

GEL'FGAT, Ya. A.

GEL'FGAT, Ya. A., redaktor.

[Apparatus for the selection of sample borings] Apparat dlia otbora orientirovannogo kerna. Moskva, 1947. 17 p. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i organizatsii truda v neftyanoy promyshlennosti. Byuro tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii.
(Oil well drilling) (Borings)

GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.

ZALKIN, S.L.; TAGIYEV, E.I.; GEL'FGAT, Ya.A., redaktor; REZNIK, A.A.,
redaktor; TITSKAYA, B.F., redaktor; PUGOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskii
redaktor.

[Double shaft drilling method for petroleum and gas well] Dvukh-
stvol'noe burenie neftiannykh i gasovykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954.
181 p. (MLHA 7:7)
(Petroleum--Well-boring) (Gas, Natural)

GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.

BARSHAY, Georgiy Sergeevich; BUYANOVSKIY, Naum Il'ich; GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.,
redaktor; PETROVA, Ye.A., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The technique of rapid turbodrilling] Tekhnika skorostnogo
turbinного бурения. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nef'tianoi
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 333 p. (MIRA 9:8)
(Turbo-drills)

QELFGAT, Y. A., IOANNESYAN, R. A., TREBIN, F. A., GUSMAN, M. I., OSTROVSKIY, A. P.,
TAGIYEV, E. I., TITKOV, N. I., SHMAREV, A. T., MININ, A. A., and SHASHIN, V. D.,

"Progress of Turbodrilling and Studying New Methods of Drilling Wells
in the USSR."

(to be)

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May -
5 June 1959. New York City.

BARSHAY, Georgiy Sergeevich; BUYANOVSKIY, Naum Il'ich; GEL'FGAT, Ya.A., red.; PETROVA, Ye.A., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Theory and practice of turbodrilling] Teoriia i praktika turbinogo burenia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 413 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Turbodrills)

TIMOFEYEV, N.S.; GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.

Problems in drilling deep wells. Neft. khoz. 40 no.1:7-12 Ja
'62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Oil well drilling)

BARSHAY, G.S.; BUYANOVSKIY, N.I.; GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.; GRYZOV, I.S.

Test ratings of turbodrilling without raising pipes. Neft.
khoz. 40 no.6:11-18 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Turbodrills) (Oil well drilling)

ORLOV, A.V.; GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.; CHERKAYEV, V.V.; KECHKEZYAN, A.N.

Structures of extra-deep wells. Trudy VNIIBT no.9:3-13 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.; ORLOV, A.V.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, G.E.; CHERKAYEV, V.V.

Establishing certain empirical dependence of bit-operation
characteristics on the parameters of drilling practices.
Trudy VNIIBT no.9:13-23 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

GEORGIAT, Ya.A.; ORLOV, A.V.; WIKHARD'GORBYN, G.M.; SHARUTIN, A.S.; TALUTAYEV,
N.N.

Brief review of the results of drilling in the test-model wells in
the Karadag-Damba area. Trudy VNIIGT no.14:3-32 '65 (MIRA 18:5)

VOL'FSON, V.I.; GEL'FGAT, Ya.A.; ORLOV, A.V.; CHERVONSKIY, Ye.G. [deceased]

Results of drilling wells with No.7 bits. Trudy VNIIBT no.14:33-43
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

GEL'FGAT, YE. YA.

Cand Med Sci

Disstertation: "Perforated Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodendum."

18 Apr 49

First Moscow Order Of Lenin Medical Inst

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

L 11156-67 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM/DJ
ACC NR: AP6034575 SOURCE CODE: UR/0382/66/000/003/0003/0021

AUTHOR: Branover, G. G. ; Gel'fgat, Yu. M. ; Tsinober, A. B. 75

ORG: none

TITLE: Turbulent magnetohydrodynamic flows in prismatic and cylindrical tubes

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 3, 1966, 3-21

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent flow, MHD flow, transverse magnetic field, drag coefficient, stress distribution

ABSTRACT: The authors review the present state of experimental and semi-empirical investigations of turbulent MHD flows in prismatic and cylindrical tubes. Experimental investigations of flow in a tube with a slit-like cross section placed lengthwise in the direction of the transverse magnetic field as well as a semi-empirical analysis of two-dimensional flows in the transverse field are discussed. For these two-dimensional flows several variants of the semiempirical theory are proposed for reference functions permitting the calculation of the drag coefficient, the average speed curve and the distribution of stress¹¹⁰ of the turbulent friction. ₁₁₂ Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 21 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 22Apr66/ORIG REF: 032/OTH REF: 052/
Card 1/1 _{mlc} UDC: 538.4

TIKHONOV, Aleksandr Porfir'yevich; ZASLAVSKIY, Moisey Abramovich;
BESPALOV, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GEL'FGAT, Z.I.,
inzh., retsenzent; DASHEVSKIY, T.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
FURER, P.Ya., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Technology of machinery manufacture] Tekhnologiya mashino-
stroeniia. Moskva, Mashgia, 1963. 532 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Machinery industry)

GEL'YMAN, A.; AMENITSKIY, B.

"Rigips" plaster board. Arkhit.i stroi Len. no.1:47-48 '49.
(MLRA 7:5)
(Plaster board)

CHERNOZUBOV, S.; GEL'FMAN, A.; ARUTINOV, I.

Making blocks from bricks constitutes one part of "large block"
construction. Stroi. mat., isdel. i konstr. 1 no.10:10-13 0 '55.
(MIRA 9:1)

1. Direktor instituta "Resstromproyekt"(for Chernozubov).
2. Nachal'nik Leningradskego otdeleniya instituta (for Gel'fman).
3. Glavnyy tekhnolog Leningradskego otdeleniya (for Arutinov).
(Building blocks)

GIL'BERG, A. I.

27774. GIL'BERG, A. I.--proizvodstvo granobetonnykh i cementnykh stroitel'nykh materialov tipa "siporeks". Vest. Stroit. Materialy, 1949, vyp. 9, S. 8-9

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol 37, 1949.

GEL'FMAN, A.I.; MISHNAYEVSKIY, N.E.; ARUTINOV, I.B.; MEL'NIKOV, O.N.

Industrial base of pipe production for heating systems. Stroi.rat. 10
no.8:21-22 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Direktor instituta Lenproyektnilms (for Gel'fman). 2. Glavnyy inzh.
tresta No.103 Glavnogo upravleniya po zhilishchnomu, grazhdanskomu i
promyshlennomu stroitel'stu Leningradskogo gorodskogo ispolnitel'nogo
komiteta (for Mel'nikov).

GEL'FMAN, A. Ya.; GRANOVSKIY, G. L.; KHEIFETS, L. Ya.

Simple radiographic method for dactyloscopic investigations.

Atom. energ. 17 no.1:71 J1 '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

GELFMAN, A.Ya.

KRASNOV, M.L., professor.; KRICHEVSKAYA, Ye.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.;
SHAKHNOVICH, S.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.; SHUL'PINA, N.B.
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.; GEL'FMAN, A.Ya., vrach.

Dicoumarin in a thromboembolic syndrome of the retinal blood vessels.
Vest. oft. 68 no.1:3-8 Ja-F '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney Tsentral'nogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav.-prof. M.L. Krasnov) i Moskovskoy
glasnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glav. vrach-I.A. Lyubchenko)
(RETINA--BLOOD SUPPLY)

GEL'FMAN, A.Ya.; GLUSHCHENKO, V.G.

Apparatus for interstitial and intracavity injection of colloidal radiogold solution. Vest.rent.1 rad. 34 no.2:75-76 Mr-Apr '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz izotopnoy laboratorii (zav. - dotsent A.I. Il'yevich) Khar'kovskogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (direktor - dotsent Ye. A. Bazlov).

(GOLD, radioactive,

appar. for interstitial & intra-cavity admin. (Rus))

GEL'FMAN, A.Ya.; VASYURENKO, V.V.

Apparatus for the measurement of solutions of radioactive isotopes.
Vest.rent. i rad. 34 no.4:68-69 J1-AG '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz izotopnoy laboratorii (sav. - dotsent A.I. Il'yevich) Khar'-
kovskogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (dir. - dotsent Ye.A.
Bazlov).

(RADIOMETRY equipment & supply)

GEL'FMAN, A.Ya.; LIZOGUB, N.P.

To the editors of "Vestnik rentgenologii i radiologii." Vest. rent.
i rad. 36 no. 1:77-78 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4).
(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

GEL'FMAN, A.Ya.; KALMYKOV, L.Z.

Determination of radioactive cesium by ferrocyanide. Radiokhimiya
4 no.1:107-110 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Cesium--Isotopes) (Ferrocyanides)

GEL'FMAN, A.Ya.; KVYATKOVSKAYA, Ye.F.; LUZAN, R.G.; SKOROBOGATOV, B.S.

Some electrophysical properties of polyvinyl alcohol and
its chelate compounds. Vysokom. soed. 5 no.10:1534-1537
0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokris-
tallov.

L 12414-63 EWP(j)/BPF(c)/EMT(m)/ES(s)-2/BDS APFTC/ASD/ESD-3/SSD
Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-4, RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3001408

S/0020/63/150/004/0833/0835

AUTHOR: Gel'man, A. Ya.; Bidnaya, D. S.; Buravleva, M. G.; Luzan, R. G. .17
76

TITLE: Intermolecular structure and some electrophysical properties of
polyvinyl alcohol ↙

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 4, 1963, 833-835

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl alcohol, electrochemical properties

ABSTRACT: Attempts have been made to show correlation between the degree of alignment of polymeric molecules and the electrophysical properties of the polymer. Films of polyvinyl alcohol obtained by the usual method from water solution were used. It was found that there is no difference between the DELTA E for the films with various degrees of crystallinity, and also the molecular orientation has no effect on the value of DELTA E. Thus, according to the existing classification, polyvinyl alcohol can be included into organic semiconductors. / Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures, and 1 graph. ↘

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific-Research Inst. for Monocrystals and Ultra-pure Chemical Substances

Card 1/1

L 22217-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(j)/EPR Pc-l/Pr-l/Ps-l ASDA-5/Pa-l/ASDM-3
ASMP-2/AFETR WJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4012915

S/0020/64/154/001/0894/0896

AUTHOR: Gol'fman, A. Ya.; Bidnaya, D. S.; Sigalova, L. V.; Buravleva, M. G.;
Koba, V. S. B

TITLE: Electric conductivity and conjugated double bonds in pyrolysis products of polyvinyl alcohol "

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 154, no. 4, 1964, 894-896, and top half of insert facing page 894

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl alcohol, pyrolysis, pyrolysis product, electric conductivity, polymer pyrolysis product, polymer conjugated double bond, crystallinity, amorphous structure, electric resistance, activation energy, conjugated double bond system, conjugated bond

ABSTRACT: The IR-spectra and x-ray patterns of the pyrolysis products of polyvinyl alcohol were studied to test the hypothesis that the increased electric conductivity and lowered activation energy of pyrolysis products of polymers is associated with the formation of a system of conjugated double bonds. Pyrolysis of polyvinyl alcohol was conducted in a slow stream of air, nitrogen, or argon for 3

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L 22217-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4012975

hours at 200--800C. It was found that polyvinyl alcohol undergoes a change in molecular structure at 300C. The maximum concentration of aliphatic conjugated double bonds, minimum crystallinity, and maximum electric conductivity appear both in air and inert gas at 300C. Pyrolysis at higher temperatures increases conductivity markedly and lowers activation energy, apparently as a result of the formation of "carbon structures" (segments of large, highly unsaturated aromatic molecules) and an increase in their number rather than because of an increase in the number of double bonds. The maximum resistivity and activation energy of 300C pyrolysis products is apparently associated with the complete breakdown of the original polyvinyl alcohol and disappearance of hydrogen bonding before any carbon structures are formed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, scintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Single Crystals, Scintillation Materials, and High Purity Chemical Substances)

SUBMITTED: 26Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

Cord 2/2

277
C. M. Kosolupoff

114

Action of Lebyash's mineral water on the secretory action of dog stomach. V. A. Pegel and A. E. Gel'man. *Uchenye Zapiski Tomsk. Gosudarst. Univ. im. V. I. Kulbyshero* 1948, No. 8, 89-100. —Lebyash's mineral water is a carbonate-chloride type water, which contg. 17 Na₂CO₃, 24.7 NaHCO₃, 0 Na₂SO₄, 0.7 MgCl₂, and 47.9% NaCl, and traces of Ca. Introduction into dog stomach does not stimulate the act of secretion, and actually hinders secretion in Pavlov pouch, decreases acidity and enzymic effectiveness of the secretion, but increases output of mucus.
G. M. Kosolupoff

GEL'FMAN, A. Ye.

32737. *1949* *1949*
Vliyaniye pchelinogo meda na sekre tornuyu deyatel'nostv zheludka, V. SB:
Nervno-gumoral'nyye regulyatsii deyatel'nosti pishchevarit. Apparata. M., 1949,
s. 69-86—bibliogr. 7 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

ANDREYEV, N.N.; GEL'FMAN, G.N.

Reduce the time of cement hardening. Neft.khos. 34 no.5:9-13 My '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

GEL'FMAN, G. N.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Studies of the physico-mechanical properties of cement stone for the conditions of drilling wells in petroleum deposits of the eastern rayons of the USSR." Moscow, 1961. 17 pp; (Ufa Petroleum Scientific Research Inst of the Bashkir Sovnarkhoz, Inst of Geology and Development of Flammable Mineral Resources of the Academy of Sciences USSR); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 234)

GENERAL, G.N.: HY-VEH, N.N.

Filter loss of cement slurries. Neft.khoz. 41 no.8:26-29 Ag. 193.
(MIRA 17:10)

KUVYKIN, Aleksandr Stepanovich; GEL'FMAN, Gari Nisonovich;
LEBEDEV, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich

[Using high-strength gypsum in drilling] Primenenie vyso-
koprochnogo gipsa v burenii. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 122 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

GEL'FMAN, Georgiy Nisodovich; DAVYDUSHEVSKIY, Viza - Sergeevich;
KH'EBNIKOV, N.V., st. inzh., red.; BUSHMAKIN, A.P., st.
inzh., red.; OSTASHEVSKAYA, G.A., red.

[Corrosion of cement stone in oil wells] Korrozia tsement-
nogo kamnia v neftlazykh skazhinakh. Ufa, Izd-vo
"Bashkortostan," 1964. 39 s. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Otdel bureniya Ob'yedineniya Bashkirskoy neftyanoy
promyshlennosti (for KNEBokov). 2. Tekhnicheskyy otdel
Ob'yedineniya Bashkirskoy neftyanoy promyshlennosti (for
Bushmakin).

GEL'FMAN, I.M., inzhener.

Using standard precast reinforced concrete girders in
large dimension sloping bridges. Avt. dor. 19 no.7:8-9
J1 '56.

(MLBA 9:10)

(Bridges, Concrete)

GEL'FMAN, I.M., inzhener.

Standardizing precast reinforced concrete bridge spans. Avt. dor.
20 no.2:19-20 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

(Bridges, Concrete)

GEL'FMAN, I. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5510

Drozd, Yakov Ivanovich, Nikolay Alekseyevich Tkachenko, Il'ya Markovich Gel'fman, Vladimir Iosifovich Volynskiy

Opyt proyektirovaniya i stroitel'stva zhelezobetonnykh predvaritel'no napryazhennykh mostov v Belorussii (Experience in the Design and Construction of Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Bridges in Belorussia) Minsk, Redisdat otdel BPI im. I. V. Stalina, 1960. 281 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniya BSSR. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni I. V. Stalina.

Ed. (Title page): Ya. I. Drozd, Honored Scientist and Technologist BSSR;
Ed. of Publishing House: N.V. Kapranova; Tech. Ed.: P.T. Kuz'menok.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for designing engineers and manufacturers of prestressed bridge components.

Card 1/8

GEL'FMAN, I.V.

Practice in clearing the district of dodder. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
1 bol. 7 no.3:54-55 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Starshiy agronom-inspektor Ferganskoy gosudarstvennoy inspeksii
po karantinu rasteniy.
(Bagdaskiy District--Dodder)

SENDEROV, I.K.; CEL'FMAN, I.V.

Quarantine measures for the control of the Comstock mealybug.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.10:50 G '63.

1. Nachal'nik karantinnoy inspektsei Ferganskoy oblasti (for
Senderov). (MIRA 17:6)

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; GEL'FMAN, M.I.

Stability of complex compounds of divalent platinum. Dokl.AN SSSR
133 no.5:1081-1083 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut im. Lensoveta.
(Platinum compounds)

GIL'DENGRSHEL', Kh.I.; GEL'MAN, M.I.

Method of synthesizing potassium hexabromoplatinate. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 33 no.12:2773-2774 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Potassium bromoplatinate)

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; GEL'FMAN, M.I.; IN'KOVA, Ye.N.; SHAGISULTANOVA, G.A.

Presence of exchange between irradiated metallic platinum and complex ions of divalent platinum in aqueous solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.3:597-598 Mr '62. (MIRA 14:2)

(Platinum--Isotopes)

GRINBERG, A.A.; GEL'FMAN, M.I.

Interaction of complex compounds of the same metal in the same
oxidation state. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.5:992-996 My '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Complex compounds)

GEL'FMAN, M. I.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences
at the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni
N. S. Kurnakov: in 1962:

"Stability of Complex Compounds of Bivalent Platinum in Aqueous
Solutions."

Vest. Akad. Nauk SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

GRINBERG, A.A.; SHAGISULTANOVA, G.A.; GEL'FMAN, M.I.

Instability constants of platinum complexes. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim. nauk
no.4:585-596 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Lensoveta.
(Platinum compounds)

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; GEL'FMAN, M.I.

Stability of complex platinous compounds of the diacidodiamine
type. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.6:1328-1331 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Platinum compounds) (Amines)

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; GEL'FMAN, M.I.

Stability of complex compounds of bivalent platinum of the
monamine and triamine types. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.2:305-308
M₂ '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Lensoveta.
(Platinum compounds) (Amino group)

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; KISELEVA, N.V.; GEL'FMAN, M.I.

Instability constants of palladium complexes. Compounds of
the $K_2[PdX_4]$ type. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.6:1327-1329 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; GIL'FMAN, H.I.

Separation of isomeric diamines of bivalent platinum and of products of their reaction with thiourea. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.3 601-602 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

L 23110-66 EWT(m)/EWP(1)/T INP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6009488

UR/0020/66/167/001/0099/0101

AUTHOR: Grinberg, A.A. (Academician); Babitskiy, B.D.; Bezhan, I.P.;
Varshavskiy, Yu.S.; Gel'fman, M.I.; Kiseleva, N.V.; Kormer, V.A.; Smolen-
skaya, D.B.; Chesnokova, N.N. 33
B

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber im.
S.V. Lebedev (Vsesoyuzn y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo
kaukhu); Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N.S.
Kurnakov of the AN SSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN
SSSR)

TITLE: The effect of the composition of rhodium(III) complexes⁷ on their
catalytic activity in the process of stereospecific polymerization⁷ of
butadiene-1,3 in an aqueous medium 44/55

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v.167, no.1, 1966, 99-101

TOPIC TAGS: rhodium compound, polymerization catalyst, butadiene,
aqueous solution

ABSTRACT: The complexes to be investigated, synthesized by known meth-
ods, were analyzed for their rhodium and halide content. The polymeri-
zation was carried out by methods described in a previous article. A
table shows results of using fifteen different rhodium complexes as
catalysts in the polymerization of butadiene in an aqueous emulsion at
50 and 70°. It follows from these results that the gradual replacement
Card 1/2 2

UDO: 66.095.264:678.672:661.897

L 23110-66

ACC NR: AP6009488

of chlorine ions by ammonia molecules leads to a decrease in the polymerization rate. The catalytic activity of bromine derivatives also decreases with an increasing accumulation of ammonia molecules in the inner sphere of the complex. Comparison of the catalytic effect of the halides of rhodium shows that the chlorides and the bromides of rhodium have almost identical catalytic ability and stereospecificity. The iodide is inactive at 50°, while in its presence at 70° there takes place a polymerization process of the free radical type. With the presence of three ammonia molecules in the inner sphere of the iodide the polymerization proceeds by a coordination-ionic mechanism. Results also show that the stereospecific polymerization of butadiene in the presence of the Rh³⁺ complexes studied leads to the formation of trans-1,4-polybutadiene, regardless of the number and nature of the bonds. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

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2/2 11/95

CA

Vapor pressure of mixtures of oleum and nitric acid. M. Sh. Gidman, *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 19, 1488-91 (1946) (in Russian).—Vapor pressures p (in mm.) were detd. for $H_2SO_4 + SO_3 + HNO_3$ of varying compn. ($x = SO_3/HNO_3$ from 2.07 to 9.45) at 30, 40, 50°, by passing a stream of dry air through the acid mist. In terms of temp., the data approximately fit the equation $\log p = -(x/T) + y$, with y depending on x ($y = 14, 15, 15.5$ for $x = <4.5, 4.5-7, >7$, resp.) and $z = \text{const.} = 4000$. Compared with pure $H_2SO_4 + SO_3$ mixts. with HNO_3 have substantially lower p : at 50°, free SO_3 , 32.0, 47.0, 59.5, $x = 2.29, 4.27, 7.26$; H_2SO_4 , 63.95, 42.02, 32.3, HNO_3 , 14.05, 10.98, 8.2, $p = 1.0, 2.0, 18.5$ mm.; pure oleum, $p = 40, 170, 500$ mm. The 50° isothermal triangular p diagram constructed for the system $SO_3-N_2O_5-H_2O$ is divided into three fields: (1) a region adjacent to the SO_3 apex and extending approx. as far as the line connecting H_2O 20 and N_2O_5 30; (2) a region adjacent to the H_2O apex and bounded by a curve (curves to H_2O) from SO_3 80 to N_2O_5 60; and (3) a region extending to the N_2O_5 apex; in these 3 fields, (1) p is detd. only by SO_3 , (2) p of H_2O predominates over that of HNO_3 , (3) p of HNO_3 predominates over that of H_2O . The results are also represented by isothermal isolars in the triangular diagram. With increasing SO_3 , p first decreases, passes through a min. at $x = 2.5$ and then increases; p depends only on the ratio x , not on the abs. SO_3 content; thus, at 30°, $p = 9.0$ mm. for SO_3 65, HNO_3 9.0; SO_3 60.5, HNO_3 8.2; SO_3 40.0, HNO_3 5.5; $x = 7.25$ in all 3 cases. The empirical relation between x and the ratio z of pure

oleum and that of a mixt. (with equal SO_3 contents), is $(1000/z) - 2 = 0.104 \times 2.27^{1.1x} - 2.5$. The data confirm Chedin's (*C.A.* 50, 2107) conclusion (from Raman spectra) of the existence of a compl. between N_2O_5 and SO_3 ; p being min. at $x = 2.5$, the corresponding compl. appears to be $HNO_3(SO_3)$. Assuming the presence of definite compls. varying with the compn. of the mixt., p can be calcd. by the excess of either SO_3 or HNO_3 over the compl. assumed; agreement with the measurements is found assuming compls. $N_2O_5 \cdot 3SO_3$, $N_2O_5 \cdot 1SO_3$, $N_2O_5 \cdot N$. Thon

ASB 31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Heat of formation and heat capacities of nitrooleums.
 M. M. Gelfond (B. Ordzhonikidze Inst. Inot., Novo-
 cherkassk). *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 20, 782-8
 (1947) (in Russian). -- From calorimetric measurements of
 the heats of mixing of various proportions of an oleum
 contg. 64.6% free SO₃ and an anhyd. HNO₃ 88.74 + 11.26%
 1.28%, and the thus-obtained heats of mixing of known
 proportions of HNO₃, H₂SO₄, and liquid SO₃, the heats of
 formation of 1 g. nitrooleum from these 3 components
 were calcul. by taking for the heat of formation of the
 64.6% oleum (from H₂SO₄) and liquid SO₃, 21.2 kcal./kg.
 SO₃, and for the heat of mixing of 74% HNO₃ + 1.28%
 H₂SO₄, 193 cal./100 g. mixt. The heats of formation
 are plotted in a complete triangular diagram. These
 data permit calcul. of the heats of absorption of gaseous
 SO₃ in industrial acids, e.g. in 92% H₂SO₄ and 90% HNO₃,
 by correcting the heat of formation of the given nitrooleum
 from the pure components, to allow for the diln. with

H₂O and the interaction of SO₃ with H₂O; thus, formation
 of a nitrooleum SO₃ 34.2 + HNO₃ 11.75 + H₂SO₄ 47.05%
 from gaseous SO₃ and the above acids involves a heat of
 absorption of the SO₃ of 215 cal./g. SO₃. Further, from
 the heats of formation of nitrooleums from the 3 pure
 components, the heats of reaction between SO₃ and HNO₃
 are calcul.; the heat of formation of the compl. HNO₃·
 2SO₃ from HNO₃ and SO₃ is found = 21.1 kcal./mole;
 it varies but little with the excess of oleum (from 0-47%);
 this indicates that the heat of soln. of the compl. in oleum
 is negligible; similarly, the heat of formation of a compl.
 2HNO₃·2SO₃ is found = 15.0 kcal./mole. The curve of
 the heats of mixing of SO₃ and HNO₃ has a *max.* at the
 compl. HNO₃·2SO₃. The heat capacities, C, of 20% of
 nitrooleums of various compos. were detd. by direct
 calorimetry; C increases with increasing content of H₂SO₄
 and with decreasing content of SO₃; e.g. for SO₃ 22.6,
 HNO₃ 7.57, H₂SO₄ 00.3, C = 0.330 cal./g.; for 21.7,
 20.7, 67.1, C = 0.410; for 21.7, 51.6, 21.7, C = 0.665;
 for 31.3, 10.5, 35.2, C = 0.721. N. Thon

AND SEE REFERENCE LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GEL'FMAN, M. SH.

Gel'fman, M. Sh. - "The balance in the process of obtaining nitrocellulose", Trudy, Novocherkas. politekhn. in-ta im. Ordzhonikidze, Vol. XIX, 1948, p. 31-50, - Bibliog; 7 items.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Stately, No. 20, 1949).

GEL'FMAN, M. SH.

Gel'fman, M. Sh. - "The use of the express method in determining the SO₂ in a mixture of oleum and nitric acid", Trudy Novocherkas. politekhn. in-ta im. Ordzhonikidze, Vol. XIX, 1948, p. 51-54.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

GEL'FMAN, M. SH.

Gel'fman, M. Sh. - "On the nature of sulfur-nitrogen mixtures", Trudy Novocherkas. politekhn. in-ta im. Ordzhonikidze, Vol. XIX, 1948, p. 55-61, - Bibliog: 22 items.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

GEL'FMAN, M. SH.

Gel'fman, M. Sh. - "The acid balance in the preparation of trinitrotoluol", Trudy
Novocherkas. politekhn. in-ta im. Ordzhonikidze, Vol. XIX, 1948, p. 139-29 (sic).

SO; U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

GEL'FMAN, M. SH.

PA 64T2

USSR/Chemistry - Nitro Compounds
Chemistry - Freezing Points

Jan 1948

"Freezing Temperatures for Nitro Oleums," M. Sh.
Gel'man, 54 pp

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXI, No 1

Determination of freezing temperatures made it possible to determine component ratios most suited for operations. Tests conducted to explain observed conditions of freezing temperatures. Submitted 3 Dec 1946.

64T2

USSR/Chemistry - Nitro Compounds, Sulfuro Aug 48
Chemistry - Affinity

PA 11/49T29

"Calculation of the Amount of Chemical Affinity
During the Formation of Sulfuro Nitro Compounds," M.
Sh. Gel'man, Chair of Tech of Inorg Substances,
Novosibirskiy Ind Inst, 62 pp

"Zhur Prilklad Khimii" Vol XXI, No 8

Calculates values of chemical affinity (alteration of
free energy) during formation of compounds of HNO₂
with SO₂ and H₂SO₄. Constructs graph of differential
work from values of Ap obtained. Finds integral
work values by planimeter method and by Nernst's Rule.

11/49T29

USSR/Chemistry - Nitro Compounds, Sulfuro Aug 48
(Contd)

Results confirm view that SO₂-HNO₂ compounds are more
stable than H₂SO₄-HNO₂ compounds. Submitted 1 Oct 47.

11/49T29

CH

2

Investigation of the composition of acid mixtures by the heats of mixing. M. Sh. Goltsman, *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 31, 1000-1100(1958). (1) [No. 11] From data of heats of formation of oxides from liquid SO₂ and H₂O, the integral heats of formation of H₂SO₄.nSO₂, for n = 0.183, 0.347, 0.545, 0.800, 1.110, 1.467, 1.936, 2.500, were calcd. to be 875, 1140, 2180, 3020, 4250, 5250, with 9300 cal. (or 480, 700, 1200, 1820, 2500, 3200, 3900) cal./mole mist. From the plot of the differential heats, the heat effects accompanying consecutive addn. of 1 mole SO₂ to H₂SO₄.nSO₂, for n = 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4, are 3020, 1820, 1200, 1200, and 870 cal. The plot of the heat of mixing per 1 mole of mist., against the mol. % content of SO₂ in H₂SO₄ + SO₂, shows dis-

continuous, indicating compd. formation, of the compps. H₂SO₄.SO₂, H₂SO₄.2SO₂, and H₂SO₄.3SO₂. The 2nd of these compps. is known as H₂S₂O₇; the existence of the 3rd is confirmed by a max. of the mixing curve of the system. The heats of formation calcd. from the plot for these 3 compps. are, resp., 3020, 2820, and 2520 cal./mole SO₂, or 1020, 2820, and 3020 cal./mole H₂SO₄. If, from the heat of formation, 3020, of H₂SO₄.SO₂, and H₂SO₄.4.5SO₂, the heat of addn., 2000, of the 1st mole of SO₂ is deducted, the av. heat per 1 mole of addnl. SO₂ is 1020 cal., i.e. substantially lower than the heat of formation of H₂SO₄. (2) From data of Dalmann (C.A. 30, 8270) for the system H₂SO₄-HNO₃, the integral heats of mixing for the compps. H₂SO₄.nHNO₃, n = 0.0818, 0.2422, 0.4036, 0.5650, 0.7264, 0.8878, are calcd. to be 320, 425, 480, 540, 1110, 1400, 1625, 2010, 2320, 2640, 3400, 4420, 5200, 5900 cal., or 220, 415, 582, 827, 975, 1200, 1200, 1175, 1120, 975, 805, 520, 311 cal./mole mist. Heats of addn. of one more mole HNO₃ to H₂SO₄.nHNO₃, for n = 0, 1, 2, and 3, are 2020, 700, 640, 640 cal. From discontinuities of the plot of the heat of mixing against the mol. % content of HNO₃, the compps. in the system are HNO₃.100SO₂, HNO₃.2SO₂, and 3HNO₃.SO₂, with the heats of formation 77,200, 18,025, and 3870 cal./mole HNO₃, or 610, 9412, and 11,812 cal./mole SO₂. Only the 2nd of these compps. was so far obtained in the cryst. state, and found to have a very low vapor pressure. N. Thon

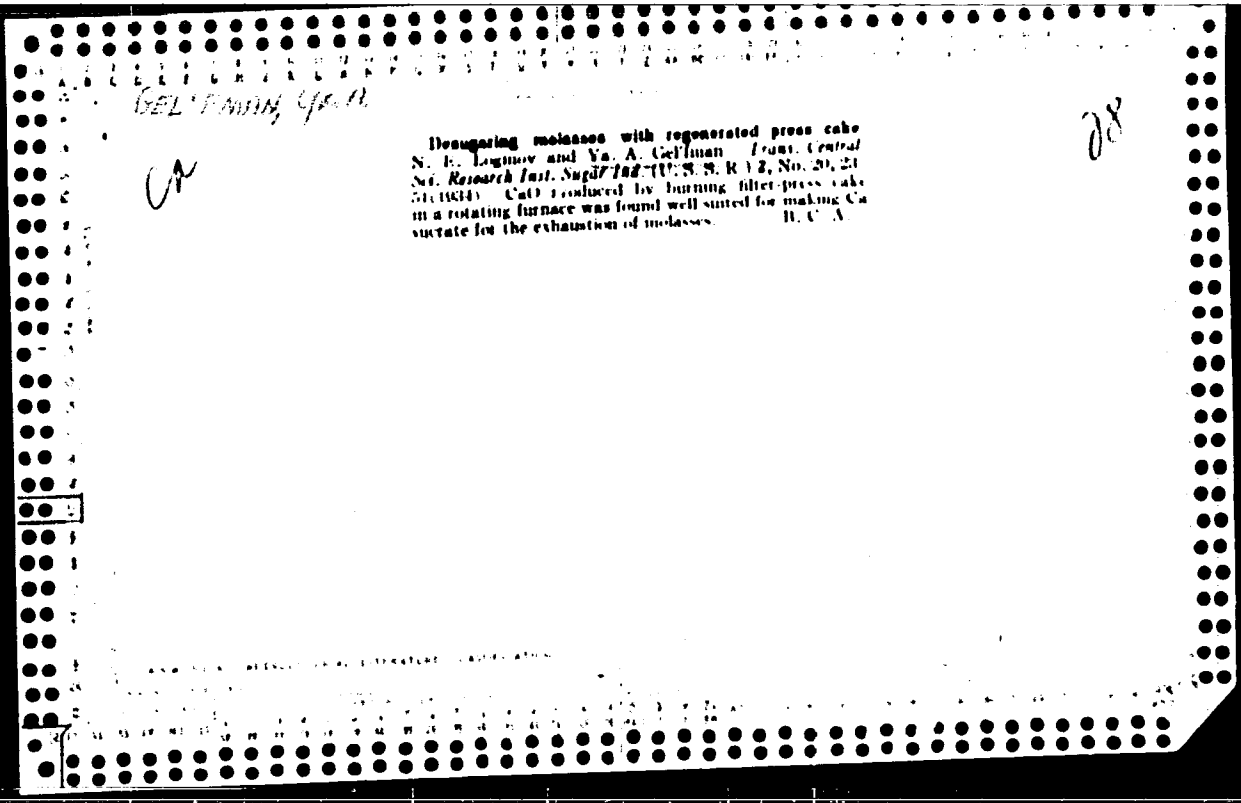
continuation, indicating compd. formation, of the compps. H₂SO₄.SO₂, H₂SO₄.2SO₂, and H₂SO₄.3SO₂. The 2nd of these compps. is known as H₂S₂O₇; the existence of the 3rd is confirmed by a max. of the mixing curve of the system. The heats of formation calcd. from the plot for these 3 compps. are, resp., 3020, 2820, and 2520 cal./mole SO₂, or 1020, 2820, and 3020 cal./mole H₂SO₄. If, from the heat of formation, 3020, of H₂SO₄.SO₂, and H₂SO₄.4.5SO₂, the heat of addn., 2000, of the 1st mole of SO₂ is deducted, the av. heat per 1 mole of addnl. SO₂ is 1020 cal., i.e. substantially lower than the heat of formation of H₂SO₄. (2) From data of Dalmann (C.A. 30, 8270) for the system H₂SO₄-HNO₃, the integral heats of mixing for the compps. H₂SO₄.nHNO₃, n = 0.0818, 0.2422, 0.4036, 0.5650, 0.7264, 0.8878, are calcd. to be 320, 425, 480, 540, 1110, 1400, 1625, 2010, 2320, 2640, 3400, 4420, 5200, 5900 cal., or 220, 415, 582, 827, 975, 1200, 1200, 1175, 1120, 975, 805, 520, 311 cal./mole mist. Heats of addn. of one more mole HNO₃ to H₂SO₄.nHNO₃, for n = 0, 1, 2, and 3, are 2020, 700, 640, 640 cal. From discontinuities of the plot of the heat of mixing against the mol. % content of HNO₃, the compps. in the system are HNO₃.100SO₂, HNO₃.2SO₂, and 3HNO₃.SO₂, with the heats of formation 77,200, 18,025, and 3870 cal./mole HNO₃, or 610, 9412, and 11,812 cal./mole SO₂. Only the 2nd of these compps. was so far obtained in the cryst. state, and found to have a very low vapor pressure. N. Thon

Vapor pressure of nitric acid over nitrosulfuric mixtures.
 M. Sh. Gelfman. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 21, 1272-7 (1948); cf. C. I. 41, 7218d; 42, 4839d. [12]

The vapor pressure p was detd. at 30, 40, and 50° for mixts. $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ with the molar SO_3/HNO_3 ratio varying from 0 to 0.6, by detg. the amt. of HNO_3 carried along by a measured amt. of pure dry air passed through the mixt. at the rate of 2 l./hr. At all 3 temps., the curve of p in terms of the compn. has a common min. at 2 mols. SO_3 per 1 mol. HNO_3 , where $p = 0$. Below the min. p increases with decreasing SO_3/HNO_3 and with the temp. remaining in all cases lower than the p of nitric acid with H_2SO_4 . This is attributed to the formation, in the presence of SO_3 of a nonvolatile compd. of the empirical compn. $\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $\text{HNO}_3 \cdot 2\text{SO}_3$, which corresponds very closely to the wt. ratio $\text{SO}_3/\text{HNO}_3 =$

2.5. In the range SO_3/HNO_3 less than 2 mols. (or less than 2.5 by wt.), the vapor consists only of HNO_3 , without any SO_3 . The decrease of the volatility of HNO_3 with increasing SO_3 content, owing to the formation of compds. more stable than those between HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 , is illustrated by the following data on losses of HNO_3 in 10-min. heating at 110°: HNO_3 , 47.2; H_2SO_4 , 30.13; SO_3 , 10.67%; loss 6.20%; SO_3 , 1.38; H_2SO_4 , 20.27; loss 1.10%; SO_3 , 1.0; H_2SO_4 , 28.24; loss 0.65%. The captl. values of p in the range of the molar ratio $\text{SO}_3/\text{HNO}_3 = 0.1$ to 1 are in fair agreement with those calcd. on the assumption that, in this range, p is detd. by the residual HNO_3 in mixt. with H_2SO_4 remaining in excess over the amt. corresponding to the reaction $\text{HNO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.

Effect of the temperature and of the concentration of the gas on the absorption of sulfur trioxide by sulfuric-nitric acid mixtures. M. Sh. Goltman. *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 1779-22(1950); cf. C.A. 44, 4194. In mists. H_2SO_4 - HNO_3 - SO_2 , with a SO_2 / HNO_3 ratio of $\sim 3:3.5$, the degree of absorption of SO_2 from the gas varies relatively little with the SO_2 content of the gas; thus, at a rate of flow of ~ 50 cc./sec., variation of the SO_2 content of the gas from 0.63 to 7.86% caused a variation of the degree of absorption from 60.2 to 67.3% at 20°, from 64.0 to 68.0% at 40°, and from 70.0 to 62.3% at 60°. In mists with SO_2 / $\text{HNO}_3 \sim 3$, variation of the SO_2 content in the gas from 0.8 to 7.7% caused a variation of the degree of absorption from 62.8 to 60.0% at 20°, and from 25.0 to 65.3% at 60°. With the ratio SO_2 / $\text{HNO}_3 \sim 6-7$, the degree of absorption of SO_2 increases almost linearly with the SO_2 content of the gas. At SO_2 / $\text{HNO}_3 \sim 9-10$, there is practically no absorption below 7% SO_2 in the gas, and with over 7.5% SO_2 it amounts only to about 7%. The max. content of SO_2 in the acid mist corresponds approx. to 4% at a crown of SO_2 in the gas of 7.8%; however, under these conditions, the degree of absorption does not exceed 2%. The effect of the temp. is insignificant at SO_2 / HNO_3 below 3.0; it increases with increasing ratio SO_2 / HNO_3 . Thus, with 6.5-7.0% SO_2 in the gas, and a SO_2 / HNO_3 ratio $\sim 5.0-5.5$, increase of the temp. from 20 to 60° lowers the absorption to less than 1/2, and at SO_2 / $\text{HNO}_3 \sim 6-7$ to less than 1/3. With leaner gases, the effect of the temp. is even more pronounced. N. Thom



GEL'FMAN, YA. A.

"Sugar Extraction From Molasses Using Lime Regenerated Out of Filter-
Press Sludge." Sub 24 Dec 47, Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

Gel'man, Ya. A.

USSR ↓

MV Gel'man, Ya. A.: *Netralizatsiya i ochistka gidrolizatov i sulfitykh ravnitskov (Neutralization and Purifying of Hydrolyzates and Sulfite Liquors)*. Moscow: Goslegizdat. 1953. 90 pp.

GEL'FMAN, Ya. A., kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOVA, N. I., inzh.;
SHISHKINA, I. V.

Manufacturing polyvinyl chloride finishing and decorative
films. Sbor. trud. VNIINSM no.5:3-24 '61.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Vinyl compound polymers)

GEL'FMAN, Ya.A.; SHISHKINA, I.V.; IVANOVA, N.N.

Extending the life of finishing and ornamental polyvinyl chloride
films. Plast. massy no.12:69-70 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Plastic films) (Vinyl compound polymers)

GERSHKOVICH, B.M., INZH.; GEL'FMAN, Ya.A., kand.tekhn., nauk

Point molds which can be detached from the gate for casting polystyrene tiles. Stori.mat. 9 no.3:27-28 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Plastics—Molding)

GEL'FMAN, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHISHKINA, I.V., inzh.

Coloring matter for finishing and decorative polyvinyl chloride films. Sbor. trud. VNIINSM no.7:29-34 '63.

Finishing polyvinyl chloride films with a layer of glue. Ibid.:
35-40 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

L 08793-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6030843 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/019I/66/000/009/0010/0011

AUTHOR: Gel'fman, Ya. A.; Zemlyanskiy, N. N.; Lauris, I. V.; Syutkina, O. P.; Kuskova, V. P.; Panov, Ye. M.

ORG: none

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1

49

TITLE: Stabilization of polyvinylchloride by organotin oxanes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1966, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl chloride, polymer, tin compound, organotin compound, organometallic compound, solid mechanical property, heat resistance

ABSTRACT: The effect of organotin oxane-type additives [$\text{CH}_3\text{COO}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2\text{SnO}$, ¹⁵ $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}[(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2\text{SnO}]_4\text{OCCH}_3$, and $[\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}\text{COO}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2\text{Sn}]_2\text{O}$] on the thermal stability of polyvinylchloride was investigated. The aging characteristics of the stabilized PVC was tested according to GOST 10226-62 and the decomposition temperature was tested according to the GOST5960-51 standard. It was found that the PVC stabilized with organotin oxanes had a thermal stability comparable to that of PVC stabilized with conventional R_2PbX_2 stabilizers. It was also found that the organotin oxane stabilizer based on acetic acid was as effective as that based on lauric acid. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 net

UDC: 678.743.22:678.048.9

GEL'FMAN, Ya. I., inzhener

Making glued beams and girders with simplified equipment. Rats.
i isobr. predl. v stroi. no.101:23-27 '55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Girders) (Gluing)

27(0)

AUTHORS:

~~Gel'fman, Ye.~~ Teacher of Mathematics, Selousovo settlement,
Kaluzhskaya oblast', Znamenskaya, L., Candidate of
Philosophical Sciences

107/29-50-12-11/25

TITLE:

Power of Imagination (Sila vobrazheniya)

PERIODICAL:

Tekhnika molodezhi, 1958, Nr 12, pp 16-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the preface to the article by Ye. Gel'fman L. Znamenskaya writes: All psychical processes are closely connected and dependent on one another. Actions of will cannot be carried out without first imagining an aim and the means for its attainment. In the mental activity of man, the setting up of tasks and problems is impossible without creative imagination. The following article by Ye. Gel'fman should be of interest for young readers. As the author says, concentrated thinking and a developed imagination are not only a great help in learning, in working and in any profession but they are powers making it possible to see into the future and making people go ahead on the way of progress. One of the most important instruments for developing these powers is arithmetical training. Science leads into a world of endless wonders ever happening in man

Card 1/4

Power of Imagination

307/29-58-12-11/23

and around him. But to few it is given to comprehend these wonders. The fault for this lies first in superficial and desultory thinking and second in the fact that knowledge is usually conveyed in a dry way. It is up to man himself to educate his thoughts to be able to comprehend, by means of imagination, the variety and abundance of life. Further, the author gives some examples as to how one can imagine astronomical conceptions. He mentions the Pavilion for Amusing Science in the Central Park for Culture and Recreation in Leningrad where an illustrative representation of a million is shown according to a proposal made by Ya. I. Perel'man. The sooner man will be able to imagine astronomical figures the more correct and clear will be his idea of the boundlessness of the universe. Further, he quotes from the psychology of L. I. Ivanov who designates imagination the most important presupposition for creative thinking. Imagination is especially developed with writers, actors, and inventors. With children it may be so strong that they even mistake imagination for reality. Scientists, engineers, and inventors relying wholly on their knowledge are always in advance with their thoughts thus meeting with the new. An example of

Card 2/4

Power of Imagination

SOV/29-58-12-11/23

strong imagination is given by N. A. Morozov who was imprisoned for 25 years in the fortress of Schluesselburg writing, in spite of it, on the complicated structure of the atom and atomic energy before many other physicists and chemists. The ability of developing one's imagination in a desired direction can be obtained by a special training. Such training is described in the book "Rabota aktera nad soboy" by K. S. Stanislavskiy, founder of the Moscow Artista' Theater. An active, creative intellect is not the privilege of man in higher professions. Of course, disciplined and concentrated thinking is necessary. The author quotes P. M. Yakobson, Docent, who asserts that certain emotions may grant to man unexpected powers and possibilities. This can be explained by the fact that there are energies hidden in man which are brought out in exceptional cases. Leytes, the Soviet psychologist, says the same with other words: Talent is not the blessing of few select personalities. On the contrary, talent is a general human property. Man should endeavor to avoid distracted thoughts. Guided thoughts facilitate mastering the difficulties of life, learning, and work. Scientists stress the importance of concentrated thinking. Each of them says

Card 3/4

Power of Imagination

SOV/29-58-12-11/23

in his own way that genius is nothing but permanent concentration. There are 7 figures.

Card 4/4

GEL'FON, A. M.

"Anatomical Analysis of Operational Methods for Petrositis." Sub 2 Dec 47,
Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr. 55

GEL'FON, I. A.

Oct 48

USSR/Medicine - Silicosis
Medicine - Blood, Chemistry

"Some Changes in the Blood Due to Silicosis," Prof. S. M. Genkin, I. Gel'Fon
N. Migina, A. Rashevskaya, A. Shilova, Clinic, Inst of Labor Hygiene and
Occupational Diseases, Acad Med Sci USSR, 7 pp

Klin Med, Vol 26, No 10

Estimations of hemoglobin, leukocyte count, and differential count in silicosis without complications remain within normal limits. They do not undergo alterations corresponding to progress of the disease. In silico-tuberculosis the percentage of cases with leukocytosis shifts the differential count to left, lymphopenia and eosinopenia become more marked with transition from early to late stages. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate increase in both silico-tuberculosis and silicosis. Albumen content in serum is normal. Viscosity increases.

PA 31/39T37

Gel'fon, I. A.

The histamine content of blood in silicosis and pneumo-scleroses due to chemical irritant. I. A. Gel'fon (Inst. Ind. Hyg. and Occupational Diseases, Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow): *Klin. Med. (U.S.S.R.)* 31, No. 12, 78-8(1953).—In cases of silicosis the histamine content ranged from 0.05 to 0.3 γ /cc.; mean value 0.131, in silico-tuberculosis 0.04 to 0.346, mean value 0.147, and in pneumosclerosis due to chem. irritants 0.08 to 0.3, mean value 0.148. Histamine increases as the silicosis progresses from the 1st to 3rd stage. However, the histamine increase is not specific for silicosis; it appears as the result of the response of nerve receptors of the lungs to irritants. There was also a parallelism between the A/G ratio and the level of histamine. A low A/G ratio was accompanied by a high histamine value.

A. Mirkin

GEL'FON, I.A.
DROGICHINA, E.A.; GEL'FON, I.A.; CHEREPANOVA, G.N.

Therapeutic role of Vitamin B₁ in toxic polyneuritis. Trudy AMN SSSR
31:113-127 '54. (MLBA 7:10)
(Thiamine) (Neuritis, Multiple)

GEL'FOR, I.A.; SENKEVICH, H.A.

Histamine content and the activity of histaminase in the blood in silicosis and changes under the influence of some therapeutic methods. Bor'ba s sil. 2:305-312 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

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(HISTAMINE) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

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LINEVICH, T.B., OSIPOVA, V.G., STEPANOVA, V.IV. RYZHKOVA, M.N.
SOLOV'YEV, Ye.A., TSENTEROVA, L.G. (Moskva)

Clinical aspects of initial stages of chronic radiation sickness.
Gig.truda i prof.sab. 2 no.2:3-7 Mr-Ap'58 (MIRA 11:6)

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(CHOLESTEROL)
(URIC ACID)
(BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

SOLOV'YENVA, L.V.; GEL'FON, I.A.

Some biochemical-changes in the blood following chemical sensitisation.
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GEL'FON, I.A.; SADCHIKOVA, M.N.

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SHF an HF. Trudy Inst. gig. truda i prof. AMN SSSR no.1:
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GEL'FON, I.A.; FEDOROVA, V.I. (Moskva)

Changes in the protein fractions of the blood and histamine
under the effect of amorphous and crystalline silicon dioxide;
experimental research. Arkh. Pat. 25 no.6:45-52 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof.
P.P. Dvishkov) i biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. -
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chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Letavet) AMN SSSR.

L 26091-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6015096 SOURCE CODE: UR/0391/66/000/005/0052/0053 30

AUTHOR: Rozenberg, P. A. (Moscow); Gal'fon, I. A. (Moscow) B

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases,
Academy of Medical Sciences SSSR (Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR)

TITLE: The effect of UHF therapy on the silicon content in the lungs and
bifurcated lymph nodes during experimental silicosis

SOURCE: Gigiyena truda i professional'nyye zabolevaniya, no. 5, 1966, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: UHF, silicosis, lung, lymph nodes, rat

ABSTRACT: UHF therapy is used to treat silicosis patients not only because it decreases chest pain and relieves shortness of breath, but also because it increases the metabolic rate, activates pulmonary blood circulation, and favorably affects the nervous system. Experiments were conducted to determine whether, in addition to these effects, UHF speeds up the entry of silicon dioxide into the bifurcated lymph nodes, and its subsequent elimination from the body. White rats were exposed to UHF (no field parameters given) after the introduction of 50 mg of silica dust into their tracheae. Experimental results showed a noticeably decreased silicon dioxide content in the lungs and lymph nodes of two groups of animals, those given UHF treatment immediately after introduction of the dust, and those exposed one month later. After two UHF treatments (6 and 8 months after administration of the dust) the

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silicon dioxide level in the lymph nodes of experimental rats increased, but to a lesser extent than in nontreated rats. Apparently the second UHF treatment promotes elimination of silica dust from the lungs into the bifurcated lymph nodes to a greater extent than one treatment alone. [JS]

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