BOYCHENKO, V.I.; GINZBURG, L.P.

Gas-air burner with increased parameters. Gaz. prom. 8 no.7:
36-38 '63.   (MIRA 17:8)

OVANESOV, M.G.; GINZBURG, L.S.

Geology of the D1 horizon in the Shkapovo field in connection with
its development. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.11:3-7
'60.   (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.
            (Shkapovo region—Oil reservoir engineering)

3(4)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, L. V.

SOV/6-59-7-19/25

TITLE: Municipal Traverse Surveying With Wall Bolts (Gorodskaya poli-
                 gonometriya so stennymi tsentrami)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 59-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, the points for the municipal traverse survey are
                 fixed by wall bolts with removable poles, as well as by pairs
                 of wall signs. Both types are inconvenient and imperfect. A
                 different type is suggested here to reduce the shortcomings.
                 Two wall bolts, one each on two opposite walls, should be
                 attached to buildings every 200-250 m. The sight between the
                 signs of one pair should be ensured, and, if possible, also
                 the sight between the wall bolts of neighboring pairs. The
                 hole-axis in a spherical projection serves as center of the
                 sign. The wall bolts are described in detail, and shown in
                 two views in figure 1. The height above ground is 1.3-1.4 m.
                 This permits the same to be used as fixed points for leveling.
                 The methods of joining the theodolite traverses by the use
                 of such wall bolts are pointed out. In this kind of installa-
Card 1/2   tion of wall bolts, the joining traverses and the computation

· · Municipal Traverse Surveying With Wall Bolts   SOV/6-59-7-19/25

are easily carried out. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet refer-
ence.

Card 2/2

5(4), 15(9)

SOV/76-33-6-31/44

AUTHORS: Tutorskiy, I. A.,   Ginzburg, I. V.,   Dogadkin, B. A.

TITLE: On the Decomposition Mechanism of Disulphides Under Conditions
               of Vulcanization (O mekhanizme raspoda disul-fidov v usloviyakh
               vulkanizatsii)

ABSTRACT: The decomposition mechanism of organic disulphides used as
               vulcanization accelerators has been insufficiently clarified
               up to now. It is assumed that a decomposition only takes
               place on the weaker S-S bindings, and not on the C-S bindings,
               which has been recently doubted. In the present paper, the
               decomposition mechanism of the 2,2'-dibenzenethiazolyldi-
               sulphide (I) (altax, DBTDS) was investigated under vulcaniza-
               tion conditions by means of the S^{35}-radicant pe. Mixtures of
               purified Na-butadiene rubber (SKB-50 Shch (for foodstuffs))
               containing 1 and 2 parts by weight of (I) to 100 parts of
               rubber (R) were exposed to vulcanization. In the vulcanization
               without sulphur, (I) was used on the disulphite bridge marked
               with S^{35}. The quantity of (I) deposited in (R) was determined
Card 1/3   radiometrically (Ref 8), whereby the S-quantity deposited

SOV/76-32-7-37/44

On the Decomposition Mechanism of Disulphides Under Conditions of
Vulcanization

from the S-S binding was determined, whereas the total quanti-
ty of deposited S was determined by a chemical method. The
results obtained show that the quantity of total sulphur ex-
ceeds that from the disulphide bridge by more than 2, which
points to an asymmetric decomposition of (I). In a vulcaniza-
tion without sulphur with (I) it seems that, besides the de-
composition on the S-S binding, also an asymmetric decomposi-
tion on the C-S binding takes place, which also applies to
the vulcanization with sulphur (besides (I)). The reaction
of the (I) deposition, and that of the sulphur on (R) occur
in parallel, and there is a linear function between the
quantity of bound S and that of (I). The velocity constant
for the (I) deposition on (R) rises linearly with the con-
centration of (I), but there is a limiting value for the
added quantity of (I) (about 75% of the added quantity of (I)),
which is independent of the concentration of (I). Data on
the composition of the (R)-mixture (Table 1), on the vulcaniza-
tion with S besides (I) (Table 2), as well as on the distri-
bution of radioactivity between the vulcanizate and the extract

Card 2/3

SOV/76-33-6-36/44

On the Decomposition Mechanism of Disulphides Under Conditions of
Vulcanization

(Table 3) are given. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and
14 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova
Moskva
(Institute of Chemical Fine Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov
Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1957

Card 3/3

VASIL'YEV, G. Ya.; SHVARTS, A.G.; SEROV, I.A.; MESROPOV, Yu.D.; Prinimali
      uchastiye: BARANOV, S.B.; BISEROVA, A.A.; GINZBURG, L.V.;
      GOROKHOV, N.D.; KARAPETYAN, D.A.; KEPERSHA, L.M.; MAMEDOVA, M.M.

      Manufacture of diaphragms at the Baku tire factory.   Kauch.i rez.
      21 no.1:45-47 Ja '62.   (MIRA 15:1)

      1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti
      i Bakinskiy shinnyy zavod.
                      (Baku—Tires, Rubber)

SHERSHNEV, V.A.; GINZBURG, L.V.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Kinetics of the cross linking of rubber with phenol-formaldehyde derivatives. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.5:20-23 My '63.   (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(Phenol condensation products) (Vulcanisation)

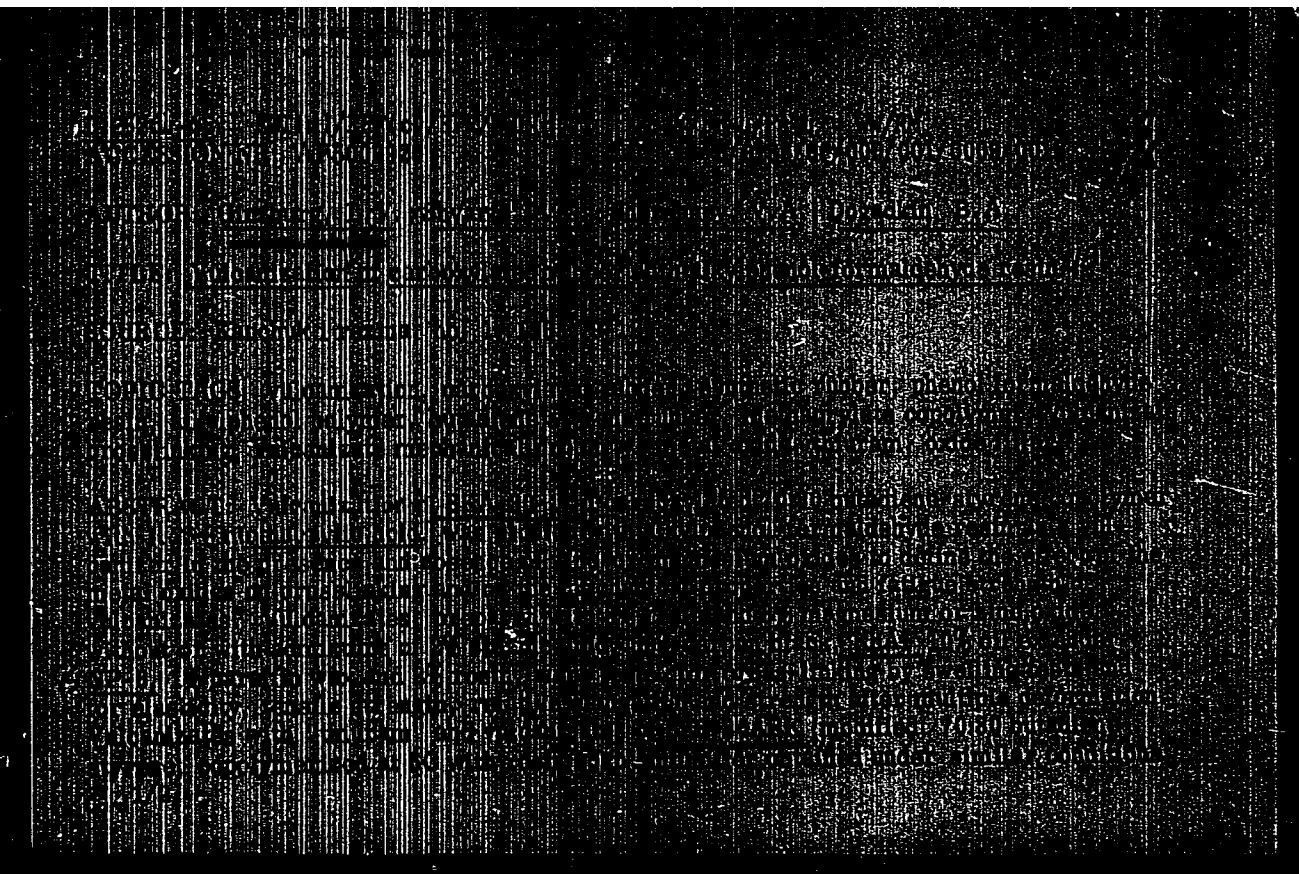SHERSHNEV, V.A.; GINZBURG, L.V.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Behavior in the stretching of natural rubber vulcanizates with
p-tert-butyldimethylolphenol. Koll.zhur. 25 no.5:626-627 S-O
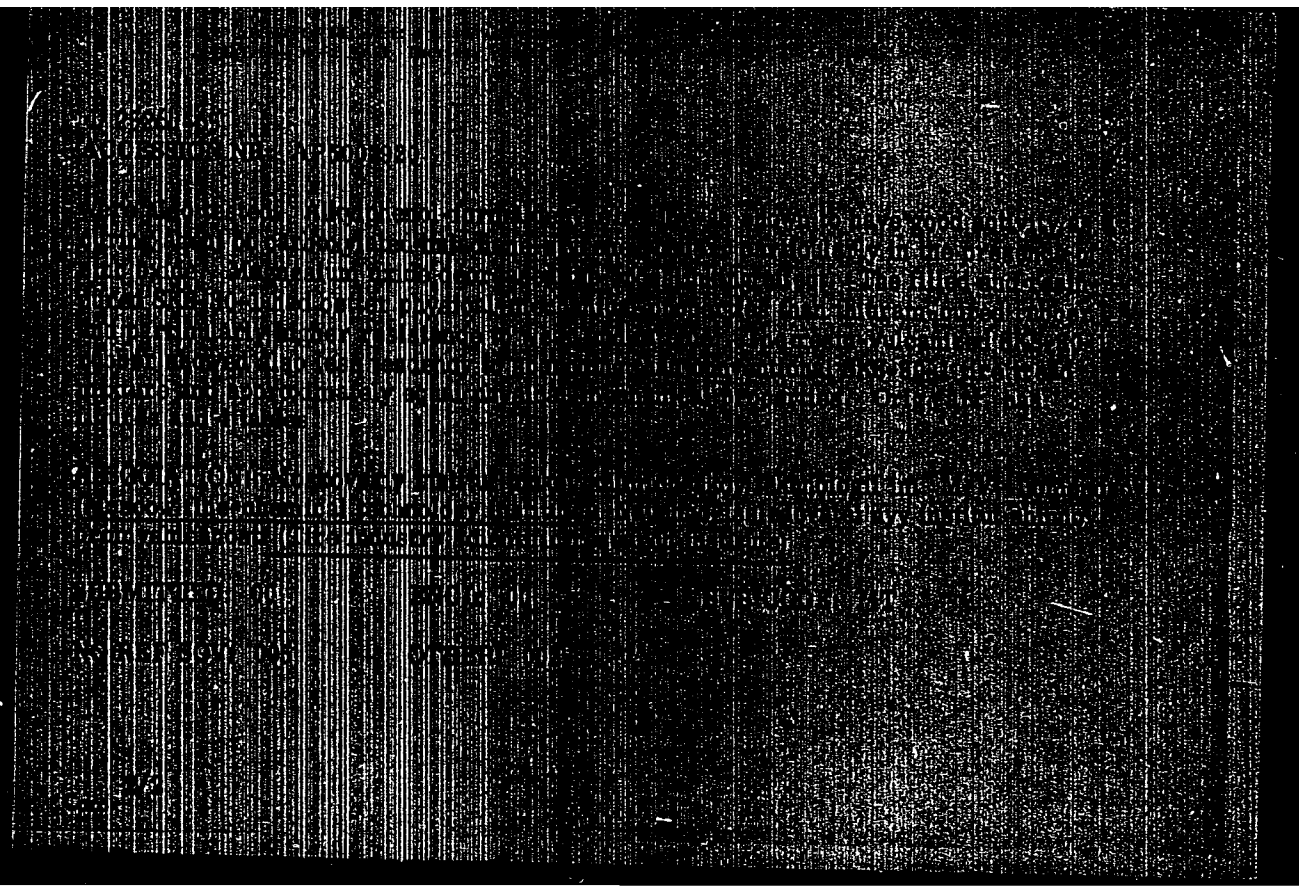'63.   (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomono-
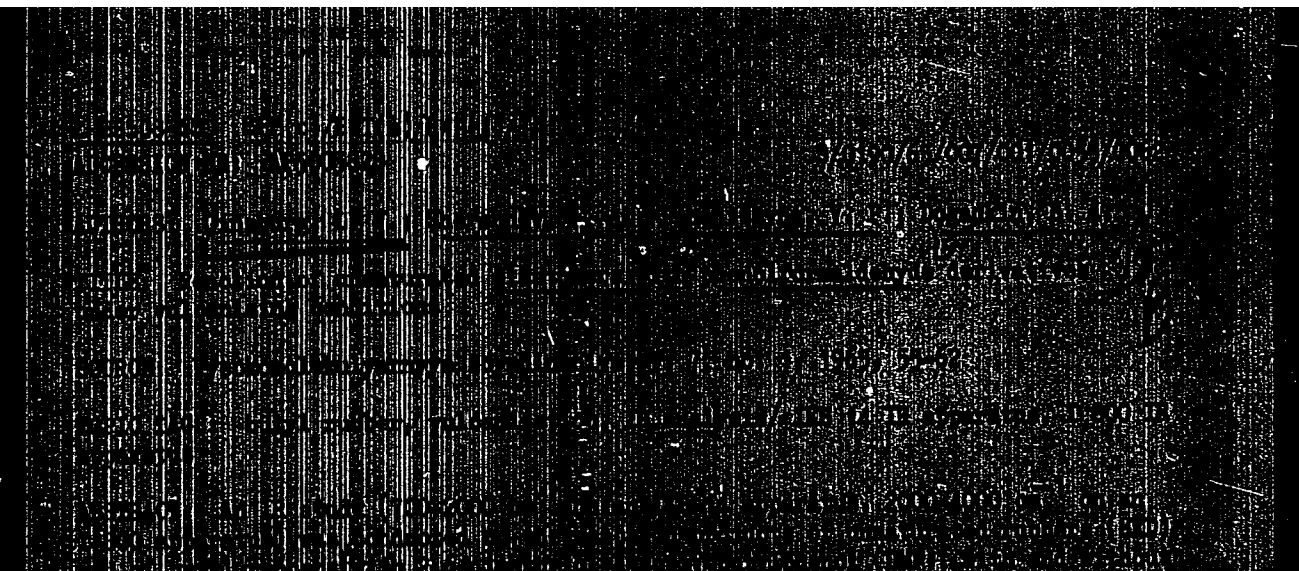sova.

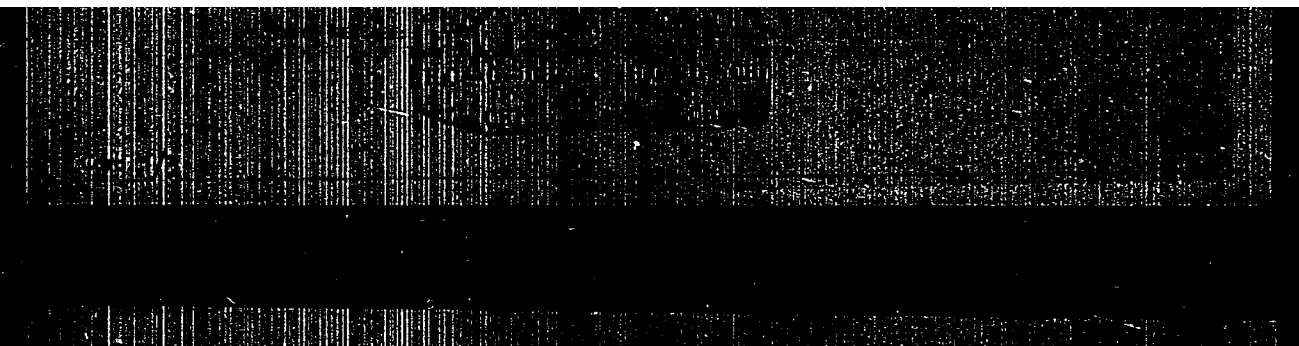GINZBURG, L.V.; SHERSHNEV, V.A.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Interaction of 2,6-dimethylol-4-tert-butylphenol with unsaturated
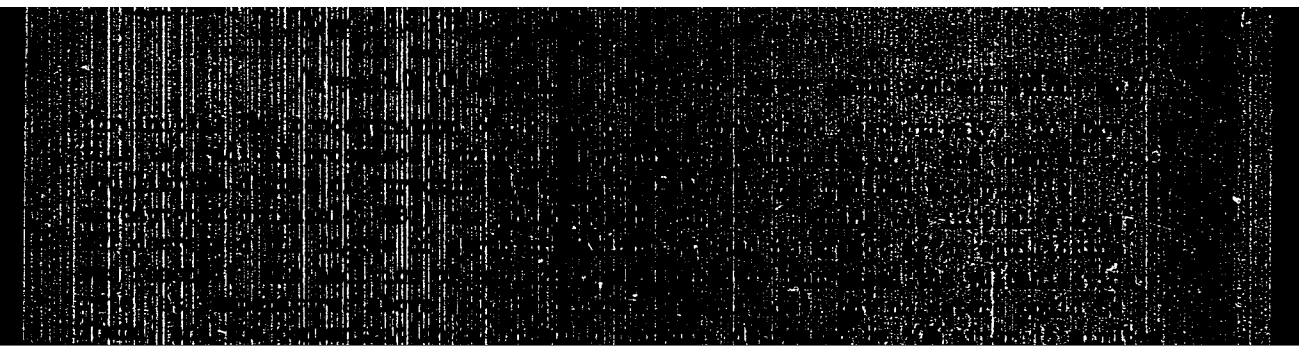elastomers. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:335-337 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.
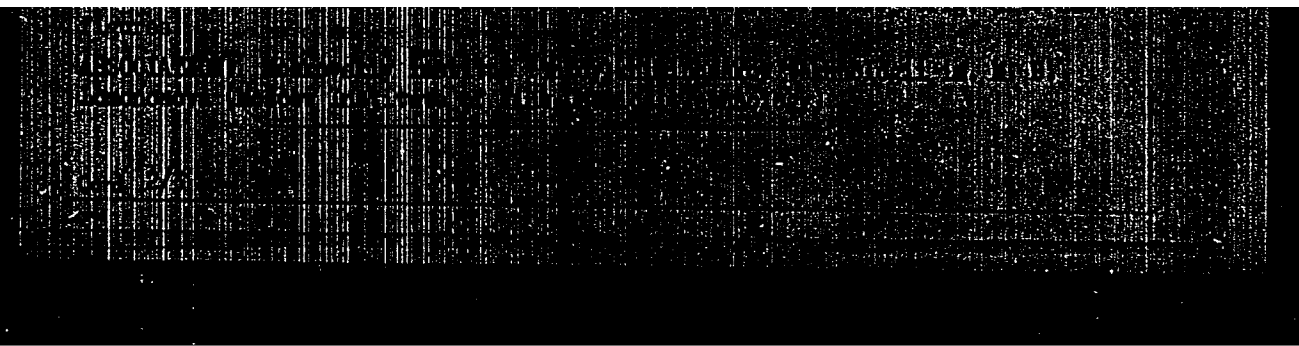M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Balandinym.

GINZBURG, L.V.; SHVARTS, A.G.; SHERSHNEV, V.A.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Vulcanization of carboxyl-containing rubber with alkylphenol-
formaldehyde resin. Kauch.i rez. 24 no.1:9-12   Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.
M.V.Lomonosova i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy
promyshlennosti.

GINZBURG, L.V.; SHERSHNEV, V.A.; PUENITSYNA, V.I.; DOGADKIN, B.A.

Reaction of unsaturated elastomers with alkyl phenol-formaldehyde derivatives under vulcanization conditions. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.1: 55-62 Ja '65.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

L 24483-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)   IJP(c)   RM

ACC NR: AP6006988   SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/002/0357/0360

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, L. V.; Shvarts, A. G.; Shershnev, V. A.; Neratova, T. N.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemicals Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Vulcanization of rubber with products of hydrohalogenation of phenol dimethylol derivatives

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanization, rubber, chemical reaction kinetics, tracer study

ABSTRACT: Vulcanization of rubber with 2, 6-dibromodimethyl-4-tert-butylphenol (I) and 2, 6-dichlorodimethyl-4-tert-butylphenol (II) was investigated. It was hoped that the reactivity of I and II would prove high enough to make the use of accelerators unnecessary. Compounds I (m.p. 71C) and II (m.p. 68C) were synthesized by passing the corresponding hydrogen halide through a solution of 2,6-dimethylol-4-tert-butylphenol in glacial acetic acid. The kinetics of vulcanization was investigated by using labeling techniques. It was established that the process of vulcanization occurs in two stages: 1) addition, and 2) formation of cross-links.

Card 1/2   UDC: 678.01:54+678.41

L 24483-66

ACC NR: AP6006988   0

Under the temperature conditions required, the vulcanization is accompanied by evolution of hydrogen halide (60% at 140C) which serves as a "built-in" accelerator of vulcanization. Mechanistic explanations of the reactions are offered. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 equation, and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2. PB

MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; FYADINA, D.D.; DROMASHKO, A.I.; SHULICHENKO, A.I.;
    ROMASHKO, Yu.V.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.; BERGOL'TSEVA, L.A.; VEREZUB,
    L.G.; CHAYKINA, T.N.; YEMEL'YANOVA, O.I.; GINZBURG, L.Ya.; GOLODYUK,
    L.F.; RUMYANTSEVA, I.V.; VYCHEGZHANIN, A.G.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.

    Data on the study of the epidemiological effectiveness of vaccination
    agains influenza in Kharkov in Octover 1957. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:407-
    411 Jl-Ag '59.   (MIRA 12:12)

    1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova.
            (INFLUENZA, prevention & control)

L 24250-66   EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ENP(m)/ENP(j)/EWP(e)/EWA(c)/EWP(b)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWA(l)   IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6006918   DS/WW/GS/RM   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0313/0327

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I. P. (Professor)

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for Mathematics and Mechanics of Leningrad State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki i mekhaniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Method for solution of the problem of the turbulent boundary layer in the movement of gas mixtures

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. II: Teplo- i massoperenos pri vzaimodeystvii tel s potokami zhidkostey i gazov (Heat and mass transfer. v. 2: Heat and mass transfer in the interaction of bodies with liquid and gas flows). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 313-327

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent boundary layer, gas flow, ideal gas

ABSTRACT: The equations for the steady state motion of a mixture of ideal viscous gases in the boundary layer of a vane or an axisymmetric body can be written in the form:
    a) the equations of continuity

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \rho v_x r^\gamma + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \rho v_y r^\gamma = 0, \qquad (1)$$

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L 24250-66

ACC NR: AT6006918

where $\gamma = 0$ for the plane case, and $\gamma = 1$ for the axisymmetric case;

b) the momentum equations

$$\rho\left(v_x\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}\right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \rho F_x;\qquad (2)$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \rho F_y = 0;\qquad (3)$$

c) the energy equation

$$\rho\left(v_x\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + v_y\frac{\partial H}{\partial y}\right) = \rho(F_x v_x + F_y v_y) +$$

$$+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(q_y + \tau_{xy}v_x) + \rho\varepsilon;\qquad (4)$$

d) the diffusion equation

$$\qquad (5)$$

e) the equation of state

$$p = \rho\frac{R T}{M}\qquad (6)$$

Card 2/3

L 24250-66

ACC NR: AT6006918

0

where

$$H = \sum_i \xi_i U_i + \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v^2}{2} = h + \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$h = \sum_i h_i \xi_i; \quad U_i = U_{i0} + \int_0^T c_{v_i} dT;$$

$$h_i = U_{i0} + \int_0^T c_{p_i} dT; \quad \frac{1}{M} = \sum_i \frac{\xi_i}{M_i},$$

$\xi_i = \dfrac{\rho_i}{\rho}$

M_i is the molecular weight of the i-th component; $\xi_i = \dfrac{\rho_i}{\rho}$ is the relative mass component; v_x, v_y are the components of the velocity vector; T is the temperature; h_i is the specific enthalpy of the i-th component of the mixture; F_x, F_y are the components of the mass forces; γ_{xy} is a component of the frictional stress tensor; I_v^i is a component of the vector of the diffusional flux; c_{v_i}, c_{p_i} are the specific heat capacities of the i-th component at constant volume and constant pressure; $\mathcal{E}$ is the volumetric heat evolution; w_i is the rate of change of the i-th component due to chemical reactions. The remainder of the article consists of a mathematical solution of the above system of equations for the given case. Orig. art. has: 25 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

L 24248-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWA(1) IJP(c) WW/GS/RM

ACC NR: AT6006919   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0328/0350

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I. P. (Professor); Kocheryzhenkov, G. V.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for Mathematics and Mechanics of the Leningrad State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki i mekhaniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: The turbulent boundary layer on a porous curvilinear surface

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. II: Teplo- i massoperenos pri vzaimodeystvii tel s potokami zhidkostey i gazov (Heat and mass transfer in the interaction of bodies with liquid and gas flows). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 328-350

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent boundary layer, laminar flow

ABSTRACT: The article is a mathematical consideration of the case of a binary mixture in which there are no chemical reactions between the components. A relationship is sought between the total heat content, H, and the relative mass concentration of the substance introduced, ξ, and the velocity v_x, in the form of polynomials of the second degree:

$$H = A_0 + A_1 v_x + A_2 v_x^2 \qquad (1)$$

$$\xi_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 v_x + \alpha_2 v_x^2 \qquad (2)$$

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ACC NR: AT6006919

in the turbulent core $(y > \delta_l)$ and

$$H = B_0 + B_1 v_x + B_2 v_x^2;$$ (3)

$$\xi_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 v_x + \beta_2 v_x^2$$ (4)

in the laminar sublayer $(y = \delta_l)$; here, δ_l is the thickness of the laminar sublayer. Using the above conditions for H and ξ at the wall $(y = 0)$, at the limit of the boundary layer $(y = \delta)$, and at the limit of the laminar sublayer $(y = \delta_l)$. Using the energy and diffusion equations for determination of the coefficients, the article sets up and solves a system of equations for the case under consideration.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2

Simplification of titrimetric methods of calcium determination in sulfite cellulose extracts. L. Ya. Ginzburg. *Orlodenie Tekhnikoi Koshevennoe Proizvodstvo* 1931, No. 1, 37.—Ca is detd. in the aqueous soln. with NH_4 oxalate. The residue is filtered after settling, washed with H_2O and dissolved in dil. hot H_2SO_4. The soln. is titrated with 0.05 N $KMnO_4$. In processes where a clear soln. is not available a repeated pptn. is recommended.

A. A. Rochtlingk

ASM SLA   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Determining sulfur and fat in leather   I. Ya. Ginz-
burg.   Isvestiya Tsentral. Nauch-Issledovatel. Inst.
Kozhevennoi Prom. 1932, No. 2, 27-8.—Various methods
used in detg. S and fat in leather are discussed and the
following procedure is recommended.   Ext. 5 g. of leather
as usual in a Soxhlet app. with freshly distd. CS in a
tared and dried flask.   Distil off the CS and dry the flask
contg. the extn. products (S and fats) in an oven at 102-
105°.   If sulfated oil is present, treat the extn. products
in the same flask with 30 cc. HCl (1:5) and boil under
a reflux condenser until the fatty and aq. layers brighten.
Sep. the fat layer from the aq. layer by shaking in a
separatory funnel with ether and wash the ether
layer a no. of times with distd. H₂O and pour back
in the same flask.   Oxidize the mixt. with strong HNO₃
(1.40 sp. gr.), heating gently; after evapg. the ether,
pour the contents into a beaker, neutralize with NH₄OH,
boil until ammonia is removed, filter and ppt. with
BaCl₂.   Recalc. the results on the leather and calc.
the amt. of fat by subtracting from the total weight of
S and fat.   A. A. Rechtlingk

Leather substitute. L. Ya. Ginzburg and D. N. Zakatov. (*Iuliodenie Tekasaari Kozhoburnoe Proizvodstvo* 1932, No. 4, 35-6.—A leather substitute for lining boots was prepd. from serge, flax, cotton cloth and sack cloth by (a) immersion for 2 min. to 25 sec. in a 50-55° Bé. soln. of H_2SO_4, washing with H_2O till neutral, treating with

1% soln. of NH_3, washing till neutral, drying, impregnating with a soln. of drying oil in turpentine and gasoline, and drying in the air; (b) immersing in $ZnCl_2$ soln. for 3 to ... , washing with H_2O, neutralizing with 1% NH_3 soln. and ... till neutral and treating further as in (a). Mercerizing with 18% $NaOH$ soln. for 1 hr., whereby alkyl cellulose is produced, treating with CS_2 in a hermetically sealed container until a ... cellulose tint is produced, i. e., till cellulose xanthate is formed, immersing in water for 5 min., treating with dil. H_2SO_4 (the regenerated cellulose fills the spaces between the threads making it more resistant and dense) washing with H_2O, washing with a dil. NH_4OH, washing with H_2O till neutral, drying, impregnating with a soln. of drying oil in turpentine, and drying in air. The results obtained in various tests are tabulated.

V. N. Rachinskyi

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Development of a quantitative method for the determination of sulfite cellulose tannides in the presence of vegetable (oak) tanning substances. L. Ya. Ginzburg-Tarnival. *Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom. Shornik Rabot* No. 1, 39-5(1938). —Twenty-five cc. indigo soln. (5 g. indigo treated with 40 cc. concd. H_2SO_4 on a water bath for 4 hrs., let stand overnight, dild. with distd. H_2O to 2 l. and filtered) dild. with tap water is titrated with 0.02 N permanganate soln. to the appearance of a yellowish tint; the cc. of permanganate required, is called the "indigo number." A similar titration in the presence of 25 cc. of the indigo soln. is carried out with 5 cc. of the soln. under investigation with sd. containing substances. The indigo number is subtracted from the results of the titration; this gives the no. of cc. of permanganate used in the oxidation of the sd. and the containing substances of the soln. under investigation. The no. of cc. of permanganate used in titrating 5 cc. of the sol. substances is multi- plied by the titer of the permanganate soln. and by 4(?); and the number of cc. of permanganate required in titrat- ing 5 cc. of the soln. of containing substances is multiplied by the permanganate titer and 4 s(?). The last number is calcd. from the second, giving the g. of permanganate corresponding to the amt. of tannides in one l of the soln. under investigation. By dividing the g. of permanganate by the corresponding amount of tannides in one l., the permanganate factor of the soln. under investigation is obtained. The analysis of the pure oak and sulfite-cellu- lose soln. is effected by the Lowenthal method. It is recommended to carry out a preliminary investigation to establish the permanganate factors, by the method de- scribed above, with the samples of oak and sulfite-cellulose solns. The amt. of sulfite-cellulose tannides in a soln. contg. oak tannides is calcd. from $X = (K_1 - C)A \cdot 100 / (K_1 - K_2)$, where A is the amt. of tannides in the soln., K_1 the permanganate factor (0.211) for the sulfite-cellulose and K_2 (0.610) that for the oak ext. soln. A. A. B.

CA

13

A rapid method for the determination of the viscosity of
the adhesive, "Ago." L. Ya. Ginzburg. Arshevsne-
obarscovi Prom. 17, No. 11, 31 WIRIS . Chem Zentr
1939, II, ... The viscosity of "Ago" can be rapidly
detd. with the viscometer of Hutchinson. On the basis
of blank tests and with due consideration of the temp. the
values obtained were converted into the corresponding
values as detd. by the falling ball test.   M G M

ASA-SLA   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

13

A rapid method for the determination of the viscosity of "Ago" glue. I. Ya. Ginzburg. Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S. R. 18, No. 2, 28 (1939). Chem. Zentr. 1939, II, 3006; cf. C. A. 33, 3830. A diagram is given for the conversion of viscosity values for Ago glue detd. with the viscometer of Hutchinson to values which would be obtained by the falling-sphere method. Another diagram shows the viscosity-temp. relationship for this glue. Thus a simple method is offered by which viscosity values detd. by the Hutchinson method can be converted into values corresponding to the falling-sphere method for any desired temp.
                                          M. G. Moore

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13

Casein adhesive and its application to cardboard backstays. L. Ya. Ginzburg. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S. R.* 19, No. 1, 14-17(1940). Casein adhesive cements the cardboard backstays much more strongly than flour or dextrin pastes. The viscosity of the casein adhesive changes with time, particularly within the first 6-8 hrs. Adhesive prepd. with NH_3 has an increasing viscosity, while that prepd. with $Na_2B_4O_7$ has a lowered viscosity. The regular change of the viscosity with the temp. is expressed by $\log \eta_t = \log \eta_0 + (t_0 - t_1) \log K$, where K is the coeff. of the change of the viscosity with temp.

A. A. Buchtlingk

Formulas for black, brown and light sole dyes   I. Ya.
Ginzburg. Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhe-
vennno-Obuvnol Prom., Sbornik Rabot No. 13, 253 (1937).

A permanent sole dye is prepd. with a wax content of
not over 5%.   A black dye of satisfactory covering power
is prepd. on the basis of a 30% wax emulsion and 10%
soln. of nigrosine.   A deep black color is obtained with an
alk. soln. (30% alkali on the wt. of nigrosine).   As brown
dyes different colors are used for various methods of pol-
ishing.   The light sole dyes are prepd. from white pig-
ments, which have a much lower covering power than the
above dyes.   The following materials are in use: zinc
lithopone and TiO₂.
                                            A. A. Rochthiugh

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002   CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130001-5"

30

CA

Rheological and adhesive properties of rubber solutions as functions of the degree of mastication of the rubber. M. P. Volarovich and L. Ya. Ginzburg. Kolloid. Zhur. 14 [?] 7(1952). Smoked-sheet having plasticity index $K = 0.30$ (II), 0.50 (III), 0.66 0.30 (I) was masticated to $K = 0.30$ (II), 0.50 (III), 0.66 (IV), and 0.78 (V). For the 1st 3 samples, 11% solns. in gasoline had viscosity (η) of 1040, 655, and 30 poises, yield stresses (Y) of 90, 66, and 0 dynes/sq. cm., and adhesive joint strengths (J) of 1.7, 1.5, and 0.7 kg./cm. at 20° resp. Eight 7% solns. of I, II, and III had η values of 384, 224, and 7, and J values of 1.6, 1.3, and 0. III had a measurable J in 11% soln.; in 30% solns. IV and V had no Y; the η values were 1130 and 83, and J values 0.55 and 0.39. The η and Y values were measured in a rotational viscometer. J was detd. by peeling apart 2 pieces of crude fabric impregnated with the rubber soln. and then aged for 24 hrs. Between 20° and 50°, $\log(\eta_1/\eta_2) = K(t_1 - t_2)$, where t is temp. and K is a const. E.g., at 50° η of IV was 476, 236, 100, 50, and 24 in 20.3, 21.6, 21.3, 19.8, and 16.6% solns. The Y value of J slightly decreased on temp. increase. E.g., at 50° Y was 41, 28, 30, 19, and 12 in 11.3, 9.6, 8.7, 8, and 5.7% solns., while η was 454, 291, 214, 172, and 40. The J depends on the K of the solid more than on the concn. of the soln. Samples having no Y value have low J values, whatever the η of the soln.   J. J. Bikerman

GINZBURG, L. Ya. ,   VOLAROVICH, M. P.

Comparative charactersitics of shoe glues. Leg. prom., 12, No 6, 1952.

USSR/Chemical Technology.   Chemical Products and Their Application -- Synthetic
polymers. Plastics, I-

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6104

Author: Ginzburg, L. Ya.

Institution: None

Title: Elaboration of the Formula for Perchlorovinyl Adhesive

Original
Publication: Legkaya prom-st', 1954, No 1, 36-40

Abstract: To make possible a correct performance of the gluing process, so as
to obtain a normal thickness of the adhesive film and meet other re-
quirements that must be fulfilled by a perchlorovinyl adhesive, a
study was made of the properties of the adhesive film produced from
perchlorovinyl resin in a new mixture of solvents. On the basis of
this research the following solvent formula is recommended for dis-
solving the resin: ethyl acetate 70%, butyl acetate 10%, gasoline
20%. Addition of butyl acetate and gasoline in the above-stated
amounts lowers the viscosity of the adhesive solution.

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, L. Yu., GUSEV, K. F., and VOLAREVICH, M. P.

"Viscosity, Structure and Adhesive Properties of Glue Solutions"
(Vyazkost', struktur i kleyashchiye svoystva kleyevkh rastvorov) from
the book Trudy of the Third All-Union Conference on Colloid Chemistry,
pp. 155-176, Iz. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956.

(Report given at above Conference, Minsk, 21-4 Dec 56)

Author: Chair of Physics of Moscow Peat Institute and laboratory of the
           Shoe Factory " Paris Commune"

GINZBURG, L.Yu.,kand.tekhn.nauk

High-viscosity latex systems. Leg. prom. 18 no.4:20-21 Ap '58.
(Latex)   (MIRA 11:4)

GINZBURG, L. Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

    Properties of glues made from NT nairit. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.9:42-
43 S '60.   (MIRA 13:10)

                    (Glues)

USSR/Aeronautics

    Motors, Aircraft
    Engines, Aircraft - Liquid Cooling

"Internal Cooling in Aviation Motors Using Special Fuels of Limited Service Liquid Consumption," V. B. Revo, I. M. Ginzburg, 10 pp

"Tekh Vos Flota" No 4

Discussion of various means of cooling airplane motors with water, methyl alcohol, a mixture of 50% alcohol and water, ethyl alcohol and benzine. Such cooling methods lead to a repression of detonation and substantial decrease of the thermal strain of the cylinders. Both of these properties make it possible to increase the pressure of the pressure feed for raising the maximum power of the motor.

IA 29T2

KOPYLOV, M., insh.; GINZBURG, M.; ARTAMONOVA, V.; MIKULINSKIY, A.;
CHERNOV, A.; IGLIN, S.

Technical information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.4:32-49
Ap '63.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy
institut (for Kopylov). 2. Starshiy insh. po tekhnike bezopas-
nosti neftezavoda imeni XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii
Sovetskogo Soyuza, Baku (for Ginzburg).

(Technological innovations)

USSR/Electronics - Radio Receivers

Card 1/1

Authors   :   Vasil'ev, S.; Ginzburg, M.

Title   :   The "Moskvich-3" Radio-Receiver

Periodical   :   Radio, 3, 23 - 25, Mar, 1954

Abstract   :   A radio-receiving set designed and constructed by the Ministry
                 of Local and Fuel Industry is described. This is a five-tube
                 super-heterodyne set with two frequency bands (150-415 kc, and
                 520-1500 kc). Photographs, a circuit diagram and a list of coils
                 used in the instrument are included.

Institution :   ....

Submitted   :   ....

USSR/ Electronics - I-F filters

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 35/40

Authors : Ginzburg, M., Moscow

Title : Home-made I-F (Intermediate Frequency) filters

Periodical : Radio 10, 55-56, Oct 1954

Abstract : The method of building I-F filters at home is described. The article
sets forth the successive steps in the assembly of two types of home-
made I-F filters, namely: 1/ a 6-8 kc bandpass filter for use in super-
heterodyne receivers of class III and IV; and 2/ a special type of filter
for use with any class of superheterodyne set. Detailed drawings of these
filters are presented, and information on the type of circuit-coils,
insulation, and other materials is given. Drawing; tables; diagrams.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

Ginsbu[rg]

GINZBURG, M., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Achievements of the Chinese People's Republic in grain storage and
processing. Muk.-elev. prom. 23 no.11:32-3 of cover N '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(China--Grain)

GINZBURG, M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Groat milling machinery made in Japan. Muk-elev. prom. 24
no.6:31-33 Je '58.   (MIRA 11:7)
(Japan—Grain milling machinery)

GINZBURG, M. , kand.tekhn.nauk; MEL'NIKOV, Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic machine for sorting and separating groats. Muk.-elev.
prom. 25 no.6:14-16 Je '59.   (MIRA 12:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
    (Grain-handling machinery) (Cereal products--Grading)

GINZBURG, M., inzh.

Rolled large-panel gypsum concrete partitions. Bud.mat.i
konstr. 2 no.1:3-6 F '60.   (MIRA 13:6)
          (Krivoy Rog--Walls) (Gypsum)

PAVLOV, P. (Leningrad); GINZBURG, M. (Leningrad); KAGANOV, Ye. (Leningrad);
SEMCHENKO, A. (Leningrad)

Improving the structure of a course on the economics of socialism.
Vop. ekon. no.2:46-57 F '62.   (MIRA 15:1)
            (Economics--Study and teaching) (Communism)

GRUDININ, V., rabochiy ochistnogo zaboya; KAVALENKO, P. (g.Bokovoantratsit, luganskaya obl.); GINZBURG, M., rabochiy ochistnogo zaboya

Readers' letters. Sov.shakht. 11 no.11:36 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Shakhta "Ob"yedinennaya", Chita (for Grudinin). 2. Shakhta "Kochegarka", g. Gorlovka, Donetskaya obl. (for Ginzburg).
(Coal mines and mining)

AUTHOR: GREKOVA, T. A.

TITLE: Surface Waves on the Boundary of a Gyrotropic Medium
(Poverkhnostnyy. volny na granitse girotropnoy sredy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki.
vol. 41, nr 5, pp. 1655 1657 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper investigates the surface waves exp $[i(hz-\omega t)+\gamma x]$
which propagate along the plane x = 0 separating the semi-
infinite media $1(x > 0)$ and $2(x < 0)$. The medium 1 is assumed
to be isotropic $(\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0, \mu = \mu_0)$. The medium 2 is gyrotropic
with the dielectric constant ε and with the magnetic permeab-
ility $\mu_{ik}: \mu_{xx} = \mu_{zz} = \mu_1; \mu_{yy} = \mu_2; \mu_{xz} = -\mu_{zx} = -i\mu_2$.
The author investigates here a surface wave of the type
$h(d_z \neq 0)$ in a medium with tensor character of μ_{ik} (ferrites).
All results obtained in this paper are valid also for media
with tensor character of ε_{ik} (plasma. Hall (Kholl) effect
and so on); in this case it is sufficient to substitute
$h, \varepsilon, \varepsilon, \mu_{ik}, \omega$ by $h, \varepsilon, \mu, \varepsilon_{ik}, \omega$. Then the author derives

Card 1/3

Surface Waves on the Boundary of a Gyrotropic Medium   SOV/56-34-6-36/51

an equation for $u = -hc/\omega$ (the deceleration coefficient of the wave), using the continuity conditions for ξ_y and H_z at

$x = d$:

$$\mu_0 (u^2 - \varepsilon\mu_1)^{1/2} + \mu_0 (u^2 - \varepsilon_0\mu_0)^{1/2} = \mu_0 \Gamma\mu_1. \quad \Gamma = \mu_2/\mu_1$$

This equation was investigated in a grapho-analytic manner and then some of the obtained results are discussed. In the case $\Gamma > 0$, $\mu_1 > 0$ the wave propagates only towards one side. In the case of $\varepsilon_0\mu_0 < \varepsilon/\mu_1$ the weak gyrotropy cannot outweigh the characteristic law for the isotropic boundary. As in the isotropic case, the surface wave does not propagate in the case of $\varepsilon > 0$, $\mu > 0$. But when ε/μ_1 is similar to ε_0/μ_0, there may be a one-direction wave even in the case of a weak isotropy (that means, theoretically, even in paramagnetica). For $\mu_1 < 0$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $|\mu_1| > \mu_0$, according to the values of ε, μ_{1k} there are 3 possibilities: a) Both waves propagate, or b) one of them or c) neither of them. Then a surface wave in a gyrotropic plate between isotropic media is discussed. In the

Card 2/3

Surf... Waves on the Boundary of a Gyrotropic Medium

general case the conditions for the propagation of the for-
ward and of the backward waves are different. Also a channel
$(-d < x < d; \varepsilon = \varepsilon_0, \mu = \mu_0)$ between the two media...
...$(x < d; \mu = \mu_{ik})$ and $(x > d; \mu = \tilde{\mu}_{ik})$ ...
...as in the above mentioned case. Slow wave-forms may
may propagate in this channel. The channel... in... the
the gyrotropic medium... the channels, and... the... are
of essential interest... as a decelerating system. One of
its advantages is the possibility to vary the deceleration
coefficient in space and in time and there are no deforma-
tions.
There are 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1958

Card 3/3

30523

S/194/61/000/008/083/092
D201/D304

3.2300

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, M.A.

TITLE: The double electric layer at the satellite surface

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
               no. 8, 1961, 68-69, abstract 8 I470 (Tr. In-ta zemn.
               magn. ionosfery i raspostraneniya, radiovoln. AN
               SSSR, 1960, no. 17 (27), 197-202)

TEXT: When a satellite travels in the ionosphere a double
electric layer forms at its surface. This layer determines the
boundary conditions and influences the processes in the ionosphere
perturbance. This distribution of the el. field in the double layer
can be explained by three theories. The first theory assumes the
thermodynamic state of equilibrium of ions inside the layer and uti-
lizes the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution functions. The satellite
potential and the electric field in its vicinity are determined in
conjunction with the equation of kinetics and the Poisson equation.

Card 1/2

20523

The double electric layer....

S/194/61/000/008/083/092
D201/D304

For the region $x > R_D$ (Debye radius) the concentration of ions is linear and non-linear for $x < R_D$. At $R_D = 0.2$ cm the electric field reaches 300 V/cm. The second theory assumes the Boltzmann electron distribution and the I. Langmuir and D. Bohm ion distribution. According to this theory the potential decreases more rapidly than that given by linear law. The time τ_i of establishment of the double layer is determined. The third theory assumes a linear ion concentration. The rate of potential decrease is slower than that according to the first theory. The double layer is formed at any object protruding from the satellite into the ionosphere and is responsible for such processes as the formation of potential holes trapping the electrons which, when oscillating, may be accelerated to considerable velocities. The above phenomena may have a harmful effect on various satellite equipment. The effect is also considered of the earth's magnetic field on phenomena occurring inside the double layer which are responsible for the electric drift of charged particles. 11 references. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation_/

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, M.A.

     From the history of the campaign of Ukrainian trade unions in the
improvement of the Soviet public health system. Vrach.delo no.10:
133-135 0 '60.   (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, USSR.
     (UKRAINE--PUBLIC HEALTH)

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; GINZBERG, M.A.; KHURGINA, R.A.

Thermal conditions of the xanthation of alkali cellulose. Khim.
volok. no.2:60-63 '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.
                         (Viscose)

SHIMKO, I.G.; KUVIN, A.A.; VOYTSEKHOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; TATEVOSYAN, Ye.L.;
MAKAROVA, T.P.; GAYDUKOV, K.A.; GINZBERG, M.A.; Prinimali
uchastiye: POLYAKOVA, G.V.; BEZVERSHENKO, V.I.

Introducing continuous mercerization systems in the manufac-
ture of viscose rayon. Khim. volok. no.3:61-65 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kiyevskiy kombinat (for Shimko, Kuvin, Voytsekhovskaya).
2. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Tatevosyan,
Makarova). 3. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Gaydukov,
Polyakova, Bezvershenko). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Ginzberg).
(Rayon)   (Mercerization)

KULIYEV, M.D.; GINZBURG, M.B.

Protection of petroleum workers. Neftianik 2 no.6:27-28 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Predsedatel' savkoma Bakinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego savoda
im. Stalina (for Kuliyev). 2. Starshiy inzhener po tekhnike
bezopasnosti Bakinskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego savoda im.Stalina
(for Ginzburg).
(Industrial safety) (Petroleum industry--Hygienic aspects)

GINZBURG, M.B., inzh.; MARTIROSYAN, A.A., inzh.

Promote work safety for petroleum refinery workers. Bezop. truda
v prom. 2 no.12:27-29 D '58.   (MIRA 11:12)
            (Petroleum industry--Safety measures)

GINZBURG, M.B., inzh.; MARTIROSYAN, A.A., inzh.

Depending on the voluntary activities of workers. Bezop. truda
v prom. 7 no.4:16-17 Ap '63.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. Bakinskiy ordena Lenina neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod
im. XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.
            (Baku—Petroleum refineries)

GINZBURG, M.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAL'TSOV, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
         STARITSKIY, P.G., inzh.

         Detecting the opening of cracks. Gidr.stroi. 32 no.7:23-25 Jl
         '62.   (MIRA 15:7)
                         (Concrete—Testing)

GINZBURG, M. [B]

"Anti-Aircraft defense of hydro-engineering buildings."

Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences, Leningrad Polytechnical Institute
   im. Kalinin (LPI)

Subject: Hydroengineering building and construction

<u>Gidrotekhnicheskoye, stroitel'stvo,</u> 12, 1946

AID P - 3374

Subject   : USSR/Hydr Eng

Card 1/1   Pub. 35 - 5/16

Author   : Ginzburg, M. B., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title   : Summarizing experiences on operating hydraulic instal-
                lations and field surveys

Periodical   : Gidr. stroi., 6, 14-17, Je 1955

Abstract   : The necessity of simultaneous surveys of installations in
                operation and laboratory testing of models for the settl-
                ing, rise or deformations of installations is emphasized.
                The author contends that the possible summarization of
                experience is not yet achieved and makes some suggestions
                on improving methods of estimating future construction
                projects. One diagram.

Institution : None

Submitted   : No date

G/NZ

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, M. B.

TITLE: Full-Scale Investigations on the Seepage in Hydraulic Concrete Structures. (Naturnyye issledovaniya fil'tratsii v betonnykh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniyakh)

ABSTRACT: The paper contains generalized results of full-scale observations on the seepage of water through concrete structures performed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institue of Hydraulic Engineering on a number of major hyraulic plants throughout the USSR. It is established that in concrete structures the seepage occurs through temperature-control and structural joints, cracks in the concrete, along the steel armature, and directly through the concrete. The direct seepage through the concrete, as a rule, is insignificant and generally does not exceed 5 percent of the total water seepage.
    The author divides the seepage through concrete structures into the following four types: Jet seepage, drop seepage, surface sweating, and slimy oozing; he analyzes the factors affecting the intensity of the

Card 1/2

124-11-12933

Full-Scale Investigations on the Seepage in Hydraulic Concrete Structures (continued).

seepage. Specifically, the opening of joints and cracks as a result of temperature variations is of great importance here, also the quality of the treatment of the joints during construction, as well as the quality of the laying of the concrete in general. The Author comments on the important role of drainage in the fight against seepage and shows that the lixiviation (leaching) of the concrete is not dangerous provided that the water be not chemically aggressive. Aggressive water can make this process extremely dangerous for structures; hence, he contends, it is indispensable that the lixiviation process be controlled.

In conclusion a number of useful recommendations is given to combat seepage in concrete and reinforced-concrete structures; in particular, the application of hot-rolled matrices with a periodic profile, careful treatment of joint and dowels, limited application of "greasy" cements, careful curing of concrete in blocks, diminution of the number of vertical slots, dependable performance of the water drainage system, and faithful adherence to periodic seepage observations in order that indispensable protective measures be undertaken in time.

The work is of great practical interest for any organization engaged in the design and operational phases of hydraulics engineering.

(A. A. Uginchus)

Card 2/2

SOV/112-57-9-18477

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 9,
pp 55-56 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, M. B.

TITLE: Calculation of Counterpressure at the Base of Head Structures on
Rock Foundation (Ob uchete protivodavleniya v osnovanii napornykh sooruzheniy,
vozvodimykh na skal'nom osnovanii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 2-go nauch.-tekhn. soveshchaniya po proyektir. i str-vu
gidroelektrostantsiy, Moscow-Leningrad, 1956, pp 270-273

ABSTRACT: Examination of materials of long-time piezometric-line observations
and of drainage-monitoring holes in a gravity dam, as well as examination of
counterpressure investigation data in other countries, lead to the following con-
clusions: Provision of a cementation curtain and an extended system of con-
trolled draining permits reducing excess counterpressure down to a practically
insignificant value. The cementation curtain may deteriorate with time; for
that reason, the possibility of its restoration should be envisaged. When levels
fluctuate considerably, a controlled draining system that can be used

Card 1/2

SOV/112-57-9-18477

Calculation of Counterpressure at the Base of   Head Structures on Rock Foundation

periodically is recommended. Repeated pressure cementation is effective only when it is deep enough. For regular observations, it is necessary to provide a sufficient number of piezometric profiles. Recommendations regarding layout of drain holes are given. Counterpressure in a dam base having cementation and draining can be determined from an estimated epure whose area per running meter of dam length can be determined from the formula:

$$U = \frac{1}{2}\left\{(d + 0.20b)H_v - (1.80 - d)\, H_n\right\}$$ where d is the distance from the upstream deck to the draining axis, b is the width of the dam base, H_v and H_n are upstream and downstream heads.

Ye.I.D.

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, Mikhail Borisovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn. nauk; MAL'TSOV, Konstantin Aleksandrovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kant.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, Igor' Borisovich, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GIRSHKAN, I.A., red.

[Determining the intensity of back-pressure in concreting hydraulic structures] Opredelenie velichiny protivodavleniia v betonnoi kladke gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1959. 66 p.   (MIRA 13:3)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii inzhenernykh konstruktsiy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gidrotekhniki im.B.Ye.Vedeneyeva (for Mal'tsov).
                        (Hydraulic engineering)

GINZBURG, M.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMOSTRELOV, P.V, kand.tekhn.nauk

Collapse of the Malpasset Dam. Gidr. stroi. 30 no.4:53-55 Ap '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Malpasset Dam)

GINZBURG, Mikhail Borisovich; GIRSHKAN, I.A., red.

[Full-scale studies of large hydraulic structures] Naturnye issledovaniia krupnykh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 395 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

FAKAMAZOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GINZBURG, M.B., inzh.; PIRUMYAN, M.Ye., inzh.; TSOYREF, M.I., inzh.

Mechanization of the cutting of a high-viscosity polymer. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 nc.10:11-12 O '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

GINZBURG, M. B.

GINZBURG, M. B.: "The significance of the central nervous system in the
appearance and course of experimental dysentery intoxication." Acad
Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of
Candidate in Biological Science.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 1956. Moscow.

2445. ROLE OF SULPHYDRYL GROUPS AND OF PEROXIDE COMPOUNDS IN THE
MECHANISM OF BIOLOGICAL ACTION OF IONIZING RADIATION (Russian
text) - Ginzburg M.B., Pandre E.M. and Binus N.M.
Ukrainian Sanit.-Chem. Inst., Kiev - BIOKHIMIJA 1957, 22/3 (467-475)
Tables 7

The ascorbic acid content of the spleen of rats is decreased by 30% 24 hr. after a
lethal dose of X-rays. Ascorbic acid content of liver and kidney is not changed.
In the presence of peroxidase the decrease is greater (max. decrease is after
48 hr.). Irradiation causes a decrease in the activity of dehydrogenases of liver,
brain, heart and muscles. The ATPase activity of myosin 96 hr. after irradiation
is decreased to 33% of the normal. The SH content of myosin and myogen is not
changed. The effect of SH poisons is greater in irradiated rats. X-rays may in-
crease the reactivity of the SH groups of the enzymatic system.

Country   : USSR
Category   : Human and Animal Physiology.   T
               Effects of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation

Abs. Jour.   : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1956, 106887

Author   : Ginzburg, M. E.; Pandre, Ye. L.; Bimis, N. M.
Institut.   : —
Title   : The Role of Sulphydryllic Groups and Peroxide
               Compounds in the Mechanism of the Biological Effect
               of Ionizing Radiation.

Orig Pub.   : Biokhimiya, 1957, 22, No 3, 467-475

Abstract   : Rats were subjected to X-ray irradiations of
               lethal 800-1200 r doses. After 24 hours, the
               amount of ascorbic acid (I) decreased in the
               spleen by 30 percent, but it remained unchanged
               in the liver and in the kidneys. In the pre-
               sence of peroxidase, the content of I decreased
               considerably. The maximal reduction of the I
               content occurred 2 days after irradiation. With-
               in the first 24 hours after irradiation, a de-
               crease of dehydrogenase activity of liver,

Card: 1/3

Country   : USSR
Category=   : Human and Animal Physiology.
               Effects of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation.   T
Abs. Jour.   : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 106887

Author   :
Institut.   :
Title   :

Orig. Pub.   :

Abstract   :
  (cont)
               brain, heart, and muscles was observed. The dehy-
               drogenases of the liver and of the brain proved
               to be most sensitive to irradiation. After a
               period of 24 and 48 hours, an increase of ca-
               thepsin was noted in the liver. After 96 hours,
               ATP [adenosine triphsophate] activity of myosin
               decreased by 33 percent. The number of SH-groups
               in muscle proteins of myosin and myogen remained
               unchanged. The sensitivity to thiolic dehydroge-

Card: 2/3

Country   :   USSR
Category   :   Human and Animal Physiology.   Effects of Physical
                  Factors. Ionizing Radiation.
Abs. Jour   :   Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 23, 1956,   105687

Author   :
Institut.   :
Title   :

Orig Pub.   :

Abstract   :   nase poisons of some tissues became sharply in-
  Cont'd   creased in irradiated rats. Under the influence
                  of irradiation, peroxide compounds form in tis-
                  sues and the reaction properties of the ferments
                  of SH groups are enhanced. -- R. S. Krivchenkova

Card :

GINZBURG, M.B.

Role of the sympathetic and parasympathetic innervation of the intestine
in the development of dysenterial intoxication in puppies. Pediatriia
37 no.10:38-42 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - doktor biolog.nauk
A.A. Titayev) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (direktor - chlen-korres-
pondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva).
        (SHIGELLA)
        (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)
        (INTESTINES innervation)

FATEYEVA, Ye.M.; GINZBURG, M.B.; LARSKIY, E.G.; KRONSHTADTSKAYA-KAREVA, B.K.

— Indications of nonspecific immunity in children in chronic nutrition
disorders of varying etiology. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7 no.4:47-52 Ap
'62.
                                                    (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya rannego vozrasta (zav. - prof. I.V.
TSimbler) biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. A.A.Titayev)
i mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik Ye.K.Miyeserova) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR.
                (CHILDREN—NUTRITION) (IMMUNITY)

KALINA, V.O. VICHOROVSKAYA, I.B.; MERKOVA, M.A.; GINZBURG, M.B.

Impulse of radiotherapy of cancer of the larynx. Med. rad.
9 no.11:3-7 N '64.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy institut
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

GINZBURG, M.G., inzh.; BIBIKOV, A.V.

Semiautomatic argon-arc welding of pipelines. Elek. sta. 33
no.4:27-29 Ap '62.   (MIRA 15:7)

(Pipelines—Welding)

GINZBURG, M.G.; BLYUM, E.M.; BOCHEK, M.A.

Bibliographic index. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 42:
220-245 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

L 23310-66   EWT(m)/EWP(t)   IJP(c)   JD

ACC NR: AP6012480   SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1168/1175

AUTHOR: Akimchenko, I. P.; Ginzburg, M. I.; Plotnikov, A. F.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut
AN SSSR)

TITLE: Spectra and kinetics of photoconductivity of p- and n-type germanium crystals
irradiated with fast electrons at 100 and 5.2K

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1168-1175

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, irradiation effect, irradiation damage

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the photoconductivity spectra of p- and
n-type Ge crystals with a concentration of residual impurities not higher than
8×10^{12} cm^{-3}, irradiated with fast electrons at 100K and 5.2K. The thickness of
the specimens, 0.4 mm, permitted homogeneous distribution of defects at electron
energies of 1 Mev. The investigations at 5.2K were carried out in a helium cryostat.
The irradiation of crystals and the investigation of photoconductivity spectra were
accomplished without exposing the crystals to air after irradiation. Photoconduc-
tivity spectra were taken in the wave range from 1.5 to 15 μ on d-c and a-c current.
N-type Ge with intrinsic conductivity was transformed into p-type following irradia-
tion with an electron flux of $\sim 10^{15}$ el/cm^2 and higher at 100K. Defects of the same
nature were introduced into transformed n- as well as p-type material, causing

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$E_v + 0.36$, $E_v + 0.42$, and $E_v + 0.62$ ev levels to appear. Irradiation at 5.2K introduced defects into n- and p-type crystals, leading to the appearance of $E_v + 0.22$, $E_v + 0.36$, $E_v + 0.42$, and $E_v + 0.62$ ev levels. The cross sections of hole capture for $E_v + 0.22$, $E_v + 0.36$, and $E_v + 0.42$ levels were 3×10^{-14}, 2.5×10^{-15}, and 8×10^{-16} cm², respectively. The comparison of δ_p for the $E_v + 0.36$ and $E_v + 0.42$ ev levels obtained at 100 and 5.2K shows that when temperature decreases δ_p increases. The author thanks V. S. Vavilov for the attention given the work and for discussing the results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.   [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS:

4236

Card 2/2

Mar 1948

USSR/Electricity
Machinery - Electrical
Hydroelectric Installations

The Permanent Display, 'Electrical Industry of the USSR'," M. L. Ginzburg, Engr, 7 pp

"Vest Mash" No 3

This permanent exhibition was authorized by the Council of Ministers. The Minister of Electrical Industries set up this display in the Polytechnical Museum in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Its aim is to popularize Soviet achievements in electrical machinery. Photographs of several electrical installations, such as 77,500-kw hydroelec-

6228

Mar 1948

USSR/Electricity (Contd)

tric generator (Dnepr), and model of 110-kw booster station.

6228

GINZBURG, M.L.; GOROKHOV, P.K.; GEYLER, L.B., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk;
SHISHKIN, S.V.; AKKERMAN, D.A., red.; GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhn.red.

[German-Russian electric engineering dictionary] Nemetsko-
russkii elektrotekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-
matem.lit-ry, 1959. 1066 p.   (MIRA 12:2)
            (German language--Dictionaries--Russian)
                (Electric engineering--Dictionaries)

GINZBURG, M.L.; GOROKHOV, P.K.; GEYLER, L.B., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHISHKIN, S.V.; AKKERMAN, D.A., red.; PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[German-Russian electrical engineering dictionary]Nemetsko-russkii elektrotekhnicheskii slovar. Izd.2., stereotipnoe. Moskva, Fizmatgiz, 1962. 1089 p.   (MIRA 15:10)
        (Electric engineering--Dictionaries)
      (German language--Dictionaries--Russian)

GINZBURG, M. M. Eng.

Synchronizing arrangement with constant angle. of lead. Elek. sta., 23, No 6, 1952.

GINZBURG, M.M., inzhener.

Synchronizer with a constant lead angle. Elek.sta. 28 no.1:91
Ja '57.   (MLRA 10:3)
                    (Electric generators)

80153

S/105/60/000/05/12/028
B007/B008

9,3220

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, M.M., Engineer (Town of Ukhta)

TITLE: Derivation of Integral Equations for Nonlinear Circuits Using the
             Operational-calculus Method

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, No. 5, pp. 54-58

TEXT: The possibility of a simplification of the solutions of nonlinear problems
is investigated here. The solution of such problems can be facilitated if the
arithmetic operations are related only to the nonlinear part of the problem.
It is shown that, if necessary, each linear element can be regarded as con-
sisting of two elements, a linear and a nonlinear one. A certain circuit con-
sisting of linear and nonlinear elements is thus investigated here in a circuit
scheme with several circuits. After deduction of the potential drop at the
nonlinear elements of the circuit investigated, the sum of the emf is represented
here in the form of a certain voltage, acting on the linear part of the
circuit. The nonlinearity of the problem is thus coordinated to the nonlinear
dependence of this voltage on the current. On the other hand, the linear part

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Derivation of Integral Equations for Nonlinear Circuits S/105/60/000/05/12/028
Using the Operational-calculus Method   B007/B008

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of the problem is segregated, the methods for the computation of linear
circuits being applicable to this part. The operational-calculus method can be
used for the solution of the problem formulated in this way. The picture of the
voltage acting on the linear part of the circuit is obtained in this case as
the difference between the nominal emf and the potential drop at the nonlinear
elements. The emf is obtained as a known function of the parameter p, since
this function is a given time function. The potential drop at the nonlinear
elements is an unknown function of the parameter p, since this function depends
on the mode of operation required, and the time dependence of this potential
drop is therefore unknown at the beginning of the solution of the problem. This
function is written down only conditionally. It is shown here that the solution
of nonlinear problems can be traced to the solution of an integral equation.
The linear part of this integral equation determines the known time function,
while the nonlinear parts of the characteristic only are under the integral.
The integral equation obtained can be solved with the aid of the known mathe-
matical methods. The method given here can be used for solving various non-
linear problems. The possibility of an application for the computation of a
stabilized mode of operation of a valve generator and of the dynamic stability
of a system with 3 generator stations is defined here with the aid of 2 examples.

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Derivation of Integral Equations for Nonlinear Circuits S/105/60/000/05/12/028
Using the Operational-calculus Method   B007/B008

The book by P.S. Zhdanov (Ref. 2) is mentioned here. There are 1 figure and
2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1958

Card 3/3

ANDON'YEV, V.L.; BAUM, V.A.; BAUMGARTEN, N.K.; BEREZIN, V.D.; BIRYUKOV, I.K.;
BIRYUKOV, S.M.; BLOKHIN, S.I.; BOROVOY, G.A.; BULEV, M.Z.; BURAKOV,
N.A.; VERTSAYZER, B.A.; VOVK, G.M.; VORMAN, B.A.; VOSHCHININ, A.P.;
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Ya.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GINZBURG, M.M.; GLEBOV, P.S.; GODES, E.G.;
GORBACHEV, V.N.; GRZHIB, B.V.; GREKULOV, L.F., kand. s.-kh. nauk;
GRODZENSKAYA, I.Ya.; DANILOV, A.G.; DMITRIYEV, I.G.; DMITRIYENKO,
Yu.D.; DOBROKHOTOV, D.D.; DUBININ, L.G.; DUNDUKOV, M.D.; ZHOLIK,
A.P.; ZENKEVICH, D.K.; ZIMAREV, Ye.V.; ZIMASKOV, S.V.; ZUBRIK, K.M.;
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KOSENKO, V.P.; KORENISTOV, D.V.; KOSTROV, I.N.; KOTLYARSKIY, D.M.;
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K.I.; MOGOLEVICH, I.R.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MUSIYEVA, R.N.; NATANSON, A.V.; NIKITIN, M.V.; OVES, I.S.;
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ROZANOV, M.P., kand. biol. nauk; ROCHEGOV, A.G.; RUBINCHIK, A.M.;
RYBCHEVSKIY, V.S.; SADCHIKOV, A.V.; SEMENTSOV, V.A.; SIDENKO, P.M.;
SINYAVSKAYA, V.T.; SITAROVA, M.N.; SOSNOVIKOV, K.S.; STAVITSKIY,
Ye.A.; STOLYAROV, B.P. [deceased]; SUDZILOVSKIY, A.O.; SYRTSOVA,
Ye.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIPPSKIY, V.P.; KHALTURIN, A.D.;
TSISHEVSKIY, P.M.; CHERKASOV, M.I.; CHERNYSHEV, A.A.; CHUSOVITIN,
N.A.; SIDESTOPAL, A.O.; SHEKHTER, P.A.; SHISHKO, G.A.; SHCHERBINA,
I.N.; ENGEL', F.F.; YAKOBSON, A.G.; YAKUBOV, P.A., ARKHANGEL'SKIY,

(Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued)   Card 2.

Ye.A., retsenzent, red.; AKHUTIN, A.N., retsenzent, red.; BALASHOV, Yu.S., retsenzent, red.; BARABANOV, V.A., retsenzent, red.; BATUNER, P.D., retuenzent, red.; BORODIN, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; VALUTSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GUBIN, M.F., retsenzent, red.; GUDAYEV, I.N., retsenzent, red.; YERMOLOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; KARAULOV, B.F., retsenzent, red.; KRITSKIY, S.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; LIKIN, V.V., retsenzent, red.; LUKIN, V.V., retsenzent, red.; LUSKIN, Z.D., retsenzent, red.; MATRIROSOV, A.Kh., retsenzent, red.; MENDELEYEV, D.M., retsenzent, red.; MERKEL', M.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; OBREZKOV, S.S., retsenzent, red.; PETRASHEN', P.N., retsenzent, red.; POLYAKOV, L.M., retsenzent, red.; RUMYANTSEV, A.M., retsenzent, red.; RYABCHIKOV, Ye.I., retsenzent, red.; STASENKOV, N.G., retsenzent, red.; TAKANAYEV, P.F., retsenzent, red.; TARANOVSKIY, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; TIZDEL', R.R., retsenzent, red.; FEDOROV, Ye.M., retsenzent, red.; SHEVYAKOV, M.N., retsenzent, red.; SHMAKOV, M.I., retsenzent, red.; ZHUK, S.Ya. [deceased], akademik, glavnyy red.; RUSSO, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FILIMONOV, N.A., red.; VOLKOV, L.N., red.; GRISHIN, M.M., red.; ZHURIN, V.D., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOSTROV, I.N., red.; LIKHACHEV, V.P., red.; MEDVEDEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PETROV, G.D., red.; RAZIN, N.V., red.; SOBOLEV, V.P., red.; FERINGER, B.P., red.; FREYGOFER,

(Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued)   Card 3.

Ye.F., red.; TSYPLAKOV, V.D. [deceased], red.; KORABLINOV, P.N.,
tekhn. red.; GENKIN, Ye.M., tekhn. red.; KACHEROVSKIY, N.V., tekhn.
red.

[Volga-Don; technical account of the construction of the V.I. Lenin
Volga-Don Navigation Canal, the TSimlyansk Hydroelectric Center,
and irrigation systems] Volgo-Don; tekhnicheskii otchet o stroitel'-
stve Volgo-Donskogo sudokhodnogo kanala imeni V.I. Lenina, TSim-
lianskogo gidrouzla i orositel'nykh sooruzhenii, 1949-1952; v piati
tomakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo. Vol.1. [General structural
descriptions] Obshchee opisanie sooruzhenii. Glav. red. S.IA. Zhuk.
Red. toma M.M. Grishin. 1957. 319 p. Vol.2. [Organization of con-
struction. Specialized operations in hydraulic engineering] Orga-
nizatsiia stroitel'stva. Spetsial'nye gidrotekhnicheskie raboty.

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Glav. red. S. IA. Zhuk. Red. toma I.N. Kostrov. 1958. 319 p.

(MIRA 11:9)

1. Russia (1923-   · U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo elektrostantaii. Byuro tekhnicheskogo otcheta o stroitel'stve Volgo-Dona. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Akhutin). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Grishin, Razin).

(Volga Don Canal--Hydraulic engineering)

GINZBURG, ...; ... ..., ...

Proteins

Polarographic study of salivary proteins of the parotid gland in alveolar pyorrhea.
Stomatologiia no. 1, 1952.

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9.   **Monthly** **List** **of** **Russian** Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ May _____ 1953. Unclassified.