parts of H_2 react with a Co catalyst with an immediate heat effect of 13.6 ± 0.3 kkal per mole. This corresponds to water formation in satd hydrocarbon synthesis. The reaction of 1:2 mixt of CO and H_2 at 180° with a Co catalyst begins with both gases participating immediatly, not just one (CO) as with a Ni catalyst.

232T3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENMAN, I.A.

Fundamental group of sums of two connected polyhedra with disjoint intersection. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.163:69-71 '52. (MIRA 8:5)
(Topology)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

S/170/63/006/002/010/018
B102/B186

24 5100

AUTHORS: Zaydenman, I. A., Muchnik, G. F.

TITLE: Non-stationary thermal conductivity in multi-layered media. II. A two-layered system and the determination of the minimum duration for the heating of systems of given thermal capacity

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 75 - 81

TEXT: A general method of solving the thermal conductivity problem in multi-layered media is given in Part I of this paper and is used to determine and analyze the temperature field in a two-layered system. It is assumed that this system is surrounded by adiabatic walls and that one of the two layers contains a thermal source. The solution is used to solve a certain boundary value problem, which consists in determining the shortest time required for a layer to absorb a certain quantity of heat when that layer is brought in contact with a body "equivalent" to the sum of the rest layers having the same thermal capacity as the second layer but infinite thermal conductivity. The contact here is assumed to be ideal. It is found that

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$$\tau_{min} = -\frac{2.303 \lg [\Theta/\varphi(\mu_1)]}{\mu_1^2 a_1} \delta_1^2, \qquad (12)$$

$$\varphi(\mu_1) = \frac{2\cos\mu_1}{-\mu_1 \sin\mu_1 + \cos\mu_1 \cdot (1 + c_1\delta_1/c_2\delta_2)}. \qquad (12),$$

VB

and in case the thermal capacity of the first layer, $c_1\delta_1$, is constant

$$\tau_{min} = -\frac{2.303 \lg [\Theta/\varphi(\mu_1)]}{\mu_1^2} \frac{(c_1\delta_1)\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} = b\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1}.$$

Θ is a dimensionless temperature, $\Theta = (t_{fin} - t)/t_0$; t_{fin} is the final temperature of the system, μ_i are the roots of the characteristic equation, δ_i the layer thicknesses, λ_i the heat conduction coefficients and c_i the specific heats. Results of numerical calculations are given. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1962

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B104/B186

26.5000

AUTHORS: Muchnik, G. F., Zaydenman, I. A.

TITLE: Non-stationary heat transfer in multi-layered media
III. Three-layered and four-layered systems

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 3, 1963, 86 - 94

TEXT: A method described in part I and applied to investigating a two-layered system in part II, is extended to adiabatic systems of three or four layers with initial disturbances caused by instantaneous heat sources on the first layer surface is solved by a method described in part I [Abstracter's note: no references to parts I and II given]. In the case of a three-layered system the equations

$$\frac{\partial t_1}{\partial \tau} = a_1 \frac{\partial^2 t_1}{\partial x^2}; \quad \frac{\partial t_2}{\partial \tau} = a_2 \frac{\partial^2 t_2}{\partial x^2}; \quad \frac{\partial t_3}{\partial \tau} = a_3 \frac{\partial^2 t_3}{\partial x^2} \qquad \text{(A)},$$

the boundary conditions

$$\lambda_1 \frac{\partial t_1}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = 0; \qquad t_1|_{x=x_1} = t_2|_{x=x_1}; \quad \frac{\partial t_1}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=x_1} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\frac{\partial t_2}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=x_1}; \qquad \text{(B)}$$

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$$t_2|_{x=x_1} = t_3|_{x=x_1}; \quad \left.\frac{\partial t_2}{\partial x}\right|_{x=x_1} = \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2}\left.\frac{\partial t_3}{\partial x}\right|_{x=x_1}; \qquad \lambda_3 \left.\frac{\partial t_3}{\partial x}\right|_{x=x_0} = 0 \qquad \text{(B)}$$

and the initial conditions $t_1(0,x) = t_0$; $t_2(0,x) = t_3(0,x) = 0$ are derived by the part-I method. The solutions for the single plates are

$$t_1 = t_{\text{кон}} + t_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(A_1\cos_1 \sin_3 + A_3 \sin_2 \cos_3)\cos_1 x}{\bar{\varphi}_n} \exp(-\mu_n^2 \tau) \quad (1.a)$$

$$t_2 = t_{\text{кон}} + t_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(A_3 \sin_1 \sin_3 \sin_2 (2-x) - A_3 \sin_1 \cos_3 \cos_2 (2-x))}{\bar{\varphi}_n} \exp(-\mu_n^2 \tau), \quad (1.б)$$

$$t_3 = t_{\text{кон}} - t_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_3 \sin_1 \cos_3 (2-x)}{\bar{\varphi}_n} \exp(-\mu_n^2 \tau), \quad (1.в).$$

The physical properties of a three-layered system are calculated (Table 1) and the similarity condition $c_2\lambda_2/c_3\lambda_3 = 1$ is obtained. For such similar

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systems the character of temperature variation of the right side of (1B) does not depend on the location of the second and third layer. A four-layered system is investigated analogously. The physical properties are given in table 3. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1962

Legends to the Tables: (1) thickness δ_i in meter; (2) specific heat, c_i in Joule/m^3·degree; (3) Heat transfer coefficient λ_i in watt/m·degree; (4) thermal diffusivity a_i in m^2/sec.

Table 1

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B104/B186

26.5100

AUTHORS: Muchnik, G. F., Zaydenman, I. A.

TITLE: Unsteady-state heat conduction in multilayer media. I. General solutions for plane systems

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 12, 1962, 71 - 76

TEXT: The heating of two multilayer systems by an internal heat source is investigated. In the first system a single sequence of plates (Fig. 1 a) is bounded by adiabatic walls. The second system (Fig. 2 b) consists of repeating sequences of plates. The solution to the heat equation for a constant initial temperature t_0 is written in the form

$$T(x,s)-\frac{t_0}{s}=A\,\mathrm{ch}\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}x+B\,\mathrm{sh}\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}x. \quad (2);$$

the first derivative with respect to x is

$$T'(x,s)=A\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{sh}\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}x+B\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{ch}\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}x. \quad (2\ a).$$

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For the first system the following conditions hold at the interfaces of the individual plates: $T(x_n, a_n) = T(x_n, a_{n+1})$, (3) and $T'(x_n, a_n) = \frac{\lambda_{n+1}}{\lambda_n} T'(x_n, a_{n+1})$ (3 a) expressing the equilibrium between temperature and heat flow between the plates. x_n is the coordinate of the interface between the layers concerned, while λ_i and a_i are respectively the thermal conductivity and the thermal diffusivity coefficients. The set iof equations

$$A_1 \mathrm{ch}_{11} + B_1 \mathrm{sh}_{11} + \frac{f_0}{s} = A_2 \mathrm{ch}_{21} + B_2 \mathrm{sh}_{21}, \quad A_1 \left(\frac{s}{a_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{sh}_{11} + B_1 \left(\frac{s}{a_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ch}_{11} =$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \left[A_2 \left(\frac{s}{a_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{sh}_{21} + B_2 \left(\frac{s}{a_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ch}_{21} \right];$$

$$A_2 \mathrm{ch}_{22} + B_2 \mathrm{sh}_{22} = A_3 \mathrm{ch}_{32} + B_3 \mathrm{sh}_{32},$$

$$A_2 \left(\frac{s}{a_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{sh}_{22} + B_2 \left(\frac{s}{a_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ch}_{22} = \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_2} \left[A_3 \left(\frac{s}{a_3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{sh}_{32} + B_3 \left(\frac{s}{a_3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ch}_{32} \right].$$

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for the interfaces between the first and the second and between the second and the third layer is obtained with the aid of the designations $ch(\frac{s}{a_n})^{1/2} \cdot x_n = ch_{nn}$ and $ch(\frac{s}{a_{n+1}})^{1/2} \cdot x_n = ch_{n+1,n}$ by substituting (2) and (2 a) into (3) and (3 a).

$$B_1 = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$A_n \left(\frac{s}{a_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} sh_{nn} + B_n \left(\frac{s}{a_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ch_{nn} = 0. \tag{4 a}$$

holds for the left-hand side of plate 1. For the second system the conditions analogous to (3) and (3 a) are

$$A_1 + \frac{f_0}{s} = A_n ch_{nn} + B_n sh_{nn}, \tag{4 б}$$

and

$$B_1 \left(\frac{s}{a_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_1} \left[A_n \left(\frac{s}{a_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} sh_{nn} + B_n \left(\frac{s}{a_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ch_{nn}\right]. \tag{4 в}$$

Increasing the number of layers has no effect on the structure of the determinant used to calculate the quantities A_i and B_i, nor any effect on

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the numerical values of its elements. In the characteristic equation the coefficients k_r of A_i and B_i are functions of s: $k_r = f(s)$. The solution (2) can be reduced to a polynomial in s. Furthermore the equation of heat conduction of the n-th layer can be written in the form

$$t(x_n, a_n) = t_{\text{кон}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{D_{A_n}(s_m) \exp s_m \tau}{D'(s_m)} \operatorname{ch}\left(\frac{s_m}{a_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x + \tag{6}$$

$$+ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{D_{B_n}(s_m) \exp s_m \tau}{D'(s_m)} \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{s_m}{a_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} x,$$

where D is the characteristic determinant and s_m are the roots of $D(s) = 0$. Finally, it is shown that the problem of unsteady-state heat conduction in plane multilayer systems with boundary conditions of the first, second and third kind can be solved by analogous methods. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1962

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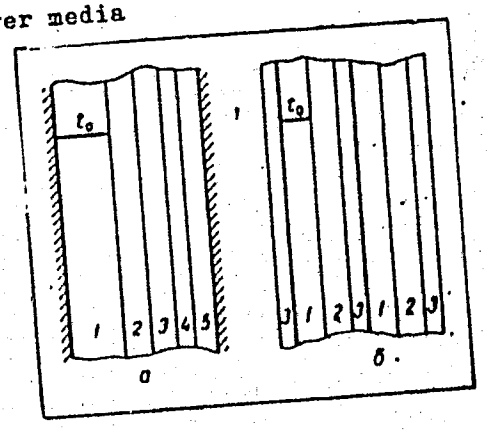
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

S/170/62/005/012/006/008
B104/B186

Unsteady-state heat conduction in ...

Fig. 1. Multilayer media

Fig. 1



Card 5/5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENMAN, I.A. (Moscow); PERSKAYA, R.M. (Moscow)

Liquid diffusion electrodes. Initial slope of polarization curves [with summary in English]. Zhur. fiz. khim. 33 no.1: 50-57 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electrodes) (Polarization (Electricity))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDMANN, I.A. (Moskva)

Theory of liquid diffusion electrodes. Part 2: Electrodes of the "second kind" [with summary in English]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 33 no.2: 437-440 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Polarography) (Electrodes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

5(4)

AUTHORS: Zaydenman, I. A., Perskaya, R. M. SOV/76-33-1-9/45

TITLE: On Liquid Diffusion Electrodes (O zhidkostnykh diffuzionnykh elektrodakh) (On the Initial Inclination of the Polarization Curves) (O nachal'nom naklone polyarizatsionnykh krivykh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 50-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of liquid diffusion electrodes is important for the production of chemical power sources and for the performance of continuous electrolyses (Refs 1-5). An equation mentioned in a previous paper (Ref 6), concerning the distribution of current density in diffusion electrodes, is analysed, a formula for the initial inclination of the polarization derived, and the calculated values are compared with those obtained by experiments. The equation derived makes possible some important findings and leads, in some cases ($L \to \infty$, $L \to 0$, $Q \to \infty$ etc.), to already known functions (Ksenzhek and Stender (Ref 7), (Ref 8)). The equation expresses the function of the initial inclination of the polarization curves of liquid redox diffusion electrodes from the velocity of flow, the concentration of the active substances and the constant of the exchange

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

On Liquid Diffusion Electrodes. (On the Initial Inclination of the Polarization Curves) SOV/76-33-1-9/45

current of the electrode reaction, as well as from the electron diameter, the pore perimeter, and the electrolytic resistance in the pores. Measurements of the frontal and rear polarization which may be made at any point of the straight part of the limit curve can supply information on the structure of the porous diffusion electrode. A comparative table indicating the measurement results at a platinum diffusion electrode with a thickness of 0.08 cm in 1 n sulfuric acid solution with 0.00555 NFe^{2+} and 0.00465 NFe^{3+} at several Q-values, and calculations according to the final equation verify the results obtained. The cooperation of A. N. Frumkin and N. S. Lidorenko is appreciated. There are 1 table and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1957

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

5(4) SOV/76-33-2-31/45

AUTHOR: Zaydenman, I. A.

TITLE: Contribution to the Theory of Liquid Diffusion Electrodes (K teorii zhidkostnykh diffuzionnykh elektrodov) II. Electrodes of the Second Type (II. Ob elektrodakh vtorogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 437 - 440 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous papers (Refs 1,2) liquid redox-diffusion electrodes were investigated which were polarized on the front side, i.e. at the outlet of the electrolyte current (E I). For the continuous processes of technical electrolysis the cases where the electrolyte current flows in the opposite direction (electrodes polarized on the back side) are of interest. The latter electrodes have been named electrodes of the second type (E II). In this paper a general equation for the current distribution for plane metal electrodes (E II) is derived and a formula (13) is given for the initial inclination of stationary polarization curves for (E II). The formula (13) differs from the one for (E I) electrodes in sign; the minus in (13) means

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

Contribution to the Theory of Liquid Diffusion Electrodes SOV/76-33-2-31/45
II. Electrodes of the Second Type

that there is no concentration polarization present at the back side, and that at $j_0 \rightarrow \infty$ the general polarization tends toward zero. It was found that both electrode types (E I and E II) have the same limiting polarization curve. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1957

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENMAN, I. A.

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry B-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30119

Author : Zaydenman I. A.
Inst : not given
Title : Concerning the Paper by Ye. A. Kanevskiy

Orig Pub: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 9, 2124

Abstract: A discussion article. (See RZhKhim, 1955, 13663, 39813).

Card : 1/1 -1-

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry B-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30121

Author : Zaydenman I. A.
Inst : not given
Title : Concerning Once-Again the Paper by Ye. A. Kanevskiy

Orig Pub: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 9, 2125

Abstract: A discussion article (see preceding abstract).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

Card : 1/1 -3-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

AUTHORS Perskaya, R.M., and Zaydenman, I.A. 20-3-35/59

TITLE On Liquid Diffusion Electrodes (O zhidkostnykh diffuzionnykh elektrodakh).

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 3, pp. 548 - 551(USSR.).

ABSTRACT The application of such electrodes offer good prospects for the construction of chemical electricity supplies and for conducting continuous electrolytical processes. In order to clarify the basic laws governing the action of such electrodes, some problems of macro-kinetics were investigated. In this paper only plane metallic electrodes with a uniform porosity were considered. The basic equation in this case $\frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} = pR_e i\ (\varphi, c)$ (1), φ denotes the polarization of the electrode at a distance x from its boundary, p denotes the perimeter of the pores, which is equal at arbitrary cross-section of x = const, R_e denotes the running resistance, i.e. the resistance per 1 cm of electrode thickness, i denotes the true current density on the porous surface at the point x, c denotes the concentration of the active substance at the point x. The measurements yielded the following results:

1. Oxydation-reduction reactions are accompanied by a strongly marked maximum current on the diffusion electrode.

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20-3-35/59

On Liquid Diffusion Electrodes.

2. Its value I_d corresponds to the complete 100 % reduction of the oxydized form or the oxydation of the reduced form, i.e. it is directly proportional to the consumption and the concentration of the active substance. $I_d = F.c.Q.$, F denoting Faradays constant in adequate units.

3. The parts of the polarization curves in the current range $I < I_d.0'5$ show a linear character, which is retained up to polarization values, which surpass the value 2 RT / F = 51.2 mV at 25°C. The gradient of the linear part of the polarization curve $R_D = P / I$ depends on the consumption and the concentration of the active substance. (fig. 2,3). In the case of constant concentration the gradient of the curve tends to a limit, which is attained, when a certain limiting consumption Q_n. is reached. This consumption is reached the earlier, the higher the concentration of the active substance. The curve of the rear polarization $\varphi_o = f(I)$ repeats the course of the curve of the frontal polarization, (fig. 4) in which case $\varphi_o < P$. If c and Q are reduced, the difference between φ_o and P diminishes, the frontal current density, however, rises, which means that the current density is redistributed within the electrode.

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20-3-35/59

On Liquid Diffusion Electrodes.

6. In the case of a heavy increase of c and Q the value of the limiting current is of less theoretical nature. From this statements it appears, that a measurement of $R_{D\ limit}$ of the solutions of different substances on identical electrodes makes possible the determination of the relative values of the exchange currents. For the reason of the linearity of considerable parts of the voltage-current-characteristics it is sufficient, to determine one point P = f(I) in the case of a sufficiently large consumption. (There are 4 figures and 4 Slavic references).

ASSOCIATION State Union Scientific Research Carbon Electrode Institute (Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elemento-elektrougol'nyy institut).

PRESENTED by Academician A.N.Frumkin.

SUBMITTED February 5,1957.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

YELSHINA, M.O.; ZAYDENBERG, Ye.G.; LITOVCHENKO, O.T.; ZATULOVSK'KIY, B.G.; SHUBS, Z.V.; ZANZDNA, L.I.

Study of the nature of atypical strains recovered from dysentery patients in Kiev. Mikrobiol.zhur. 18 no.1:20-26 '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Z Kiivs'kogo naukovo-dostidnogo institutu epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENOV, A.M.

Studying the migration of house flies (Diptera, Muscidae) in Chita by marking them with fluorescent substances. Ent. obozr. 39 no.3: 574-584 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Chita--Flies) (Insects--Marking of) (Fluorescence)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENOV, A.M.

Studying the epidemiological role of the synantropic flies in cities
Ent.obozr. 40 no.3:554-567 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Flies as carriers of disease)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ABRAMOVICH, L.A.; GEFEN, G. Ye., kand. med. nauk; ZAYDENOV, A.M., kand. med. nauk; KATSNEL'SON, I.A.; KIREYEVA, I.N.; KOTSAREV, V.N. SUTIN, I.A., prof. SHAPOVALOV, A.V.

Some characteristics of respiratory infections of adnovirus etiology in adults. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:66-68 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENOV, A.M.; KONDRASHOVA, M.I. (Volgograd)

Observations of the house fly as a carrier of intestinal infections. Med. paraz.i paraz. bol. 34 no. 5:525-528 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted January 2, 1964.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDERSHNUR, E.E.

CA 11 G

Changes of blood sugar in anaphylactic shock. E. E. Zaidenshnur. *Arkh. Patol.* 11, No. 4, 33-40(1949).—Dogs in which sensitization was induced by horse serum fail to show a difference of blood sugar in angiostomized and unangiostomized specimens. In the 1st instance anaphylactic shock causes increased liver function and hyperglycemia at the height of which increased sugar retention by lungs, heart, and bowels takes place; alimentary sugar loading at the height of shock does not affect the synthetic function of the liver, but absorption from the intestine is decreased; this provides a self-regulatory function. G. M. Kosolapoff

Chair Pathological Physiology, Moscow Med. Inst. Min Public Health RSFSR

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENSHTEYN, A.Yu.

Amphylactic reaction to the introduction of root filling materials into the root canal. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:177-178 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent G.D. Ovrutskiy i kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.A.Yerzin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENSHTEYN, A.Yu., aspirant

Determination of antibodies in the blood serum in rabbits sensitized with some substances usable for the filling of root canals. Vop. obshchei stom. 17:53-54 '64.

Blood eosinophils in animals sensitized with materials usable for the filling of root canals. Ibid.:55-56 (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra terapevticheskoy stomatologii i patologicheskoy fiziologii Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

TSEYTLIN, Aleksandr Borisovich; ZAYDENSHTEYN, D.Kh., red.

[Steam-jet vacuum pumps] Parostruinye vakuumnye nasosy. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 398 p. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

KAPEL'SON, L.M., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, N.I., inzh.; DMITRIYEV, S.Ye., inzh.; ZAYDENTREGER, V.L., inzh.

Results of balance tests of the TP-230-6 boiler with vertical preliminary furnaces operating on antrhracite culm. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.7:16-19 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ABRAMOVICH, L.A.; ZAYDENOV, A.M.; Prinimala uchastiye: CHURAKOVA, N.D., laborant

Clinical aspects and diagnosis of amebiasis. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 33 no.4:430-433 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

S/147/59/000/04/020/020
E031/E413

AUTHOR: Zaletukhin, V.K.

TITLE: The Scientific-Technical Conference at Khar'kov Aviation Institute

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 161-165 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In May 1959, the 16th Conference of Professorial and Teaching Staff took place.

Card 8/11 The Technology of Aircraft Construction and Metal Working Section. "A New Model of the Plasticity of Metals" by Instructor, Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu.N.Alekseyev; "The Forging Extrusion of Large Components from Sheet Metal" by Aspirant L.P.Barsukov; "On the Problem of Constructing Second Order Curves in Aircraft Construction" by Senior Instructor M.A.Zaydenvarg; "The Electric Contact Welding of Thin Pieces of Metal" by Assistant N.M.Tarasov; "The Influence of Plastic Deformation on the Properties of Austenitic Stainless Steel at Various Temperatures" by Assistant N.V.Pisareva; "The Deformation of Non-Ferrous Metals and Alloys at Low Temperatures" by Assistant W.N.Lyulichevs; "The Investigation of Phase Changes in Austenitic Steels Previously Deformed at Below Freezing Point Temperatures" by Candidate of Technical Sciences A.N.Chukhleb and Aspirant V.P.Martynov; "The Influence of the Temperature and Velocity of Deformation on the Phase Changes of Austenitic Steels" by Candidate of Technical Sciences A.N.Chukhleb and Fellow V.P.Martynov; "The Determination of Optimum Technical Grouping in the Design and Production of Aircraft" by Assistant

Card 9/11 Yu.A.Boborykin; "On the Use of Explosives in the Technology of Drop Forging" by Assistant K.I.Zavtsev; "Welding by Friction" by Assistant N.P.Ostrovskiy. Structure of Aircraft Section. "On the Problem of Protecting the Structure of Aircraft from Aerodynamic Heating" by Docent P.V.Dubskiy; "Passive Methods of Protection from Aerodynamic Heating" by Candidate of Technical Sciences P.G.Yasinskiy; "The Influence of the Parameters of a Thermally Isolated Packet on Heat Transfer Characteristics" by Assistant A.A.Kobylyanskiy; "Aircraft Structures Made from Fibreglass Sheets" by Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences S.I.Kus'min; "An Apparatus for Investigating Repeated Static Loading and High Temperatures" by Assistant L.A.Malashenko; "The Approximate Calculation of the Weight Taking into Account the Technical Features of the Aircraft Structure" by Candidate of Technical Sciences L.D.Arson; "The Determination of Stresses in a Shell as a Result of Riveting" by Assistant

Card 10/11 Yu.G.Puren; "The Ultrasonic Altimeter (Sounding Device)" The Scientific-Technical Conference at Khar'kov Aviation Institute and "The Radio-Control and Autopilot of an Experimental Model" by Engineer L.P.Taplov.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENSHTEYN, I.

Transition to a seven-hour working day requires serious preparation. Avt.transp. 38 no.3:30-34 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskogo byuro Kazanskogo zavoda GARO.
(Hours of labor)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENVARG, V.

Verification of secured credit. Den. i kred. 16 no.2:35-37 F '58.
(Credit) (MIRA 11:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

LEVIT, G.T., inzh.; DUDOROV, Yu.D., inzh. ZAYDENTREGER, V.L., inzh.

Study of the grinding of Ekibastuz coal in hammer mills with shaft and centrifugal separators. Teploenergetika 11 no.8:44-49 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

KORNYAKOV, F.; ZAYDENVARG, V.

Bank Employees

Cooperation between bank employees and the institute. Den. i kred, 11, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress July 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENVARG, V.

Improve payment procedures in accordance with the plan for delivery of goods. Den. i kred. 13 no.5:17-20 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Payment)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENVARG, V.

Credit term in the credit system of trade organizations. Den. i kred. 19 no. 2:44-48 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Credit) (Russia—Commerce)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENVARG, V.

Improve the system of payment for goods in transit. Den. i kred. 13 no.12:28-31 D '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Payment) (Delivery of goods)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENVARG, V.

Necessity of credit and role of the internal working capital of enterprises. Den.i kred. 18 no.1:38-42 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:1)

(Credit)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENVARG, Viktor Aleksandrovich; MAKAROV, Petr Ivanovich; NADEZHDINA, A., red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of the economic and financial operations of trade organizations] Analiz khoziaistvenno-finansovoi deiatel'nosti torgovykh organizatsii. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1961. 169 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Russia—Commerce)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDENVERG, N. M., et al.

Technology

Montazh, ekspluatatsiia i remont koordinatnorastochnykh stankov (Assembly, utilization, and repair of coordinated boring machines.) Moskva, Mashgiz, 1951. 80 p.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The physical chemical properties of sulfite chromic salt solutions. A. L. Zaide. *Osladenie Tekhnikos: Kozherennoe Proizvodstvo* 1931, No. 2, 24-5.—The elec. cond. of a soln. of violet chromic salt increases on addn. of increasing amts. of sulfite. In green chromic sulfate solns. contg. sulfite cond. increases with time. The same is true with light absorption (extinction) in the yellow. The max. of absorbed light moves toward the red with increase in the content of sulfite. The p_H values were determined with the glass electrode; the quinhydrone and the indicator methods were unsuitable. The p_H curve of solns. contg. green chromic salt is similar to the acid neutralization curve, with a break at 5 mols. of the sulfite per atom of Cr. The viscosity of solns. increases slowly up to the above sulfite concn.; on standing, the solns. form jellies, which after further standing are again dissolved. In solns. of green chromium sulfate in experiments on electrophoresis a shifting toward the anode as well as toward the cathode is evidenced. The green Cr soln. obtained on boiling the violet Cr soln. is considered to be a complex system that contains both positive and negative Cr complexes. On adding 5 mols. of sulfite per atom of Cr to a neutral soln. of chromium sulfate the mixt. acquires a tanning character.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

7

Determining iron and the basicity in solutions of ferric salts. A. L. Zaidea and V. N. Sveshnikova. *Oblatenie Tekhnikoi: Koshobuvnoe Proizvodstvo* 1932, No. 4, 45-7. —Directions are given for reducing Fe^{+++} with $SnCl_2$ and electrolytically. The basicity of Fe^{+++} solns. is detd. by titration with NaOH and when 3NaOH are required for each Fe^{+++} (as detd. by reduction followed by $KMnO_4$ titration) the basicity is called 100%. The basicity can be determined (1) by electrometric titration with the glass electrode and (2) by alkalimetric titration in the presence of bromothymol blue. A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A-1

Physico-chemical properties of solutions of basic ferric sulphate. A. L. ZAIDES and V. N. SVESHNIKOVA (Tsent. Nauch. Inst. Inst. Kos. Prom., Sborn. Rabot, 1934, No. 2, 92—106).—Increase in basicity of the salt increases the colloidal properties, as shown by increased adsorption by hide powder (1) and C. If aq. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ is heated and then cooled and alkali added, a highly basic salt is obtained without pptn. Adsorption by (1) is increased by using an equimol. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$-$FeCl_3$ mixture. CH. ABS. (e)

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Potentiometric and conductometric titration of ferric salts. A. L. Zaides. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Koshchenoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot No. 2,* 107-11(1931); cf. *C. A.* 28, 675.—In the conductometric detn. of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ minimums were observed at alkali concns. of about 0.5 equiv. and about 3 equivs. per atom of Fe. In the potentiometric detn. (also 2 minimums) the break in the curve takes place, not at 3 equivs., but at a slightly lower amount of alkali. With $FeCl_3$ this break is closer to 3 equivs. than with $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. The presence of the first minimum in the conductometric titration is probably due to the depression of the dissocn. of the complex because of the presence of Na_2SO_4. The compd. formed upon the addn. of NaOH has a low soly. The minimum is therefore connected with the stable salt. The addn. of Na_2SO_4 to $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ lowers the specific electric cond. of the latter. This is probably due to the action of SO_4 ion on the degree of dissocn. of the salt formed as a result of the hydrolysis. The addn. of NaCl to $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ has no noticeable effect. The addn. of Na_2SO_4 to $FeCl_3$ lowers its specific elec. cond., probably by the formation of some $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$.

A. A. Boshtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

CA

10

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Interaction of trivalent iron salts with organic acids. A. Zakles. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 1530-6(1935). The reaction was studied with HCO_2H, AcOH and $(CO_2H)_2$ by (1) adding various amts. of an acid to a definite quantity of freshly prepd. $Fe(OH)_3$, and (2) adding varying amts. of NaOH to a mixt. of definite quantities of $FeCl_3$, $Fe(NO_3)_3$ and $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ and a Na salt of an acid. The mixts. were dild. to 100 cc. and tested by conductometric and potentiometric titration. The interaction of $Fe(OH)_3$ with HCO_2H and AcOH results only in peptization and no formation of chem. compds. Fe^{+++} salts with Na formate and acetate in equiv. amts. form colloidal solns. Thus, contrary to the literature data, Fe salts with Na salts of org. acids form no cation complexes of a const. compn. $Fe(OH)_3$ with $(CO_2H)_2$ and Fe salts with Na oxalate form an anion complex, $Fe_2(C_2O_4)_3$, of mol. degree of dispersion with the probable structure $Fe[Fe(C_2O_4)_3]$.

Chas. Blanc

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

BC

A-1

Physico-chemical properties of solutions of sulphite-chromium complexes. A. L. ZAIPES (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1936, 6, 1225—1234).—The sp. conductivity κ and the intensity of coloration I of violet $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ solutions increase with rising $[Na_2SO_3]$; the Cr is present chiefly as cation with low, and as anion with high, $[Na_2SO_3]$. In the case of green $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ solutions the vals. of κ and I pass through a min. at 0·7 mol. of Na_2SO_3 per Cr atom. The conversion of violet into green $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$ solutions is represented as $[Cr(H_2O)_6]_2(SO_4)_3 + H_2O \rightarrow [Cr(H_2O)_4(SO_4)_2]^- + H^+ + [Cr(H_2O)_5OH]^{++} + SO_4^{--}$.

R. T.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

30

The structure and mechanical properties of various sorts of rubber. N. A. Krotova, A. L. Zaldes and S. I. Sokolov. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kosho-buvnoi Prom., Stroenie i Fiz.-Mekhan. Svoistva Kauchuka, Kollagena i Proizvednykh Tsellyulozy, Sbornik Rabot Fiz. Khim. Otdela TsNIKP.* 1937, 17-30.—The phys.-mech. properties of crepe, smoked sheet and Tau-sagys rubber films (partly vulcanized with S_2Cl_2) were investigated, by examn. of the flow under a const. wt., elongation at a const. rate, double refraction during elongation and x-ray structural analysis. The fluidity, optical coeff. of elasticity and the elongation at the beginning of crystn. increased in the order: crepe, smoked sheet and Tau-sagys. Swelling increased these properties. The change in the inner structure of rubber under mech. action is abrupt. **Regularities in the processes of elastic-viscous deformation of highly polymerized substances.** N. A. Krotova and S. I. Sokolov. *Ibid.* 40-81.—The deformation phenomena of crepe, smoked sheet, Tau-sagys and synthetic rubber films were investigated. The relation between elongation ϵ, stress σ and time t in (1) relaxation of stress at a given elongation; (2) flow at a const. load; and (3) elongation at a const. rate of stretching, were (1) $\sigma = M\epsilon t^{-m}$; (2) $\epsilon/(1+\epsilon) = (\sigma_0/M)t^m$ and (3) $\sigma = MU^m\epsilon^{1-m}$, where M and m are consts. and U is a relative velocity of elongation: ϵ/t. The index of plasticity m was highest in partially vulcanized crepe, lower in raw crepe, still lower in smoked sheet, then in "Tau-sagys" and the lowest in synthetic rubber (Na butadiene). The process of elongation and relaxation of cellulose derivs. and chrome-tanned leather were similar to the above. **Elastic-viscous properties of natural and synthetic rubber and change of mechanical characteristics in repeated deformations.** *Ibid.* 109-21.—The equations: $\sigma = M\epsilon^{1/m}t^{-1/m}$ and $\sigma = MU^m\epsilon^{1-(m/2)}$ are proposed for measuring elongation for the elastic-viscous body, where σ is a tension, ϵ elongation, t time, U velocity of deformation, M, m and ρ are consts. Natural rubber was more elastic than synthetic.

A. A. Podgorny

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1ST AND 2ND REPLY

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

21

CA

Changes in the linear measurements of the fibers in leather during tanning. A. L. Zaldis. *Legkaya Prom.* 7, No. 5, 30-2(1947).—A broadening of fibers resulted from tanning. Comparing dried fibers, Cr tanning produced a 9% increase, HCHO about 8%, vegetable tanning about 40%, and combined tanning about a 50% increase in width. For wet fibers, Cr tanning gave about 23%, HCHO tanning about 74%, vegetable tanning 111%, and combined tanning about 190% increase. Changes in length were only 1 to 2%. Marshall Sittig

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDER, M.S.

Additional yarn guides on spooling device lifter rods. Obm. tekh. opyt. [MLP] no.35:3 '56. (MIRA 11:12)
(Warping machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDER, M.S.

Fixing a return motion brake on the auxiliary rocking shaft.
Obm. tekh. opyt. [MLP] no.35:12 '56. (MIRA 11:12)
(Warping machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDES, A. L. PA 39/49T6

USSR/Chemistry - Collagen Mar 49
Chemistry - Microscopy, Electron

"Electron-Microscope Investigations of Collagen," A. L. Zaydes, S. L. Pupke, Cen Sci Res Inst of Leather-Shoe Ind, 2 pp

"Dol Ak Nauk SSSR," Vol LXV, No 2

Electron-microscope investigation of collagen, results of which conflict with data obtained by Americans Schmitt, C. Hall, and M. Jakus. Article could have been clarified if publishers had included the frequently mentioned microphotographs. Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin, 15 Jan 49.

39/49T6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDES, A. L.

Mbr., Central Sci. Res. Inst. Leather-Shoe Ind., -c1949-.

"Electron-Microscope Investigations of Collagen," Dok. AN, 65, No. 2, 1949;

"Orientated Absorption of Salts on Collagen," ibid., 72, No. 6, 1950.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

CA

Electron-microscope study of collagen. A. L. Zakles and S. L. Pupko. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 12, 275-8(1950).—Collagen fibers of cow hide consist of alternate dark and light disks; in untreated collagen they are, resp., 560 and 300 A. thick, but the thickness is reduced by tanning, e.g., to 440 and 290 A. after treatment with oak ext., to 435 and 215 A. by $UO_2(OAc)_2$ and to 340 and 210 A. by phosphotungstic acid. In treated collagen, there are also dark layers, on the av. 80 A. thick, and light layers of 60 A.; this periodicity must be due to orientated adhesion of heavy metal. A fiber ruptures always within a light disk. After a fiber is broken, the light disks remain elongated, while the dark disks contract and assume the shape of a drop. This shows that the polypeptide chains are not folded in the dark disks. J. J. Bikerman

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

C.A.

Effect of heating on the structure and properties of proteins. I. Collagen. A. L. Zakles (Research Inst. Leather & Shoe Ind., Moscow). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 12, 347-51(1950).—Untreated collagen (I) shows cryst. x-ray spacings of 2.9 and 11-12 A. and a broad diffuse ring at 4.5 A. Heating to 135° does not alter the spacings, but after 8-hr. heating at 170° the 2.9 A. spacing disappears; it reappears (indistinctly) after 18 months storage at room temp. Similar changes occur in chrome-tanned leather (II). Untreated I takes up 10 and 40% H_2O at relative humidities of 10 and 90%, resp., while I treated at 170° absorbs about 5 and 20%. Absorption of H_2O vapor by II is little affected by heating. The wt. increase of untreated I in H_2O, 0.1 *N* HCl, and 0.1 *N* NaOH is 64, 231, and 188%, and of heated I 37, 54, and 90% resp. The tensile strength and the total elongation are reduced by heating, e.g., from 1.57 to 1.43 kg./sq. mm. and from 51 to 8%. Hot-H_2O ext. of untreated I gels on cooling, but that of heated I does not. Acid combining capacity is raised by heating. Presumably, heating ruptures the main valence chain and produces new links between the chains. J. J. Bikerman

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

CA

Effect of heating on the structure and properties of proteins. II. Gelatin. A. L. Zakles. *Kolloid. Zhur.* 12, 414-20(1950); cf. *C.A.* 45, 8880.—Fresh gelatin (I) films have x-ray spacings of 2.9, 4.5, and 11.5 A. while I heated at 170° for 8 hrs. has 4.5 and 18 A. spacings; after 1.5 yrs. storage the 2.9 A. spacing reappears. Heating reduces the soly. and swelling of I in H_2O and 0.1 *N* HCl, and the absorption of H_2O vapor. The tensile strength *T* and the total elongation *l* of heated I are less than of fresh I, but I dried under tension and then heated has a very high *T* (9 kg./sq. mm.) and *l* (13%). Heating to 135° does not affect the x-ray pattern and has moderate effect on the mech. properties of I. Heated I does not become similar to collagen as heating reduces absorption of vapor by I while collagen takes up more H_2O than I. Presumably, heating causes rupture of the main mol. chain and formation of addnl. links normal to the main chain. J. J. Bikerman

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

11A

CA

Oriented adsorption of salts on collagen. A. L. Zaides. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 1059-61(1950). — X-ray data are given for collagen fibers which were air-dried after soaking in aq. solns. of CsCl, KCl, Na_2SO_4, $KHCO_3$, $Na_2CO_3.H_2O$, and $AcONa.3H_2O$. The influence of these salts in modifying the orientation of the fibers is discussed. Only CsCl produces complete disorientation. J. P. D.

1951

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

C.A.

Electron-microscope study of the action of alkali and pancreatin on collagen. A. L. Zaikin and S. L. Pupko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73, 901-2(1950).—Although a 4-day treatment with milk of lime does not affect the micro-structure of collagen, a month's treatment leads to partial deorientation of the fibrils in selected regions of the structure. A 2-year treatment leads to complete disorganization. Pancreatin also acts nonuniformly; a 3-hr. treatment shows no effect, but in 8 hrs. a striation of decompd. sections appears and in 12 hrs. fibril rupture is seen. In 4 days decompn. is complete. It was noted that the cross-striation of the fibrils normally lies in such a way as to correspond, or match, those on adjacent fibrils. G. M. K.

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23

CA

Electronographic investigation of the native cellulose, ramie. A. L. Zakies and I. G. Sinitskaya. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 80, 213-14(1951).—The electron-diffraction pattern was detd. for fine fibers of untreated ramie. The interplanar distances are the same as those detd. by x-ray diffraction; the identity periods along the fiber axis are 10.24 and 610.2. The presence of ordered regions with microcryst. structure is confirmed by the validity of the wave length dependence $B_x L_x / B_e L_e = \lambda_x / \lambda_e \cos(\theta_e/2)$ of the angular half widths B in x-ray (subscript x) and in electron diffraction (subscript e), L being the distance from the prepn. to the diffraction line on the plate. For the interference max. formed at an angle of 45°, $B_x = 1.56$, $B_e = 0.40$ mm.; hence, the left-hand member of the equation = 41 and the right-hand member = 30. N. Thon

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

CA

Electron-microscope study of the effect of electrolytes on collagen structure. A. L. Zaides and S. L. Pupko. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 80, 647-8(1951).—Solns. of 0.01 *N* AcOH and HCl slip the interwoven fibrillae and sep. the individual subfibrils. AcOH at *N* concn. gives structureless elements, but *N* HCl does not alter the fibril structure. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ at *N* concn. only slightly spreads the interfibril spacing; 2 *N* NH_4CNS seps. the fibrils, removes the striations, and increases the d. of structure. Probably the effects are caused by alteration of H bonds that link the fibrils together. Typical photographs are supplied.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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CA

11F

The structure of the fibrous structures of connective tissue. G. V. Orlovskaya and A. L. Zabies (Ministry Health, Moscow). *Arkh. Patol.* 14, No. 1, 61-9(1952).—Human collagen and reticular tissues resemble the gross structure of these tissues in animals. In the course of embryonic development the reticular (argyrophilic) tissue is transformed into collagen type, which can be followed histologically or by x-ray data. Reticulin differs from collagen structure; reticulin from young embryos has less organized structure than that found in adult tissue. Reticulin absorbs H_2O to a lesser extent from the atm. than does collagen; it shows less swelling and probably has fewer hydrophilic groups. Argyrophilic tissue differs from collagen by greater ash residue which is not removed by ordinary washing, it contains less N (up to 5% difference), more S (about 0.5% difference), and more carbohydrates (variable). The argyrophilic properties are probably connected with the S content, being caused by reduction of the SS links of cystine.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Lab Pulmonary Pathology, Inst. Normal Pathol. Morphol. AMS USSR
Lab Physical Chem, Cent Sci Res Inst Leather Shoe Industry.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDES, A.L.

Leather Industry and Trade

Changes in the structure of collagen during the processing of leather. Leg. prom., No. 3, 1952.

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

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDES, A. L. and ORLOVSKAYA, G. V.

"Formation of Fibrous Structures in Connective Tissue," Arkhiv. patol., 14, No.1, 1952

Lab. of Pulmonary Pathology, Inst. Normal Pathol. Morphology, AMS SSSR
Lab. Physical Chemistry, Central Sci. Res. Inst. Leather Shoe Industry

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Leather. Fur. Gelatin. Tanning agents. Technical proteins, I-29

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6823

Author: Zaydes, A. L.

Institution: Central Scientific Research Institute of Leather and Footwear Industry

Title: Investigation of Collagen and Its Changes During Leather Manufacturing Processes

Original Publication: Nauchn.-issled. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta kozh.-obuv. prom-sti, 1953, No 21, 3-28

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDES, A. L.

USSR/Chemistry - Leather 11 Sep 53

"Investigation of the Effects of Ultrasound Vibrations on Processes of Leather Production," V. M. Fridman, A. L. Zaydes, A. N. Mikhaylov, N. N. Dolgopolov, N. M. Karavayev, Corr Mem Acad Sci USSR; Cent Sci-Res Inst of the Leather Ind; Cent-Sci-Res Lab of Phys Methods for Investigation of Materials

DAN SSSR, Vol 92, No 2, pp 399-400

The investigation described shows that ultrasound expedites dehairing and tanning processes. Authors express the opinion that it can also be used in other processes of the leather industry.

269T23

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDES, A. L.

B. T. R.
June 1954
Textiles and Fibres

8951* Ordered Structure of Hydrated Cellulose Films. (Russian) A. L. Zaides and I. G. Stoianova-Sinitsyna. Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, v. 92, no. 3, Sept. 21, [illegible] v. 1 plate

Investigates natural cellulose (ramie yarn [illegible] scopic and X-ray and electron structural analysis [illegible] geometrically ordered regions with a microcrystalline structure is shown. Photographs, micrographs. 5 ref.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964020020-7

ZAYDES, A.L.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Theory of the structure of collagen and some problems of leather technology. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIKP no.32:3-16 '60. (MIRA 15:12)

(Collagen) (Leather)

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ZAYDES, A.L.

METLITSKAYA, R.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZAYDES, A.L., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

Pigments in leather coating dyes. Leg.prom.15 no.1:31-34 Ja '55. (Dyes and dyeing--Leather) (MLRA 8:3)

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FAYDES, A. A.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals. The Skeleton. S-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 21738

Author : Orlovskaya, G.V., Tustanovskiy, A.A., Faydes, A.A.
Inst : Not Given
Title : New Data on the Structure of Collagen and the Problem of Pathologic and Repair Process in Connective Tissue.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Tr. Vses. konferentsii patologoanatomov. M., Medgiz, 1956, 356-360

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

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ORLOVSKAYA, G.V.; ZAYDES, A.L.; TYSTANOVSKIY, A.A.

Microscopic and submicroscopic structure of collagen fasciculi of the tendons. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 33 no.3:19-25 Jl-S '56. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz laboratorii chl - korr. AMN SSSR A.I.Strukova, Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kozhevennoy promyshlennosti i Instituta patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR. Adres avtorovi Moskva, B.Pirogovskaya, per. Abrikosova, kafedra patol. anatomii Pervogo Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(TENDONS, anatomy and histology,
collagen fasciculi, microscopic & submicroscopic structure (Rus))
(COLLAGEN,
microscopic & submicroscopic structure of collagen fasciculi of tendons (Rus))

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ZAYDES, A.L.

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of high-molecular substances D-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 902

Author : Zaydes, A.L., Stayanova, I.G.
Inst : Centr. Scient.-Research Inst. of the Leather & Shoe Industry, Moscow
Title : Certain Features of the Electron-Diffraction Investigation of High Molecular Compounds

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 107, No 5, 711-714

Abstract : If the number of ordered regions in a polymer is small, the corresponding crystalline interference maxima on electron-diffraction patterns are frequently masked by a diffused background, owing to the scattering by the unordered regions. Data obtained by changing the accelerating voltage indicate that it is easy to observe the amorphous picture even in the presence of microcrystalline regions in the object. It is therefore necessary to choose the accelerating voltage, the beam width, the object thinkness, and the radiation intensity. Tests with cellulose hydrate films have shown that it is possible to obtain on the electron-diffraction patterns either crystalline or amorphous pictures, depending on the photography conditions. The agreement between the results of the electron-diffraction and X-ray

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