16.4600

34585
S/044/62/000/001/031/061
C111/C444

AUTHOR: Elikhanova, R. I.

TITLE: On a problem for a functional equation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 1, 1962, 54, abstract 1B255. ("Dokl. AN Azerb SSSR, 1959, 15, no. 5, 371-374)

TEXT: Considered is the solution of the integrodifferential equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \sum_{\sum m_s \leq 2p} \gamma^{(m_1,\ldots,m_n)} \left[\int_0^1 (n) \int_0^1 u^2 dx_1 \ldots dx_n \right] \frac{\partial^{m_1+\ldots+m_n} u}{\partial x_1^{m_1} \ldots \partial x_n^{m_n}} \quad (1)$$

with the conditions

$$u \Big|_{t=0} = F_1(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n), \quad u \Big|_L = 0, \quad (2)$$

where L are the edges of the cube $Q(0 \leq x_s \leq 1,\ s = 1,2,\ldots,n)$ and $F(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ being a given function defined in the cube which is expanded in terms of sini. The solution of (1)-(2) is searched by the

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On a problem for a functional equation

set-up

$$u(t; x_1,\ldots,x_n) = \sum_{\sum k_s=1}^{\infty} A_{k_1, k_2,\ldots,k_n}(t) \sin k_1x_1 \ldots \sin k_nx_n \quad (3)$$

(l = π for simplicity). The functions $A_{k_1, k_2,\ldots, k_n}$ are chosen such that (3) satisfies the problem (1), (2). This leads the author to the infinite system for equations

$$A'_{k_1,k_2,\ldots,k_n}(t) + \sum_{\sum m_s<2p} \varphi^{(m_1,m_2,\ldots,m_n)} \times \times \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^n \sum_{l_s=1}^{\infty} A^2_{l_1,\ldots,l_n}(t)\right] \times \times (k_1)^{m_1}(k_2)^{m_2}\ldots(k_n)^{m_n} A_{k_1,k_2,\ldots,k_n}(t) = 0 \quad (4)$$

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On a problem for a functional equation C111/C444

with the conditions

$$A_{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n}(0) = a_{k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n}$$

In the article one does not prove the existence of the solution of (4), (5). Under the supposition that a solution of (4), (5) exists, the author proves by aid of three lemmata that (3) is the solution of (1), (2). This way the results of S. N. Bernshteyn (Izv. AN SSSR. 1940, 4, no. 1) are generalised without a proof of the existence for (4). (5) At the end of the article the author points to the fact that under certain conditions for the functions

$$p_{(m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_n)}$$

the uniqueness of the solution can be shown.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

18.3200

78181
SOV/133-60-3-6/24

AUTHORS: Elimelakh, R. Z., Machkovskiy, V. A., Shlyakhovetskiy, Ye. S. (Engineers)

TITLE: Application of Thinning Admixtures for Decreasing Contamination of Rimmed Steel by Slag

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, Nr 3, pp 219-220 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a report on test-pouring of large ingots from low-carbon rimmed steel of 08sb and 08Asb type (composition not given) at Makeyevskiy Metallurgical Plant (Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod). The head crop in low carbon steels is higher than in other steels by 1.5% or more (which at Makeyevskiy Plant results in the loss of 200 tons of steel per month). The previous experiments established a good effect of slag-thinning admixtures on the degree of their absorption by metal only for the small ingots up to 3.1 tons. The present test was conducted on large ingots. Pouring was performed on 8- and 4-place stools. Rate of pouring was:

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0.21-0.16 m/min and 0.38-0.23 m/min. In 2.5-3 min after filling up the mold, 2.5 kg (350 g/ton) of admixtures were added to the surface of metal (with simultaneous admission of radioactive calcium) as follows: 1st ingot, no admixtures; 2nd ingot, sand only; 3rd, glass only; 4th, 35% scale and 65% sand. After a few minutes, in molds covered by admixtures the surface of metal was covered by the liquid, mobile, foamy slag. On ingots without admixtures (for comparison) the slag remained hard and could be pulled inside of metal by convective flows. The Ca^{45} isotope with half-life of 152 days was selected as radioactive indicator. Results of investigation are given in Fig. 2. The authors conclude as follows: The least depth of metal contamination by slag crust takes place at the pouring rate of 0.16-0.22 m/min. The absorption of slag by steel is sharply reduced by introduction of admixtures (crushed glass or the mixture of scale with sand) to the surface of rimming metal, as was demonstrated by the radioactive indicators. There are 2 figures.

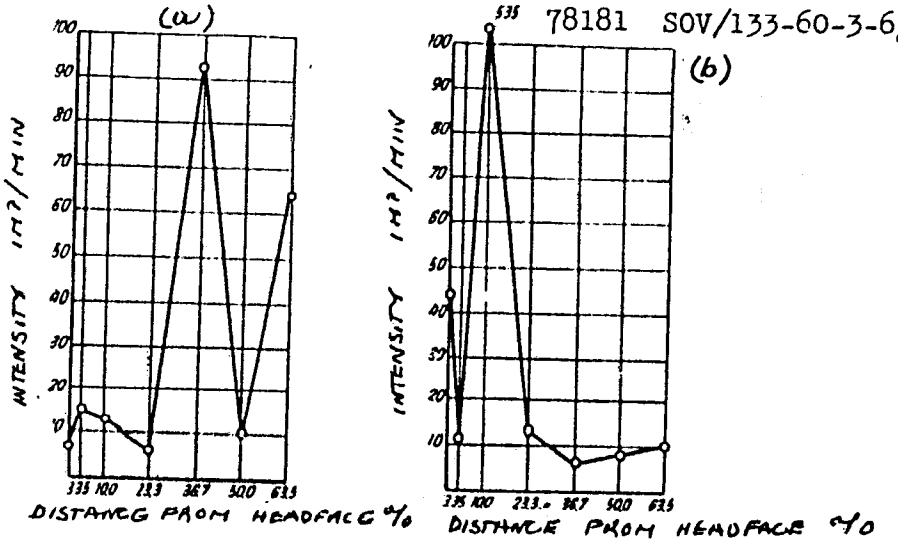

Fig. 2. Relationship between depth of penetration of slag into metal (intensity of emission of nonmetallic inclusions sedimentation) and application of thinning admixtures: (a) without admixtures; (b) with admixture of sand; (c) with admixture of glass; (d) with mixture of scale and sand.

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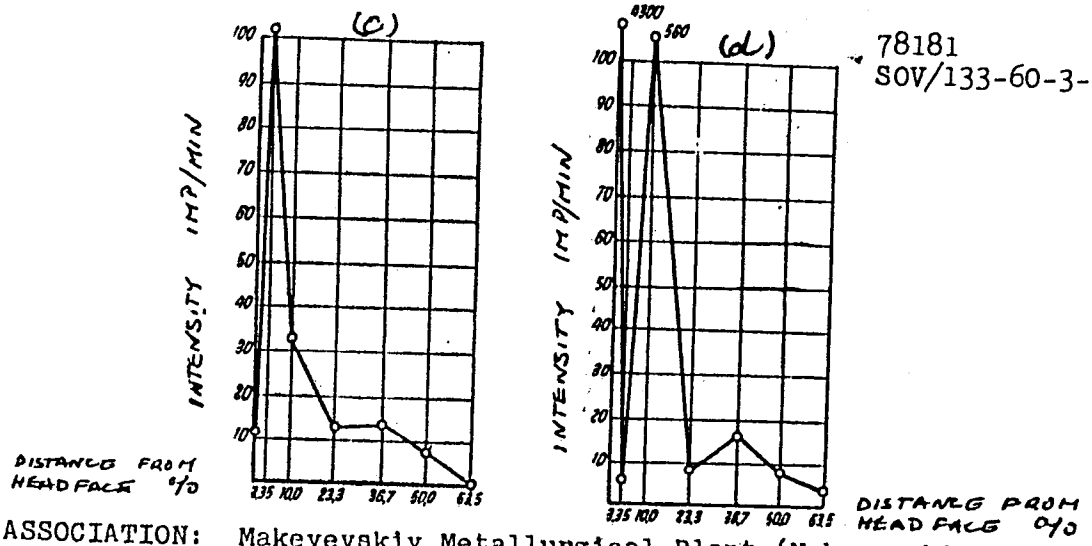
78181
SOV/133-60-3-6/24



ASSOCIATION: Makeyevskiy Metallurgical Plant (Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod).

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S/133/63/000/002/003/014
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Mershchiy, N.P., Elimelakh, R.Z.

TITLE: At the Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskoy zavod im. S.M. Kirova (Makeyevka Metallurgical Plant im. S.M. Kirov)

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 2, 1963, 130

TEXT: Tests were carried out with the chemical and mechanical capping of rimming steel. Chemical capping took place by addition of 75-% ferrosilicon and 45-% ferrosilicon, in quantities of 450 - 500 and 1,000 - 1,100 g/ton, respectively, on the metal surface in the ingot mold, immediately after the mold was filled with metal, bottom-poured at a linear rate of 0.2 m/min. This process improved the structure of the ingot top, decreased chemical inhomogeneity lengthwise and in cross section. Head crop could be reduced by 1 - 1.2% as compared to conventional rimming steel ingots, while the thickness of the blister-free zone is the same for both types. The maximum sulfur segregation in the axial zone decreased by a factor of 2 - 2.5. The ingot weight and the metal level in the ingot mold could be raised. When 75-% ferrosilicon was applied, a silicon-

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At the Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod ....

concentration was observed in the upper part of the ingot, while with 45-% ferrosilicon this occurred only incidentally. If rimming was not sufficiently intense in the mold containing much slag, and if the ferrosilicon added was not mixed thoroughly, capping was ineffective and the head crop had to be increased. The mechanical capping of rimming steel ingots, poured in flask-shaped molds, improved the structure of the ingot top, so that head cropping was reduced by 2% and chemical inhomogeneity decreased. The bottle-shaped molds presented difficulties due to the quick wear of the rim of the upper opening when the inner surface was cleaned (in top pouring).

ELIMELAKH, R.Z., inzh.; MERSHCHIY, N.P., inzh.; ALFEROV, K.S., inzh.

Comparing the mechanical and chemical capping of rimmed steel ingots. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:14-19 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Kirova.

ELIMELAKH, R.Z.

Structure of a capped ingot of rimmed steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.12:45-53 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. S.M. Kirova.

LITVINENKO, D.L.; SHCHASTNYY, P.M., YAKUSHIN, V.I.; VASIL'YEV, A.N.; PODYMOGIN, I.Ye.; YUDIN, N.S.; YEVSTAF'YEV, Ye.I.; RUBINSKIY, P.S.; ELIMELAKH, R.Z.; MERSHCHIY, N.P.

Greater use in industry of semikilled steel. Metallurg 8 no.3:10-19 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Steel—Metallurgy)

PRILEPSKIY, V.I.; ELIMELAKH, R.Z.

New developments in research. Stal' 23 no.9:804 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

ELIMER, C.

Prestressed concrete bridges in Czecholsovakia, (Conclusion) P. 154

Vol 9, nos. 1/2 3 ; Jan. 1956 DROGOWNICTWO Warszawa

SOURCE: East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol 5, No. 3, March 1956

S/081/61/000/010/002/029
B117/B207

AUTHORS: Zulfugarov, Z. H., Husejnova, Z. E., Elimerdanov, H. I.

TITLE: Study of the activity of oxide catalysts in the transformation reaction from gas condensate into unsaturated hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1961, 71, abstract 10B512 (10B512). ("Azerb. khim. zh.", no. 4, 1960, 75-82)

TEXT: A method was studied for producing active oxide catalysts to transform the broad and the small (70^{0}-140^{o}C) fraction of the gas condensate into gaseous unsaturated hydrocarbons. The activities of Mn-, Zn-, Cu silicate and Mg metal silicate, as well as Mn-, Zn-, and Cu alumosilicate catalysts were shown to be inconsiderable and of the same order of magnitude. The activity of molybdenum catalysts prepared on the basis of ($HAlSiO_4$) hydrogels is 40-46% lower than that of the same molybdenum catalysts prepared on $(Na(K)AlSiO_4)_x$ hydrogel basis. A profounder sub-

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stitution of hydrogen ions in the alumosilicate composition by K(Na) ions contributes to a certain increase in the yield of unsaturated hydrocarbons. The Mo-, K(Na) alumosilicates are the most active catalysts. This type of catalyst secures a yield of unsaturated hydrocarbons amounting to 29% by weight of the initial substance, among them 11.3% ethylene, 15.9% propylene, and 1.8% butylene. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

ELIN, I. M.

Manpower management in luber hauling, storing and in lumberyards near railroad lines. Moskva, Goslestekhizdat, 1945. 54 p.

ELIN, Il'ya Mikhailovich; SKVORTSOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich

[Manual on labor legislation for the lumber industry] Spravochnik po trudovomu zakonodatel'stvu v lesnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1955. (MLRA 9:5)
(Lumbering) (Labor laws and legislation)

ELIN, O. G., comp.

Radio; collection of articles from the journal "Radio". Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1954. 213 p. (55-43137)

TK6543.R3

ELINEK, ZILVAR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics. H-29

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 12, 1958, No 41578

Author : Elinek, Zilvar
Inst : Not given
Title : Finishing of Glass Fabrics for the Preparation of Glass Textolite.

Orig Pub : Chem. primysl, 1956, 6, No 8, 332-335

Abstract : To increase the adhesion of poly-esterresins (I), it was suggested that a glass fabric be finished with a Cr-complex of the metacrylic acid treated with ammonia (manufactured in Czechoslovakia under the name of Verlan, M.). The glass fabric (GF) has to be cleaned from the lubricant before the operation. The properties of a glass textolite on GF finished with 0.143% of Verlan M complex and I (a product of a poly-condensation of maleic and

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics. H-29

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 12, 1958, No 41578

phtalic anhydrides with diethylene glycol, 33% of styrol-stitching agent, and 2% of an initiator-- benzoyl percxide), and a control sampleof a glass textolite on unfinished GF; water adsorption (in %) after 24 hours -- 0.76%; 1.61; after 16 x 24 hours, 1.93; 2.94. The limit of tensile strength (kg/cm^2) in a dry state, 4270,3700. After being kept in water for 24 hours -- 2890; 1840. After being kept in water for 24 x 16 hours, 2740; 2140. Limit of the bending strength (Kg/cm^2) in the dry state: 2270. After being kept in water for 24 hours: 970; 580. After being kept in water for 16 x 24 hours: 960; 850.

Card 2/2

L 40359-66 EWT(1)
ACC NR: AP6014235 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0803/0810

AUTHOR: Elinson, E. S.; Larionov, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesizing an optimal noise-subjected phase-synchronization system by the method of a generalized integral criterion

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 803-810

TOPIC TAGS: ~~phase synchronization~~, signal noise separation, signal reception, automatic control, automatic control system, automatic control theory, synchronous communication

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to solve the problem of a linearized phase-synchronization system with an allowance for the desirable transient process (defined by rise time, damped-oscillation period, overcontrol, and sustained error); maximum filtration of external fluctuation noise is sought; the transient

Card 1/2 UDC: 62-505.5

L 40359-66
ACC NR: AP6014235

condition is caused by a frequency jump. This type of transient occurs in the FSK-signal following, in the error-signal compensation, in automatic-system controlled hunting, and in other similar cases. The problem is regarded as extremal and is reduced to testing a functional for its conditional minimum; the functional determines the mean square of the random system error under some limiting conditions imposed by static and dynamic accuracies of the system. A 4-step procedure for synthesizing the system is specified; it is based on the relations between the transfer-function coefficients, the signal-and-noise characteristics, and the desirable transient parameters. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 51 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 17/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 cm

ELINOV, N.P.

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. F-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21794

Author : Elinov, N.P.
Inst :
Title : The Effect of Inorganic Nitrogen Sources on the Growth and Development of Pathogenic Yeastlike Fungi of the Candida Genus.

Orig Pub: V. sb.: Eksperim. i klinich. issledovaniya, II, L., Medgiz, 1956, 116-122

Abstract: Representatives of Candida genus need no complex nitrogen sources. Experiments were conducted on a synthetic medium of the following composition: glucose 2%, nitrogen source [$(NH_4)_2SO_4$, $NaNO_2$, $NaNO_3$] from 0.05 to 0.5%, KH_2PO_4 0.1%, $MgSO_4$ 0.05%, double-distilled water, pH 5.4-5.6. Candida albicans, C. tropicalis, C. pseudotropicalis, C. triadis, C. krusei grew on all nitrogen sources, but the best development was noted on a medium with ammonium sulfate in concen-

Card : 1/2 -7-

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21794

trations of 0.1 - 0.5%. The optimum pH was 5.4-5.6. Lowering of pH slowed consumption of nitrogen and the growth of mycelium. The growth character and the cell morphology of different Candida species on mineral nitrogen sources are described.

ELINSON, B.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad)

The causative factors of chronic dysentery. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 2 no.3:11-14 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(DYSENTERY)

ELINSON, F. L.

34192. Elinson, F. L. Klinika khronicheski tekuschikh form pervichnogo tuberkuleza u vzroslykh. (Annotatsiya dokt. dissertatsii). Byulleten' in-ta tuberkuleza akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1949, No. 2, s. 55-56

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

ELINSON, F. L.

35504. Diferentsial'naya diagnostika khronicheski tekushchikh form pervichnogo tuberkuleza u vzroslykh. Byulleten' In-ta tuberkuleza akad. Med Nauk SSSR, 1949, No. 3, c. 30-35.

Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949

ELINSON, F.L.

OYFEBACH, M.I.; ELINSON, F.L.; SHATALOVA, O.S.; MAZINA, Ye.G.; YAMPOL'SKAYA, V.D.

Incidence of healing in primary tuberculosis in adolescents and adults. Prob. tuberk., Moskva no.2:31-36 Mr-Ap '50. (CLML 19:3)

1. Of the Institute of Tuberculosis of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director -- Z.A.Lebedeva; Scientific Director -- Prof. A.Ye.Rabukhin).

ELINSON, F.L.

Streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculous lymphadenitis and peritonitis. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.1:43-49 Jan-Feb 1953. (CLML 24:2)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Institute of Tuberculosis of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director -- Z. A. Lebedeva; Scientific Assistant to Director -- Prof. A. Ye. Rabukhin).

ELINSON, F.L., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Present day problems of chemotherapy in tuberculosis. Sov.probl. tub. 6 no.3:3-14 '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(TUBERCULOSIS, ther., chemother.)
(CHEMOTHERAPY, in various dis., tuberc.)

ELINSON, Freda L'vovna

[Regimen and diet for tuberculosis patients] Rezhim i pitanie bol'nykh tuberkulezom. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 30 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (DIET IN DISEASE)

ELINSON, F.L., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

"Collections of materials on the exchange of scientific information," nos 2 and 3. Published by the Ukrainian F.G.Ianovskii Research Institute of Tuberculosis. Reviewed by F.L.Elinson. Probl.tub. 34 no.6:66-68 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

ELINSON, F.L., doktor meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Modern methods of treating lymph node tuberculosis. Klin.med. 34 no.12:30-35 D '56 (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir. Z.A.Lebedeva)
(TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE, ther.
isoniazid & streptomycin)
(ISONIAZID, ther. use
tuberc., lymph node)
(STREPTOMYCIN, ther. use
same)

ELINSON, F.L., doktor med.nauk; RADKEVICH, R.A., doktor med.nauk

Changes in the liver and pancreas in patients with tuberculosis of the lungs during treatment with tuberculostatic substances. Probl.tub. 39 no.2:87-91 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - chelm-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Shmelev) AMN SSSR.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (LIVER) (PANCREAS)

L 17546-63 EWT(m)/BDS/ES(j) AMD/AFFTC RM/AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3004434 S/0020/63/151/004/0971-0974

AUTHORS: El'iner, I. Ye.; Braginskaya, F. I.

TITLE: Chemical changes in deoxyribonucleic acid caused by ultrasonic waves

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 151, no. 4, 1963, 971-974

TOPIC TAGS: deoxyribonucleic acid, ultrasonic vibration, purine bases, pyrimidine base

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of exposing 10 ml of a 0.006% solution of DNA in 0.01 M Na+ (pH 7) or 0.01 M NaCl to ultrasonic vibrations (800 kilocycles, 10 watts/cm^2) for 2-6 hrs. The solutions were saturated with Ar, O_2, and H_2. There was a reduction in the amount of complex II formed with toluidine blue and a decrease in the optical density of the dye in the presence of O_2 and Ar. This complex was still formed after 4 hrs exposure when the solution was saturated with H_2. UV spectra indicated that ultrasonic vibrations cause a breakdown in purine and pyrimidine bases in the presence of O_2 or Ar. Paper chromatography showed that all 4 bases present in DNA (guanine, cytosine, adenine, and thymine) were also present in H_2-saturated solutions. Only adenine remained intact in the presence of O_2, while even this base was partially destroyed in Ar-saturated solutions. These changes in purine and pyrimidine bases occurred in both the

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L 17546-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004434

double-spiral and single-rod forms of DNA. No free phosphate or carbohydrates were found, even after prolonged exposure. From this data the authors conclude that the P-ester bond is more resistant to the effects of ultrasonic vibration than the C-C and C-N bonds. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Biophysics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR).

SUBMITTED: 07Feb63 DATE ACQ: 21Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, PH NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

TELIKOV, A.I. [TSelikov, A.I.]; ELINSON, I.M.

Main directives of the development of metallurgical machine construction in the U.S.S.R. for the immediate future. Analele metalurgie 16 no.4:5-17 O-D '62.

CA

Method of studying the gas content in rocks. M. M. Elinson (Inst. Mining, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1949, 260-82.—The following steps in the methodical study of the gas content of rocks were discussed: (1) systematic selection and storage of samples under conditions of min. loss of gas, (2) extn. of gas from the rock samples; and (3) qual. and quant. analysis of the extd. gas. After the sample is taken it is immediately put into a specially prepd. glass cylinder with ground-glass stopper which is put in place with water glass. For each sample the wt. and vol. of the empty storage cylinder, as well as the wt. of the cylinder and rock sample, are detd. A vacuum ball mill is used for sepg. the gas from the rock. The mill used had a lenticular form with internal diam. of 350 mm., and external diam. of 410 mm. The width of the internal part of the mill at its widest part was 170 mm. The mill consisted of its two halves joined by flanges. Construction of the mill is shown in greater detail by an accompanying diagram. The gas sepd. from the rock samples was analyzed for CO_2, S compds., O, unsatd. hydrocarbons, CO, H, CH_4, and other combustible hydrocarbon gases. If desired, the accuracy of the method used could perhaps be increased to 97-98% in all cases by finished grinding and more complete evacuation of the mill and gas conduits after completion of grinding the rock. Gladys S. Macy.

PA 33/49T64

USSR/Mines Feb 49
Coal
Gas

"Methodological Study of Gas Content in Coal Beds," M. M. Elinson, Inst of Mining Affairs, Acad Sci USSR, 14 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 2

Continues study of gas-bearing coal deposits, directed toward reducing gas generation in coal mines. Study of gas content divided into three operations: (1) systematic selection and preservation of samples under conditions insuring minimum

33/49T64

USSR/Mines (Contd) Feb 49

gas loss, (2) extraction gas from samples, and (3) qualitative and quantitive analysis of extracted gas. Submitted by Acad A. A. Skochinskiy, 9 Apr 48.

33/49T64

ELINSON, M. M. 58/49T101

USSR/Physics Jun 49
Vacuum Pumps
Cases

"Spherical Vacuum Grinder for Extracting Gases From Rocks and Other Porous Bodies," M. M. Elinson, F. M. Chistyakov, Inst of Mining, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 6

Apparatus was developed at MVTU imeni Bauman by Engr N. N. Sokolov. Former models had unsatisfactory methods to load and unload material in the grinder drum. New machine has simple method to load and empty the drum. 58/49T101

USSR/Physics (Contd) Jun 49

It has a speed of 80 - 1000 rpm. Includes performance data and three sketches of the apparatus.

58/49T101

C.A.
1951

Fuels and Carbonization - Products
21

Possibility of gas determination in coal seams. M. M. Elinson (Inst. Mining, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Izvest. Otdel. Nauk U.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1949, 1092-9.—A report discussing the following expti. operations: (1) the selection and hermetization of rock and coal samples and testing of drilling solns. during the process of drilling; (2) degasification of sample and analysis of the evtd. gas; (3) observation of the drilling and collection of geol. material; and (4) analysis and investigation of the data obtained. The zone of permeation of CH_4 from the coal seam into rocks is not large. Samples selected were placed in special glass cylinders having ground stoppers. The drilling soln. was removed simultaneously with selection of the rock sample. For selection of the sample it is useful to take several samples of drilling soln. In order to take into account the amt. of CH_4 sepg. from the coal during drilling. To avoid error from contamination of the drilling soln. the clay mortar should be removed in two samples—on entry and discharge, whereupon the interval of time between selection of these two samples is detd. by complete passage of the soln. to the bore. In each case the time between selection of samples on entrance and on discharge is calcd. by the formula: $t = 2\,HF_0/V$, where t is time in sec., for single circulation of drilling soln. through the bore; H is the depth of the bore in m.; V is the output of the pump in cu. m./sec.; and F_0 is the free cross-section of the bore in sq. m. Degasification of the coal samples was carried out in a vacuum ball mill. With the app. used, 6 samples were degasified simultaneously. Analyses were made for CO_2, O, CO, H, CH_4, and N. In considering the results obtained from the investigation it was important to have data on water and gas supply during the process of drilling, conditions of drilling, presence of carbonaceous inclusions, and also on geol. material of the surrounding region. It was necessary also to consider the influence of porosity of the rock, since the abs. quant. of gas, included in the rock depends on the vol. of the pore space. Gladys S. Macy

ELINSON, M. M.

PA169T11

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis, Gases Aug 50

"Determination of Small Quantities of Hydrogen in Hydrocarbon Gases," M. M. Elinson, Mining Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 8, pp 939-940

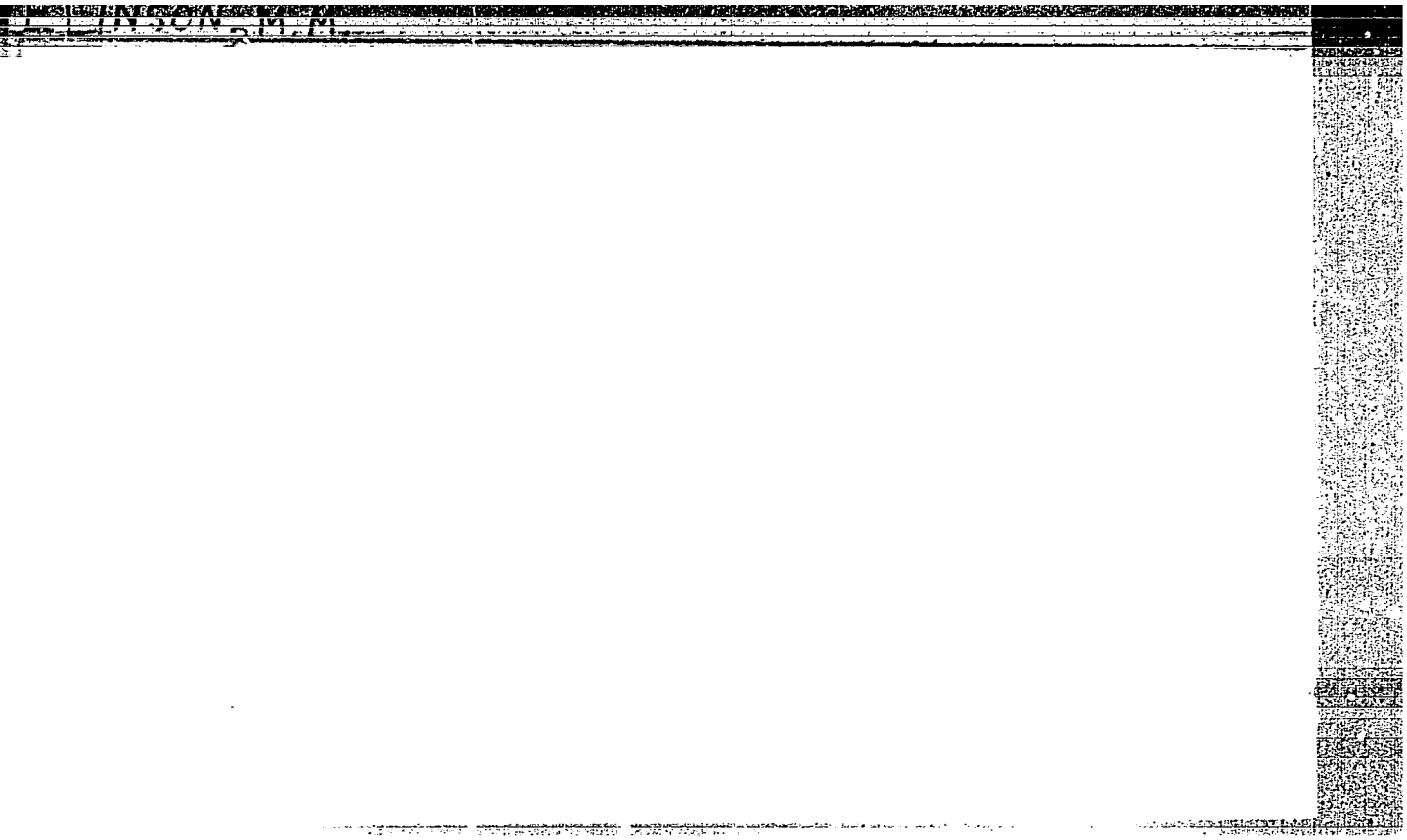
Describes determination of H content less than 0.1% during analysis of gas from coal mines. Method is based on separation of H from basic mass of gas and its concentration. Since methane and H have different temperatures of condensation, cooling of mine gas with liquid air or

169T11

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis, Gases (Contd) Aug 50

liquid O condenses 90 % of the methane and enriches by tenfold the residual portion of gas with H.

169T11



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412020015-6"

KRAVTSOV, A.I.; ELINSON, M.M.

Using a new method to determine the gas content of coal formations in a deep borehole in the Donets Basin. Trudy MGRI 29:185-194 '56.
(Donets Basin--Gases in rocks) (MLRA 10:4)
(Donets Basin--Coal geology)

15-57-4-5119

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 149 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kravtsov, A. I., Elinson, M. M.

TITLE: New Method for Determining Gas Potential of Coal Strata, Used in a Deep Well in the Donbass (Opredeleniye gazonosnosti ugol'nykh plastov novym metodom na glubokoy skvazhine v Donbasse)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. Geol. razved. in-ta, 1956, Vol 29, pp 185-194

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

ELINSON, M. M.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30359

Author : Elinson, M.M.
Inst : Moscow Geological Exploration Institute.
Title : Contribution to the Problem of Study of Gases Occluded in Rocks and Minerals.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. geol.-razved. in-ta, 1956, 29, 195-202

Abst : By the method of gas recovery from specimens during their comminution in vacuum (vacuum mill of intermittent operation) an investigation was made of the gas contents of more than 100 specimens of sedimentary (from coal deposits) and eruptive rocks, 12 specimens of quartz and 3 of fluorite. The gas was analyzed for CO_2, O_2, H_2, CO, CH_4 and heavy hydrocarbons; N_2 was determined together with rare gases, by difference. In the sedimentary rocks were found (in %): N_2 50-80; CH_4 2-20; H_2 2.5-40; CO_2 1-18; total 30-300 ml/kg.

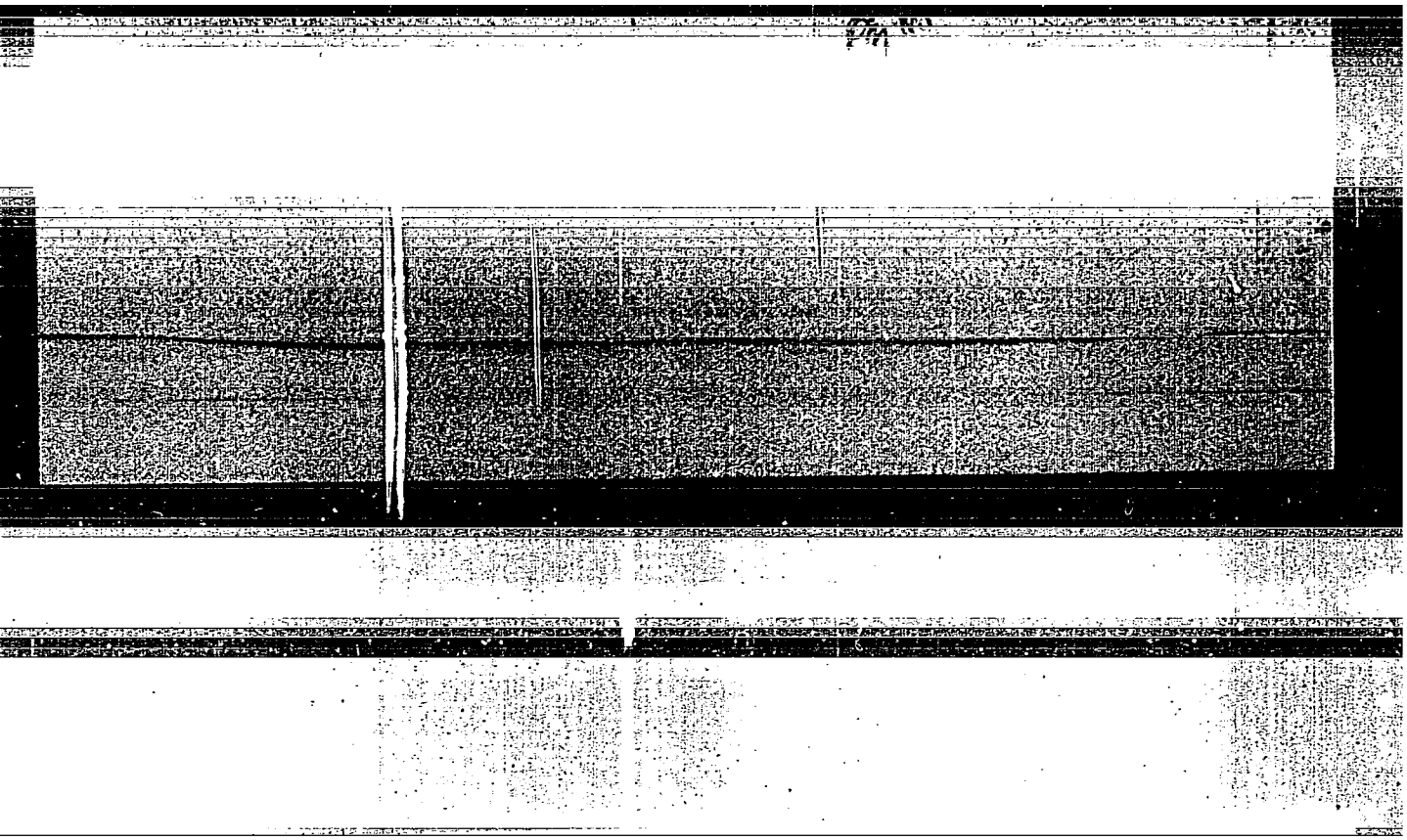
Card 1/2

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30359

Eruptive rocks contain CO_2 and N_2, sometimes CH_4 or H_2 (up to 18-35%), total 36-256 ml/kg. Quartz contains N_2, sometimes CO_2 (up to 26%), CH_4 (up to 16.9%) and H_2 (up to 11.6%), total up to 970 ml/kg. In fluorite was found N_2 with admixture of CH_4 (up to 26.2%), total 46.5-84 ml/kg.

Card 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412020015-6"

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2302

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopaye-mykh

Problema migratsii nefti i formirovaniya neftyanykh i gazovykh skopleniy; materialy L'vovskoy diskussii 8-12 maya 1957 g. (Problem of Oil Migration and the Formation of Oil and Gas Accumulations; Materials of the Discussion Held in L'vov, May 8-12, 1957) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 422 p. 1,100 copies printed.

Eds.: V. B. Porfir'yev, Academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and I. O. Brod, Professor; Exec. Ed.: F. K. Yershov; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina; Editorial Board: I.O. Brod, Professor, N.B. Ladyzhenskiy, and V.B. Porfir'yev, Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for a wide range of geologists and research workers interested in oil problems.

COVERAGE: Articles contained in this book deal with the problems of migration and accumulation of oil and gas. These problems were discussed in May 1957 at L'vov State University im. I. Franko at a meeting organized jointly by the Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Department of Geology and Oil Exploration of the L'vov Politechnic Institute, and the L'vov Geological Society. Theories on the origin of petroleum deposits and the conditions surrounding their occurrence are treated. There are 327 references: 232 Soviet, 86 English, 5 French, and 4 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 5/10

A Gas Analyzer for the Rapid Determination of Hydrocarbons in Natural Gas

of the results obtained with those obtained using the device VTI and the gas analyzer TG -5. The device described is of small dimensions, the maximum mercury quantity is 50 ml, and the time required for the duration of analysis is specified to be 15 - 17 minutes.
There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 1 reference, 1 which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze (Moscow Geological and Prospecting Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

ELINSON, M.M.; POLYKOVSKIY, V.S.

Study of gases in quartz crystals from the Maydantal. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 4 no.11:26-36 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Tien-Shan--Quartz)(Tien-Shan--Gas, Natural)

ELINSON, M.M.

Basic characteristics of changes in the gas potential of coal strata.
Trudy MGRI 37:226-234 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

VESELOVSKIY, Vsevolod Stefanovich; YEREMIN, I.V.; ELINSON, M.M.; ZNAMENSKIY, V.L., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Testing of mineral fuels] Ispytanie goriuchikh iskopaemykh. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 410 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Fuel--Testing)

ELINSON, M.M.

Concerning I.A.Petersil'e's article "Origin of hydrocarbon gases and disseminated bitumens in the Khibiny alkali massif." Geokhimiia no.2:188-189 F '63. (MIRA 16:9)

ELINSON, M.M.; POLYKOVSKIY, V.S.

Gas composition of pneumatolytic-hydrothermal solutions. Geokhimiia no.8:767-776 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ordzhonikidze Institute of Geological Prospecting, Moskow and Middle Asia Scientific-Research Institute of Geology and Mineral Raw Material.

BELOKON', V.G.; ELINSON, M.M.

Distribution of gas in the formation of coal-bearing sediments in the diamond region of the Donets Basin. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 8 no. 12:64-70 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

BOVKUN, Viktor Georgiyevich; KAZARINOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; KOKOSHKIN, Pavel Aleksandrovich; LYUBSKIY, Gennadiy Severianovich; MEDOVAR, Anatoliy Isayevich; PETROV, Viktor Vasil'yevich; PIONTKOVSKIY, Bronislav Aleksandrovich; SERYAKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; ELINSON, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; SERGEYCHUK, K.Ya., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, B.S., red.; FORTUSHENKO, A.D., red.; BUSANKINA, N.G., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Engineering manual on electric communications; electric equipment] Inzhenerno-tekhnicheskii spravochnik po elektrosviazi; elektroustanovki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1962. 671 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Telecommunication--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)
(Electric engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

MLINSON, V.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad)

"Scarlet fever heart" according to electrocardiographic data.
Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.4:23-28 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(HEART--DISEASES) (SCARLET FEVER)

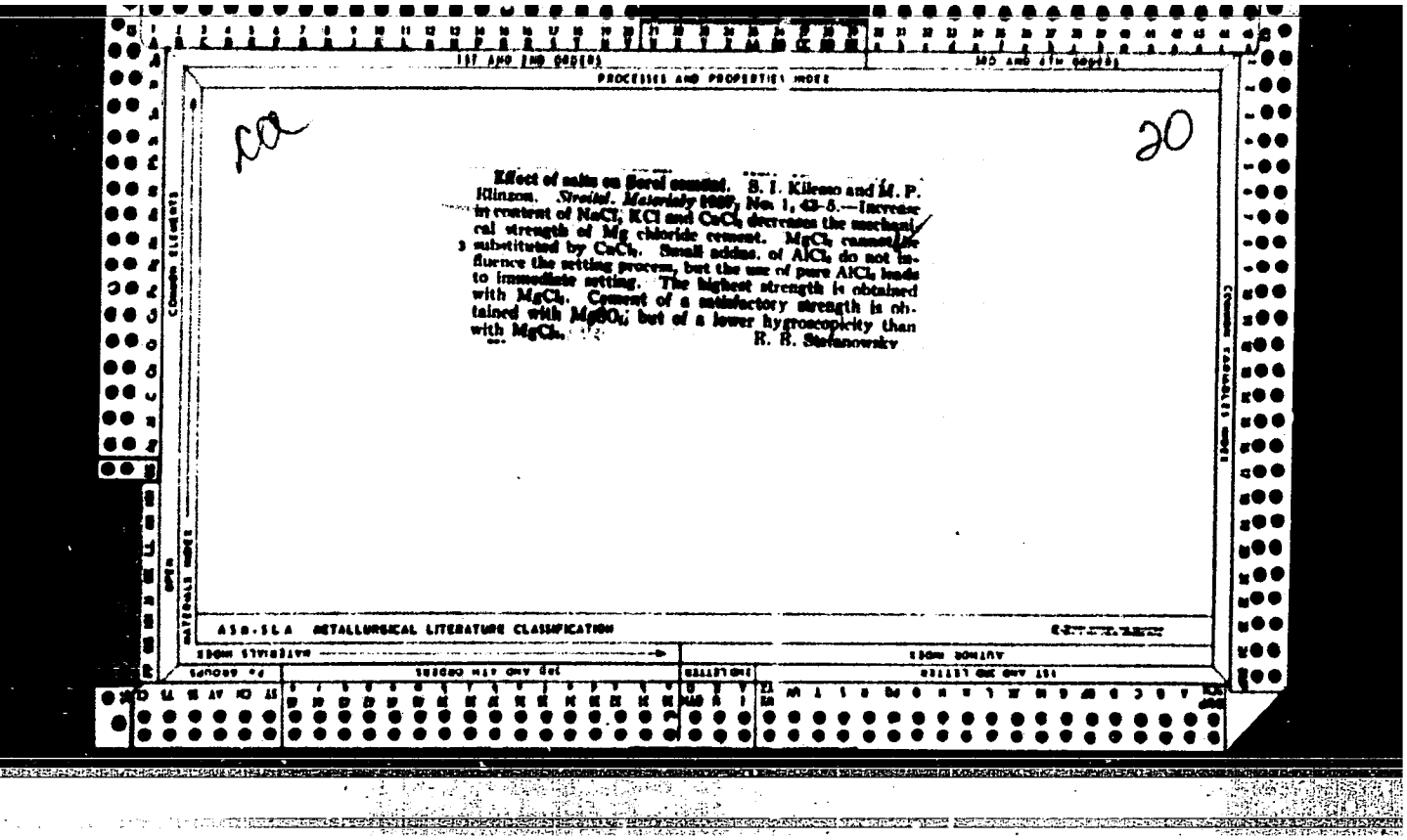
ELGINTIN, V. T.

154077 The Use of Tagged Atoms in the Investigation of the Mixing of Metallic Powders. Issledovanie peremeshivaniia metallicheskikh poroshkov s pomoshch'iu mechenykh atomov. (Russian.) V. P. Elgintin, and A. A. Matveyev. *Zavod skaia laboratoriia* v. 21, no. 7, July 1955, p. 825-831

Study of the effects of various mixing treatments on the homogeneity of Fe-Cu other powder mixtures. Graphs, tables.

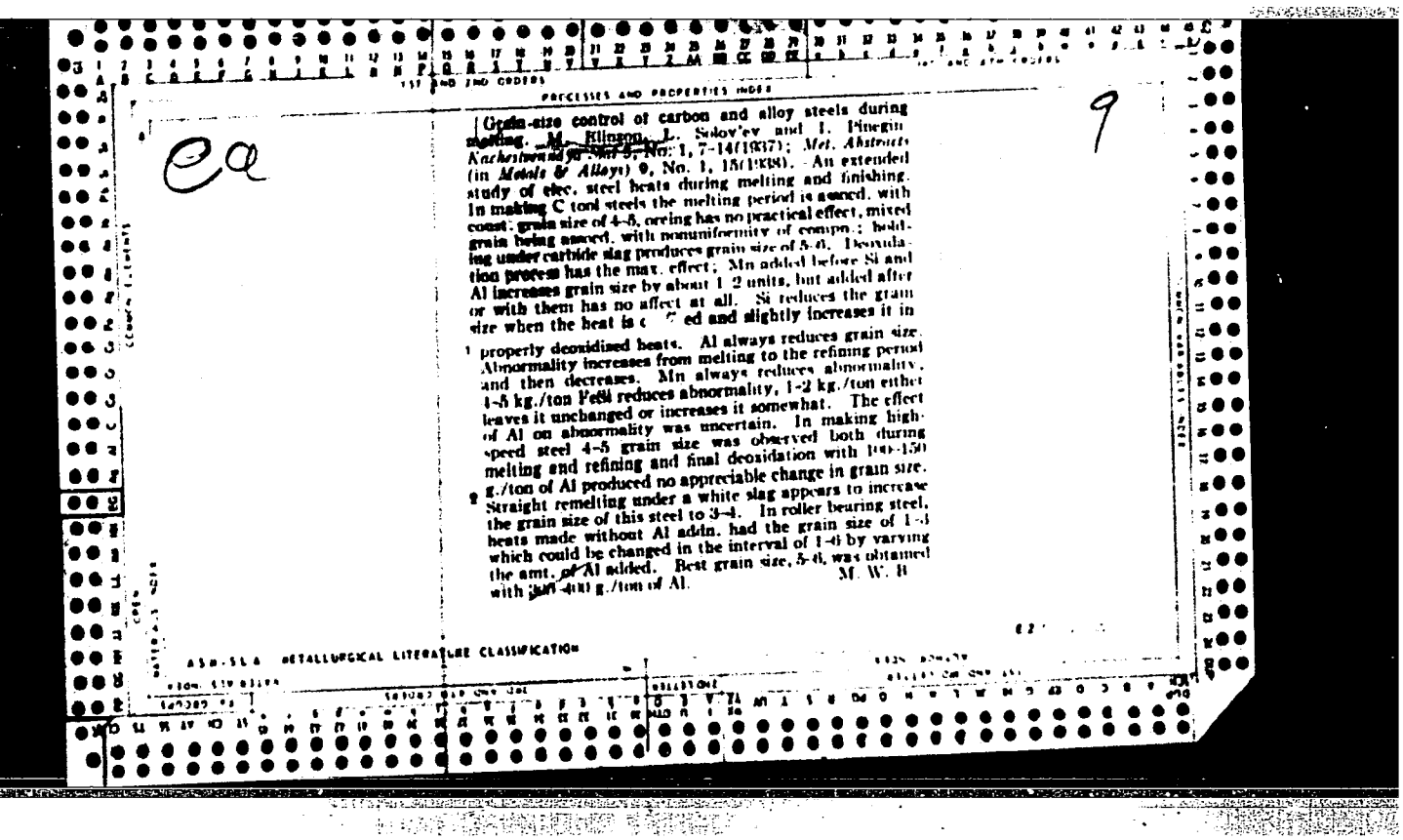
BETIKOV, I., inzh.; ELINZON, M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Agloporites used in rural construction. Sel'. stroi. [i.e.16] no.3: 24-25 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Aggregates (Building materials))



Effect of salts on floral constnt. S. I. Kilesso and M. P. Klinzon. *Stroitel. Materialy* 1957, No. 1, 43-5.—Increase in content of NaCl, KCl and $CaCl_2$ decreases the mechanical strength of Mg chloride cement. MgCl₂ cannot be substituted by $CaCl_2$. Small additns. of $AlCl_3$ do not influence the setting process, but the use of pure $AlCl_3$ leads to immediate setting. The highest strength is obtained with MgCl₂. Cement of a satisfactory strength is obtained with $MgSO_4$, but of a lower hygroscopicity than with MgCl₂.

R. R. Stefanowsky



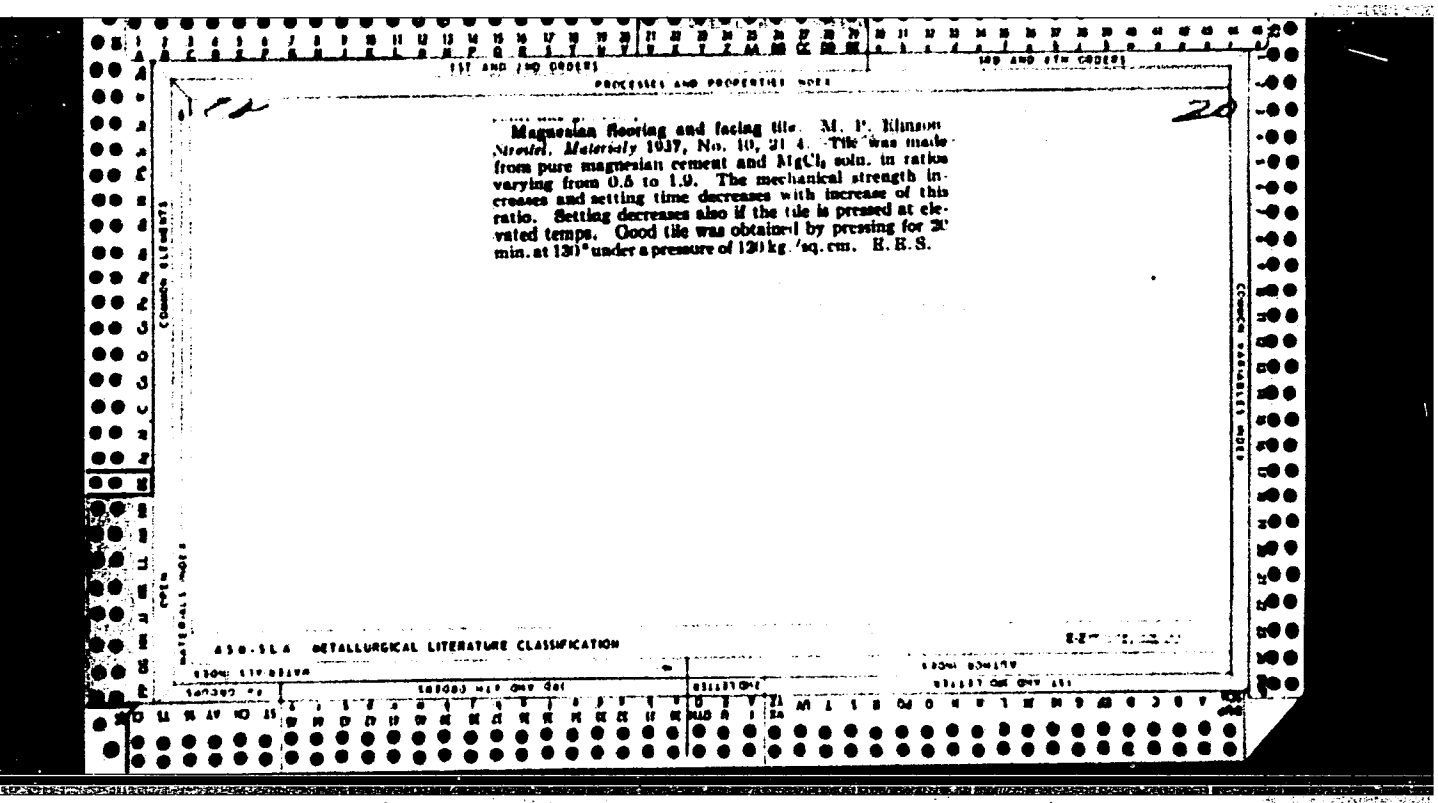
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ea

9

Grain-size control of carbon and alloy steels during melting. M. Klingen, L. Solov'ev and I. Pinegin. *Kachestvennaya Stal'* 7, No. 1, 7–14(1937); *Met. Abstracts* (in *Metals & Alloys*) 9, No. 1, 15(1938). An extended study of elec. steel heats during melting and finishing. In making C tool steels the melting period is assocd. with coast. grain size of 4–6, oxing has no practical effect, mixed grain being assocd. with nonuniformity of compn.; holding under carbide slag produces grain size of 5–6. Deoxidation process has the max. effect; Mn added before Si and Al increases grain size by about 1–2 units, but added after or with them has no affect at all. Si reduces the grain size when the heat is c[illegible]ed and slightly increases it in properly deoxidised heats. Al always reduces grain size. Abnormality increases from melting to the refining period and then decreases. Mn always reduces abnormality, 4–5 kg./ton FeSi reduces abnormality, 1–2 kg./ton either leaves it unchanged or increases it somewhat. The effect of Al on abnormality was uncertain. In making high-speed steel 4–5 grain size was observed both during melting and refining and final deoxidation with 100–150 g./ton of Al produced no appreciable change in grain size. Straight remelting under a white slag appears to increase the grain size of this steel to 3–4. In roller bearing steel, heats made without Al addn. had the grain size of 1–3 which could be changed in the interval of 1–6 by varying the amt. of Al added. Best grain size, 5–6, was obtained with [illegible] g./ton of Al. M. W. B

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Magnesian flooring and facing tile. M. P. Hinson. *Structl. Materials* 1937, No. 10, 21 4. Tile was made from pure magnesian cement and $MgCl_2$ soln. in ratios varying from 0.5 to 1.9. The mechanical strength increases and setting time decreases with increase of this ratio. Setting decreases also if the tile is pressed at elevated temps. Good tile was obtained by pressing for 2' min. at 130° under a pressure of 120 kg./sq. cm. E. E. S.

YELINZON, M. F.

Slag

Selection of a method of increasing the quality of fuel slag depending on the characteristics of the original coal., Stroi. prom., 30, no. 2, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1958. Unclassified.

ELINZON, M.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POPOV, N.A., redaktor.

[Fuel ashes used as filler for light concrete] Toplivnye shlaki kak zapolnitel dlia legkikh betonov. Pod red.N.A.Popova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953. 46 p. (MLRA 6:12)
(Concrete) (Ash (Technology))

ELINZON, M.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POPOV, L.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OSOVIK, B.A., inzhener.

Technology of sintering fuel cinders and ashes. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.17:15-16 D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Institut stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii arkhitektury SSSR.
(Ash (Technology))

LAPIN, V.V., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; ELINZON, M.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Properties of sintered fuel slag and ashes. Stroi.prom. 31 no.6:37-38 Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (for Lapin). 2. Institut stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii arkhitektury SSSR (for Elinzon). (Slag)

ELINZON, M.P.

OSOVIK, B.A., inshener; ELINZON, M.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of slag and ashes of an electric power plant in modern building. Elek.sta. 25 no.8:30-32 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Building materials)

ELINZON, M.P.

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PUKHAL'SKIY, G.V., inshener.

"Fuel slags as aggregates for light concretes." M.P. Elinson. Reviewed by G.A.Bushevich, G.V.Pukhal'skii. Stroi.prom. 32 no.7: 47 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Slag cement) (Concrete)

ELINZON, M.P.

ELINZON, M.P.

"Ispol'zovaniye Toplivnogo Shlaka i Zoly V Stroitel'stve," Proceedings of Conference on Problems of Ash Removal, asha and slag removal, and ash and slag utilization, Trudy Konferentsiya Po voprosam Zoloulavlivaniya, Shlakozoloulavlivaniya i Shlarozoloi spol'zovaniya. U.S.S.R.. Gosenergoizdat (Moscow: Gosenergoizdat, 1955, 160pp.; abstr. in Teploenergetika (heat Pwr Engng, Moscow), June 1956, 64). There are ten papers on atmospheric pollution, flue gas cleaning, cyclones, instrumentation, pneumatic removal of ash, ash handling, and the use of ash for heat insulation and construction.

[redacted], M.P.

BUZHEVICH,G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KLINSON,M.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Bibliography ("Granulated blast furnace slags and slag cement." P.P.Budnikov,I.L.Znchke-IAvorskii. Reviewed by G.A.Bushevich, M.P.Klinzon). TSement 21 no.2:27-28 Mr-Ap'55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Slag cement) (Budnikov,P.P.) (Znachko-IAvorskii,I.L.)

YELINZON, M.P.

Use of slag and cinders for making wall panels and large-size building blocks. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 29 no.4:30-35 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii arkhitektury SSSR.
(Building blocks) (Slag)

E. Elinzon, Mark Petrovich

SKRAMTAYEV, Boris Grigor'yevich; ELINZON, Mark Petrovich; BRYZGALOV, N.A., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Lightweight concretes] Legkie betony. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 74 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Lightweight concrete)

ELINZON, M. P.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-12

Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31668

Author : Elinzon M.P.

Title : Porous Aggregates for Light Concrete

Orig Pub: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1956, No 9, 314-319

Abstract: Description of the basic principles, procedures and potentialities of the production of various porous agglomerates for light concrete: cinders, slag pumice, aggloporites, porous clay fillers. The necessity is pointed out of a preliminary treatment and concentration of these agglomerates in order to enhance their quality and uniformity.

Card 1/1

GROBOKOPATEL', S.B., inzhener; OSOVIK, B.A., inzhener; KLINZON, M.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POPOV, L.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Producing porous aggregates for lightweight concretes. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 30 no.4:21-24 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Lightweight concrete)

ELINZON, M.P.

LEVI, Zh.P. [Levy, I.P.]; ELINZON, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red. [translator]; YAKUB, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red. [translator]; GUZMAN, M.A., red.; GILENSON, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Light-weight concrete; manufacture, properties, uses] [Translated from the French] Legkie betony; prigotovlenie - svoistva - primenenie. Red. M.P. Elinzona i I.A. IAkub. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 145 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Lightweight concrete)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PONASYUZHENKOV, Ya.D., inzh.. Prinimali uchastiye: KLINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTEYN, Ya.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLIMOVA, G.D., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for selecting mixes and making keramzit concrete] Ukazaniia po podboru sostava i prigotovleniiu keramzitobetona. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 30 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov). 3. Laboratoriya legkikh zapolniteley Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov (for Klinzon, Shteyn). 4. Laboratoriya yacheistykh i legkikh betonov i uskorennogo tverdeniya betona Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona (for Buzhevich, Ponasyuzhenkov).

(Lightweight concrete)

ELINZON, Mark Petrovich; BLYUMEN, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.M., red.izd-va; OSENKO, L.M., tekhn.red.; HUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Using slags as aggregates for lightweight concretes] Shlaki kak zapolnitel' dlia legkikh betonov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 194 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Slag) (Lightweight concrete)

KLINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'KOV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using agglomeration in producing lightweight aggregates. Stroi. mat. 5 no.2:11-14 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Lightweight concrete)

ELINZON, M., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'KOV, S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Agloporite, a lightweight concrete aggregate. Stroitel' no.7:26 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Lightweight concrete)

ISIDOROV, V.V.; ELINZON, M.P.

Processed lightweight porous aggregates. Izv ASiA no.1:85-89 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)
(Aggregates (Building materials))

ELINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Basic trends in the development of the manufacture of artificial porous aggregates. Sbor. trud. VNIINSM no.2:3-17 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Aggregates,(Building materials))

VINOGRADOV, B.N.; FADEYEVA, V.S.; ELINZON, M.P.

Effect of the roasting and cooling cycle on the phase composition, structure, and strength of agloporite. Sbor. trud. VNIINSM no.4:45-55 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Aggregates (Building materials)—Testing)

OVSYANKIN, V.I.; ELINZON, M.P.

Characteristics of slag pumice and the principal ways of mass producing it. Stroi. mat. 7 no.4:7-10 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vitse-prezident Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Ovsyankin). 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii legkikh zapolniteley Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Slag) (Aggregates (Building materials))

ELINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'KOV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method of testing raw material for the production of agloporite.
Stroi.mat. 7 no.8:33-35 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Aggregates (Building materials)—Testing)

POPOV, Nikolay Anatol'yevich, zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, prof.; ELINZON, Mark Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHTEYN, Yakov Shimelevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GLEZAROVA, I.L., red. izd-va; MIKHEYEVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Choosing the composition of lightweight concrete made with artificial porous aggregates] Podbor sostava legkikh betonov na iskusstvennykh poristykh zapolniteliakh. Pod red. N.A.Popova. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 81 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Popov).

(Lightweight concrete)

ELINZON, M.P.; VASIL'KOV, S.G.; POPOV, L.N.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.M., red. izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the production of agloporite] Osnovy proizvodstva agloporita. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 136 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Aggregates (Building materials))
(Lightweight concrete)

OVSYANKIN, V.I.; ELINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Porous aggregates from furnace slags. Izv.ASiA no.3:114-119 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva arkhitektury SSSR (for Ovsyankin).
(Aggregates (Building materials))

VASIL'KOV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ELINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

The problem of the method of testing and choosing raw material for the production of agloporite. Sbor.trud.VNIINSM no.6:5-17 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Aggregates (Building materials))

POPOV, N.A., prof.; ELINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Raising the quality and the effectiveness of lightweight concretes. Bet.i zhel.-bet. 8 no.9:390-393 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Lightweight concrete)

LAZAREVICH, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTEYN, Ya.Sh., kand.tekhn.nauk;
ELINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; STEBAKOVA, I.Ya., inzh.;
STRIZHEVSKIY, M.F., inzh.

Economic efficiency of producing and using keramzit, agloporite and alag "pumice." Stroi.mat. 8 no.10:12-16 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Aggregates (Building materials))

ELINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'KOV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTEYN, Ya.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Industrial mastering of the production of agloporite in Electrostal'. Sbor.trud.VNIINSM no.6:110-135 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Electrostal'—Aggregates (Building materials))
(Lightweight concrete)

ISIDOROV, V.V.; POPOV, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki; ELINZON, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Problems of producing artificial aggregates for concrete. Stroi. mat. 9 no.6:1-3 Je '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy rabote Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov (for Isidorov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Popov). 3. Rukovoditel' laboratorii legkikh zapolniteley Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov (for Elinzon).

GRISSIK, B.M., inzh.; ELINZON, M.P., [illegible]

Trends in the further development of the porous aggregate industry. Stroi. mat. 10 no.6:21-24 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

ELINZON, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BURMISTROV, V.N., inzhener

Controlling the process of manufacturing agloporites. Stroi. mat. 10 no.10:29-31 O '64. (MIRA 18:2)

ELINZON, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BURMISTROV, V.N., inzh.

Heaving properties of clays in the manufacture of agloporites. Stroi. mat. 11 no.6:8-10 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ELINZON, M.P., red.

[Instructions for testing raw material for the manufacture of keramzit gravel] Ukazaniia po ispytaniiu syr'ia dlia proizvodstva keramzitovogo graviia. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 16 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov.

ELIOZISHVILI, K.M.

Abstracts of World Medicine Vol 7 1950

1254. **Acute Vernal Oedema.** (Весенний острый отек) K. M. ELIOZISHVILI. Клиническая Медицина [*Klin. Med., Mosk.*] 27, No. 8, 34–42, Aug., 1949. 3 figs., 4 refs.

From 1932 to 1948 the author observed 46 cases of acute vernal oedema occurring mainly during May and early June. An extensive survey in 1940 showed that others had observed another 60 cases of the same illness in other parts of Eastern Georgia. The age distribution was as follows: 1 to 15 years, 10 cases; 15 to 30 years, 20 cases; 30 years and over, 16 cases. There were 9 men and 37 women; 39 had been living in the country and 7 in towns. The illness usually started suddenly in the morning with itching and burning of parts of the skin exposed to the sun. After a few hours an oedema developed which reached its maximum in 1 to 2 days. It usually disappeared in 5 to 6 days. In more severe forms there was cyanotic discoloration of the skin and nails, with dystrophic changes in the latter and severe oedema which lasted for 1 to 2 weeks. In some cases very severe oedema developed with unbearable itching and burning of the skin, cyanotic discoloration, and diffuse and punctate haemorrhages. After a few days blisters appeared which ulcerated, leaving small scars behind. In some patients areas of severe and of mild oedema were present at the same time. The temperature was usually not higher than 38·7° C. (101·6° F.). The blood picture showed slight lymphocytosis and eosinophilia. The liver was slightly enlarged. The aetiology of this illness is not known, but the author considers it to be due to a hypergy of the skin to sunlight. The differential diagnosis from urticaria, Quincke's oedema, pellagra, summer prurigo, and solar dermatitis is discussed. The prognosis is always good. Occasionally mild relapses occur. The therapy is symptomatic in all cases.

N. Chatchain

ELIOZISHVILI, V. K.

"Data on a Study of Methods of Reproducing Experimental Hypertension." Cand Med Sci, Tbilisi State Medical Inst, Tbilisi, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions. (14)