Girskiy, V.A.

BOTVINKO, M.Ye., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; GIRSKIY, V.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; ZELICHENOK, G.G., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; PONOMAREV, N.S., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Automatic concrete plants. Mekh.stroi.12 no.10:7-10 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Concrete) (Building machinery)

GIRSKIY, Vladimir Andreyevich; LAPIR, Flaviy Al'bertovich; SUSNIKOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; OGIYEVICH, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KRIMMERMAN, M.N., inzh., red.; NIKITIN, A.G., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Automatic concrete and mortar plants] Avtomatizirovannye betonnye i rastvornye zavody. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 174 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Mixing machinery)(Automatic control)

GIRSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Reference manual on the equipment for manufacturing building materials. Mekh.stroi. 16 no.11:31-32 N '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Building materials)

GIRSKIY, V.A.; SHPRINGER, A.N.

Standardization of model cement storage yards. Mekh. stroi. 18 no. 3:8-11 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Giprostroyindustriya.
(Cement--Storage)

GIRSKIY, V.A., inzh.; DAVYDOV, N.N., inzh.

Factories for large-panel housing construction on collective and state farms. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.4:147-151 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Reinforced concrete construction)
(Housing, Rural)

SUSNIKOV, A.A., inzh., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; GIRSKIY, V.A., inzh., laureat Stalinskoy premii

Factory operations in building the 1-464-1 and 1605A series of large-panel houses. Mekh.stroi. 18 no.4:5-9 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut Giprostroyindustriya.
(Precast concrete)

GIRSKIY, V.A., inzh.; DAVYDOV, N.N.

Reinforced concrete article plants for interfarm building organizations and state farms. Stroi.i dor.mash. 6 no.7:20-24 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Concrete plants) (Collective farms—Interfarm cooperation)

GIRSKIY, V.A., inzh.; SHPRINGER, A.N., inzh.

Level indicators for cement. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 8 no.11:519-521 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Level indicators) (Cement—Storage)

GIRSKIY, V.A., inzh.; ZILIST, L.A., inzh.; SOKOLOV, K.S., inzh.

Standardization of concrete and mortar mixers. Mekh. stroi. 19 no.5:4-7 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Mixing machinery)

BORISOVSKIY, Ye.S.; GIRSKIY, V.Ye.; [illegible]

Steel pouring nozzles with a proportioning insert for the continuous casting of steel. Ogneupory 31 no.1:31-36 '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.

HRBEK, Antonin; Technicka spoluprace: GIRSOVA, Michaela; TROJANOVA, Hana

Electroencephalographic studies on the reactivity of the cerebral cortex in children by the method of induced rhythms. Acta univ. carol. [Med] no.2:251-262 '61.

1. Neurofysiologicke oddeleni Ustavu vyzkumu vyvoje ditete fakulty detskeho lekarstvi University Karlovy, reditel prof. MUDr. J. Houstek.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY in inf & child)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol)

GIRST, V.M.

Our assistance to innovators. Izbor. i rats. 3 no. 4:30-32 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:7)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

GIRULSKI, Antoni, ins.

Problems concerning the organization of sewage construction management.
Gosp wodna 21 no.10:452-454 O '61.

L 07005-67
ACC NR: AP7001005 SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/66/011/001/0063/0065

AUTHOR: Girulski, Ryszard

ORG: Department of Nuclear, Industrial Electronics, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw (Zaklad jadrowej elektroniki Przemyslowej, Instytut badan jadrowych)

TITLE: Stabilized power supply of the type ZIN 4

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: pulse amplifier, nanosecond pulse

ABSTRACT: The power supply was designed for uses where a highly stable voltage is required for a large range of current drain. The circuit was designed for gain stable nanosecond pulse amplifiers. It provides voltages of +250, -150, +450, and 6.3 with respective output current ranges of 0-500, 0-50, 0-50 ramp and for the 6.3 v, 2 x 15 amp and a regulated lamp. For a ±10% change of supply voltage (line voltage) or for a 0-maximum current range, the voltage stability is 6×10^{-4} for the +250 v supply and 2×10^{-3} for -150 v. The 8-hour stability is 1% for these supplies. Peak-to-peak ripple voltage is 10 mv, 26 mv, and 1 v for +250, -150, and +450 v supplies. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JA]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 15Oct65

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0924 0005

GUROV, S.; ALEKSANDROV, A.; TRAKCHUK, R. (Minsk); KHLYSTOV, I.; YUN'YEV, I.; ALEKSANDROV, S.; GIRUTSKAYA, A.; KURBANOV, G. (Baku)

Letters to the editors. Sov.profsoiuzy 16 no.10:50-54 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya zavkoma Dneprodzerzhinskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni Dzerzhinskogo (for Gurov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva pri AN SSSR (for Yun'yev). 3. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Estonskogo soveta profsoyuzov, Tallinn (for Girutskaya).
(Efficiency, Industrial) (Labor and laboring classes)

1. GINTSKIY, A. K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cranes, Derricks, etc.

7. Rod system for safe servicing of brigade crane, Vest. mash., 32, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

AZLIN, V.V.; GIRVIDS, R.O.

In the Collegium of the Ministry of Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R.
Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 6 no.7:37-40 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(TULA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

USSR / Farm Animals. Swine. Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21265

Author : Girya, I.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Fattening of Pigs with Sugar Beets

Orig Pub : S.-kh. Sibiri, 1958, No 3, 39-43

Abstract : The paper pertains to the fattening of pigs, which were raised at the Omskaya oblast' on juicy feeds (beet, potato, silage) with a minimum expenditure of concentrates. The pigs liked to eat beets, which were steamed for 30 - 50 minutes and yielded 500 - 600 g of weight gain daily. As 4000 pigs were fattened on rations of 6 - 7 kg of cooked beets, 3 - 4 kg of silage and about 2 kg of concentrates, weight gains of 400 g and more per pig were obtained. Seven hundred and forty feed units were expended per 1 centner of weight gain,

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USSR / Farm Animals. Swine. Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21265

which is 1.5 times less than when fattening with concentrates. -- A. D. Musin

Card 2/2

GIRYAVENKO, F.I.; MOGILKO, A.M.

The Krasnozvezdinskii sugar refinery in the fifth and sixth five-year plan. Sakh.prom.30 no.6:12-13 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Krasnozvezdinskiy sakharo-rafinadnyy zavod.
(Sugar industry)

GIRYAVENKO, F.I.

Automatic control of chipping and packing lines for cube sugar.
Sakh.prom. 33 no.12:37-38 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1.Krasnozvezdinskiy rafinadnyy zavod.
(Odessa--Sugar manufacture--Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

GIRYAVENKO, F.I.

Pumps without reverse valves on suction pipes. Sakh. prom. 35 no. 5:31 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Krasnozvezdinskiy rafinadnyy zavod.
(Sugar manufacture) (Pumping machinery)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, [illegible]; [illegible], V.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.,red.; GIRSANEVA, V.A., red.; GRANDA, V.I., red.; BARANOV, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Deformation of a cylinder block and its effect on the performance of crankshaft bearings of engines] Deformatsiia bloka tsilindrov i ee vliianie na rabotu korennykh podshipnikov dvigatelia. Moskva, Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 21 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

41195

P/008/62/000/009/002/003
D204/D307

27 2400

AUTHORS: Giryn Wiesław and Grzeszczyk, Kazimierz

TITLE: A blanket for the suppression of fires and for protection against thermal and radioactive radiation

PERIODICAL: Technika Lotnicza, no. 9, 1962, 276

TEXT: Polish patent no. 40188, class 61a, 10/01 registered on August 8, 1956 and published on October 15, 1957. Commonly used blankets for the strifling and extinguishing of fires consist of vegetable and asbestos fibres woven together into a fabric. Such blankets are only effective in the initial stage of the fire as the vegetable fibres char and burn in the stronger flames, leading to disintegration of the material. Further disadvantages of these blankets are their considerable weight and volume and low mechanical strength. The blanket described in the present patent is free of these faults; it consists of one or more layers of a glass fibre fabric, without any other fibres, and possesses

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a smooth, shiny, white surface. The surface strongly reflects thermal radiation, and slows down the penetration of free neutrons and α and β thermal radiation , allowing the use of this fireproof blanket as a shield against radiation accompanying nuclear and thermonuclear reactions. The glass fabric is impregnated with suitable substances which decompose at higher temperatures, to give products which tend to extinguish the flame, such as e.g. $(NH_4)_2 CO_3$, NH_4Cl etc. The range of application may be increased by impregnating the blanket with PbS or similar substances, which prevent or impede the penetration by free neutrons of thermal radiation and by α or β rays. The blanket is distinguished by its tightness and very small volume.
[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

GIRZEJOWSKI, B.

Device for marking taps. p. 34.
(MECHANIK. Poland. Vol 30, no. 1, Jan. 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Uncl.

GIRZEJOWSKI, J.

[illegible]. UTILIZATION OF NATURAL GAS IN TOWNS AN[illegible]
Girzejowski, -. (Nafta, June 1950, vol. 6, 191-1(2). Natural is con
[illegible] as chemical raw material, household fuel, precision fuel, or motor
car fuel. It consists practically wholly of methane and contains no
sulfur compounds. Its calorific value is high, and generally it occurs
at fairly high pressures. Its use stands high in the list of the English
[illegible]. Due to the difference in calorific value flow velocity,
[illegible] ratio, simple introduction of natural gas into
existing systems of gas mains and burners is impossible. Accordingly given
[illegible] the theory of calculation of corresponding pipe dia. and pressures.
[illegible] methods of reforming methane with air or water to bring it to
[illegible] conditions similar to those of ordinary town gas. French and Czech
experiments are quoted.

GIRZEJOWSKI, J.

"Heat Exchange in Underground Gas Pipes," P. 229. (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Vol. 28, No. 8, Aug. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO; Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

GIRZEJOWSKI, J.

Accumulation of dust in pipelines and means of overcoming difficulties in the transportation of gas. p. 171

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Techników Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 33, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

GIRZEJOWSKI, J.; KOLODZIEJ, W.; OBUCHOWICZ, Z.

Prospects and general trends of development in the Polish natural gas industry. p. 173

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 33, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

GIRZEJOWSKI, Janusz, mgr inz.

Desulfurization of natural gas designed for long distance transportation by pipelines. Nafta Pol 18 no.10:277-280 O '62.

1. Zaklady Gazu Ziemnego, Tarnow.

[redacted], Janusz, mgr inż.

Natural gas conversion as a current problem of the power engineering industry in Poland. [illegible]

GIRZHEL', Ya.Yu. [Hirzhel', IA.IU.]

Using Ivanov's scalp forceps to counteract uterine inertia. Fed., akush. i gin. 20 no.5:44-46 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Rodil'nogo doma No.3 (glavnyy vrach - Ya.Yu. Girzhel'), Odessa.
(UTERUS) (FORCEPS, OBSTETRIC)

GIRZU, M.

The Leipzig Spring Fair, March 4-13, 1962. Electrotehnica 10 no.4:144-145 Ap '62.

GIRZU, M.

Meeting with the readers of the "Electrotehnica" periodical.
Electrotehnica 10 no.5:188 My '62.

GIRZU, M.

The work of the International Electrotechnical Commission commented upon by the Electrotehnica periodical. Electrotehnica 10 no.6:240-241 Je '62.

GIRZU, M.

The Austrian Industrial Exposition, July 12-21, 1962.
Electrotehnica 10 no.9:362-363 S '62.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Cellulose and its Derivatives. H

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 41873.

Author : Gise, Link.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Fine Part of Woodpulp.

Orig Pub: Papirapar, 1957, No 5-6, 83-92.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1 -17

GISEK, M.

One-channel optimizer with a rough and precise search system. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 5 no.3:405-406 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Rekomendovano kafedroy avtomatiki i telemekhaniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
(Radio measurements) (Electronic measurements)

GISEV, M.I., dotsent; SMIRNOV, Yu.K., kand.med.nauk

Spectrophotometric determination of coproporphyrin excreted with the urine. Pred. dop. kontsent. atmosf. zagr. no. 4:139-142 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny i kafedry nervnykh bolezney TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(SPECTROPHOTOMETRY) (COPROPORPHYRIN)
(URINE—ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

BRAGINSKIY, M.A., inzh.; GISIN, B.I., inzh.; KOGAN, F.Ye., inzh.

Continuous samming machine for sheep pelts. Nauch.-issl.trudy Ukr NIIKP no.13:107-113 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

MIKHAYLOV, A.V. (Chitinskaya obl.); BEVZ, G.P. (Kiyev); GISIN, B.V., (Alma-Ata); SAMDLER, TS.M (Sumy); AVERBUKH, M.P. (Leninabad); SHNIPOR, B.N. (Vinnitsa); ZAKHAROV, V.L. (Minsk); YASINOVYY, E.A. (Kuybyshev); VOSKRESENSKIY, S.N. (Kuybyshev)

Problems. Mat.v shkole no.4:94-95 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

GISIN, G.N.

Fuel pump for compression ignition engines (From 'Automotive Industry" Ja, 0, 1955). Avt.i trakt.prom. no.5:43-44 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Automobiles--Fuel systems)

GISIN, G.N.

Mechanization of assembly line operations. Avt.i trakt. prom. no.3:38-40 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Automobile industry)

GISIN, G.N.

[redacted] hydraulic starters. Avt.i trakt.prom. no.3:47-48 Mr '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Automobiles--Starting devices)

GISIN, G.N.

Rollers in track shoes of Fiat tractors. Avt. i trakt. prom. no.5: 48 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Caterpillar tractors)

NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; GISIN, I.B.; SIDORIN, Ya.S.; SOROKIN, V.V.

[Instructions on cheese making] Sbornik tekhnologicheskikh instruktsii po proizvodstvu syrov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1950. 182 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye syrodel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Cheese--Varieties)

CA

Classification of technological cheese production processes. I. Gisin. *Molochnaya Prom.* 11, No. 11, 30-5 (1950).—A convenient table is presented in which there are tabulated the commonly used variations in cheese production, along with the av. gustatory properties of the final products. G. M. Kosolapoff

GISIN, I.,

SAVINOVSKIY, N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GISIN, I., kandidat sel'sko-khozyaystvennykh nauk.

Thermal processes in the making of ice cream. Khol.tekh. 31 no.3: 58-61 Jl-S '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Ice cream, ices, etc.)

SAVINOVSKIY, N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GISIN, I., kandidat sel'skokhozyastvennykh nauk.

Workers who are improving ice-cream production. Khol.tekh. 32 no.1:51-58 Ja-Mr '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Ice cream, ices, etc.)
(Dairy industry--Equipment and supplies)

USSR / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application.

Food Industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33033

Author : Gisin I.

Title : Thermal Treatment of Ice Cream Mix in Closed Thin-Layer Flow

Orig Pub: Kholodil'n. tekhnika, 1956, No 3, 33-38

Abstract: On the basis of tests of the laminar OPB apparatus, and also of date secured on cooling ice cream mix in an apparatus of the APV concern (England) it was ascertained that the thermal treatment (TT) of mixes used in the manufacture

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application I-32

Food industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33033

of ice cream, in a closed, thin-layer flow, is possible and appropriate. TT of mixes in the laminar apparatus can be carried out for both pasteurization and cooling as well as for cooling only. Operation by means of the laminar apparatus requires the availability of a brine cooling system with a temperature of the cooling agent not below - 5 and - 8° and automatically controlled brine feed. Most appropriate is the cooling of mixes with water at about 1°. The output capacity of TT apparatus must be equal

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

Food industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33033

to, or a multiple of, that of the homogenizer. An indispensable condition of TT is laminar apparatus is an automatic control of the pasteurization temperature.

Card 3/3

GISIN, I.

Movable equipment for milking cows. Moloch. prom. 18 no.6:46 '57
(Milking machines) (MLRA 10:6)

GISIN, I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Improving the cooling system in the manufacture of ice cream [with summary in English]. Khol.tekh. 35 no.6:49-50 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Moscow--Ice cream)

MAKAR'IN, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GISIN, I.B., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, spetsred.; IVANOVA, N.M., red.; PEREDERIY, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Production of soft cheeses] Proizvodstvo miagkikh syrov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 93 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Cheese)

SAVINOVSKIY, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; DEZENT, G., insh.; DEMIDENKO, V.; GISIN, I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Operation of continuous freezers. Khol.tekh. 37 no.5:35-39 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (for Savinovskiy). 2. Moskovskiy khladokombinat imeni A.I. Mikoyana (for Dezent and Demidenko). 3. Nauchno- issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'no-konstruktorskiy institut prodovol'stvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Gisin).
(Ice-cream freezers)

STRAKHOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GISIN, I.B., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KUZ'MIN, Yu.N.; TOMBAYEV, N.I.; SHUVALOVA, N.S., nauchnyy red.; ZORINA, G.V., red.; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Modern equipment for making creamery butter]Sovremennoe oborudovanie dlia proizvodstva slivochnogo masla. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii mashinostroenia, 1962. 55 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Food machinery--Design and construction)
(Creameries--Equipment and supplies)

STRAKHOV, V.F.; [illegible]; KUZ'MIN, Yu.N.; TONDAYEV, N.I.; SHENOV, P.G.

[Continuous production of creamery butter using the vacuum butter-formation method] Potochnoe proizvodstvo sliwochnogo masla s primeneniem vakuum-maslobrazovaniia. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1964. 29 p. (MIRA 18:5)

DILANYAN, Zaven Khristoforovich; INIKHOV, G.S., doktor khim. nauk, retsenzent: GISIN, I.B., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, spets. red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, spets. red.

[Fundamentals of cheesemaking] Osnovy syrodeliia. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1965. 83 p. (MIRA 18:7)

S/051/63/014/003/010/019
E039/E120

AUTHORS: Gisin, M.A., and Nesmelov, Ye.A.

TITLE: Interference light filters transmitting short-wave length and reflecting long-wave length regions of the spectrum

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.14, no.3, 1963, 395-400

TEXT: The theory for multilayer filters using alternate layers of high and low refractive index materials with layer thicknesses of $\lambda/4$ is developed and compared with experimental data. The method used is similar to that of Ph.W. Baumeister (J.Opt.Soc.Amer., 48, 1958, 955). Refractive index of the first, third, etc. layers $n_H = 2.5$ while for the second, fourth etc. layers the refractive index $n_L = 1.4$ and the refractive index of the base $n_D = 1.5$. These values are very near to those for Sb_2S_3, SrF_2 and the glass K-8. A simplified expression for the ratio of reflection to transmission is given by:

$$\frac{R}{T} = \sum_{k,\ell} \nu_k \nu_\ell \cos 2\left(\sum_{m=1}^{k} \delta_m - \sum_{n=1}^{\ell} \delta_n \right) \varphi = \sum_{k,\ell} \nu_k \nu_\ell \cos 2g_{k\ell}\varphi \qquad (2)$$

where φ is the phase angle; g_j is the characteristic optical thickness of the j-th layer in units of $\lambda/4$; $\nu_j = 1/2 \log \frac{n_{j+1}}{n_j}$

where n_j is the refractive index of the j-th layer. Eq.(2) is valid when ($\nu_j < 1$). A series of experimental results were examined and those selected approximating most closely to the problem considered. Two 9-layer and one 11-layer filters were examined. The form of the 9-layer filters was: D 1.33 H0.85LHLHLHL 1.37 H and D 1.3 H0.87LHLHLHL 1.3 H. These showed about 100% transmission for $\lambda < 1.6$ μ falling to near zero between 1.8 and 2.2 μ. If it is desired to increase the steepness of the transition the number of $\lambda/4$ layers must be increased. In order to determine the effect of errors in layer thickness the transmission of two other filters was computed: D 1.15 H 0.94 LHLHLHL 1.15 H and D 1.5 H 0.79 LHLHLHL 1.5 H. In the second filter the transition is less steep and there are bands in which the transmission falls to about 50% in the region 1.0 to 1.4 μ. There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1962

L 44444-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EED(b)-3 IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5017901 UR/0051/65/019/001/0121/0127
535.321 + 535.341-15

AUTHORS: Valeyev, A. S.; Qisin, M. A.

TITLE: Optical properties of thermally deposited antimony trisulfide and tellurium layers in the infrared spectral region

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 1, 1965, 121-127

TOPIC TAGS: antimony compound, tellurium, IR spectrum, optic property

ABSTRACT: Although the substances in question are widely used as high-refractive-index layers for infrared applications, their optical constants have not been adequately investigated in the past. The present paper presents the results of the determination of the refractive index and the absorption coefficient in the region where these layers have maximum transparency and in the adjoining regions, namely 1 -- 23 μ for antimony-trisulfide and 2 -- 15 μ for tellurium layers. The procedure used to determine the optical constants is described elsewhere (Opt. i spektr. v. 15, 500, 1963) and is based on

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L 4444-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017901

determining the refractive index and the absorption coefficient from the measured maximum and minimum values of the transmission coefficient of the layer by successive approximations. The main results are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. The large scatter in the experimental point attributed to inhomogeneities in the structure of the layer which gives rise to a great variety in the properties of the layers of different thicknesses and of different internal structure. Tests of the effect of heat treatment in air and in vacuum have shown that heat treatment produces noticeable changes in the optical constants of the tellurium layers. This is interpreted from the point of view of the response of the inhomogeneities, which consist of amorphous and crystalline sections, to the different heat treatment conditions. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 formula, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 08May64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 006

Card 2/4

L 44414-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5017901

ENCLOSURE: 01

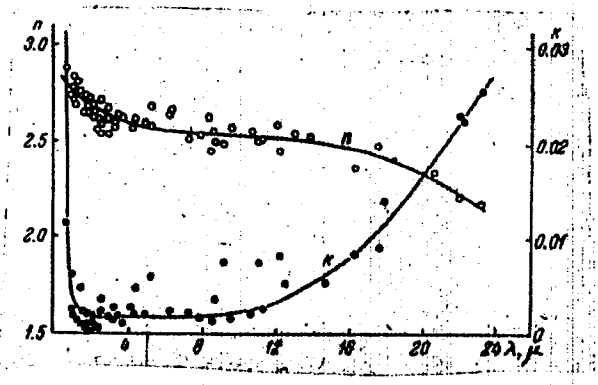

Fig. 1. Optical constants of antimony trisulfide layers

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L 44444-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5017901 ENCLOSURE: 02

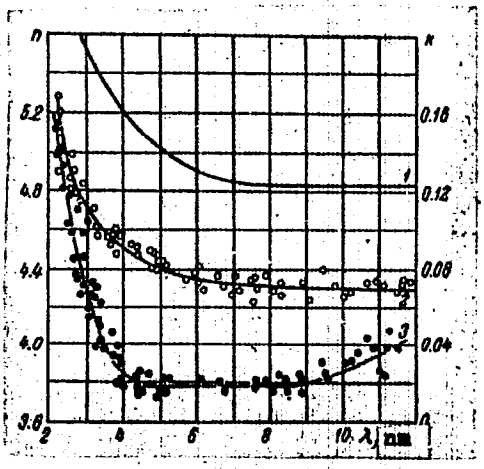

Fig. 2. Optical constants of tellurium layers

Card 4/4

GISIN, P.G.; SHVARTS, E.Ya.

Laboratory and pilot plant units for airless spraying of paint materials. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.1:53-55 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. TSentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznoy proizvodstvennoy kontory "Lakokraspokrytiye."
(Painting, Industrial)

GUGEL', B.M.; GISIN, P.G.

Depositing a lacquer film on kinescope screens in the course of their metallic coating. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim. no.2:55-58 '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Films (Chemistry)) (Protective coatings)

SHISHMAREVA, L.B.; GISIN, P.G.; MIROSHNICHENKO, G.Ya.; Prinimali uchastiye: SHEPPER, L.Ya.; KLEYEV, V.I.; KAKHOVSKAYA, N.I.

Optimum parameters of the process of painting the products by flow coating. Lakokras. mat. i ikh. prim. no.4:30-34 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Painting, Industrial)

GISIN, P.G.; VASIL'YEV, M.G.

Aerosol spraying of paint materials. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:64-67 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Spray painting) (Aerosols)

KIKNADZE, D.A.; IZASHVILI, R.P.; MANEVICH, A.M.; SAGIYEV, S.S.; GUSIN, P.G.; Prinimali uchastiye:MALOVITSKIY, V.S.; SOBOLEV, Yu.B.; VASIL'YEV, M.G.; TIMOSHENKO, S.I.

Automatic line for the painting of children's carriages with the jet spraying method; experience in the introduction and use. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.3:69-75 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Spray painting—Equipment and supplies)

MOVNIN, Mikhail Savel'yevich; GISIN, V.N., nauchnyy red.; SHAURAK, Ye.N., red.

[Machine parts] Detali mashin. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1958. 291 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Machinery--Design)

24(3)
AUTHORS: Gisina, F.A., and Murygin V.I SOV/156 59-4-6/11

TITLE: Negative Photodiode Effect in Selenium Photocell
(Otritsatel'nyy fotodiodnyy effekt v selenovykh fotoelementakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 4, pp 59-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors try to explain theoretically the abnormal photoelectric effect (called by the authors negative photodiode effect) described by Murygin [Ref 8,19], which arises during a simultaneous influence of light and external voltage onto a selenium cell with a cadmium plating. The authors give explicit expressions for the countercurrent and its change under effect of light. The theoretical results agree qualitatively with the experimental data. The dependence of the considered effect on the temperature remains undefined. The authors mention A.F.Ioffe and A.V.Ioffe.
There are 4 figures, and 24 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 2 Bulgarian, 8 American, 2 German, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Uz SSR (Physico Technical Institute of the AS Uz SSR)

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1958

Card 1/1

SOV/181-1-9-19/31

24.7700
~~24(3), 24(6)~~

AUTHOR: Gisina, F. A.

TITLE: Relaxation Characteristics of Semiconductor Photoresistors and Photoelements

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1959, Vol 1, Nr 9, pp 1434 - 1440 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is the aim of the present paper to show how it is possible to determine the time characteristics of photo conductivity and of photodiffusion-emf from the solution of the diffusion equations obtained by means of an operator method. Moreover, a method is suggested of finding the lifetime, diffusion length, and surface recombination rate. A few pertinent theoretical publications are discussed in the introduction, among them those by Samoylovich and Iskovlev (investigation of the recombination law by means of the equation of motion), and those by Adirovich and Kolotilova (investigation of the formation kinetics of photoelectrons and photoholes in the irradiation of a semiconductor under consideration of the carrier inhomogeneity). Part 1 of the paper investigates the time characteristics of the photoelectric resistance, with the existence of the space charge being neglected in first

Relaxation Characteristics of Semiconductor Photoresistors and Photoelements SOV/181-1-9-19/51

approximation. (Its consideration in the second approximation allows an investigation of the kinetics of the occurrence of photodiffusion-emf). The author considers an isolated n-type semiconductor, in which, induced by light irradiation, electron hole pairs are produced, and an expression is sought for the change in the sample conductivity. The following restricting assumptions are made: the irradiation intensity shall be small so that the concentrations p and n of the photoholes and photoelectrons, respectively, are considerably smaller than the electron concentration n_o of the non-irradiated sample (the monomolecular recombination law holds in this case); the space charge shall vanish so that p=n and the field current of minority carriers is small as compared with the diffusion current. A few numerical examples are given for the formulas derived. In the second part the authors investigate the kinetics of the formation of the photodiffusion-emf. This occurs because (here, too, light-induced electron - hole pair production is assumed) the mobility of electrons and holes differs. The steady case had already been dealt with (Ref 6).

Relaxation Characteristics of Semiconductor Photoresistors SOV/181-1-9-19/31
and Photoelements

In the equation for the p-type current the field current is neglected with respect to the diffusion current, so that the expression derived in section 2 for $p(t,y)$ remains valid. It is shown that both the photo conductivity and the photo-diffusion-emf are exponential functions of time:

$\sigma(t) = \sigma_{steady} + const.e^{-t/\tau_\sigma}$, $V(t) = V_{steady} + const.e^{-t/\tau_V}$.

Consequently, the relaxation times τ_σ and τ_V can be easily determined in the experimental way. The final part of the paper offers expressions for diffusion length, lifetime, and surface recombination rate. There are 3 figures and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy gosuniversitet Tashkent ((Soviet) Central Asia State University, Tashkent)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1957

GISINA, F.A.

Distribution of inert impurities in the atmosphere during rain.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.4:567-572 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.
(Rain and rainfall) (Aerosols)

LAYKHTMAN, D.L.; GISINA, F.A.; KAPLAN, S.N.

Calculation principle of meteorological conditions in planning industrial enterprises. Trudy Len. gidromet. inst. no.15:37-46 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BYUTNER, E.K.; GISINA, F.A.

Effective coefficient of the capture of aerosol particles by rain and cloud drops. Trudy Len. aerol. omet. inst. no.15: 103-117 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GISINA, F.A.

Distribution of pollution in the atmosphere in the presence of precipitation and cloudiness. Trudy Len. gidromet. inst. no.15:118-129 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GISINA, F.A.

Distribution in the atmosphere of radioactive contamination. Trudy Len. gidromet.inst. no.18:3-7 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GISINA, F.A.; PASHKOVSKIY, A.S.

Density of the pollution of the earth surface during precipitation.
Trudy Len.gidromet.inst. no.18:131-134 '63.
(MIRA 18:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043142 S/0049/64/000/007/1116/1120

AUTHOR: Gisina, F. A.

TITLE: Distribution of an aerosol contaminant entering the atmosphere from a continuous point source during a fog

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 7, 1964, 1116-1120

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, fog, atmospheric contamination, atmospheric turbulence, atmospheric aerosol, atmospheric physics, aerosol distribution

ABSTRACT: One of the basic problems in the planning and operation of large industries is determination of the near-surface concentration of atmospheric contaminants under various meteorological conditions. During a fog, the near-surface concentration of such industrial contaminants can be many times greater than during standard types of atmospheric stratification. Despite the importance of such concentrations, conditions during fogs have been investigated to only a limited degree, and earlier studies have failed to take into account the diffusion of fog droplets, which is extremely important. The turbulent regime of the atmosphere also must be taken into account in any determination of the influence of a fog on atmospheric contamination. In this paper the author explains the mechanism by

which a fog influences the distribution of an admixture in the atmosphere. In particular, two cases are discussed: when the height of the fog is greater than the height of the source and when the height of the fog is less than the height of the source. In many cases days with fogs have a weak wind. The upper boundary of a fog usually is the boundary of an inversion; regions outside and inside a fog usually are characterized by a different degree of turbulent exchange. A classification of the possible turbulent regimes in fogs is given, but it is arbitrary because during the lifetime of a fog the turbulent regime will undergo a transition from one type to another. There is an analysis of certain combinations of types which are the most favorable for the development of near-surface concentrations. It is shown that the total near-surface concentration is the greater the higher the upper boundary of the fog, and that the maximum of the total near-surface concentration is situated closer to the source than when a fog is absent. Data cited show that a fog leads to an appreciable change in the distribution of a contaminant in the atmosphere; in certain cases atmospheric contamination increases by more than an order of magnitude. Such a strong contamination arises when turbulence is better developed above the fog boundary than in the fog itself. Such a situation occurs at sunrise and lasts only briefly because strong turbulent exchange leads to fog dispersal. Orig. art. has: 23 formulas, 1 figure and 2 tables.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043142

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 22Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 20471-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: AP6012050 SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/65/001/011/1205/1208

34
B

AUTHOR: Laykhtman, D. L.; Gisina, F. A.; Kramer, N. I.

ORG: Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute, Leningrad (Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Allowance for characteristics of atmospheric turbulence in computing intensity and height of factory stacks

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1205-1208

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric diffusion, air pollution, atmospheric turbulence, energy distribution

ABSTRACT: In the investigation of diffusion processes in the atmosphere a serious difficulty encountered is that the spatial scales of turbulent fluctuations vary in a wide range; from 10^{-1} to 10^{6} m. It has been established experimentally that the distribution of turbulent energy in fluctuations of different scales has a minimum in the region of meso-scales. This gives basis for study of diffusion processes by dividing the entire range of scales into two parts. In the small-scale region the diffusion of an impurity from the sources at distances not more than 10-50 km can be described by the ordinary diffusion equation with the introduction of the vertical coefficient of turbulent viscosity. This makes it possible to determine the concentration of an impurity,

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ACC NR: AP6012050

averaged for a short (5-10 min) period of time coinciding with the period of averaging of the meteorological parameters included in the equation. The effects caused by large eddies then can be taken into account statistically. As an example of such an approach the authors consider the problem of the distribution of the concentration of a passive impurity from a continuous point source for long periods of time (season, year). Characteristics of this type are needed in planning factories whose stack products contaminate the atmosphere. Proper stack height for a given admissible discharge must be computed. The method presently used for this purpose is unsatisfactory because in long intervals of time the complex of meteorological conditions changes in very wide limits. The correct approach should be based on calculation of the probability of occurrence of different meteorological conditions. The parameters of the planned factory should be selected in such a way that in the direction of maximum wind frequency the maximum surface concentration with a given probability does not exceed the admissible value. Numerical solution of the problem is given. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 13 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: 19May65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 LQC

L 42893-66 ENT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6030079 SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/008/0804/0813

3/
B

AUTHOR: Gisina, F. A.

ORG: Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute (Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Influence of mean velocity and temperature gradients on the spectral characteristics of turbulence

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 804-813

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric turbulence, ~~turbulence spectrum~~, ~~mean~~ wind ~~speed~~ gradient, ~~mean~~ temperature gradient, turbulent velocity

ABSTRACT: The approach presented in this article differs from that derived by Monin (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 3, 1962) in that the spectral characteristics of turbulence, when the mean velocity and temperature gradients are known, are determined by using spectral equations derived from equations of motion, discontinuity, and thermal conductivity. The author makes the assumption that the spectra of turbulent heat and momentum fluxes are determined as products of turbulent viscosity and the gradient of the appropriate quantity. Formulas are derived for cases of both strong and weak interaction of mean and turbulent velocity and temperature fields, and for cases when the interaction is slight for velocity but considerable for temperature. Turbulent transfer is shown to be governed by the

UDC: 551.551.8:532.517.4

Card 1/2

L 42393-66

ACC NR: AP6030079

vorticity of mean (weak interaction) or turbulent (strong interaction) motions as a function of the relationship between the scales of the mean and turbulent motions. [ER]
Orig. art. has: 28 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 20Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5068

Card 2/2

S/196/61/000/011/013/042
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Smenkovskaya, P.T., and Gisina, K.B.

TITLE: Heat and mass exchange in drying by sublimation in vacuum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.11, 1961, 1, abstract 11G 7. (Tr. In-ta energ. AN BSSR, no.11, 1960, 71-77)

TEXT: An experimental study of the sublimation of pure ice in vacuum is described. It is shown that the intensity of vapourisation depends upon the degree of vacuum in the sublimator, on the rate of removal of evaporated moisture, on the rate of application of heat to the material, on the temperature difference between the surrounding medium and the material, and on the temperature of the heating surface of the sublimator. It is confirmed that mass exchange has a great influence on heat exchange.
5 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/170/62/005/005/011/015
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Smenkovskaya, P. T., Gisina, K. B.

TITLE: The effect of heat-source location on the heat and mass transfer during sublimation in vacuum

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 5, 1962, 96 - 101

TEXT: The variation in intensity of heat and mass transfer, depending on the arrangement of the heat sources, was studied by means of an apparatus described in an earlier paper (P. T. Smenkovskaya, IFZh, no. 11, 1961). The rate of sublimation of ice and of the drying of capillary-pore ceramics are investigated. The convective component of the heat flow is not only the result of temperature difference, but also of the mass exchange. The convective component is almost doubled as a result of mass exchange. The fact that the convective component of the heat flow and the heat conduction change during sublimation drying indicates that the hydrodynamic conditions influence the rate of heat transfer. Initially, while a large amount of moisture is evaporating, the convective component, determined mainly by the molar transfer of material, is large and heat

Card 1/2

SMENKOVSKAYA, P.T.; GISINA, K.B.

Influence of the location of the heat source on heat and mass transfer in sublimation in vacuum. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.5:96-101 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN BSSR, Minsk.
(Heat—Transmission) (Mass transfer)
(Sublimation (Physical sciences))

GISINA, K.B.; SHOFER, R.I.

Effect of interface movement in capillary-porous and colloid bodies on heat and mass transfer process during the sublimation of ice in a vacuum. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 7 no.5:34-38 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut teplo- i massoobemena AN BSSR, Minsk.

GISIOWA, J.

From the activities of the Scientific-Technical Documentation Center. p. 399
(GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA Vol. 30, No. 10, Oct. 1956 Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957
Uncl.

GISIOWA, J.

Publications of the Institute of Municipal Economy in the field of water management. Gosp wodna 21 no.11:489-490 N '61.

SLONCHAK, A.T.; GISKINA, E.M.

Results of prophylactic immunization of children against tuberculosis. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 8 no.3:23-25 Mr '64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Detskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. K.P.Berkos) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - kand. med. nauk T.P. Mochalova) i otdel organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (rukovoditel' - doktor med. nauk I.D.Bogatyrev) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny imeni Erismana.

GISMAN, S.

"A Talk on Mining Terminology" Pt. 35, p. 58 (Wiadomosci Gornicze, Vol. 4, No. 2, Feb. 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, February, 1954, Uncl.

GISMAN, S.

"Fundamentals of maintaining the mine roof."
Wiadomosci Gornicze, Katowice, Vol 4, No 3, Mar. 1953, p. 67

SO: Eastern Europ an Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

GISMAN, S.

"Technical publications [illegible]." p. 417. (PRZEGLAD CHEMICZY
Vol. 10, No. 12, Dec. 1954. Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC.VOL. 4, No. 4.
April 1955. Uncl.

GISMAN, STANISLAW.

Ilustrowany gorniczy slownik encyklopedyczny. (Wyd. 1.) Stalinogrod, Wydawn. Gorniczo-Hutnicze, 1955. 528 p. (Illustrated encyclopedic mining dictionary. 1st ed. illus., plates(part col.), maps, diagrs.)

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