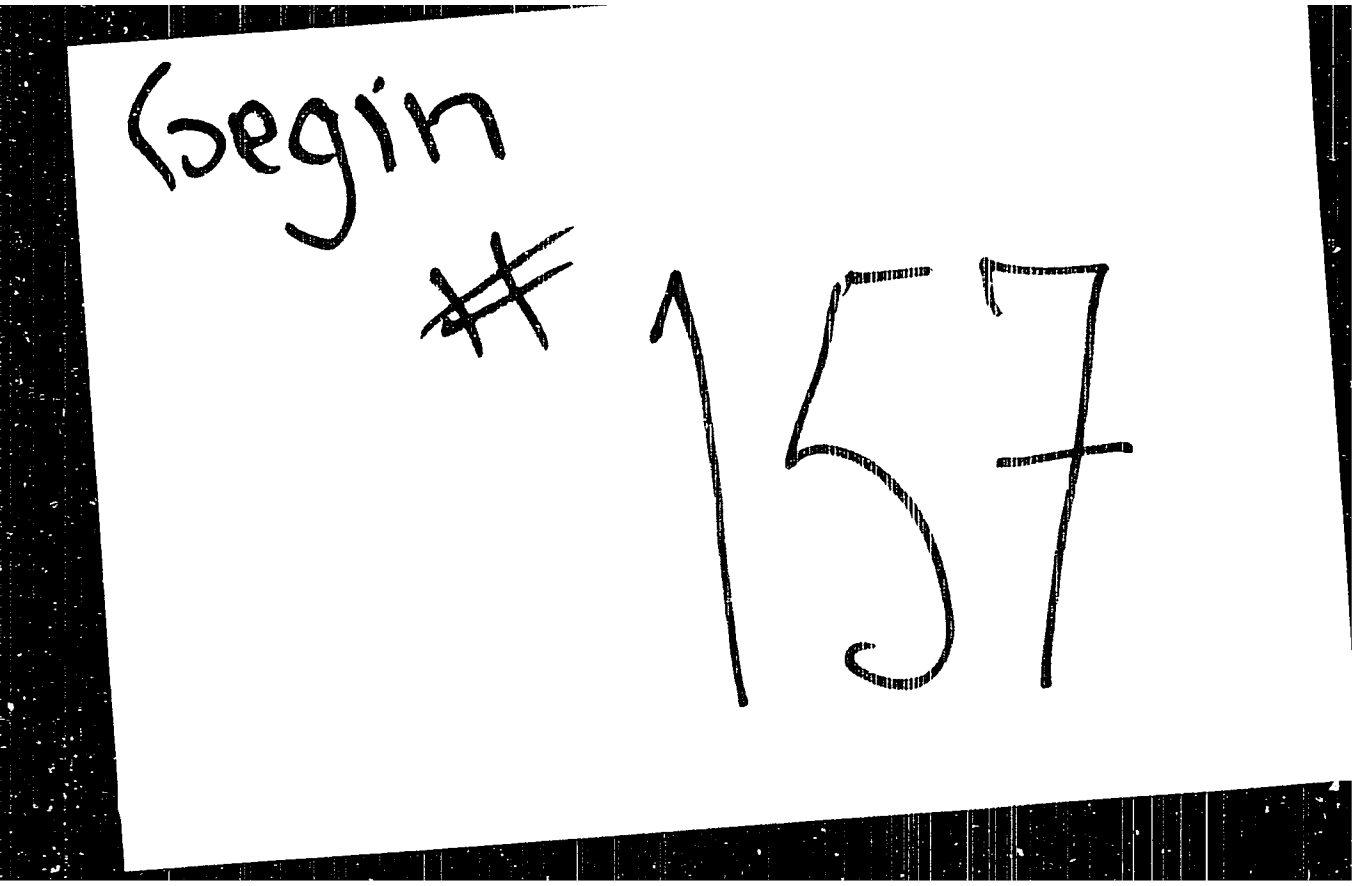


GOL'DIN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; LINETSKIY, I. ., inzh.; SVENDEL', E.I., inzh.; UDOV, Yu.M., inzh.; TATARENKO, D.T., kand.; TOMASHEVSKAYA, L.D., inzh.

Automatic control systems with a closed circuit for the grinding classification of iron ore. Gor.zhur. no.4:58-63 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dneprogetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. (for Gol'din). 2. Pervaya shakhtnaya laboratoriya Krivorozhskogo zheleznogo rudnogo khozyaystva (for Linetskiy). 3. Yuzhnyy gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat (for Svendel', Udov, Tatarenko, Tomashevskaya).

PLAKSIN, I.N.; GOL'DIN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Theory of the radioisotope method of controlling the total content of iron in the pulp. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;gor.zhur. 7 no. 1:189-194 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A.Skochinskogo. Rekomendovana seminarom otdela obogashcheniya poleznykh iskopayemykh.

L 33528-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) MJW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5005477 S/0032/65/031/002/0202/0203

AUTHORS: Gol'din, M. L.; Krivonosov, Yu. I.; Kovalev, O. N.; Dolzhenkov, F. Ye.; Tobol'skiy, M. B.

TITLE: Use of the autoradiographic method for the study of boundary zones in bimetals

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 2, 1965, 202-203

TOPIC TAGS: autoradiography, titanium, steel alloy/ Khl8N9T steel, 59 iron, carbon 14, St.3 steel, M5 NIKFI film

ABSTRACT: The autoradiographic method was used for investigating the transition region in alloys of steel St.3 with titanium and steel St.3 with Khl8N9T by observing the behavior of Fe^{59} and C^{14}. The radioactive isotopes were introduced into the specimens by applying films about 1 μ thick to the surface, and also by melting St.3 and steel Khl8N9T with added radioactive isotopes. Radioactive iron was deposited electrolytically, while surface saturation with C^{14} was accomplished by cementation in a mixture of activated charcoal and barium carbonate. The specific activity of ingots was found to be 4 to 12 μCu/kg. Bimetallic strips were obtained by laminating. Polished, degreased ground surfaces were coated with

Card 1/2

AUTHORS: Plaksin, I.N., Corresponding Member of the AN SSSR (AS USSR), Val'ter, A.K., Academician, AN Ukr SSR (AS Ukr SSR), and Gol'din, M.L., Engineer.

TITLE: Development of Methods for Measuring Pulp Density (Razvitiye metodov [illegible])

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Four main methods exist for pulp-density measurement: pycnometric (Fig.), float, hydrostatic (Fig. 2 shows an advantageous piezometric variant), and radioactive. Hydrostatic methods are in wide [illegible] use, e.g. at the Balkhashskaya (Balkhash) [illegible] fabrika (beneficiation works). The first three methods have a number of disadvantages (inertia, [illegible] applicability to high-density pulps) absent from the above methods (based on the relation between radiation absorption and density). An important development in radioactive methods is the use of scintillation counters, and a great improvement for this type of instrument was reported recently by Reiffel and Humphreys (Ref. 20) (Fig. 3). Two schemes for a radioactive-type [illegible] were reported at the [illegible] and stable

Card 1/3

Development of Methods for Measuring Pulp Density

isotopes and their uses, held in Moscow in April 1957. One of these, (Ref 9) shown in Fig 4, uses two sources, caused to vibrate in opposite phases by electromagnetic vibrators. The other (Ref 10) has one source on a disc rotated by a synchronous motor (Fig 5); it has the advantage of using only one source. Although scintillation counters enable low-activity sources to be used they involve complicated apparatus. Considerable simplification is possible by the use of ionization chambers. A compensating two-chamber method (Ref 11) is shown in Fig 6; this further reduces instrument errors and has the advantage of practically unlimited detector service life. It is the scheme favoured by the authors.

Card 2/3

Development of Methods for Measuring Pulp Density SOV/130-59-5-3/21

There are 6 figures and 24 references, 15 of which are Soviet and 9 English.

ASSOCIATION: IGD AN SSSR, Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Physical-technical institute) of the AS UkrSSR, and Khar'kovskiy zavod KIP (KIP works in Khar'kov)

Card 3/3

S/119/60/000/07/09/017
B019/B063

AUTHOR: Gol'din, M. L., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Safety Rules for the Production and Running of Devices Basing on the Use of Radioisotopes

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1960, No. 7, pp. 22-24

TEXT: By way of introduction, the author mentions papers by G. G. Iordan et al. (Ref. 1) and N. G. Gusev (Ref. 2) dealing with the above-mentioned subject. The first part of the present paper describes the construction and production of such instruments. The permissible maximum activity of the source is discussed, which must not exceed 0.1 millicurie/sec at a distance of 1 m from the instrument. The instrument is to be built in such a way that the radiation flux is enclosed or bounded during transport and mounting. The instructions of the Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Main Administration for the Use of Atomic Energy at the Council of Ministers of the USSR) and the Glavnaya gosudarstvennaya sanitarnaya inspektsiya SSSR (Main State Sanitary Inspection USSR) should be observed in the development and production of devices using radio-

Card 1/2

Safety Rules for the Production and Running of Devices Basing on the Use of Radio-isotopes

S/119/60/000/07/09/017
B011/B063

isotopes. These instruments should be delivered with a "passport" containing the most important characteristics of the radioisotope used. Next, the author explains the three ways of transporting radioactive substances. The first group, which emits alpha, beta, and gamma particles, is divided into four packing categories. Special cars of the type GAZ-69 (GAZ-69) are used for this purpose, which are equipped with additional safety facilities. The next part describes the storage and repair of these instruments, the Yuzhnyy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat v Krivom Roge (Southern Ore Dressing Kombinat at Krivoy Rog) being mentioned in this connection. The final part deals with assembly, repair, disassembly, and use, and an instruction is given for the work with these instruments. There are 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Card 1/3

Humidity Determination of Free-Flowing Materials by Neutron Slowing-Down Method. Letter to the Editor

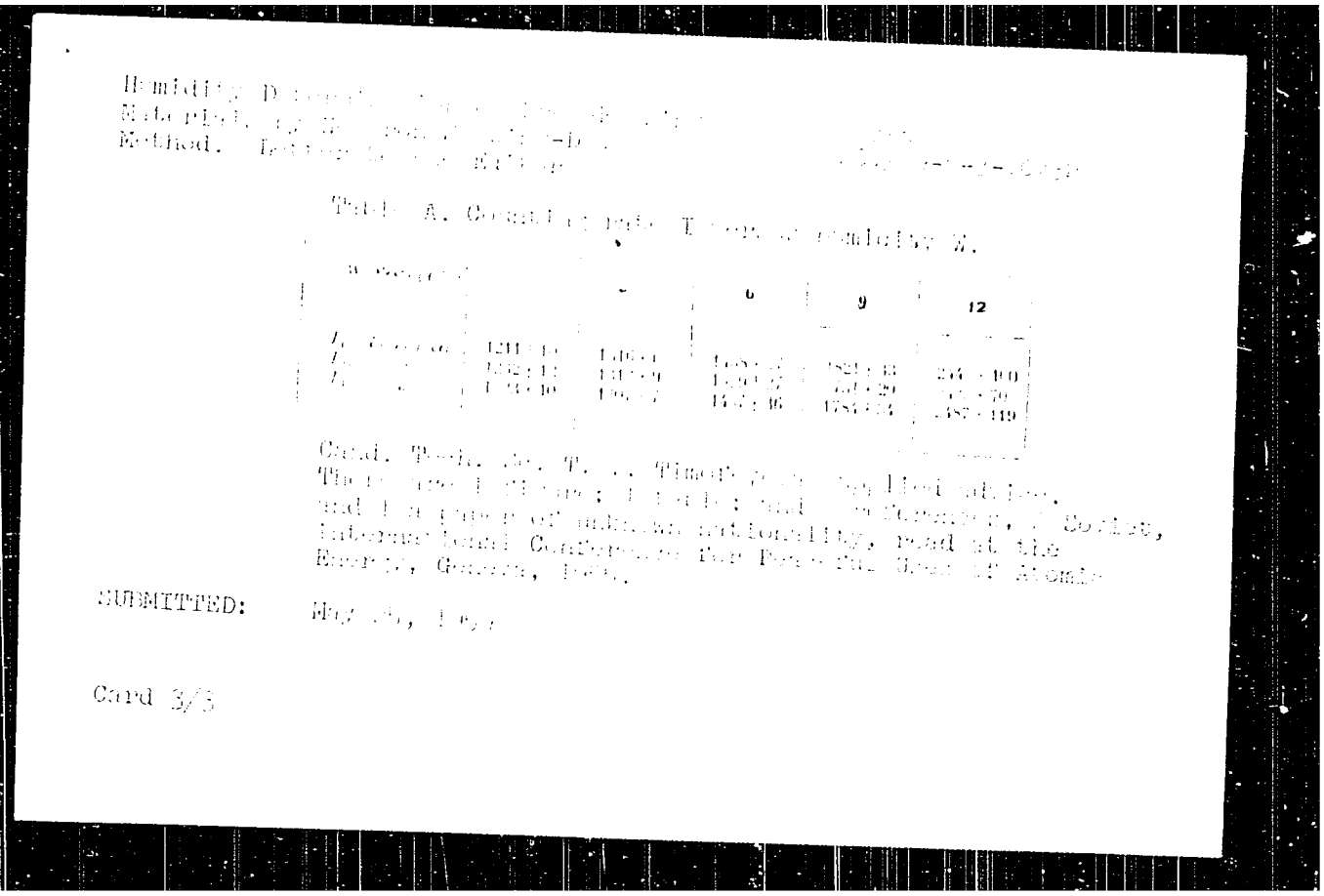
78325
SOV/[illegible]

1-curie Po^{210} polonium-beryllium source supplied $2.5 \cdot 10^{6}$ neutrons/sec. Tests were performed by A. P. Kalashnikov and N. V. Pavlenko. The earth was between the two cylinders, and it was found more convenient to have the source and the detector completely surrounded by the material than to put the earth between them. For a fixed humidity the counting rate increased until the thickness of the earth reached 10 cm, and stayed afterwards constant, confirming conclusions of Putman. The counting rate of completely dry earth was equal to that of the background count of the empty device. The humid samples were prepared with an accuracy of better than 0.5 weight %. The results of three series of measurements are in Table A. Using interpolation formulas, the authors established an empirical relationship of the form:

$$I = 1225 + 4W + 1210W^2 - 4{,}53W^3 - [illegible]$$

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710001-1"



Humidity D
Materials
Method.

Table A. Ground

	6	9	12

Card. Tech. Sc. T. . Timor
The
and I
Internat
Energy, Geneva, Italy.

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1962

Card 3/3

82736

S/089/60/009/002/007/015
B006/B056

21.5200

AUTHORS: Val'ter, A. K., Gol'din, M. L., Slavin, V. I.

TITLE: Approximate Calculation of the Mean Energy of Electrons Knocked out by Gamma Rays in an Ionization Chamber

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 135-136

TEXT: An ionization chamber is better suited than a phosphor for various technical purposes such as measuring the thickness and density of materials. The low efficiency of ionization chambers for gamma radiation may be increased by various means. Mostly, this is done by coating the inner surface of the chamber with lead and by using multi-layer high-voltage collector electrodes. As an exact calculation of the ionization current meets with considerable difficulties, an approximation method is suggested here, which is based upon the knowledge of the mean energy of the electrons knocked out by gamma quanta. For this purpose, the authors used published theoretical and experimental data concerning the gamma radiation of Co^{60} and Cs^{137}. The geometry of the experiment theoretically dealt with in this paper is illustrated by a schematical drawing. The values obtained show that the

Card 1/2

82736

Approximate Calculation of the Mean Energy of Electrons Knocked out by Gamma Rays in an Ionization Chamber

S/089/60/009/002/007/015
B006/B056

method is suited for estimating ionization currents.

	Experimental	Calculated	Difference
Cs^{137}	0.418 Mev	0.349 Mev	16.5%
Co^{60}	0.702 Mev	0.796 Mev	13.7%

There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 9 references: 8 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1960

Card 2/2

GOL'DIN, M.L.

Use of radioisotopes in mining and ore dressing. Atom.energ. 9 no.3:225-226 S 60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Ore dressing)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Mining engineering)

GOL'DIN, M.L., doktor biol.nauk

Deep-sea microbes. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.9:37-40,50 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)
(Sea water--Microbiology)

GOL'DIN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FOMICHEV, M.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using gamma rays for density measurements of a two component mixture in hydraulic coal mining. Ugol' 35 no.8:41-43 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Hydraulic mining) (Gamma rays--Industrial applications)
(Densitometers)

GOL'DIN, M.L.

Determining the activity of the radiation source in a densimeter with ionization chambers. Izm. tekh. no. 1:54-57 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:1)
(Radioactivity--Measurement)

S/137/61/000/012/008/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, I.I., Gol'din, M.L., Litochevskiy, Ye.G

TITLE: Outlooks of assimilating devices with γ-radiation sources on the Southern Mining Concentration Combine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 12, abstract 12V90 (V sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR", v. 3, Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 150 - 153)

TEXT: Gamma-relays to control and regulate processes have been employed and are being tested. At the Combine devices are tested which are used to control the existence of bedding on a conveyer belt. At the present, automation is being developed for loading and unloading the ore from parabolic bins which are intermediate storages between the crushing and concentrating shops. This will assure continuous raw material supply to ball mills and a high factor of filling the bins. Automation is also being developed for regulating the density of pulp on the classifier overflow. In such a manner, the use of gamma-radiation will make it possible to solve the automation problem of processes. The economical

Card 1/2

Outlooks of assimilating devices ...

effect will be very high due to the liberation of some of the attending staff, receiving high wages. It will also be possible to raise the efficiency of the existing equipment and to improve the quality of production.

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

G...'SH, M. L., ...UTKAYEV, V. D., and ...V, L. A.

"Gamma-Relay for Small Drops in the Intensity of Radiation"

paper presented at the All-Union Seminar on the Application of Radioactive Isotopes in Measurements and Instrument Building, Frunze (Kirgiz SSR), June 1961

So: Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 11, No 5, Nov 61, pp 467-470

GOL'DIN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; LINETSKIY, I.R.; RAZDOVSKIY, Yu.I.

The IPP-1M radioisotope meter of pulpe density. Avtom.i prib. no.4:10-13 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Densitometers)

GOL'DIN, M.I.

Second Leningrad Conference on the Use of Radioisotopes in the Coal and Ore Mining Industries. Atom. energ. 12 no.3:254-256 Mr '62. (CIRA 15:2)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Mining engineering)

VAL'TER, Anton Karlovich; PLAKSIN, Igor' Nikolayevich; GOL'DIN, Mikhail L'vovich; SAVITSKIY, P.S., inzh., otv. red.; KURILOVA, T.M., red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Automatic density control of iron-ore flotation pulps with the help of gamma rays] Avtomaticheskii kontrol' plotnosti zhelezorudnoi pul'py gamma-luchami. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1962. 243 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Flotation) (Gamma rays--Industrial applications)

MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; VAL'TER, A.K., akademik; GOL'DIN, M.L., kand.tekhn. nauk; KULESHENKO, A.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAGOVSKIY, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Application of radioactive isotopes in the automatic control of coal mining operations" by V.G.Segalin. Reviewed by N.V.Mel'nikov and others. Ugol' 37 no.2:60-61 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov). 2. AN USSR (for Val'ter)

(Coal mines and mining--Automation)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Segalin, V.G.)

GOL'DIN, Mikhail L'vovich; BUTUSOV, A.P., red.; ROROVA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Automatic level control by means of gamma rays] Avtomaticheskii kontrol' urovnia gamma-luchami. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1963. 66 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Gamma rays--Industrial applications)
(Level indicators)

GOL'DIN, M.L.

Method of selecting isotopes for a γ-relay. Atom. energ. 15 no.6:514-516 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GOL'DIN, M.L.

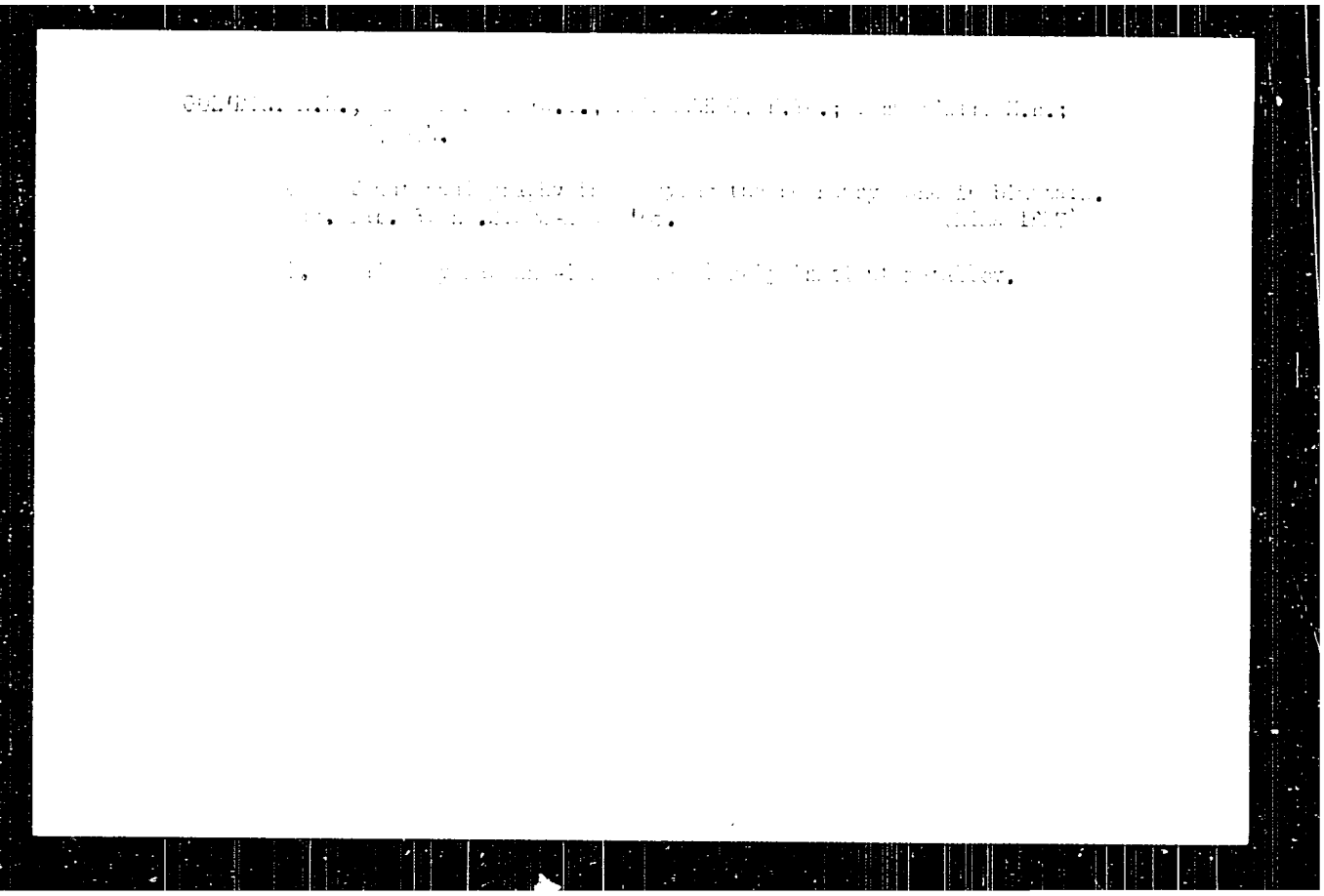
Theory of the radioisotope method of controlling the total content of iron in the pulp. Izv. DOI 4:333-338 '64.
(MIA 18:11)

GOL'DIN, M.L.

Choice of gamma sources for controlling the density of dry crushed ore with atomic numbers $\leq$30. Atom. energ. 16 no.1:71-72 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

GOL'DIN, M.

Use of isotopes in the Ukraine. Atom. energ. 16 no.2:173-174 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)



L 14553-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AT5028943 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/63/000/000/0183/0188

AUTHOR: Gol'din, M. L.; Linetskiy, I. R.; Razdovskiy, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of radioactive emissions by means of ionization chambers supplied with alternating voltage

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy seminar po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov v izmeritel'noy tekhnike i priborostroyenii. Frunze, 1961. Radioizotopnyye metody avtomaticheskogo kontrolya (Radioisotope methods of automatic control); trudy rasshirennogo soveshchaniya, v. 1. Frunze, Izd-vo AN KirgSSR, 1963, 183-188

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, ionization chamber, alternating voltage, alternating current, electrometry, ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT

ABSTRACT: The possibility of eliminating mechanical microcurrent modulators from electrometric modulator circuits was studied at the Laboratory of Radio Control Methods of the KIP plant of the Kharkov Sovnarkhoz. Analysis of certain principles of the design of circuits for the automatic control and regulation of technological processes shows that there is now no reliable and stable amplifier of microcurrents.

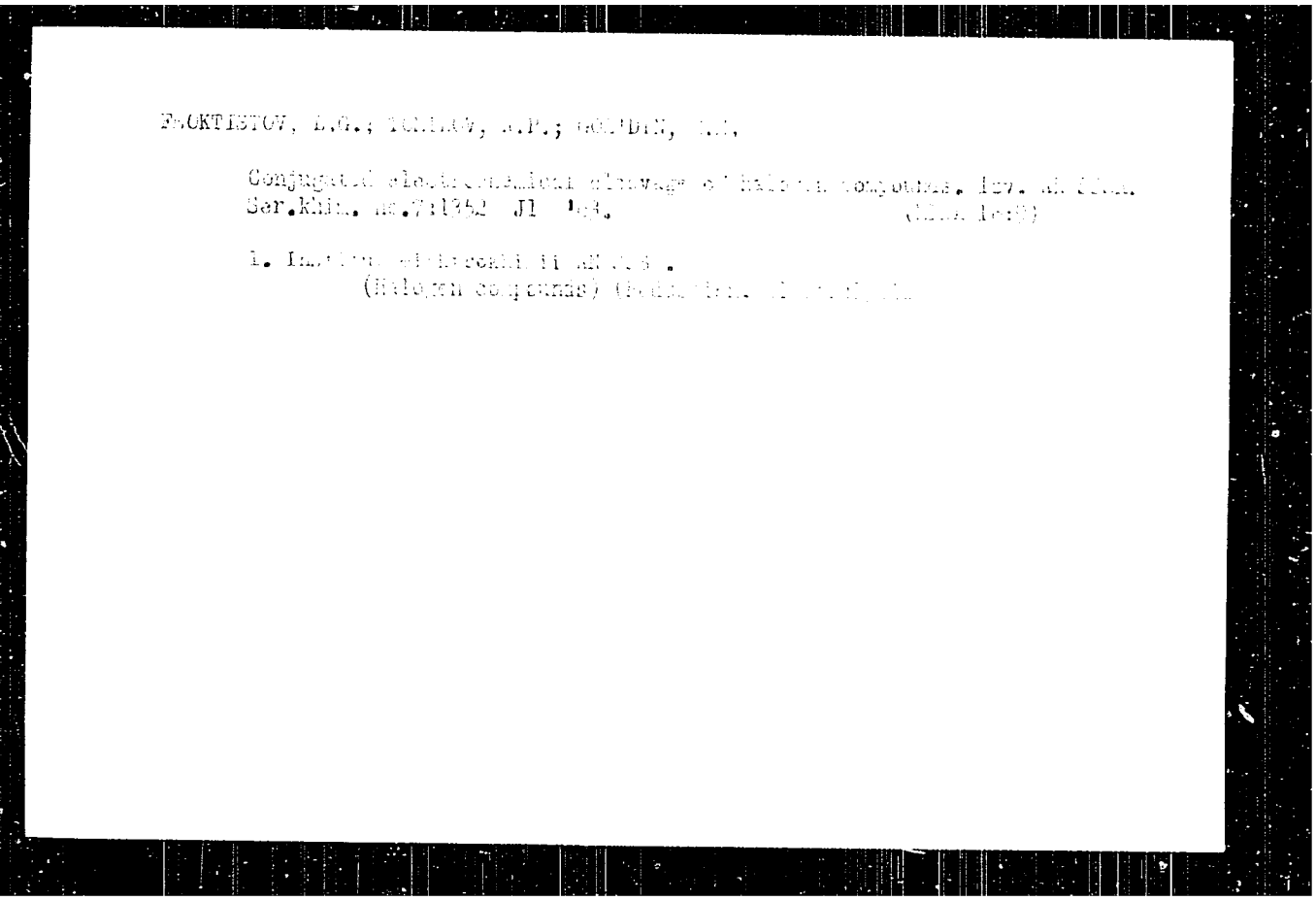
Card 1/2

L 14553-66
ACC NR: AT5028943

This restricts the extensive possibilities offered by the use of ionization chambers in industrial control circuits. An ac supply circuit which excluded the use of mechanical modulators was built for the chambers and tested. The absence of mechanical modulators markedly increased the reliability of circuits measuring ionization currents and made it possible to obtain powerful signals at the output. The use of ac amplifiers operating in a pentode regime close to the electrometric regime improved the signal-to-noise ratio in the entire electronic system. Thus, the study opens the way to the creation of a highly reliable and sensitive automatic industrial system for recording nuclear radiation. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 14,09,18/ SUBM DATE: 21Mar63/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2



FROKTISTOV, L.G.; TELIAKOV, A.P.; GOL'DIN, L.I.

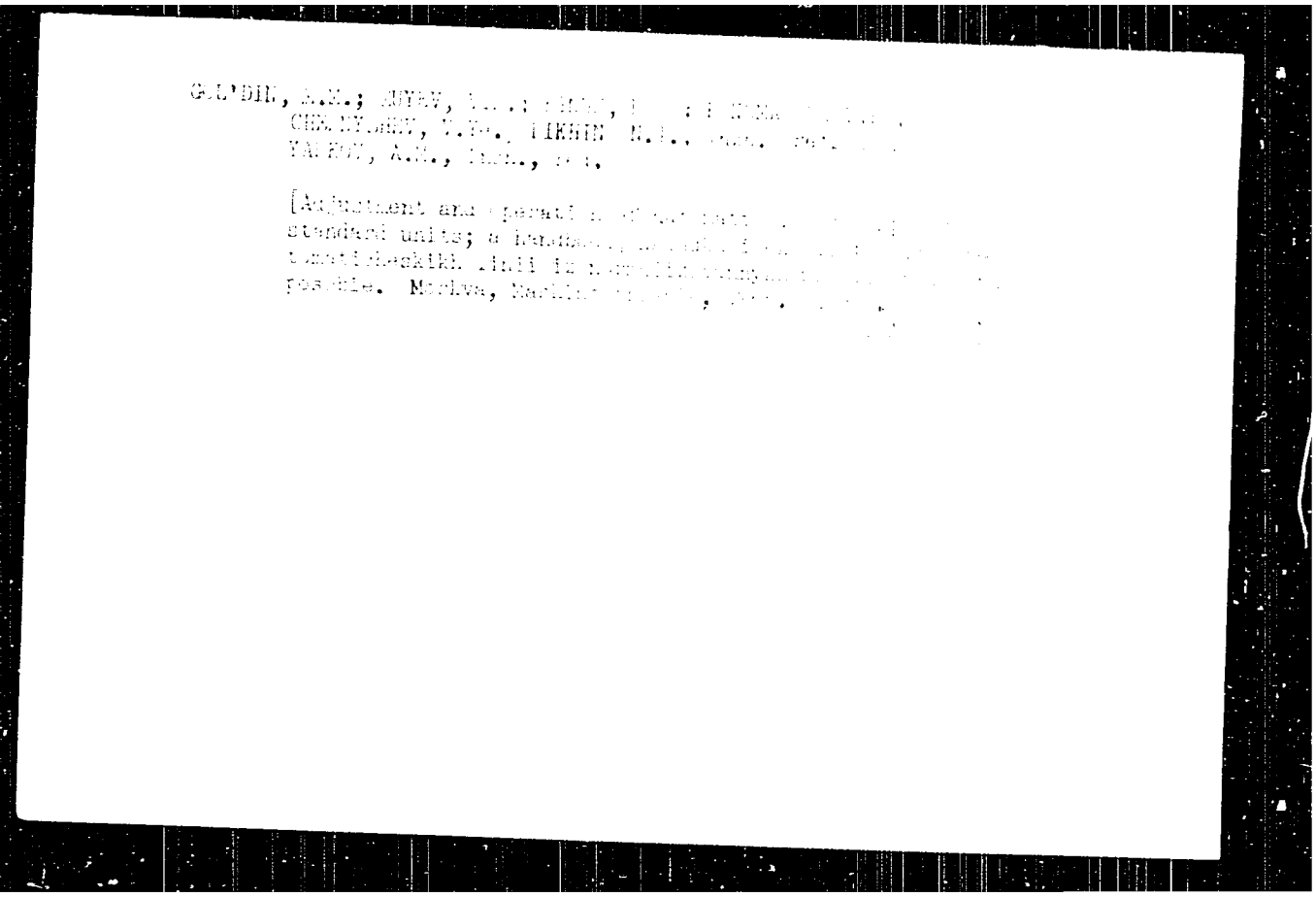
Conjugated electron-donor cleavage of halogen compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.Khim. no.7:1352 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

FEOKTISTOV, L.G., [illegible], A.P.; SMIRNOV, Yu.D.; GOL'DIN, M.M.

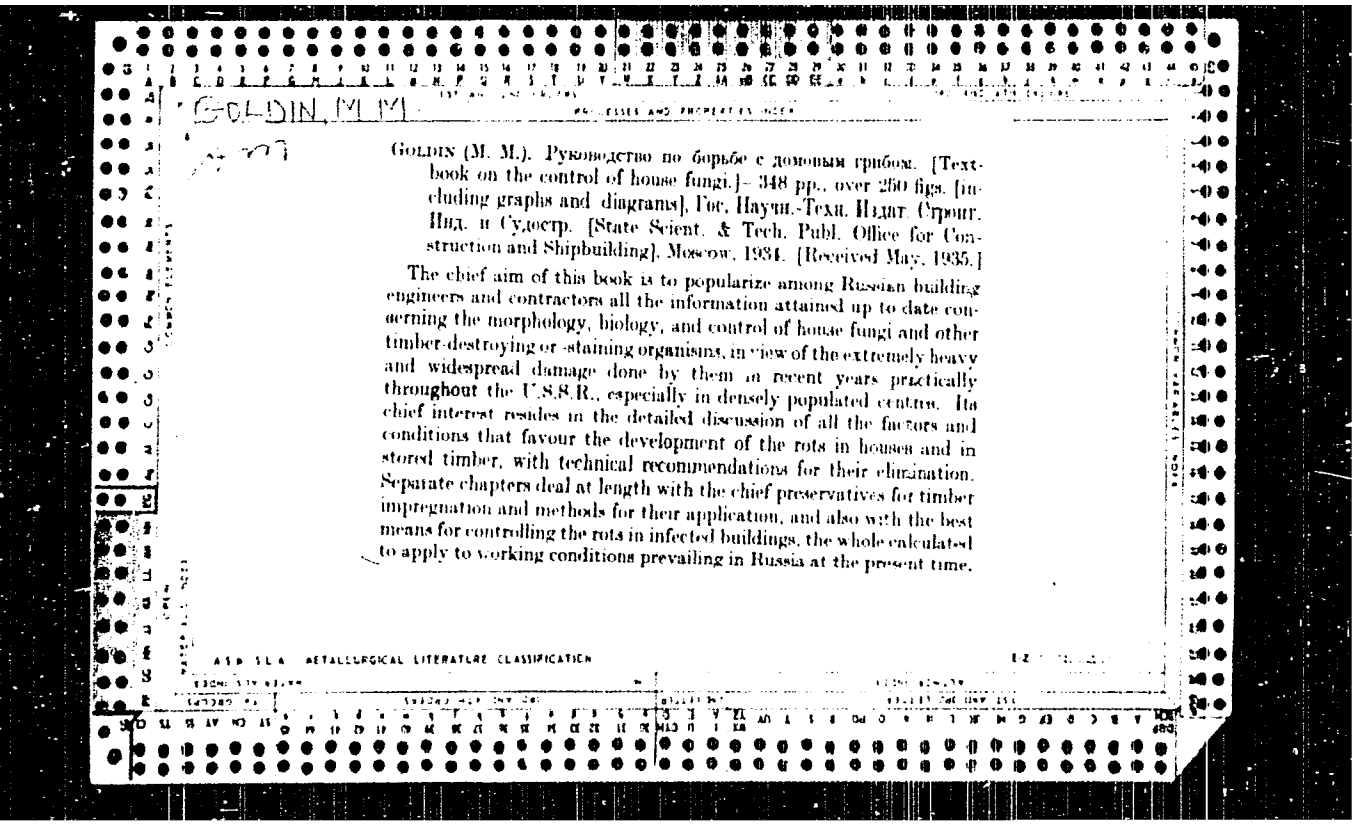
Nature of the cathodic breaking of the carbon-halogen bond. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.8:887-893 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.



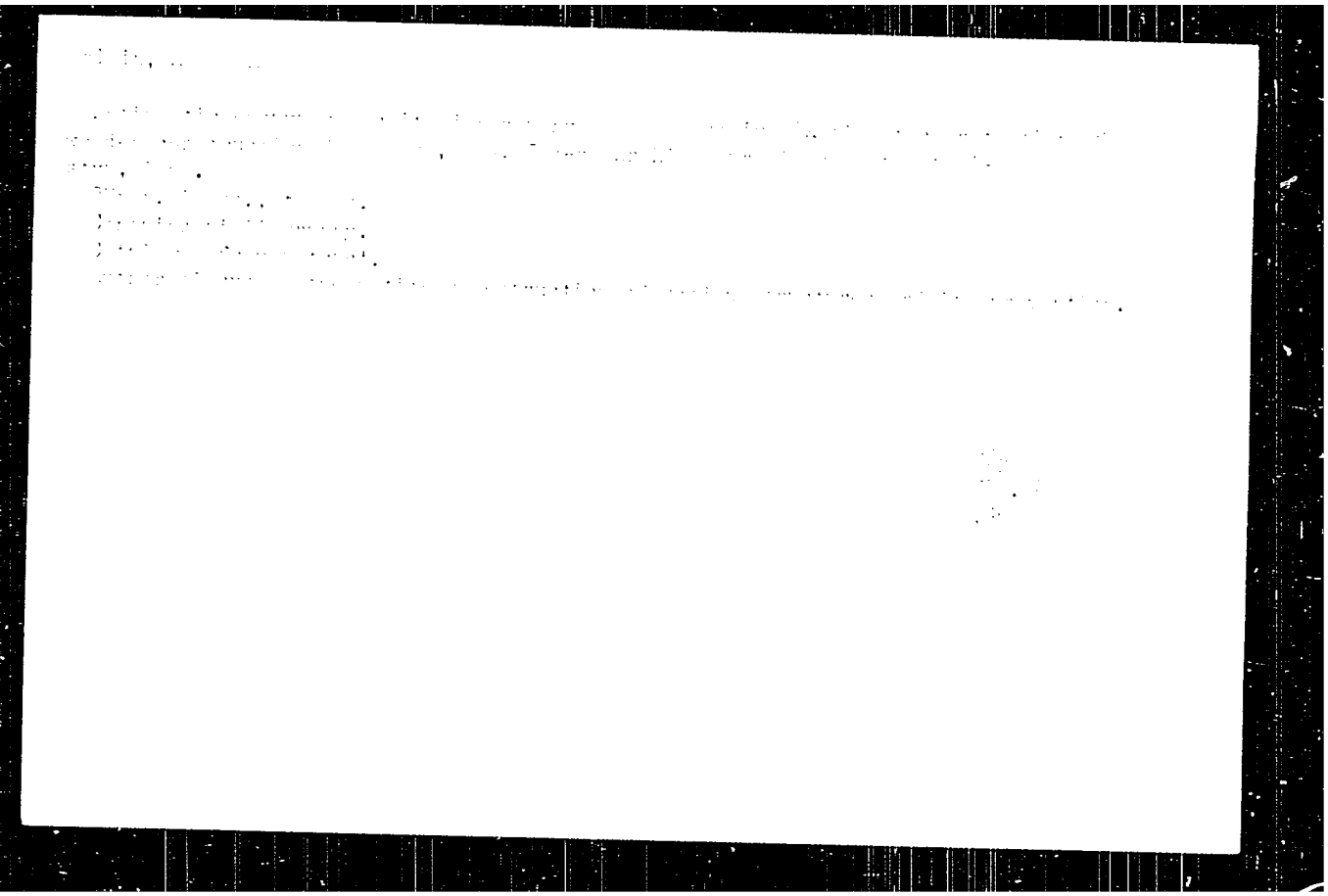
GOL'DIN, A.M.; [illegible]

[Adjustment and [illegible] standard units; a handbook [illegible] tekhnicheskikh [illegible] possible. Moskva, [illegible]



GOLDIN (M. M.). Руководство по борьбе с домовым грибом. [Textbook on the control of house fungi.]—348 pp., over 250 figs. [including graphs and diagrams]. Гос. Научн.-Техн. Издат. Строит. Инд. и Судостр. [State Scient. & Tech. Publ. Office for Construction and Shipbuilding], Moscow, 1934. [Received May, 1935.]

The chief aim of this book is to popularize among Russian building engineers and contractors all the information attained up to date concerning the morphology, biology, and control of house fungi and other timber-destroying or -staining organisms, in view of the extremely heavy and widespread damage done by them in recent years practically throughout the U.S.S.R., especially in densely populated centres. Its chief interest resides in the detailed discussion of all the factors and conditions that favour the development of the rots in houses and in stored timber, with technical recommendations for their elimination. Separate chapters deal at length with the chief preservatives for timber impregnation and methods for their application, and also with the best means for controlling the rots in infected buildings, the whole calculated to apply to working conditions prevailing in Russia at the present time.



Gol'din, M. M.

Gol'din, M. M.: Mery bor'by s gribami-razrushitelyami derevyannykh konstruktsii (Protection of Wood Structures Against Fungi). Moscow: Gosudarst. Izdatel'stvo Lit. po Stroitel'stvu i Arkhitekture. 1953. 89 pp.

GOLDIN, Mikhail Mikhaylovich.; FOLOMIN, A.I., red.; UCHITEL', I.P., red. izd-va.; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Preventing decay in wooden elements of residential buildings] Protivogniloatnaia zashchita dereviannykh konstruktsii pri ekspluatatsii zhilykh zdanii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1958. 166 p (MIRA 11:12)

(Wood--Preservation)
(Dwellings--Maintenance and repair)

FOLOMIN, A., doktor tekhn. nauk; GOLDIN, M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Stations for controlling wood-staining fungi. Zail.-kom. khoz. 8 no.12:26 '58. (MIRA 13:1)
(Wood-staining fungi)

GOL'DIN, M.Ye.

Determining the distributionof agricultural freight traffic in surveying roads. Avt.dor. 24 no.2:23-25 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Roads—Surveying)

GOL'DIN, N.A., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby

Mass electrocardiographic examinations in examining flight personnel. Voen.-med.zhur. no.12:48-52 D'55 (MIRA 12:1)
(RUSSIA--AIR FORCE--MEDICAL EXAMINATION)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T
Nervous System. Human Electroencephalogram.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79995.

Author : Gol'din, N.A.
Inst :
Title : Bioelectric Potentials of the Brain in Persons With Remote Sequela of a Closed Cranium Cerebral Trauma in Conditions of Hypoxia.

Orig Pub: Voyeno med. zh., 1957, No 9, 17-23.

Abstract: Under conditions of normal barometric pressure, the EEG was normal in a majority of 200 examined flyers who had suffered a closed cranium cerebral trauma in the past In persons with post-traumatic encephalopathy, rapid fluctuations of potentials, slow waves, asymmetry of hemispheres, as well as

Card : 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T
Nervous System. Human Electroencephalogram.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79995.

distorted reaction to light stimulation were noted on the EEG. In conditions of hypoxia (height 2000-3000 m), the appearance of slow waves, asymmetry between the hemispheres and decrease of the amplitude of the α-rhythm were observed on the EEG of the patients tested in the first groups. An increase of the degree of hypoxia (height 5000 m) caused the appearance of peak-like fluctuations. In those tested of the second group, the appearance of Δ-waves was noted on the EEG. In 26 of the examined flyers, full coincidence of the place of the trauma with the focus of the pathological activity was observed in conditions of hypoxia;

Card : 2/3

GOL'DIN, N.A., kand. med. nauk, podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; KNYAZEV, P.V., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby.

Electrocardiographic studies in chronic diseases of the myocardium in flying personnel. Voen.-med. zhur. no.1:64-69 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(MYOCARDIUM, dis.
dystrophy in aviators, ECG (Rus))
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various dis.
myocardial dystrophy in aviators (Rus))
(AVIATORS, dis.
myocardial dystrophy, ECG (Rus))

GOL'DIN, N.A., kand.med.nauk, podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Medical expert testimony on flying personnel in disorders of the functions of automatism, excitability, and conduction of the heart. Voen.-med.zhur. no.9:56-63 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(HEART DISEASES, jurisprudence)
(AVIATORS, diseases)

L 21543-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6007882 SOURCE CODE: UR/0177/66/000/002/0062/0064

AUTHOR: Gol'din, N. A. (Lieutenant colonel in medical service, Candidate of medical sciences); Rayev, S. F. (Major in medical service)

ORG: NIAG

TITLE: The importance of electrophysiological studies of excess-pressure respiration for medical examinations for airmen

SOURCE: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1966, 62-64

TOPIC TAGS: medical experiment, flyer test, airman test

ABSTRACT: Latent pathological conditions cannot be detected by physical load, depleted-oxygen respiration, the Master test, and other tests hitherto used. A new test with respiration under excess-oxygen-pressure conditions is suggested for determining the state of the cardiovascular system and discovering latent pathological indicants; it has been used at NIAG since 1960. The subject is kept seated, and an excess pressure of 150—350 mm (water column) is applied to his gas mask. Application of the test to 220 airmen yielded these results:

Card 1/2

L 21543-66

ACC NR: AP6007882 0

Subject Age:	Found Healthy	Neuro-circulatory Dystonia	Hypertonia	Arteriosclerotic Cardiosclerosis	Myocardial Cardiosclerosis	Dystrophy
25–30	15	19	6		11	
31–35	12	16	10		9	2
36–40	10	14	7	3	8	12
Over 40 yrs.	13	5	10	15	4	19
Total:	50	54	33	18	32	33

Details of these findings are discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [03]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4219

Card 2/2 BLG

NIKONOVA, T.N.; GOL'DIN, N.M.; GORER, B.A.

How long should children by confined to bed during an acute period of rheumatism. Pediatriia 39 no.3:90 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kazakhskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

GOLDIN, M.V.

Construction of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant. Prom. stroi. 38 no.10:58-64 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener stroitel'stva Bkhilayskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.

(Drug, India—Steelworks)

L'DIN, C. Ye.

"A Modulated-Frequency Oscillator", Radio, No 5, p 24, 1950.

KRATIROV, A.D.; GOL'DIN, O.Ye.; SAVENKO, V.G.; PINES, G.Ya.; KOCHEZOVA, A.I.; GREYNER, L.K.; ARONOVICH, I.S.; KHOLYAVSKIY, G.B.

Professor V.B. Romanovskii. Elektrichestvo no.2:92 F '56.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Romanovskii, Vladimir Borisovich, 1896-)

GOL'DIN, Oskar Yefimovich; DEMIRCHYAN, K.S., red.; KUZNETSOV, I.F., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn.red.

[Problem manual for the course "Theoretical Principles of Electrical Engineering."] Zadachnik po kursu teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 271 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Electric engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

KUZ'MENKO, Mikhail Ivanovich; SIVAKOV, Arkadiy Rafailovich; GOL'DIN, O.Ye., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Transistorized d.c. converters] Poluprovodnikovye preobrazovateli postoiannogo napriazheniia. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 134 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric current converters)

BRUNOV, Boris Yakovlevich, dotsent; GOL'DENBERG, Lev Moiseyevich, dotsent; KLYATSKIN, Isay Gertsovich, prof.; TSEYTLIN, Lev Aleksandrovich, dotsent; LOMONOSOV, V.Yu., prof., retsenzent; GOL'DIN, O.Ye., dotsent, red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn.red.

[Theory of the electromagnetic field] Teoriia elektromagnitnogo polia. By B.IA.Brunov i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 511 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric fields) (Magnetic fields)

YEVSEYEV, M.Ye., LABAGIN, K.A., MERKIN, G.B., MOMOZOVA, I.A., ORANSKIY, M.I., PAGAMIDOVA, V.I., KAZANOVSKIY, B.M., prof., retsenzent; GOL'DIN, O.Ye., dots., retsenzent; PINES, G.Ya., dots., retsenzent; VOL'PE, L., red.

[Alternating current theory, manual on the solution of problems in the theoretical principles of electrical engineering] Teoriia peremennykh tokov; posobie k re-shen'iu zadach po teoreticheskim osnovam elektro-tekhniki. [By] M.M.Evseev i dr. Leningrad, Severo-Zapadnyi zaochnyi politekhn. in-t. Pt.2. 1964. 337 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra "Teoreticheskiye osnovy elektrotekhniki" Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi im. Bonch-Bruyevicha (for Gol'din, Pines).

ACCESSION NR: AP4023737 S/0114/64/000/003/0038/0040

AUTHOR: Gol'din, O. Ye. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent)

TITLE: Contactless transmission of temperature-detector signals

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1964, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: temperature detector, gas turbine, gas turbine temperature measurement, rotor temperature measurement, thermocouple temperature measurement

ABSTRACT: An automatic contactless system intended for the transmission of temperature signals from thermocouples embedded in a gas-turbine rotor to a measuring device installed outside the turbine is described. Thermocouple d-c currents are converted into a.c. by an F-E converter installed inside the turbine shaft; a 300-cps power-source generator of special design (Author's Certificate no. 143886, granted to O. Ye. Gol'din and M. Zh. Kislyuk) is also installed there

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ACCESSION NR: AP4023737

(see Enclosure 1). Two types of converters were investigated: (1) a transistorized d-c/a-c converter with base and collector transformers and with the thermocouple current biasing the magnetic flux of the former and (2) a transistorized a-c generator whose frequency is controlled by the thermocouple current (4,300 cps at cold blade, 5,000 cps at 300C, 5,460 cps at 500C). "The developed device was tested on a rotating simulator with the thermocouples heated by an electric current. Candidate of technical sciences K. A. Lamagin, Senior Mechanic A. T. Tkachenko, and Students M. V. Ry*zhkov, A. A. Kayatskas, and P. A. Meyzhlis, as well as this author, took part in developing the above contactless signal-transmission system." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute of Communications)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15Apr64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PR, AP NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

GOL'DIN, P.N., inzh.

The SM-672 press for making sidewalk concrete bays. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 4 no.10:19-20 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Pavements, Concrete)

BONDAR', M.K., inzh.; GOL'DIN, P.M., inzh.

Determining inertia moments of a circular segment and of a sector of a ring. Vest.mash. 42 no.3:41-42 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Moments of inertia)

GOL'DIN, R.B.; AMOSENKOVA, N.I.

Study of experimental rickettsioses by means of fluorescent antibodies. Report No.2: Use of immune fluorescent gamma globulin for early and rapid diagnosis of Rickettsia burneti. Vop. virus. 6 no.5:591-598 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni S.M.Kirova i Leningradskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni L.Pastera, Leningrad.
(Q FEVER) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

AMOSOVA, N.I.; GOL'DIN, A.B.; DAITSA, A.B.

Study of experimental rickettsioses using fluorescent antibodies. Report No.3: Study of ticks for their infectivity with R. burneti. Vop. virus. 6 no.6:664-669 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni L.Pastera i Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni S.M.Kirova.
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)
(RICKETTSIA)

GOL'DIN, R.B.

Study of experimental rickettsioses with the aid of fluorescent antibodies. Report No. 1: Use of fluorescent immune gamma globulin for the detection of Rickettsia burneti. Vop. virus. 7 no. 1:37-44 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova i rikketsioznaya laboratoriya Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny imeni L. Pastera.
(GAMMA GLOBULIN) (Q FEVER)

KRYLOV, V.N., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent; CSIPYAN, V.T., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk; VESELOV, M.P., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk; GOL'DIN, R.B., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Method for studying the seeding of surfaces of various objects with bacteria. Voen.-med. zhur. no.4:45-46 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:6)

(BACTERIOLOGY--TECHNIQUE)

GOL'DIN, R.B.; KRASNIK, F.I.

Experience in detecting typhus antibodies in serums of people by the method of fluorescence microscopy; studies by the use of fluorescent antibodies. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 23: 68-79 '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova i laboratorii osobo opasnykh infektsiy i rikketsiozov instituta imeni Pastera.
(TYPHUS FEVER) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (SERUM DIAGNOSIS)

KRASNIK, F.I.; GOL'DIN, R.B.

Differentiation of various species of Rickettsia in lice by means of fluorescent antibodies. Trudy L...inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 23: 80-84 '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz laboratorii osobo o...kaznykh infektsiy i rikketsiozov instituta imeni Pastera i Voyenno-medit...kaya ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(RICKETTSIA) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)
(SERUM DIAGNOSIS)

GOL'DIN, R.B.; AMOSENKOVA, N.I.

Experimental Q-ricketsiosis in white mice; studies made with fluorescent antibodies. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 23: 216-223 '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova i laboratorii osobo opasnykh infektsiy i rakketsioznoy Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.
(Q FEVER) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

GOL'DIN, R.B.; KRASNIK, F.I.; VISHNYAKOVA, L.A.

Experimental typhus fever infection and immunity in irradiated animals. Report No. 1: Course of typhus fever infection in cotton rats exposed to X-ray radiation. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 25:32-41 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova i otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.

KRASNIK, F.I.; GOL'DIN, R.B.

Experimental typhus fever infection and immunity in irradiated animals. Report No. 2. Effect of total irradiation on immunity in typhus fever. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 25:42-49 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

TOKAREVICH, K.N.; KRASNIK, F.I.; GOL'DIN, R.B.

Serum diagnosis of ornithosis with the aid of the immunofluorescence method. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 25:245-250 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy Leningradskogo Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

GOL'DIN, R.B.; KRASNIK, F.I.

Use of complete and incomplete fluorescent antibodies in the detection of the ornithosis virus; experimental materials. Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 25:251-259 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova i otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.

TOKAREVICH, K.N.; KRASNIK, F.I.; GOLDIN, R.B.

The use of fluorescent antibody technique in serological [illegible] diagnosis of ornithosis. Acta virol. (Praha)[Eng] 7 no.5: 478 S '63.

1. The Pasteur Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
(ORNITHOSIS) (FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIC)

GOLDIN, R.B.; KRASNIK, F.I.

Specific staining of ornithosis virus by fluorescein-labelled incomplete antibodies. Acta virol. (Praha)[Eng] 7 no.6:561 '63.

1. The Pasteur Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

(ORNITHOSIS) (FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TECHNIC)
(MIXAGAWANELLA)

L 27116-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6004869 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/65/000/005/0613/0614

AUTHOR: Noskov, F. S.; Boldasov, V. K.; Gol'din, R. B.; Yermakov, N. V.; Volkova, L. A.

ORG: Military Medical Academy im. S. M. Kirov, Order of Lenin, Leningrad (Voyennomeditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya)

TITLE: Contrast medium for immunofluorescent detection of adenoviruses in cell cultures of guinea pig kidneys

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 5, 1965, 613-614

TOPIC TAGS: virus disease, animal disease, experiment animal, ~~test method, diagnostic instrument~~ serum, cytology, antigen, microscopy

ABSTRACT: Bovine serum albumin labeled with sulforhodamine B fluoride was tested as a contrast medium for adeovirus type 4 infected guinea pig kidney cells stained with fluorescein. The infected cells were exposed to the specific rabbit immune globulin, then added with fluorescein isothiocyanate at a rate of 10 mg fluorochrome per 1 g protein. The phosphate buffered serum albumin was first conjugated with freshly synthesized sulforhodamine B fluoride in an alkaline medium, then purified. The fixated adenovirus preparations were treated

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ACC NR: AP6004869

with the mixture of conjugates for 20 minutes, then studied under the luminescent microscope. Normal cells were brick red, the protoplasm lighter than the nucleus; the infected nuclei had a specific green color with bright green sparkling enclosures. Upon single step processing of the preparations, the specific interaction of virus antigen-antibody was not inhibited by the presence of the labeled albumin. The physicochemical absorption of labeled albumin on cells led to nonspecific staining of the backgroud (cells containing no virus antibodies) which did not depress specific fluorescence. This method also permits the detection of single infected cells. Its use is recommended. "The sulforhodamine B fluoride was placed at our disposal by Prof. I. S. Ioffe whom we wish to thank for his courtesy". Orig. art. has: none.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Nov64/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

DASHKEVICH, I.S.; MAYEVSKAYA, G.M.; GOL'DIN, N.B.

Purification of fluorescing conjugates from free fluorochrome with ion exchangers. Report No.2: Comparative results of purification of fluorescent antibodies by ion-exchange methods and filtration through gel. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.2:116-120 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya ordena Lenina akademiya imeni Kirova.

ETTINGER, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; GLUKH, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOL'DIN, R.G., inzh.; TITOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEYMAN, Z.B., inzh.

Concerning L.V.Rosman's article. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.1: 62-64 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric generators) (Rosman, L.V.)

Gol'din, S.A.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry. Catalysis B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3665

Author : Gol'din S.A., Shchekin K.V.
Inst : Institute of Petroleum, Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : Change in Microstructure of Cracking Catalysts on Calcining and Steam Treatment

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta nefti AN SSSR, 1956, 8, 114-119

Abstract : By the method of X-ray structure analysis, a study has been made of structural changes occurring in active magnesium silicate and aluminum-magnesium silicate catalysts (C), as well as in natural hydrosilicates Mg-pierolite and talc, on calcining and on treatment with steam at 750°. It was found that both catalysts under study, in their initial state, are slightly crystalline and retain their x-ray amorphousness after calcining in the absence of steam; following steam treatment the catalysts

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BASHKIROV, A.N.; KAGAN, Yu.B.; KOKTEV, S.M.; SHCHEKIN, V.V.; GOL'DIN, S.A.; MOROZOV, N.G.

Activating characteristics of molten iron catalysts used in the synthesis based on carbon monoxide and hydrogen, and reduced at high temperatures. Trudy inst. nefti. 10:247-261 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Catalysts) (Hydrocarbons)

GOLDIN, S. A.

5(3)) 12(4) [illegible] Institut nefti

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nefti

Trudy, t. 12 (Transactions of the Petroleum Institute, USSR, Academy of Sciences, Vol 12) Moscow, Izdvo AN SSSR, 1958. 396 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Ed.: S. A. Gerstanenko, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: K. G. Klyuyeva; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Golubeva.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians in the petroleum industry.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes the results of studies on the chemistry and technology of petroleum and the conversion of hydrocarbons in the petroleum industry. A list of investigations carried out in the laboratories of the new section "Petrochemical Synthesis" of the Institute of Petroleum, Academy of Sciences USSR, in 1956 and 1957, is included in the collection of articles in 1956 and 1957. A list of dissertations for the Doctor's and Candidate's degrees presented to Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, are given. Council of the Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, and its Chairman, S. Kh. Takhanov, F. V. Konovalova, I. A. Maksyutina, and V. V. Kolbanovskaya are in charge in the Activity of Silica Gel in the Dehydrogenation of Hydrocarbons

III. CATALYSIS AND CATALYSTS

Kagan, Yu. B., A. M. Rubinshtein, and M. A. Ormont. Fused Iron Catalysts for the Synthesis of Higher Alcohols from Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen 200

Rubinshtein, A. M., Yu. V. Kozlovskiy, and Yu. B. Kagan. Some Characteristics of the Decomposition of Carbon Monoxide into CO_2 and C in the Presence of Fused Iron Catalysts 213

Kagan, Yu. B., A. E. Rubinshtein, S. M. Lokshin, M. [illegible], and [illegible]. Effect of Added Permeabilizers on the Activity and Stability of Fused Iron Catalysts for the Synthesis from CO_2 and H_2 220

Rubinshtein, A. M., and F. I. Kovalik. Study of Conditions of Synthesis from Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen in the Presence of Talc Catalysts 240

Golikov, S. A., A. Ya. Rozovskiy, and V. V. Shcherbin. Investigations of Continuous Gaseous Reactions 246

Proskuryakova, T. P., V. A. Ya. Smorodiy, and V. V. Shcherbin. Intensification in Catalytic Dehydration of Ethyl Alcohol 253

Rubinshtein, A. M., and F. I. Kovalik. Study of Conditions of Synthesis from Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen in the Presence of Talc Catalysts 260

Konovalova, I. V., and V. V. Shcherbin. Adsorptive Properties of Aluminum Hydrosilicates and Aluminum Oxide 267

Konovalova, I. V., and V. V. Shcherbin. Activity and Structure of Aluminum Oxide and its Luminescent Properties 272

Konovalova, I. V., and V. V. Shcherbin. Activation Values of the Surface Constant of Pine-Forest Adsorbents [illegible]

Shcherbin, A. [illegible], and V. V. [illegible]. Catalysts for Ethylene Oxidation in Chemical Plants [illegible]

Kostrobin, V. V., A. M. Rubinshtein, and M. Martynova. Study of the Process of Continuous Oxidation of Paraffinic Hydrocarbons in the Liquid Phase 311

Rubinshtein, A. M., A. M. Rubinshtein, and M. Martynova. Investigation of the Effect of Boric Acid and Boric Anhydride on the Liquid Phase Oxidation of Paraffinic Hydrocarbons 326

Rubinshtein, A. M., S. A. Lokshin, and V. V. Kostrobin. Intermediates of the Content of Primary and Secondary Higher Alcohols by the Periodate Method 337

Kitaygorodskiy, Yu. B., V. E. Raynshtein, L. D. Liberov, B. A. Stepanova, and A. M. Rubinshtein. Synthesis of Butyl Alcohol Containing the Radioactive Carbon Isotope, C^{14} 349

Rubinshtein, A. M., and L. V. Gaiperova. Manufacture of Acetylene by the Interaction of Paraffinic Hydrocarbons with Ammonia in the Presence of Oxide Catalysts 358

Dubrovay, K. K. [deceased], A. V. Kostrovskiy, V. G. Arsen'yev, K. K. Dalityevskiy. Low-Temperature Oxidative Pyrolysis of Coking 371

Kazakevich, Ya. N., A. N. Brun-Zevakovoy. Industrial Technology of Methane Conversion 378

/65-58-11-11/15

AUTHORS: Sinitsyn, V. V., [illegible]; Vinogradov, G. V. and Sentyurikhina, L. N.

TITLE: Electronmicroscopic Investigations of the Structure of Consistent Greases Made From Synthetic Acids (Elektronmikroskopicheskoye issledovaniye struktury konsistentnykh smazok na sinteticheskikh kislotakh)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 11, pp 51 - 58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, lubricating oils and greases are made from synthetic acids which are prepared by the oxidation of paraffin. Their characteristics differ from those of lubricating oils made from edible oils, especially in their thixotropic properties, which is due to their different structures. A microscope EM-3 was used during the investigations on samples prepared according to the method described by G. V. Vinogradov (Ref.13). The samples were suspended in petroleum ether (1:200) and maintained in the solvent for a period varying from a few minutes to three months. In some cases benzene, toluene, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethane and ethyl alcohol were used as solvents. Samples were heated to 55 - 65°C when lubricants were made from synthetic acids

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Electromicroscopic Investigations of the Structure of Consistent Greases Made From Synthetic Acids

containing a small amount of unsaponified matter. Anhydrous lithium and calcium lubricants (greases) and also commercial synthetic greases were tested. Lithium and calcium lubricants, made from individual fatty acids, were also prepared for comparative tests. A method was developed for investigating the structure of the suspension of crystalline hard hydrocarbons (paraffins) in organic solvents. White Drog-byeh paraffin with a melting point of 51°C was subjected to oxidation under laboratory conditions until the acid number equalled 70 mg KOH, this operation lasted 18 - 24 hours. The lithium soaps were prepared from acid fractions of $C_{17}H_{35}CO_2H$ acids and from mixtures of $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$ and $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ acids. The calcium lubricants were prepared from the same fractions and also from $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ acids. Lithium stearate had a similar structure as commercial lithium oil diluted with lithium stearate, and only differed from the latter by the degree of dispersion of needle-shaped soap crystallites which are formed in the dispersed phase (Figs. 1 and 2). The dispersed

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Electronmicroscopic Investigations of the Structure of Consistent Greases Made From Synthetic Acids

phase of calcium lubricants, thickened with soaps of synthetic acids (Figs. 3 - 5), is formed by laminar particles. Unsaponified substances influence the dimensions and forms of the original particles of the thickening agent. The flat band and laminar particles which form the structure of commercial synthetic greases (Fig.6) can be broken up easily by mechanical action. The low mechanical stability of synthetic greases is obviously influenced by the brittleness of the crystallites. The sharp difference in the structure of calcium lubricants made from synthetic acids and from edible oils explains the difference in their mechanical properties. It was also shown that anhydrous calcium lubricants, thickened with lithium stearate, have a similar structure as calcium lubricants for which synthetic acids with nearly equal molecular weight (the fraction $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$) have been used as thickening agents; the latter contained water but no unsaponified or polar compounds. A method is described for the electronmicro-

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SOV/65-58-11-11/15

Electronmicroscopic Investigations of the Structure of Lubricant Greases Made From Synthetic Acids

photography of microcrystallites of solid paraffins crystallized out from organic solvents. There are 9 Figures, 15 References: 11 Soviet, 1 French and 3 English.

Card 4/4

SOV/81-59-12-42220

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 12, p 145 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gol'din, S.A., Rozovskiy, A. Ya., Shchekin, V.V.

TITLE: On the Method of Kinetic Investigations of Gas Flow Reactions

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta nefti AS USSR, 1958, Vol 12, pp 246-252

ABSTRACT: Methodical problems of the experimental investigation of gas flow reactions are considered: the supply of the gas mixture and the determination of gas consumption, the thermostatic regulation of the reaction zone, and the continuous determination of the degree of conversion as applied to the reaction of hydrogenation of ethylene with the use of a gas interferometer.

V. Shchekin

Card 1/1

MDIVNISHVILI, O.M.; VINOGRADOV, G.V.; GOL'DIN, S.A.

Structure formation in suspensions of askangel and its derivatives. Koll. zhur. 22 no. 5:606-610 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kavkazskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tbilisi.
(Askangel)

GOL'DIN, S.A.; BALLOD, A.P., SHTERN, V.Ya.

Spectroscopic study of the cold-flame glow appearing during propane nitration by nitrogen dioxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.2:371-373 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A.V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR. Submitted February 23, 1965.

15 (6)

AUTHOR: Kol'din, S. F.

TITLE: From the Experience of Setting-Up Electric Equipment and Automation Devices at the Irkutsk and Khybyshev Cement Plants (Iz opyta naladki elektrooborudovaniya i avtomatiki na Irkutskom i Khybyshevskom tsementnykh zavodakh)

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1959, Nr 1, pp 18 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the majority of electro-driving devices, received from the GDR have an automatic control. Such control is also applied in the compressors' installations. To a large extent, such control is used in the technological parameters. In control schemes, special apparatus are extensively employed. This denotes how fundamentally their schemes differ from those projected in the USSR. The author points out that the remote control automatons ruling currents of 100, 380, 500 and 3,000 consist in a set of contactor with the mechanism of an independent disjunction, exposed to the action of zero, maximum and thermal

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[illegible]

From the Experience of Setting-Up Electric Equipment and Automatic Devices at the Irkutsk and Kuybyshev Cement Plants.

protections. The author reviews the installation of electric equipment at the Irkutsk and Kuybyshev Cement Plants. A detailed reference is devoted to the design of schemes, to the automatic control and to the use of electric equipment. At the Irkutsk Plant, when switching from the [illegible] to the local control, multipolar switches are used. In case of any breakdown of such a switch the whole working line in the corresponding workshop will be affected. The operation of air-circuit-breakers is also defective at the Irkutsk Plant.

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6093

Ardashnikov, S. N., S. M. Gol'din, A. V. Nikolayev, L. S. Ruzer, and E. M. Tsenter

Zashchita ot radioaktivnykh izlucheniy (Protection From Radioactive Radiation). Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 420 p. Errata slip inserted. 5450 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A. V. Nikolayev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Reviewer: I. V. Petryanov-Sokolov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed.: M. S. Arkhangel'skaya; Tech. Ed.: M. K. Attopovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students at vuzes for mining and metallurgy and other special fields associated with the use of radioactive isotopes and radiation, and also for engineers, technical personnel, and biologists.

COVERAGE: Problems of protection from radioactive radiation are considered from the physical, chemical, and biological points of view. Industrial electronic dosimeters and methods for their

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use are described. Some basic principles of nuclear physics and electronics are included. The material is divided into two parts: "Physical and Biological Means of Protection From Nuclear Radiation" and "Dosimetric Measurements". Section I of the first part was written by E. M. Tsenter, Doctor of Technical Sciences. It presents a series of problems in determining dosage and the design of shielding from external irradiation. Chapters 1 to 5 of Section II, first part, were written by S. N. Ardashnikov, Candidate of Medical Sciences, and describe biological means of protection from radiation and the rules for working with radioactive substances. Chapter 6 of Section II, first part, was authored by A. V. Nikolayev; it gives numerical estimates of the danger in working with specific unshielded radioactive preparations. Some special concepts are introduced which may be useful for the study of protection from internal irradiation while working with unshielded preparations (radiovolatility, safe and suitable concentrations, etc.). Section I of the second part was written by S. M. Gol'din, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and contains fundamentals of electronics and a description of

dosimetric instruments. The author of Section II of the second part is L. S. Ruzer. The authors thank. I. V. Petryanov-Sokolov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, for his assistance. There are 55 references: 50 Soviet (7 of which are translations) and 5 English.

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AUTHORS: Voronin, Yu. A.; Gol'din, S. V.

TITLE: Questions on the theory of finite geological classifications

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 8, 1964, 90-100

TOPIC TAGS: classification, finite group

ABSTRACT: The authors examined some aspects of classification theory and analyzed actual classifications on the basis of the requirement of logical deducibility, which has been considered a necessary (but still not sufficient) condition of the effectiveness of the classification. It is seen that the use of finite mathematics guarantees application of modern ways of deducibility. The relation of classification problems to development of concepts and terms is analyzed, and the relationship is found to be, apparently, inverse. Enumeration and diagnosis classifications (and effective modifications of these) have been defined on the basis of indistinguishability relations. Enumeration classifications in geology present all experimental information in a formalized form. Diagnosis classifications have to do with such problems as diagnosis, prognosis, genesis, computation of reserves, regional zoning, choice of exploration method, and the like.

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Even though the theory of classification is imperfectly developed, its application leads to a number of interesting consequences. It is pointed out that all possible geological sketches, maps, and sections are but graphical expressions of a classification construction. The theory of finite classification has a significant role in theoretical geology. One of the tasks of theoretical geology is the development of formal geological models and the development of special symbols and apparatus for analysis and practical application of the models. Such theory methodologically furnishes a means for introducing and adapting ideas and methods of finite mathematics in geology. "The authors express their thanks to Academician A. A. Trofimuk and Corresponding Member E. E. Fotnadi for their interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Siberian Department, AN SSSR)

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