

GINGOL'D, A.I., kand.med.nauk

Our work practice in bronchography in children. *Pediatrics* no.9:
50-54 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F.Filatova (glavnyy
vrach M.N.Kalugina.
(BRONCHI—RADIOGRAPHY)

GINGOL'D, A.I., kand.med.nauk

X-ray diagnosis of congenital atresias of the esophagus and
intestine in newborn [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. 1 red.
32 no.6:32-37 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.I.Gingol'd) Detskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni prof. N.F.Filatova (glavnyy vrach
M.N.Kalugina) i kliniki khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav.-prof.
S.D.Ternovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.
Pirogova.

(ESOPHAGUS, abnorm.

atresia in newborn, x-ray diag. (Rus)

(INTESTINES, abnorm.

same)

GINGOL'D, A.I., ORANSKAYA, V.P.

Renal rickets in a 7-year-old girl [with summary in English].
Pediatria 36 no.9:48-51 D'58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova
(glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina) i kafedry propedvtiki detskikh
bolezney (zav. - prof. V.A. Vlasov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni N.I. Prigova.

(RICKETS, RENAL, case reports
in 7 year old girl (Rus))

BRYUM, B.I.; SHCHERBATOV, I.I.; GINGOL'D, A.I.

Significance of tomography in the detection of noncontrast foreign bodies in the bronchi in children. *Pediatrics* 37 no.9:54-58 S '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdela (zaveduyushchiy - prof. I.A. Shekhter) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (direktor - dotsent I.G. Lagunova) i kafedry ukha, gorla i nosa pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (zaveduyushchiy I.I. Shcherbatov) na baze Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina).

(BRONCHI for. bodies)

GINGOL'D, A.I., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, 3-ya Miusakaya ul., d.14, kv. 83)

Problem of congenital toxoplasmosis in children. Vest. rent. i rad.
35 no. 6:60-62 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni prof. M.F. Filatova
(glavnyy vrach L.A. Vorokhobov).
(TOXOPLASMOSIS) (SKULL—DISEASES) (CALCIFICATION)

GHINGOL'D, A.I., kand.med.nauk

Radioscopic diagnosis of solid inclusions, muscular ossification,
and calcifications in the soft tissues in children. Vop. okh. mat.
i det. 5 no.6:75-78 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy
vrach M.N.Kalugina.

(TISSUES--RADIOGRAPHY) (OSSIFICATION)
(CALCIFICATION)

GINGOL'D, A.I.; IVANOVA, L.I.

Congenital multiple punctate epiphyseal dysplasia. Vest.
rent. i rad. 37 no.1:63-65 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya Detskoy klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach L.A. Vorokhobov).
(EPIPHYSIS--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

GINGOL'DE A.I. ZHURAVLEVA, T.V.

Clinical roentgenological observations in extrophy of the urinary bladder in children. Vest. rent. i rad. 38 no.1: 43-46 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kliniki khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. I.K. Murashev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F.Filatova (glavnyy vrach L.A. Vorokhobov), Moskva.

*

BLYUMINA, M.G.; GINGOL'D, A.I.

One of the forms of dysostotic oligophrenia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.
63 no.7:1085-1088 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Klinika psikhovoz detского vozrasta Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta psikhologii (direktor - prof. D.B. Fedotov) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye letskoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova, Moskva.

YEMMEL, W. H.

"Penicillin Storage in Beriberi, Seychelles (Preliminary
Observation)." *Confidential, in confidential file of*
I. M. Yemmel, *ibid.* (1955, p. 54).

CC: Ser 434, 1. Mar 55

GINGOL'D, A.Z., kand. med. nauk.

Bronchography in purulent diseases of the lungs in pediatric surgery.
Khirurgia 34 no.3:77-81 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Kliniki detskoy khirurgii II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im N. I. Pirogova (zav. kafedroy detskoy khirurgii - prof. S.D. Ternovskiy) na baze detskoy bol'nitsy im. N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina)

(LUNG DISEASES, in inf. & child

purulent, value of bronchography (Rus))

(BRONCHI, radiography

bronchography in surg. of purulent lung dis. in child (Rus))

PANOV, Nikolay Anatol'yevich; MOSKACHEVA, Klavdiya Abramovna;
GINSOL'D, Antonina Zel'dovna; STARICHKOV, M.S., red.;
GOL'DFEL'D, A.Ya., red.

[Manual on pediatric roentgenology] Rukovodstvo po det-
skoi rentgenologii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 591 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

GINGOL'D, L.S.

CH'U, Shao-t'ang [author]; GANKHIN, G.A. [editor]; GINGOL'D, L.S.; LEDOV-
SKIY, A.M. [translators].

[Geography of new China] Geografiia Novogo Kitaia. Perevod s kitaiskogo
L.S.Gingol'da i A.M.Ledovskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1953.
(MLRA 7:1)

(China--Physical geography) (Physical geography--China) (China--
Geography, Economic) (Geography, Economic--China)

GATOV, A.G. [translator]; GINGOL'D, L.S. [translator]; GHEBENNIKOVA, Ye.N., [translator]; ZANEGIN, B.N. [translator]; ZVONOV, A.A. [translator]; ISAYENKO, B.S. [translator]; KOTOV, A.V. [translator]; MAYZEROV, S.M. [translator]; SAFONOVA, Z.M. [translator]; SOVETOV, I.I. [translator]; SOROKIN, V.F. [translator]; TSVETKOVA, T.Ya. [translator]; CHZHOU, Sun-yuan' [translator]; SOGOMONYAN, G.S. [translator], redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Socialist development in the Chinese village; a collection of articles prepared by the office of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party] Sotsialisticheskii pod'em v kitaiskoi derevni; sbornik izbrannykh statei podgotovlen kantseliariei TsK KPK. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1956. 502 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(China--Agriculture)

BYZOV, YAKOV, GEROLD, M.I., Izv.

Regeneration braking on electric a.c. locomotive. *Tr. vr. transp.*
47 no. 3:61-62. M. 1965. (MIRA 1345)

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04

PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES INDEX
The partition of histamine in human blood. I. Marcou and N. Cincoid. *Bull. acad. med. Roumanie* 3, 347-52 (1937). By use of the biol. method of Barsoun and Cadum (cf. *C. A.* 29, 80421-2) for the estn. of small amts. of histamine, the normal amt. of histamine in human blood was found to be 0.1 to 0.2 γ per cc. The red cells contain 3 to 10 times as much histamine as the plasma.
Dorothy W. Asher

115

ALU 111 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF
Histamine in diseases of the blood. I. Marcus, N. Ginzeld and C. C. Parson, Jr. *Bull Acad Med Roumanie* 3, 367-70(1937). There is considerable increase in the amt. of histamine present in the blood during excessive hematopoiesis of the bone marrow, in pernicious anemia and in certain obscure blood disturbances. No increase occurs in lymphatic leucemia, nor in secondary anemia no matter how severe. Evidently, there is a

relationship between the amt. of histamine in the blood and the state of the bone marrow. Dorothy W. Asher

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFICATION

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11 F

The level of histamine in venous blood, with and without circulatory restriction. C. C. Parson and N. Gungold. *Bull. acad. med. Romania* 3, 371-5(1937). When the venous circulation is restricted, there is a progressive decrease of histamine in the blood due to dilu by the continual inflow of arterial blood. On the other hand, after arterial restriction, there is an increase of histamine in the blood. Danthys & Asher

ASA SCA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

116

PROCESSED AND REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

A new element in the differential diagnosis of the chronic myelogenous leucemia. N. Ginzoff. *Bull. acad. med. Roumanie* 4, 283-4 (1930) (in French). The blood histamine is normally about 0.1 γ per cc. blood; it attains a value 100 times higher in individuals with chronic myelogenous leucemia, but never in those with chronic lymphatic leucemia. George Nachol

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Acquired scholastic jaundice, cured by splenectomy. O. O. DIMITRIV and N. GIBCOLO (Bull. Mém. Soc. Méd. Hép. Bucarest, 1939, 31, 304-310).—A case is reported showing macrocytosis. Fragility of the red corpuscles became normal after splenectomy. H. L.

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7286. THE HAEMATOLOGICAL PICTURE IN OLD AGE. I. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS. II. THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD: III. THE BONE MARROW - L'aspect hématologique de la vieillesse. I. Considérations préliminaires. II. Le sang périphérique. III. La moelle osseuse - Gingold N., Podhorschi A., Cutudache C., Enache-Ciuntu F. and Balan A. Inst. de Gériat. Prof. C.I. Parhon, Bucarest - SANG 1958, 29/3 (230-246) Tables 5

I. The literature is reviewed.

II. The findings in 80 persons (29 men, 51 women) from 60-106 yr. of age are reported. The erythrocyte counts were normal or slightly below normal, the Hb content markedly reduced. The numbers of reticulocytes and thrombocytes were normal, the serum Fe content lower. In comparison with normal adults the qualitative blood pictures showed more atypical elements (Türk's and Rieder's cells, plasma cells, lymphoreticular elements) and more morphological changes in the erythrocytes and leucocytes (anisocytosis, poikilocytosis, anisochromia, macrocytosis, microcytosis, hypersegmentation, pathological granulation, etc.), whereas sex differences were less marked. Evaluation of the findings was based on calculated mean values. The individual values showed a fairly wide range.

III. In each of 65 patients one or more sternal punctures were done. In 55 cases the paucity of cells in the marrow was striking, while maturation of the leucopoietic system was inhibited or arrested in 71.3%, and that of the erythropoietic system in 72%. Thirty-eight cases showed lymphocytosis of the bone marrow, together with lymphopenia of the peripheral blood. Accumulation of reticular elements was found in 17 cases, of mast cells in 15.

Goracz - Budapest (XX. 6)

1086. **The haematological aspect of old age. V. Blood group factors and problems of immunity** L'aspect hématologique de la vieillesse. V. Facteurs de groupe sanguin et problèmes d'immunité. GINGOLD N., CUCUDACHE C. and BALAN St. Inst. de Gériat. 'Prof. C. J. Parhon', Bucarest *Sang* 1958, 29/4 (323-325) Tables 2

In the bone-marrow of aged people, the authors found an important reticulo-histiocytic reaction, which was chiefly lympho-reticular, lymphocytic and plasmocytic. The electrophoretic pattern was altered with hypoalbuminaemia, hyper- γ -globulinaemia, hyper- α - and hypo- β -globulinaemia. There is doubtless a close relationship between the hyper- γ -globulinaemia and the reticulo-histiocytic reaction, and between the reticulo-endothelial cells (chiefly the lymphocytes and plasmocytes) and the production of antibodies in normal adults. In the aged, the great numbers of reticulo-endothelial cells in the marrow and the high level of γ -globulins are not associated with a correspondingly high antibody production, as determined by the titration of group iso-antibodies. Group iso-antibodies were found to be greatly lowered in the majority of the old people examined. Group iso-

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antibody titres generally run parallel with the immunity state; hence, the authors infer a diminished humoral defence in old people. The discordance between the high level of γ -globulins and the lowered antibody production allows the conclusion that in old people the γ -globulins have but little defensive activity, being qualitatively inferior in comparison with normal γ -globulins. Thus, the authors consider not only dysproteinaemia but also paraproteinaemia to be characteristic of the electrophoretic pattern in old people. The distribution of aged persons over the groups of the ABO-system differed from the normal average of the region under study: the proportion of individuals belonging to the B (III) and AB (IV) groups was diminished.

(XX, 4)

1389. **The haematological aspect of old age. VI. Investigations concerning certain factors of haemostasis** L'aspect hématologique de la vieillesse. VI. Recherches sur quelques facteurs de l'hémostase. GINGOLD N. and PODHORSCHI A. Inst. de Gériat. 'Prof. C. I. Parhon', Bucarest *Sang* 1958, 29:4 (326-327)

Old people are generally considered likely to present either haemorrhagic disorders or a disposition to hypercoagulability of the blood. In the authors' material (over 100 aged persons between 60 and 106 yr. old) no case presented clinical signs of such disorders. Investigations were performed on haemostasis and coagulation, including platelet counts, measurements of bleeding time, coagulation time, clot retraction, counting and description of the megakaryocytes in marrow smears, testing for the sign of Rumpel-Leede, and performance of the one-stage prothrombin time (Quick) and the plasma recalcification time (Howell). It was concluded from these tests that no disposition to haemorrhagic disorders or to thrombotic accidents is characteristic of old age. The authors stress the fact that these results were the only normal ones obtained in the general investigation of the haematological aspect of old age which they undertook.

1087. **The haematological aspect of old age. VII. Final considerations.**
Discussions. Conclusion L'aspect hématologique de la vieillesse. VII. Considérations finales. Discussion des résultats. Conclusion. GASCOT D N. Inst. de Gériat. 'Prof. C. J. Parhon', Bucarest *Sang* 1958, 20/4 (327-337)

In 5 foregoing papers, the author and co-workers presented the results of their investigations on the haematological aspect of aging. 100 persons between 60 and 106 yr. of age were examined. It was decided that only persons in a state of 'normal', physiological aging, so-called 'orthogeria', should be considered; therefore, at the end of these investigations, 20 subjects were eliminated as not fulfilling the above-mentioned condition. Of the 80 persons who provided the material for these papers, 58 (72.5%) were between 70 and 90 yr. old, while 7 were more than 91 yr. old (8.75%). The following facts were established: In the peripheral blood, the number of red cells is normal or above normal; there is a diminution in the haemoglobin content, in direct relation to a pronounced sideropenia, leading to hypochromia and to marked qualitative modifications of the red blood cells, i.e. aniso-poikilocytosis, macrocytosis, production of target cells, all representing signs of maturation disorders in the marrow. In old age, the sex-determined differences in the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the 'erythron' disappear; thus, it is clear that the haematological inferiority of women during the period of full sexual activity is related to periodical loss of iron. The white blood cells show a tendency to diminish; the differential count reveals an evident lymphopenia, in relation to the atrophy of the entire lymphatic system, generally found in old people. Peripherally, as in the marrow, there are signs of involution of the white cells. The haematocrit was found to be diminished; this is certainly related to the diminished volume of the red cells. The number of platelets was found to be normal. The bone marrow of old people is hypoplastic and invaded by fat. The red system is atrophied and shows serious disturbances of maturation. The granulocytic series, apparently euplastic, presents serious disorders of maturation. The megakaryocytic system is normal. There is an important reticulo-histioeytic reaction which is considered to be evidence of prolonged defence efforts on the part of the organism. The presence of a rather large proportion of mast cells was observed; these cells are infrequently found in marrow.

The number of red cells is normal, haemoglobin content, in direct relation to hypochromia and to marked qualitative anisopoikilocytosis, macrocytosis, p

diminution in the reticulocyte count, leading to a relative red blood cell, i.e. representing signs

of maturation disorders in the marrow. In old age, the sex-determined differences in the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the 'erythron' disappear; thus, it is clear that the haematological inferiority of women during the period of full sexual activity is related to periodical loss of iron. The white blood cells show a tendency to diminish; the differential count reveals an evident lymphopenia, in relation to the atrophy of the entire lymphatic system, generally found in old people. Peripherally, as in the marrow, there are signs of involution of the white cells. The haematocrit was found to be diminished; this is certainly related to the diminished volume of the red cells. The number of platelets was found to be normal. The bone marrow of old people is hypoplastic and invaded by fat. The red system is atrophied and shows serious disturbances of maturation. The granulocytic series, apparently euplastic, presents serious disorders of maturation. The megakaryocytic system is normal. There is an important reticulo-histiocytic reaction which is considered to be evidence of prolonged defence efforts on the part of the organism. The presence of a rather large proportion of mast cells was observed; these cells are infrequently found in man. Further, there was pronounced medullar eosinophilia, lacking any relation to the peripheral eosinophil-level. As both the latter phenomena were observed chiefly in individuals who had been treated with various drugs, they are probably the consequence of drug-sensibilization, manifested not peripherally, but in the bone marrow. The normal peripheral red cell count, contrasting with the diminished erythropoiesis in the marrow, is explained by the longer survival of red cells in old people. The electrophoretic pattern is characterized by a dysproteinaemia, with hypoalbuminaemia and hyperglobulinaemia. In its details, the condition was observed to be a hyper- α -globulinaemia with hypo- β -globulinaemia and chiefly, an evident hyper- γ -globulinaemia. The total plasma protein was found to lie within normal limits. The sedimentation rate of the red cells was found to be accelerated in a great proportion of the cases investigated. The diminished concentration of group-iso-antibodies was considered to be an expression of the weakness of the humoral defence capacity in old people; thus, the author considers that in addition to the dysproteinaemia, old age is characterized by paraproteinaemia as well, since the γ -globulins, produced in

great quantities, are of minor qualitative value. The diminished proportion of older individuals belonging to the B and AB groups suggests the question of a possible relation between longevity and belonging to a certain blood group. Only investigations covering a great number of old people may lead to statistically valuable results in this matter. No tendency to bleeding or signs of hypercoagulability were noted. In conclusion, the aged persons investigated by the author and his team presented signs of severe disturbances in the morphological, biochemical, physiological and histochemical behaviour of the blood and bone marrow. These disturbances had no relation to any pathological change which could have been considered to be their cause. Thus, the author admits that 'normal' aging is, from the standpoint of the blood and the haematopoietic organs, a rather pathological state. 'Senectus ipse morbus.'

GINGOL'D, N.; TEYFEL, P.

Differential diagnosis of chronic myelosis from leukemoid reactions.
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.9:28-29 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - prof. K.T.
Nikolau), Bukharest.
(LEUKEMIA MYELOCYTIC diag.)

GINGOLD, N.; VILCU, A.; STOICHITA, S.; REBEDEA, D.; RUSSU, M.

Transitory changes or transformations in the clinical and hematological evolution of some leukoses. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 2 no.2: '61.

(LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC complications)
(PLEURISY complications) (INFLUENZA complications)
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE case reports) (LEUKOCYTOSIS complications)

GINGOLD, N.; RUSSU, M.; BUZI, E.

Effective bone marrow transplantation in a case of leukothrombophthisis after cytostatic drug therapy. Critical considerations. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 2 no.4:551-559 '61.

(BONE MARROW transplantation)
(SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL complications)
(BLOOD PLATELETS diseases)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS toxicology)

GINGOLD, N.; PANEA, S.; BUZI, Elisabeta

The relation between polyglobulism and renal tumors. (Discussion of the pathogenetic mechanism). Stud. cercet. med. intern. 3 no.2:233-241 '62:

(KIDNEY neoplasms) (POLYCYTHEMIA VERA etiology)

GINGOLD, N.; IONESCU-VOICU, Adelina; VILCU, Al.; ANGHEL-RADUCANU, Stela

Investigations and results with a Thorn test without ACTH. Stud. cercet.
med. intern. 3 no.5:669-674 '62.

(ADRENAL CORTEX FUNCTION TESTS)

NICOLAU, C.T., prof.; APATEANU, V., dr.; GRIGORIU, G., dr.; POPOVICI, C., dr.
BIRZU, I., conf.; NECULA, V., dr.; GINGOLD, N., dr.; JOVIN, I., dr.
GRIJOTTI, Florica, colaborator teh.; TEODORESCU, Viorica, colabora-
tor teh.

Observations on technics of collection, preservation and ad-
ministration of autologous bone marrow after radiotherapy and
chemotherapy in neoplastic diseases. Med. intern. 15 no.12:
1417-1423 D'63.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Nicolau). 2. Centrul
de hematologie (for Popovici). 3. Spitalul "Prof.dr. I. Cantucuzino"
(for Necula). 4. Spitalul "Vasile Roaita" (for Jovin).

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(1861) 1

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Indiana, W. and S.; Indiana, W., D.

Collected in the "V. K. K. K." list, ...
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Vol #15

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GINGOLD, H.; SPERLING, T., ROMANESCU, Eva; BUZI, Elisabeta

Anomalies of the "Pelger homozygote" type associated with other nuclear and cytoplasmic malformations, in a case of acute paraneuroblastic leukemia. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 5 no.2:191-195 '64.

1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915

The following table shows the number of persons who have been admitted to the various branches of the Government service during the years 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915.

GINGOLD, N.; FAPAHAGI, T.; GOTTLIEB, J.

Another family with the "Pelger-huet" anomaly associated with familial diabetes. Study including 4 generations. (Preliminary note). Stud. cercet. med. intern. 6 no.3:287-293 '65.

SPIRCHIZ, T., prof.; GINGOLD, N., dr.; GHEORGHIIESCU, B., dr., MERCULIEV,
Elena

The value of investigations with radioactive isotopes in the
diagnosis of some blood diseases. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 17
no.1:1-13 Ja '65

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului unificat
de adulti al Raionului "Grivita Rosie", Bucuresti.

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S/128/50/000/007/004/017
A105/A033

AUTHORS: Balandin, G.F., Trif. E.M., Shpan V. Yu.A. and Yakovlev. Yu.P.

TITLE: Casting With a Vibration Pouring Device

PERIODICAL: Liteynye proizvedeniya, 1960, No. 2, pp. 34-36

TEXT: The authors mention the effect of vibration on metal crystallization and describe tests performed with a vibration pouring device (Fig.1), designed by the members of the Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykov, AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov of the AS USSR), G.F. Balandin and V.A. Petrunichev. Fig.2 shows macrosections of A2 aluminum ingots. The ingot shown in Fig.2a was poured with the aid of a non-vibrating device, ingot shown in Fig.2b through a vibrating funnel with a frequency of 250 oscillations/sec., an amplitude of 0.1 mm, power 1 kw, temperature of liquid aluminum 720°C, ingot weight 2 kg and pouring time 4 seconds. The ingot obtained with the vibration pouring device was finer grained and its plasticity increased by 20% (see Table). Tests showed that casting through a vibrating pouring device produces the same effect as pouring into vibrating molds. A Card 1/7

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Casting With a Vibration Bearing Device

S/128/60/000/007/004/017
A105/A033

considerable crushing of grains in the ingots indicates an increase of the crystallization centers in the liquid metal during vibration. Fig.3 shows specimens on which the tendency of aluminum alloys to hot cracks was tested. The specimen of AD1 aluminum (Fig.3a) was poured through a non-vibrating funnel; the one shown in Fig.3b was poured through a vibrating funnel at 720°C and showed no hot cracks. As the metal is poured through the vibrating funnel the walls become coated with a hard layer of metal. This layer is broken by the vibration of overheated liquid metal and solid metal pieces are carried into the mold together with liquid metal, where they melt partly or completely. If no complete melting is reached by the time the metal begins to solidify, these solid phases become centers of crystallization. Fig.4 shows a macrophotograph of the longitudinal section of the coating removed from the funnel walls after pouring of aluminum under vibration while Fig.5 shows the longitudinal section of an ingot completely solidified in a vibrating funnel. A distinct boundary can be observed between the acicular crystal zone and the central crushed grains zone. The grain size depends on the temperature of the metal during pouring. Higher temperatures ensure complete melting of the solid phase by the time crystallization of the metal begins. Higher resistance to hot cracks is attributed to an increase in plasticity

Card 2/7

Casting With a Vibration Pouring Device

S/128/60/000/007/004/017
A105/A033

of fine-grained alloys. This method improves the mechanical properties of alloys and increases their resistance to hot cracks. It can be applied to every type of mold and to a great number of alloys without changing the vibrating conditions. A satisfactory vibration effect was obtained with AL-4, AL-2, "avial"-type alloys and 15L steel. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 13 references: 11 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

Card 3/7

S/145/61/000/004/008/008
D221/D301

AUTHORS: Balandin, G.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent, and Gini, E.Ch., Aspirant

TITLE: Interaction of melt with the crystallization front
in a casting during its solidification

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashin-
ostroyeniye, no. 4, 1961, 199 - 204

TEXT: The foundry laboratory of MVTU im. Baumana (MVTU im. Bauman) carried out research on the solidification in a flow in order to determine the effect of the velocity of motion of the metal on solidification. The solidification took place over a rotating cast iron or sand rod, held in a verticle spindle and lowered into a melt maintained at a constant temperature. Heating of the rod was eliminated by the use of asbestos lining on the end face of the rod where no deposit was noticed. The experiment lasted only 3 seconds and the rod did not heat throughout. The author gives graphs of the relationship between the thickness of crust and the tempera-

Card 1/3

Interaction of melt with the ...

S/145/61/000/004/008/008
D221/D301

ture of melt, with the rod being at rest. A different result was obtained with a rotating rod and АЛ4 (AL4) alloy. The analysis of data permits the assumption that there is a simultaneous solidification and partial melting of the hard core. This process is determined by the interaction between the liquid metal and the hard core on the boundary line. Its intensity depends on the coefficient of heat transfer α_m between these two phases. It is assumed that $\xi(\tau_0)$ is the thickness of core hardened in δ seconds when the overheating was zero; ξ is the thickness of the hardened core during the same period $\tau_0 = \delta$ sec. and an overheating $t_{\text{cast}} - t_{\text{cr}} \neq 0$. Then ξ is given by

$$\xi = K \frac{B}{\rho_1 \gamma_1} \delta_{\text{cr}} \frac{\tau^n}{n}, \text{ m.} \quad (1)$$

The theory of heat transfer provides $\alpha_n = \alpha_m^1 + Av^n$, where α_m is the coefficient of heat transfer in the absence of forced motion; v is the speed of the forced motion and A and n are constants. The redu-

Interaction of melt with the ...

S/145/61/000/004/008/008
D221/D301

ced core thickness can be explained by the higher value of a_{in} in the case of rotating rod, with overheated melt. In the case of zero overheat, the mechanical action of the moving flow on the hardened core, i.e. the erosion can be regarded as the cause of thinner cores. The effect of speed of the overheated jet should be divided into the action due to the speed of metal and the changes in the intensity of erosion. Curves are plotted for AL4 illustrating the relationship of core thickness and overheating without metal motion. The ratio of remelting and erosion depends on velocity, and at a certain moment the latter would exceed the former. In the case of alloys this effect is smaller with pure metals. Therefore, during casting with squeaking and under low pressure, the remelting and erosion prevent the growth of a core of significant thickness. There are 6 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Kenji Chijiwa, Report of the Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo, v. 5, no. 9, 1956, 43.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. N.E. Bauman (MVTU of N.E. Bauman)

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1960

Card 3/3

27727
S/128/61/000/008/004/004
A054/A127

11500

AUTHORS: Balandin, G. F., Gini, E. Ch., Sokolov, Ye. A., Stepanov, Yu. A.
Yakovlev, Yu. P.

TITLE: Casting thin-walled, large-sized panel compounds in green sand-clay
molds

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1961, 38 - 39

TEXT: The casting of thin-walled, large-size panel parts of aluminum and magnesium alloys ensures a considerable saving in the weight of these components and in time. On the other hand some difficulties must be overcome, in the first place those encountered in filling the mold with the liquid metal. In the Soviet Union thin-walled panels are cast by successive crystallization or extrusion. The latter method is applied for AL4 (AL4) aluminum alloy sheets 800 x 1,500 x 2 - 5 mm in size, moreover for AL2 and ML5 (ML5) alloy panels. However, when applying the method for heat-resistant and high-strength AL8, AL19, V15 (V15) alloys, hot cracks are forming. In order to establish the cause of this defect tests were carried out at the Liteynaya Laboratoriya MVTU im. Bauman (Foundry Laboratory MVTU im. Bauman) and it was found that panel elements 500 x 800 x 3 - 4 mm

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27727
S/128/61/000/008/004/004
A054/A127

Casting thin-walled, large-sized

in size could be cast from AL19 and V15 alloys by applying the conventional casting and using green sand-clay molds. Test panels, 250 x 300 x 2 mm in size were cast using a channel (12 x 12 mm) around the panel which considerably facilitated the filling of the mold. The removal of air and gases from the mold cavities is also important in this process. When applying 0.3 - 0.4 mm thick inserts on the parting surface of the mold during the assembly, the filling of the mold improved, the ventilation through the narrow aperture at the parting surface of the mold became more intensive. The circumferential channel, the slot-type feeding system operating over the entire periphery of the casting, a high-capacity slag-chamber and a riser with a considerable cross section ensure a great intake of the liquid metal and an instantaneous filling of the mold. Moreover, ribs formed on the casting also promote a rapid filling of the narrow spaces. The gate and the ventilation system based on the above principles for casting 500 x 800 x 3 - 4 mm panels are shown. The molding mixture used consists of 55 - 60 % П01 (П01) type Tambovsk sand, 45 - 50 % quartz sand and chalk, having a humidity of 6 %, a gas permeability of 54 units and a compression strength of 0.24 - 0.27 kg/cm². The binder contained 10 % Tambovsk sand and 90 % burnt sand and had a humidity of 4.5 % and a compression strength of 0.35 kg/cm². It was found that the applica-

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27727
S/128/61/000/008/004/004
A054/A127

Casting thin-walled, large-sized

tion of inserts at the parting surface of the mold had an adverse effect on the accuracy of the panel dimensions. Therefore, to promote ventilation, instead of using inserts, 1.0 - 1.5 mm wide grooves were cut in the parting surface along the periphery of the casting. This arrangement required a high casting temperature, (for the AL 4 alloys: 820 - 830°C, for the AL 19 and V15 alloys: 850 - 860°C). On the other hand the high temperature promoted the formation of cavities (in some cases the casting split into two parts). This could be eliminated by controlling the density of the mixture in the upper part of the mold by changing its composition and the intensity of ramming. In this way panels can be cast also from X18H9T (Kh18NGT) steel in dry sand molds. The mechanical properties of AL4, V15 and Kh18NGT steel panels meet the standards set. A deterioration of the mechanical characteristics could only be observed in AL 19 panels. This was caused by a lack of heat resistance in the metal. When coating the casting surface with hexachlorethane, however, the casting temperature of the AL19 alloy sheets could be reduced from 850 to 730°C. The dimensional accuracy of the castings depended on the assembling accuracy of the mold and on the stability of the bottom plate. During assembling the mold showed a deformation of 0.1 - 0.25 mm, while during transportation (shocks) the deformation of the thickness of the casting attained 0.4 - 0.5 mm (20 - 30 %). For this reason the application of dry sand core or

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27727
S/128/61/000/008/004/004
A054/A127

Casting thin-walled, large-sized

shell molds is indicated. There are 1 figure and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc, 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows R. H. Osbrink, "Modern Castings", October 1958; N. C. Flemings et. al., Transactions A.F.S., " 1959.

G.I.N.I., E. Ch.

S/145/62/000/010/006/006
D263/D308

AUTHORS: Balandin, G.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent, Gini, E.Ch., Aspirant, Sokolov, Ye.A., Engin-
eer, Stepanov, Yu.A., Assistant and Yakovlev, Yu.P.
Aspirant

TITLE: Filling capabilities of raw sand forms in casting
of aluminum alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroy-
eniye, no. 10, 1962, 184-191

TEXT: The article describes a series of experiments, with
various types of pouring systems and different methods of filling
sand forms for thin-walled (2 - 2.5 mm) panel type castings, conduct-
ed in order to find the most practical solutions. Conclusions: impro-
vements in filling capabilities can be obtained by using pouring sys-
tems having minimal thermal and hydraulic losses. Quick pouring im-
proves filling capability but requires good ventilation. To obtain
required accuracy and thickness of castings, rigging of increased

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S/145/62/000/010/006/006
D263/D308

Filling capabilities ...

rigidity is necessary. High overheating (160 - 180°C above liquidus) makes it possible to obtain castings of 500 - 800 mm size with wall thickness of 1.5 mm. Filling capabilities can also be improved considerably by treating form surfaces with special coverings (chalk, amorphous carbon); this lowers the pouring temperature and consequently castings can be made using alloys whose properties are reduced at high overheatings. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. N.I. Bauman

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1961

Card 2/2

S/145/62/000/007/001/003
D262/D308

AUTHORS: Balandin, G.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent and Gini, L.G., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Assistant

TITLE: Character of destruction of the front of crystals
growing from the walls of the half-forms, during
casting by pressing out, in the process of forming
thin-walled cast panels ✓

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vyschikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Mashinostroy-
eniye, no. 7, 1962, 132-139

TEXT: The authors survey the process of the panel moulding
during flat, parallel and angular pressing out operations, i.e. by
parallel and angular displacements with respect to the moving half-
mould. The method of operation and the phenomena taking place dur-
ing the operation are described in detail. The mathematical analy-
sis of the process for the angular operation, with reference to a
previous work, (dealing with the parallel operation) by the same

Card 1/2

Character of destruction ...

S/145/02/000/007/001/003
J262/9303

authors (Mashinostroyeniye, 1961, no. 5), and the experimental results show that the conditions of forming of thin-walled panels during casting by pressing out are analogous to those during normal casting in sand forms. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: IVTU im. N.M. Baumana (IVTU im. N.M. Bauman)

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1961

KOBYUBINSKIY, O.Yu.; GERCHIKOV, A.M.; OBERMAN, Ya.I.; SHEVCHUK, S.A.;
GINI, E.Ch.

Warping of cast-iron base parts of precision machine tools and
methods for preventing this warping. Stan.i instr. 33 no.9:1-5
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Machine tools—Maintenance and repair)

1000/4/005/00/012/0/17

1000/4/005/00/012/0/17

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150000

MINIMUM OF 100000

100000

50000

25000

12500

6250

3125

1562

781

390

195

97

48

24

12

6

3

100000

50000

25000

12500

6250

3125

1562

781

390

195

97

48

24

12

6

3

ACCESSION NR: AP4030381

S/0145/64/000/002/0160/0173

AUTHOR: Balandin, G. F. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Gini, E. Ch. (Candidate of technical sciences); Matveyko, Yu. P. (Aspirant); Sokolov, Ye. A. (Engineer); Stepanov, Yu. A. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Yakovlov, Yu. P. (Aspirant)

TITLE: The role of technological factors in producing strength in thin walled castings

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1964, 160-173

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical property, thin walled casting, aluminum, magnesium alloy, mold, microstructure, nonuniform porosity, hardening process, hexachloroethane, acetylene

ABSTRACT: The mechanical properties of large-scale thin-walled castings used as panels were investigated at the MVTU foundry. Sample panels, 370 mm by 35 mm and 4 to 1.5 mm in thickness, were cast from various aluminum and magnesium alloys (e.g. AL2, AL4, AS15, ML15, etc.). Before pouring the material, the mold was covered by hexachloroethane (C₂Cl₆) for aluminum alloys and with acetylene carbon black for the ML15 alloy. The aluminum alloy specimens had a strength within the GOST 2685-55 standard.
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4030361

Lowering the specimen thickness to below 2 mm revealed a definite reduction in mechanical properties of the cast. The microstructure of the panels showed no observable effects caused by minimum or maximum superheat conditions. However, there was a noticeable increase in nonuniform porosity for very thin-walled specimens cast from V15 and AL19 alloys. There was considerable scatter in the measured strength of various specimens, caused primarily by a nonuniform temperature distribution in the casting during the pouring of the alloy in the mold. It is shown that the melt temperature distribution in the mold, the method of pouring the melt in the mold, and the method of feeding the alloy during the hardening process are significant factors contributing to the nonuniformity between specimens and within the given specimen itself. A detailed comparison is made between casting in sandstone molds and a pressing-out method to enhance uniform temperature distributions in the molten alloy. In general, the two methods yield similar data scatter in the strength of the casting. Orig. art. has: 7 figures

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Mar63
SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 022

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 010

2/2

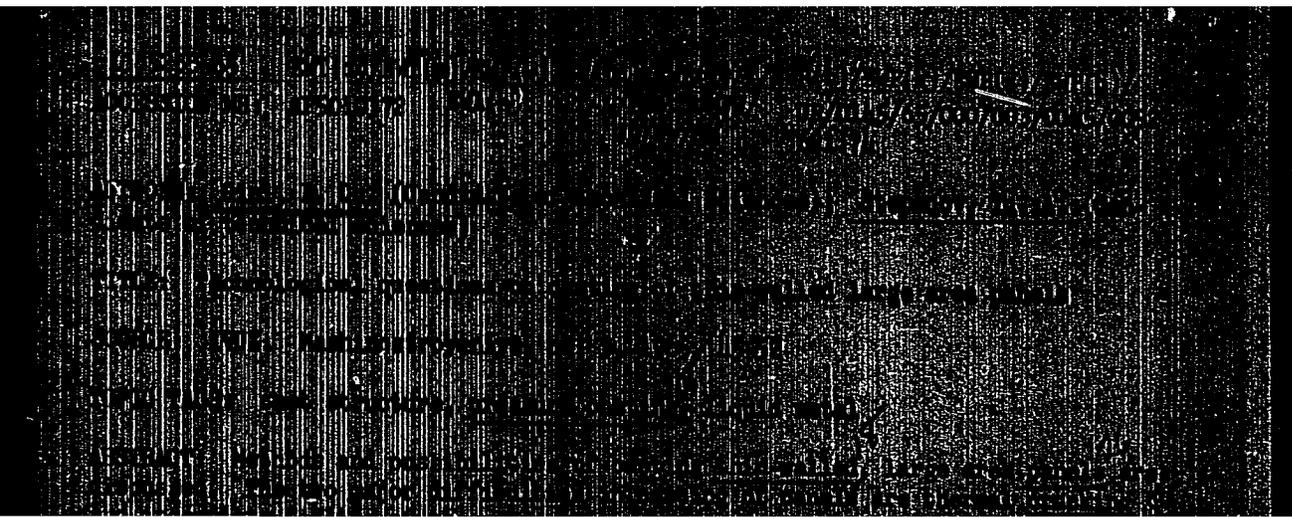
Card

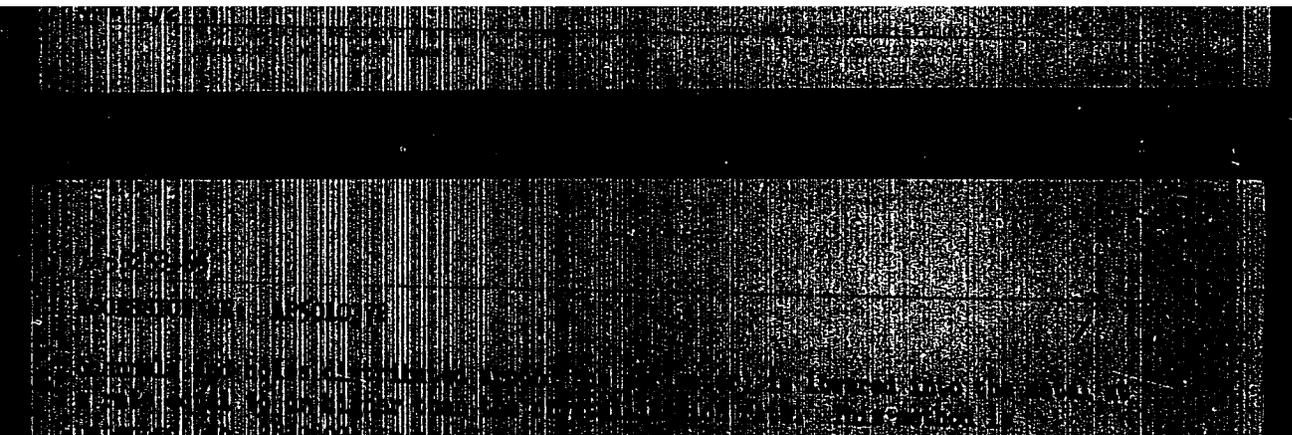
KOTSYUBINSKIY, O.Yu.; SHEVCHUK, S.A.; GINI, E.Ch.

Causes for the decrease in the mechanical properties of cast iron
at 150° -250°. Lit. proizv. no.8:35-36 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:10)

ADOYAN, G.A.; GINI, E.Ch.

Hardening of grey cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.12:34-35 D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)





ACC NR: AM6029198

Monograph

UR/

Stepanov, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; Gini, Enriko Chel'sovich; Sokolov, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich; Matveyko, Yufiy Pavlovich

Casting of thin-walled structures (Lit'ye tonkostennykh konstruktsiy) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1966. 254 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 4500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: panel casting, pressure casting, metal casting

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering and scientific research workers concerned with problems of casting. It may also be useful to students of schools of higher education specializing in machine-building. The book presents results of work completed by the authors at the foundry laboratory of the Moscow Higher Technical School im. Bauman (MVTU) in connection with casting of thin-wall structures. On the basis of theoretical concepts of the interaction between the casting and the mold, various Soviet and non-Soviet studies concerning the theory of producing thin-wall panel castings are summarized.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

ACC NR: AM6029198

- Ch. I. General information on panel castings -- 5
- Ch. II. General aspect of the problem of filling the mold -- 28
- Ch. III. Determination of conditions of casting under pressure -- 46
- Ch. IV. Determination of conditions of casting under low pressure -- 75
- Ch. V. Determination of conditions of casting under rising pressure -- 86

Part II. Hot Cracks -- 119

- Ch. VI. Formation of hot cracks in panel castings -- 119
- Ch. VII. Interaction of forces between the panel casting and the mold -- 145
- Ch. VIII. Methods of eliminating hot cracks in panel castings -- 169

Part III. Technology of Casting Thin-Wall Panels

- Ch. IX. Mechanical properties, precision, surface smoothness -- 189
- Ch. X. Practices in casting parts of thin-wall panels -- 223

References -- 248

SUB CODE: 13/

SUBM DATE: 11Feb66/

ORIG REF: 086/

OTH REF: 036/

GINLATULLIN, A.G.

Mehinococcus of the spleen. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.1:75-76
Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya mediko-sanitarnoy chasti
(glavvrach - T.I.Pokrovskaya) neftepromyslovogo upravleniya
"Bavlyneft'" Bavlinskogo r-na TASSR (glavvrach raybol'nitsy -
R.Kh.Guloyeva).

(SPLEEN--HYDATIDS)

GINIATULLIN, A.G.

Lowering the incidence of industrial injuries among oil workers depending on the conditions of their work. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.11:32-36 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' Ya.I. Tarnopol'skiy) Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. U.Ya.Bogdanovich) i mediko-sanitarnoy chasti neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Bavlyneft'" (glavnyy vrach T.I.Pokrovskaya).

(PETROLEUM WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

GINIATULLIN, R., mladshiy serzhant

Before a march. Starsh.-serzh. no.6:30 Je '62.
(Armored vehicles)

(MIRA 15:7)

~~GINEVSKIY, Genrich [Giniewski, Henryk]; KOZ'MIN, N.V., red.; SHAKHOVA,
L.I., red.; SOSKOVICH, V.I., tekn.red.~~

[Operational training of machine-tool fitters] Proizvodstvennoe
obucheniye slesarei-montashnikov po stankam. Moskva, Vses.
uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 54 p.

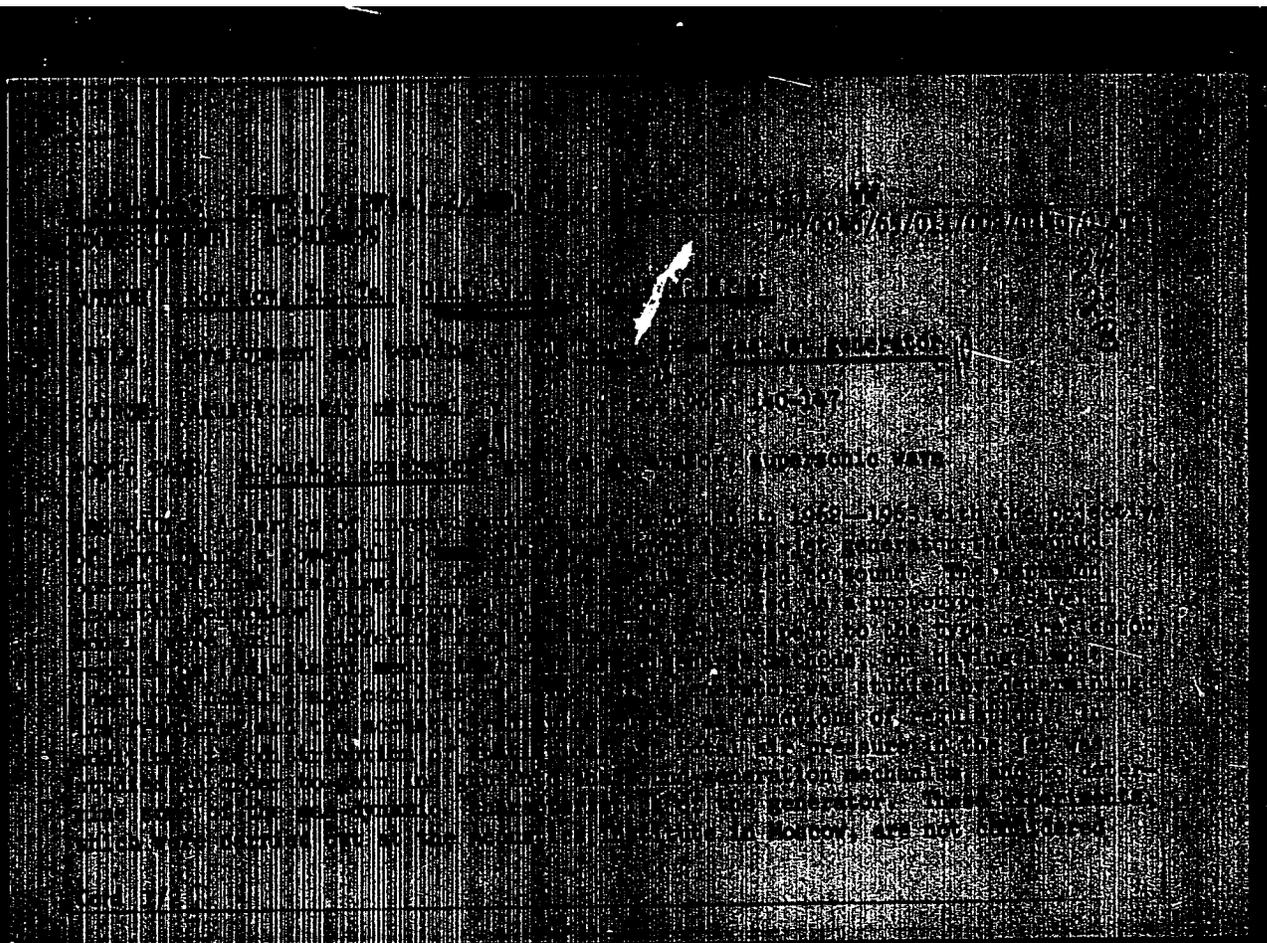
(MIRA 14:3)

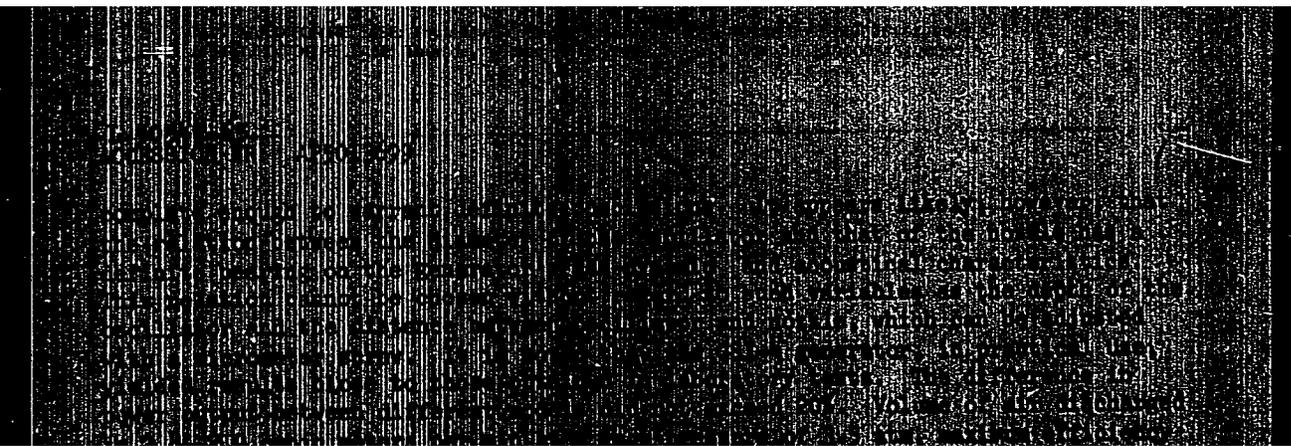
1. Glavnyy inzh. Metodicheskogo tsentra professional'nogo obucheniya
Pol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki (for Ginevskiy).
(Machine-shop practice)

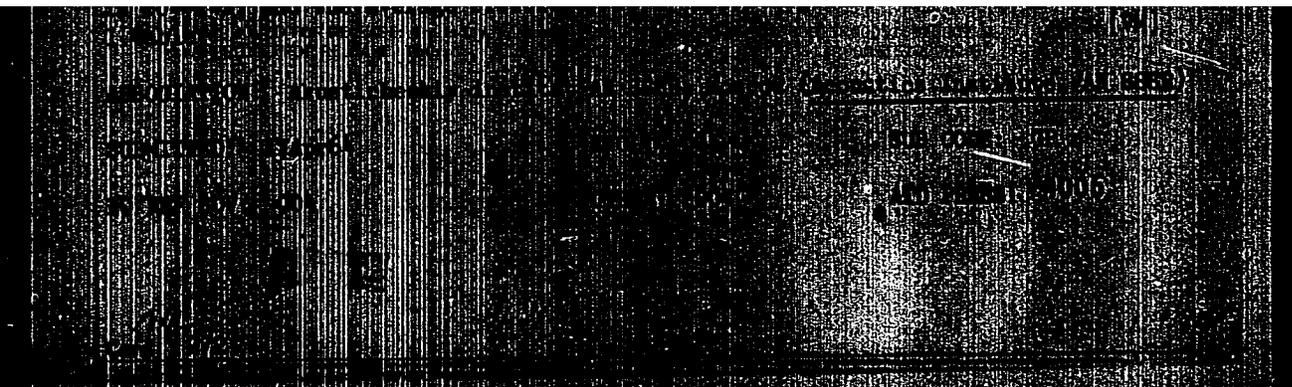
TSIPER, S.M.;GININ, D.I.

Appearance of hyaluronidase in the uterine wall during fertilisation.
Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 85 no. 4:867-870 1 Aug 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 2 June 1952.







ACC NR: AP6032532

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0132/0132

INVENTOR: Stamov-Vitkovskiy, A. V.; Ginin, V. N.; Mamet, B. T.; Bondarenko, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for ultrasonic welding. Class 49, No. 185673

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 132

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic welding, welding ~~device~~ *EQUIPMENT*

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an ultrasonic welding device consisting of vibrators and a transverse oscillation transformer connected with the working tool. To increase the oscillation amplitude of the working tool, the transformer is provided with longitudinal slots and the working tool forms one piece with the transformer (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.16.03

ACC NR: AP6032532

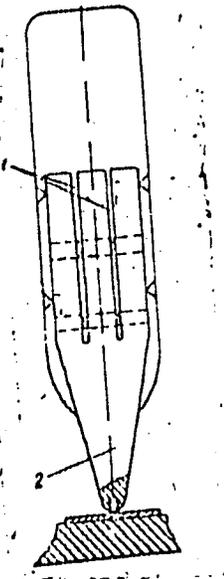
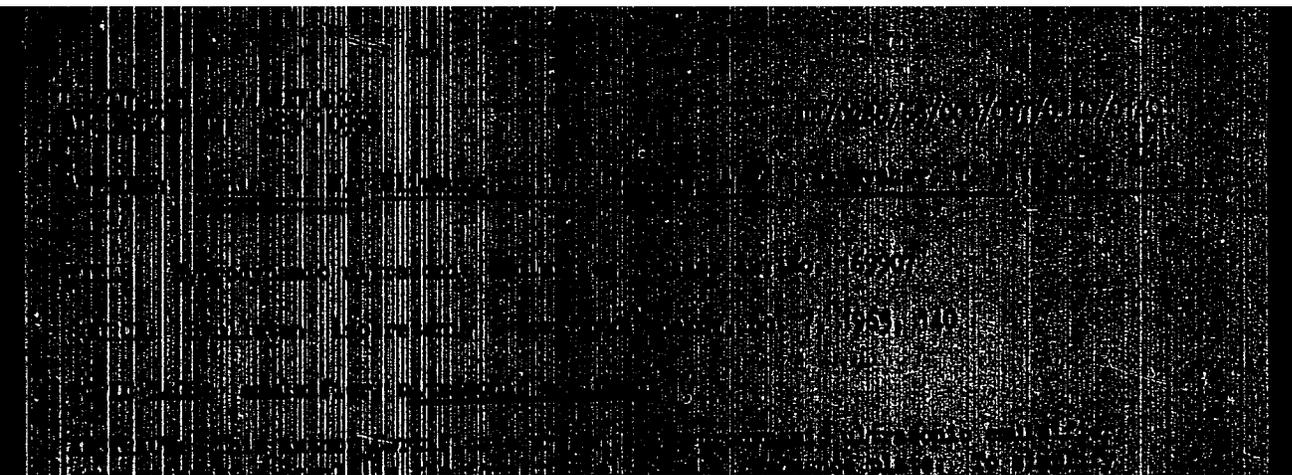


Fig. 1. Ultrasonic welding device

- 1 - Longitudinal slots;
- 2 - working tool.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 11May65/
Card 2/2



GININ, V.V.; OKHAPKIN, V.G.; SHCHEGLOV, V.D.

Kishman' ice cave. Fishery no. 3:15-23 '63.

(MIRA 18:2)

GINIS R.P.

FUKS, M.I.; GINIS, R.P.

Tasks of the laboratory for analytical control. Apt. delo. 4 no.6:
43-47 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Is Chernigovskoy kontrol'no-analiticheskoy laboratorii.
(PHARMACY,
laboratories for analytical control)

ALIYEV, A.K.; SHEK-OVSEPYAN, O.T.; GINIS, Yu.B.

Some geological data on Kiurovdag, the new oil field. Azerb.
neft.khoz. 36 no.8:5-8 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Kura Lowland--Oil fields)

ALIYEV, A.K.; SHUK-OVSEPIYAN, O.T.; GINIS, Yu.B.

Preliminary data on geological structure of the Kalmas area and its gas and oil potentials. Izv. vys. učeb. zav.; neft' i gaz no. 5:3-9 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova i trest "Aznorneftegazvedka."

(Kazi-Magomed District--Petroleum geology)
(Kazi-Magomed District--Gas, Natural--Geology)

GIMIS, Yu.B.

Changes in the sand content of the upper layers of the producing
formation in the southeastern Kura Lowland. Azerb. neft. khoz. 3^o
no. 4:10-12 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Kura Lowland---Sand)

GINIS, Yu.B.; MARTIROSOV, R.A.

Distribution and source region of iodine-bromine waters in the
southeastern part of the Kura Lowland. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41
no.5:7-9 My '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Kura Lowland--Oil field brines)

KORZH, P.D.; GULYAYEVA, G.P.; GINIYATULIN, I.N.

Thermoelectric method for determining antimony in lead-antimony alloys. Zav.lab. 29 no.3:289-291 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Antimony--Analysis) (Lead-antimony alloys)
(Thermoelectricity)

BOGOMAZ, T.A., kand.med.nauk; GINK-LOKSHINA, R.A., kand.med.nauk;
KRASIL'SHCHIK, Z.A.

Clinical anatomical comparisons in staphylococcal pneumonias
in infants. *Pediatria* 41 no.9:30-35 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zav. - dotsent T.A.
Bogomaz) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i detskoy
bol'nitsy No.3 (glavnyy vrach L.V.Volkova).
(PNEUMONIA) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE)

AL'PEROVICH, Kh.A., inzh.; GIUFAS, M.L., inzh.; BUNYAVICHYUS, B.A., inzh.

Device for determining short-circuits between the stator turns
of small electric motors. Elektrotehnika 35 no.6:61-62 Ju '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

GONKINA, Ye.V.; GINKEL'SHTEYN, A.I.; ARTEM'YEV, A.A.

Molecular complexes of nitrosyl chloride. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.3:528-
531 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
azotnoy promyshlennosti. Predstavleno akademikom I.L. Krunyantsom.
(Nitrosyl chloride)

GINKEN, S.

Shooting gallery operated on business basis. Voen.znan.31 no.6:10
Je'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta pervichnoy organizatsii Dobrovol'nogo ob-
shchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu SSSR, Moscow
(Shooting)

GINKEN, S. (Moskva); AKIMOV, N. (Moskva); BERESLAVSKIY, S. (Moskva);
BULANOVICH, P. (Moskva); MAL'KIN, S. (Moskva); MARTYNOV, A. (Moskva);
CHISTYAKOV, R. (Moskva).

Let's mark the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Great October with new successes in mass defense work; appeal of members of the All-Union Volunteer Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the Ordzhonikidze Factory in Moscow to all primary organizations. Voen.znan. 32 no.11:4 № '56. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta pervichnoy organizatsii Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Ginken).
2. Chlen komiteta pervichnoy organizatsii Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Akimov, Bereslavskiy, Bulanovich, Mal'kin, Martynov).
3. Sekretar' komiteta Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi (for Chistyakov).
(Military education)

GINKENE, M.M.; MITUZAS, G.S., kand.med.nauk

Single visit treatment of pulpitis with Zaslavskii's so-called biological paste. Stomatologiya 41 no.4:83-84 J1-Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Kaunasskoy respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy, stomatologicheskoy polikliniki i kafedry farmakologii Kaunasskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(GUMS—DISEASES) (BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS)

FROLOV, Petr Terent'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, prof.; ~~GINKEVICH,~~
~~Petr Stepanovich,~~ kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; YEFIMOV,
Sergey Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; BAUMAN, V.A.,
retsenzent; SHADRIN, I.A., prof., retsenzent; DUBINSKIY,
P.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; MONAKHOV, I.G.,
dots., retsenzent; FIITSUKOV, M.A., dots., retsenzent;
CHERNYAKOV, L.M., dots., retsenzent; ANDREYEV, B.K., dots.,
retsenzent; SHADRINA, G.N., dots., retsenzent; VAYNSON, A.A.,
nauchnyy red.; SHAROVA, Ye.A., red. izd-v~~o~~; VORONINA, R.K.,
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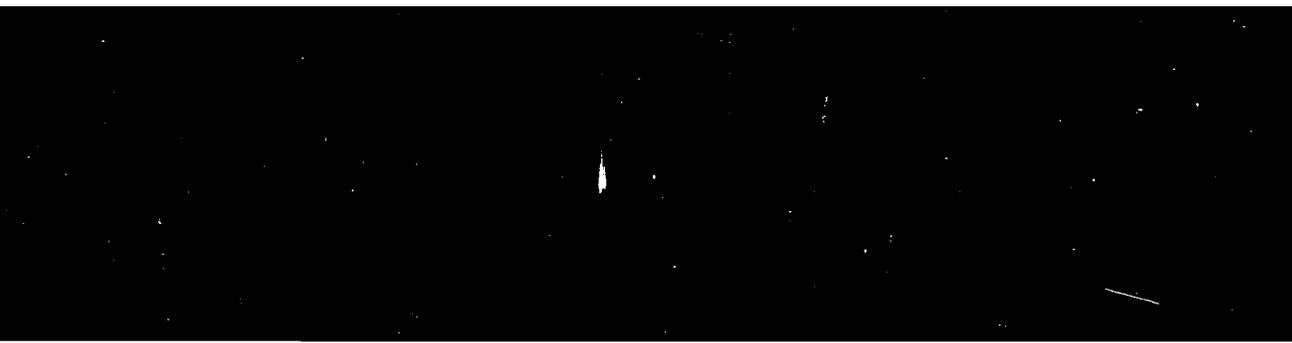
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