GINZBURG, S.I.; YUZ'KO, M.I.; SAL'SKAYA, L.G.

Complex iridium trisulfates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.4:839-846 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Iridium compounds)

GINZBURG, S.I.; YUT'KO, M.I.; CHALISOVA, N.N.

Use of cuprous chloride in the analysis of platinum metals.
Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.2:222-228 F '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

GINZBURG, Susanna Il'inichna; GLADYSHEVSKAYA, Klavdiya Antonovna; YEZERSKAYA, Natal'ya Anatol'yevna; IVONINA, Ol'ga Mikhaylovna; PROKOF'YEVA, Irina Vasil'yevna; FEDORENKO, Nina Vladimirovna; FEDOROVA, Aleksandra Nikolayevna; ZVYAGINTSEV, O.Ye., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; VOLYNETS, M.P., red.

[Manual on the chemical analysis of platinum metals and gold] Rukovodstvo po khimicheskomu analizu platinovykh metallov i zolota. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 312 p. (MIRA 18:2)

GINZBURG, S.I.; CHALISOVA, N.N.

Nature of water in rhodium sulfates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:815-822 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GINZBURG, S.I.; YUZ'KO, M.I.

Catalytic properties of iridium compounds in aqueous solutions.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:823-828 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GINZBURG, S.I.; CHALISOVA, N.N.

Complex rhodium sulfates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.11:2411-2417 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR. Submitted February 17, 1965.

GINZBURG, S.I.; YUZ'KO, M.I.

Determination of microgram quantities of iridium by the kinetic method. Zhur. anal. khim. 21 no. 1:79-82 '66 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR, Moskva.

EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/T-2 GD

ACC NR: AT6028555 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0044/0097

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. I.

ORG: none

12
64

TITLE: Equalizing a nonuniform peripheral flow by the first stage of a turbo machine

SOURCE: Lopatochnyye mashiny i struynyye apparaty (Vane machinery and jet apparatus); sbornik statey, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1966, 44-97

TOPIC TAGS: peripheral flow, nonuniform flow, turbo machine, turbine stage

ABSTRACT: The possibility of equalizing a nonuniform peripheral flow in the first stage of a turbo machine of a multi-stage turbine is analyzed. Special emphasis is given to equalizing the flow by a zero power stage, i.e., a stage with a free rotating rotor. In this case, in practice, the equalizing is accomplished by supplying and removing energy from the peripheral flow so that the total energy value in the flow remains unchanged. This investigation was made only for a particular case of peripheral nonuniformity of flow velocities for which exact solutions were obtained. These solutions can be used also for checking various approximate methods of determining the operation of the first stage of a turbo machine with a nonuniform peripheral flow. It was experimentally confirmed that the preliminary swirling of the flow before the free rotating rotor in the direction of its rotation equalizes

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.13.03:621.454:533.6.001.5

Card 2/2

Ginzburg, S.K.

AUTHORS: El'gard, A.M., Ginzburg, S.K. 32-1-39/55

TITLE: Control of Quality in the Thermal Treatment of Steel Parts According to Their Magnetic Permeability in Medium Fields (Kontrol'kachestva termicheskoy obrabotki stal'nykh detaley po magnitnoy pronitsayemosti v oblasti srednikh poley).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 96-101 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper a certain type of transformer is described as a highly sensitive indicator of structural deviations in steel. This transformer consists of an open magnetic chain, where the steel object to be investigated is connected within the magnetic circuit. In the case of a source of a constant magnetic voltage, the current in the first transformer winding corresponds to the magnetic permeability of the steel object to be investigated. Therefore, the voltage which is formed by the induction in the second winding of the transformer, represents a function, which corresponds to the magnetic permeability of the steel object in the respective range of the magnetic field. Measurements in this case are carried out according to the differential scheme after attaining magnetic equilibrium in the compensation winding, which is

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brought about by means of an additional control winding and a resistance. In the chapter: Experimental part numerous examples of the application of this method with respect to the most usual steels in the USSR (20,45,YIO,38XA,18XHBA and P18) are given for various kinds of thermal treatment. This method is well suited for the purpose of determining the degree of hardness of the steel. An exception is formed by sharp cutting steels, which, because of their special thermal treatment, are subjected to complicated structural changes, which renders application of this method difficult. For this purpose it is necessary, in addition, to carry out a control of microstructural changes and to take them into account. At present this method is used for the purpose of controlling the production of needles made from "P18" steel (in the USSR). There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Quality control-Methods 2. Transformer-Nomenclature

S/135/61/000/003/005/014
A006/A001

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. K., Engineer

TITLE: Investigation of Electrodes for Spot Welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1961, No. 3, pp. 14-17

TEXT: The durability of electrodes affects considerably the efficiency of spot welding and the quality of welds. Results are presented obtained from investigations of the behavior of electrodes made of different alloys (Table 1) during spot welding of carbon and stainless steels. Sheets, 1.5 + 1.6 mm thick, were welded on the МТП-75 (MTP-75) machine under conditions given in Table 2. A 20% increase in diameter of the contact surface of electrodes was taken as a criterion of electrode durability in welding carbon steel; for stainless steels the electrode durability was estimated by the beginning of splashing, which impairs the quality of joints. After welding the distribution of hardness over the axial section of the electrodes was measured. It was found that due to the low heat conductivity of steel and high heat conductivity of the electrode alloys, the middle portion of the contact surface of the electrodes was heated during welding process to a higher temperature and underwent recrystallization. The edges of the contact surfaces remained cooler and were cold-hardened. Insufficient pressure

Card 1/5

on the electrodes caused the formation of protuberances on the electrode tips and splashing of the metal. According to G. A. Maslov and E. B. Zolotarev (Svarochnoye proizvodstvo 1959, No. 12) the appearance of protuberances is considered as a positive phenomenon. The author of this article holds that an increase of pressure prevents the formation of protuberances and raises the durability of electrodes. The results obtained by the tests show that when welding stainless and carbon steels, the same changes in the electrodes take place although they are more pronounced in the former case. The cold-hardness zone and recrystallized zone on the tip of all the electrodes is 0.4 mm deep and can be compared with the height of protuberances equal to 0.3 - 0.5 mm, so that the latter are fully recrystallized. The intensity of cold hardness on the tip is greater in stainless than in carbon steels; this is connected with the lower heat conductivity and the higher heat resistance of stainless steel. When comparing the hardness of electrodes after welding carbon and stainless steel (Fig. 6) it appears that in spite of the difference of welding conditions and the number of spots, the depth of the weakened zone is practically the same for both steels. At an increase of welded spots, however, the intensity of weakening of the electrodes increases, the depth of the weakened layer remaining unchanged. The investigation has shown that independent of a series of factors, (such as the electrode material, the steel grade, the welding conditions, the number of welded spots, the position of the

electrode) the nature of changes in the structure and distribution of hardness over the surface and in the depth of the electrode are equal. The aforementioned factors determine the individual hardness values and the type of microstructure.

Table 1:

Alloy grade	Chemical composition in % (the rest - copper)		Processing conditions
Br.Kh (Бр. Х)	Chromium Iron Zinc	0.72 0.06 traces	Water quenching from 1,000°C, cold-hardening by 40%; tempering at 450°C for 5 hours
MTs-4 (МЦ-4)	Chromium Aluminum Magnesium	0.67 0.14 0.22	Water quenching from 1,010°C, cold heading, tempering at 450°C for 5 hours
MTs-5B (МЦ-5Б)	Chromium Cadmium Iron Zinc	0.30 0.30 0.02 0.03	Water quenching from 950°C, tempering at 450°C for 5 hours; cold-hardening by 20-30%
MTs-2 (МЦ-2)	Nickel Silicon Magnesium	1.6 0.5 0.25	Water quenching from 900°C tempering at 510 - 520°C for 5 hours
NK (НК)	Nickel Silicon	1.92 0.64	Water quenching from 860°C, tempering at 460°C for 5 hours

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Investigation of Electrodes for Spot Welding

S/135/61/000/003/005/014
A006/A001

Table 2:

Steel to be welded	Welding conditions	Welding current in amp.	Force compressing the electrodes, kg	Welding time, sec.
Ст.3 (St.3)	I	10,500	400	0.25
1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T)	II	8,680	520	0.18
1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T)	III	8,680	820	0.18

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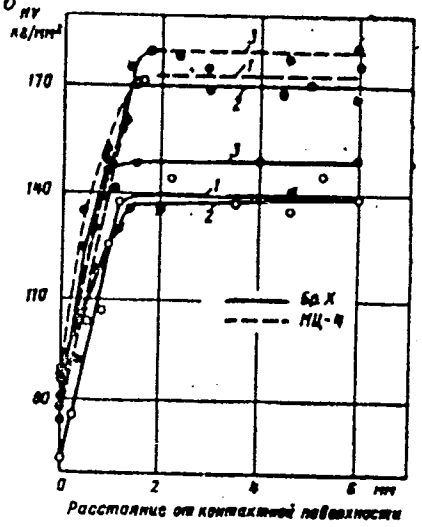
S/135/61/000/003/005/014
A006/A001

Investigation of Electrodes for Spot Welding

Figure 6:
Hardness over the section of electrodes made of different alloys, after welding
1 - carbon steel welded under conditions I;
2 - stainless steel welded under conditions II;
3 - stainless steel welded under conditions III.

Fig. 6



Card 5/5

26480
S/125/61/000/009/004/014
D040/D113

12300 2808, 2206, 2708, 1173

AUTHORS: Sliozberg, S.K.; Ginzburg, S.K.; Sokolov, M.P.

TITLE: The effect of heat on the properties of copper-aluminum welded joints

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1961, 20-23

TEXT: Results are presented of an experimental investigation carried out with cold-welded copper and aluminum wire joints prepared at the cold-welding laboratory of VNIIESO. It was noticed that a thin light strip, about 1.5 micron deep, formed in unetched specimens, after a brief heating to 300°C, and that it grew upon increasing the temperature and heating time. Finally, the light strip reached a depth of 40-45 microns at 500°C and a dark strip appeared adjacent to it on the copper side. This dark portion of the transition layer was heterogeneous in structure and very brittle. Ruptures of the joints in tests always occurred in this dark strip, or on the boundary between it and the light strip. Failures across the light strip were only observed when the dark strip was absent. M.A.Basalayeva revealed by

Card 1/2

The effect of heat ....

spectral analysis that about 0.5% Cu was present in the light layer after heating for 20 minutes at 300°C, and over 15% Cu in the dark zone after 2 hours heating at 500°C. The article includes photo-micrographs and a diagram illustrating the observed effect of heating time and temperature. The formation of the brittle transition layer is explained by mutual diffusion of copper and aluminum and the formation of highly brittle compounds. It is concluded that copper-aluminum joints must not be subjected to temperature higher than 250-275°C, and this applies to cold as well as resistance flash-welded joints. In the case of resistance flash welding, the joint may be more brittle on account of the preservation of brittle phases formed in the welding process. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIESO

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1961

Card 2/2

SLIOZBERG, Samuil Karlovich; GINZBURG, Solomon Koppelevich; RYZHIK, Z.M., red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, I.S., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Electrodes for resistance welding machines] Elektrody dlia mashin kontaktnoi svarki. Leningrad, 1962. 26 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Svarka i paika metallov, no.6)
(MIRA 15:5)

(Electric welding)

GINZBURG, S.K., inzh.

Centralized manufacture of electrodes for resistance welding machines. Svar. proizv. no.6:40 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electrodes)

GINZBURG, S.K., inzh.; PROKOF'YEV, S.N., inzh.; SHTERNIN, L.A., inzh.

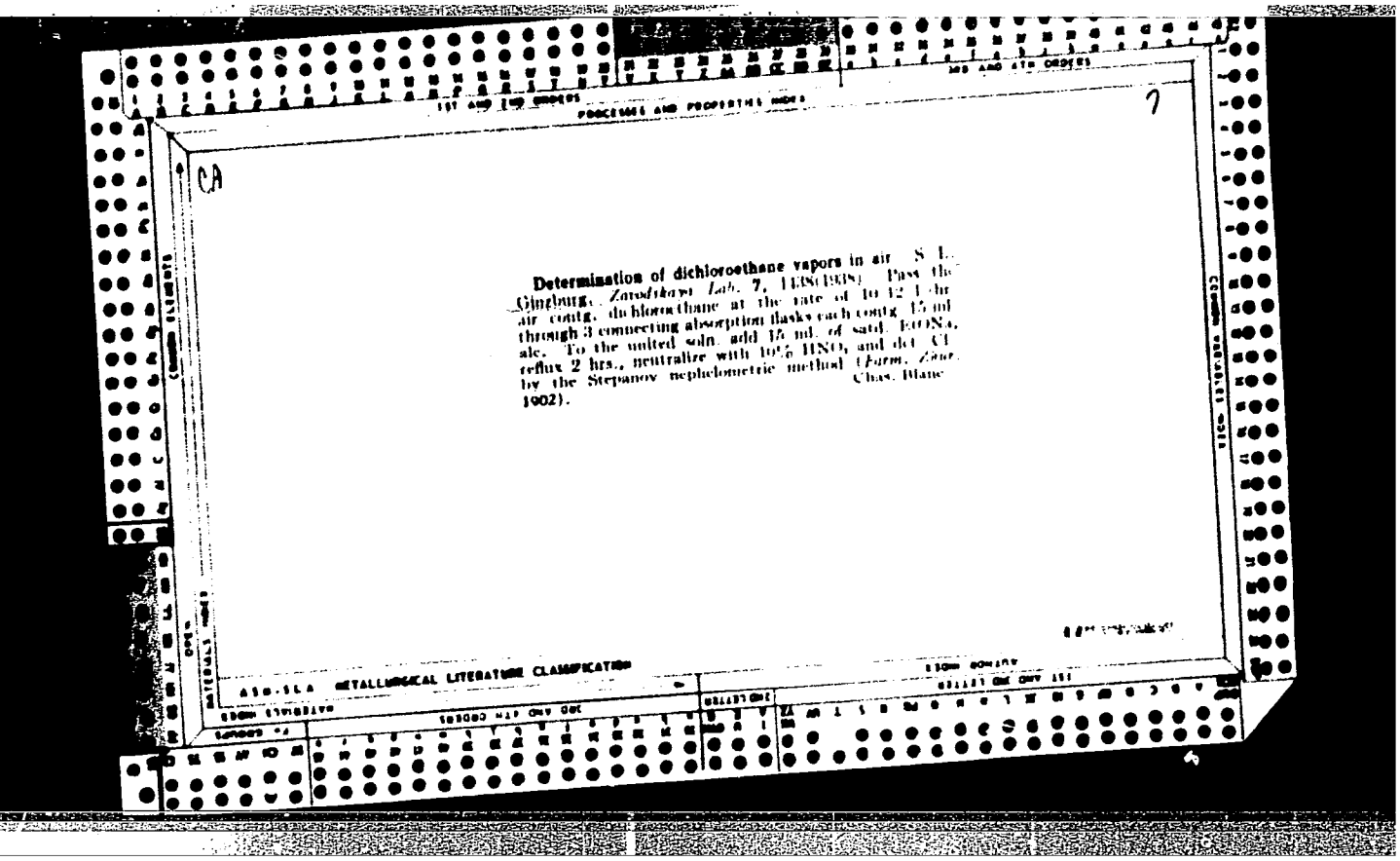
Conditions for the formation of a resistant joint in the friction welding of aluminum with steel. Svar. proizv. no.12:12-14 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrosvarochnogo oborudovaniya.
(Aluminum--Welding)
(Steel--Welding)

SLIOZBERG, S.K.; GINZBURG, S.K.; MIRKINA, L.M.; BUTOMO, D.G.; ZEDIN, N.I.

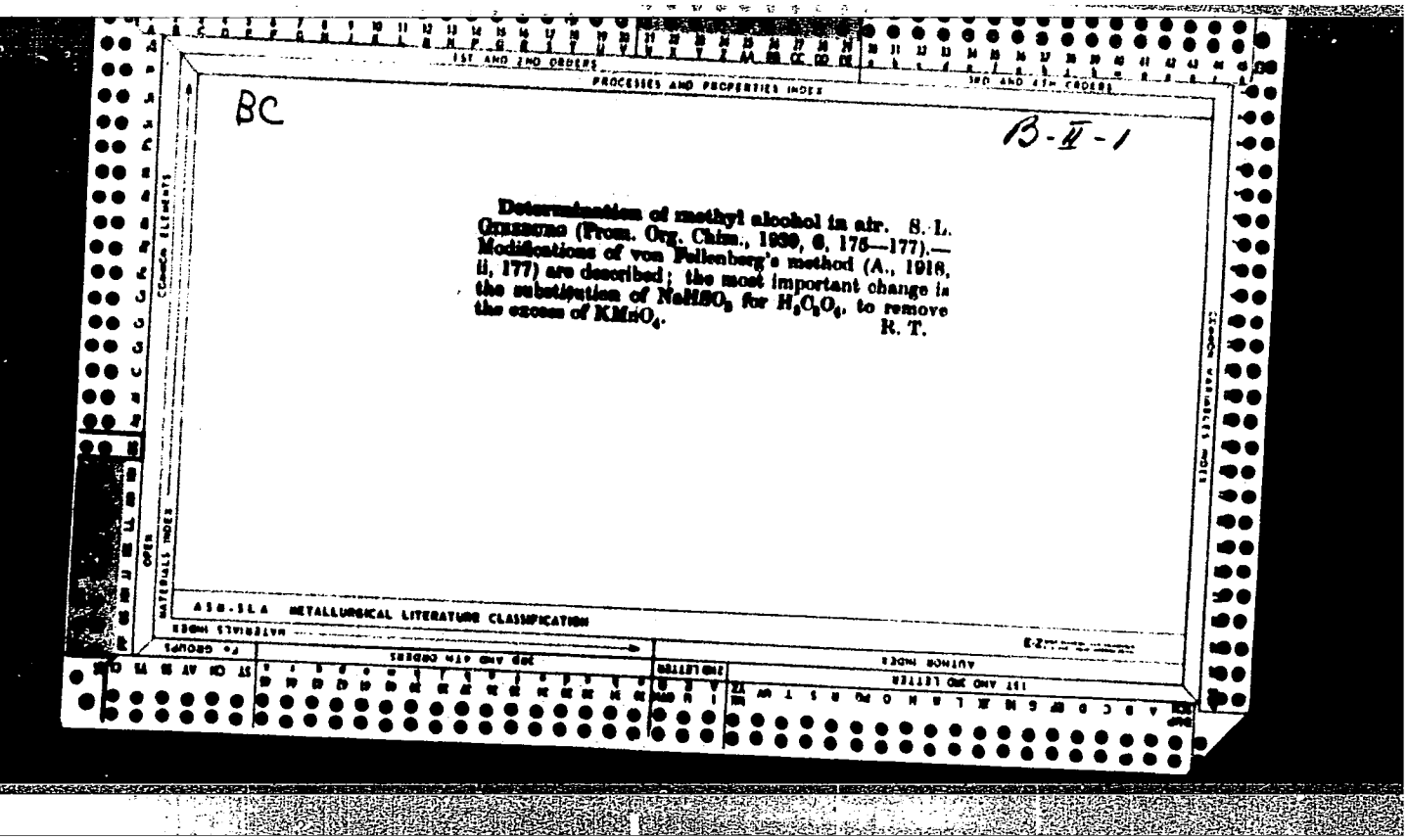
Chromium bronze for electrodes of resistance welding machines. Avtom. svar. 18 no.5:32-34 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrosvarochnogo oborudovaniya (for Sliozberg, Ginzburg, Mirkina). 2. Zavod "Krasnyy vyborzhets" (for Butomo, Zedin).



CA

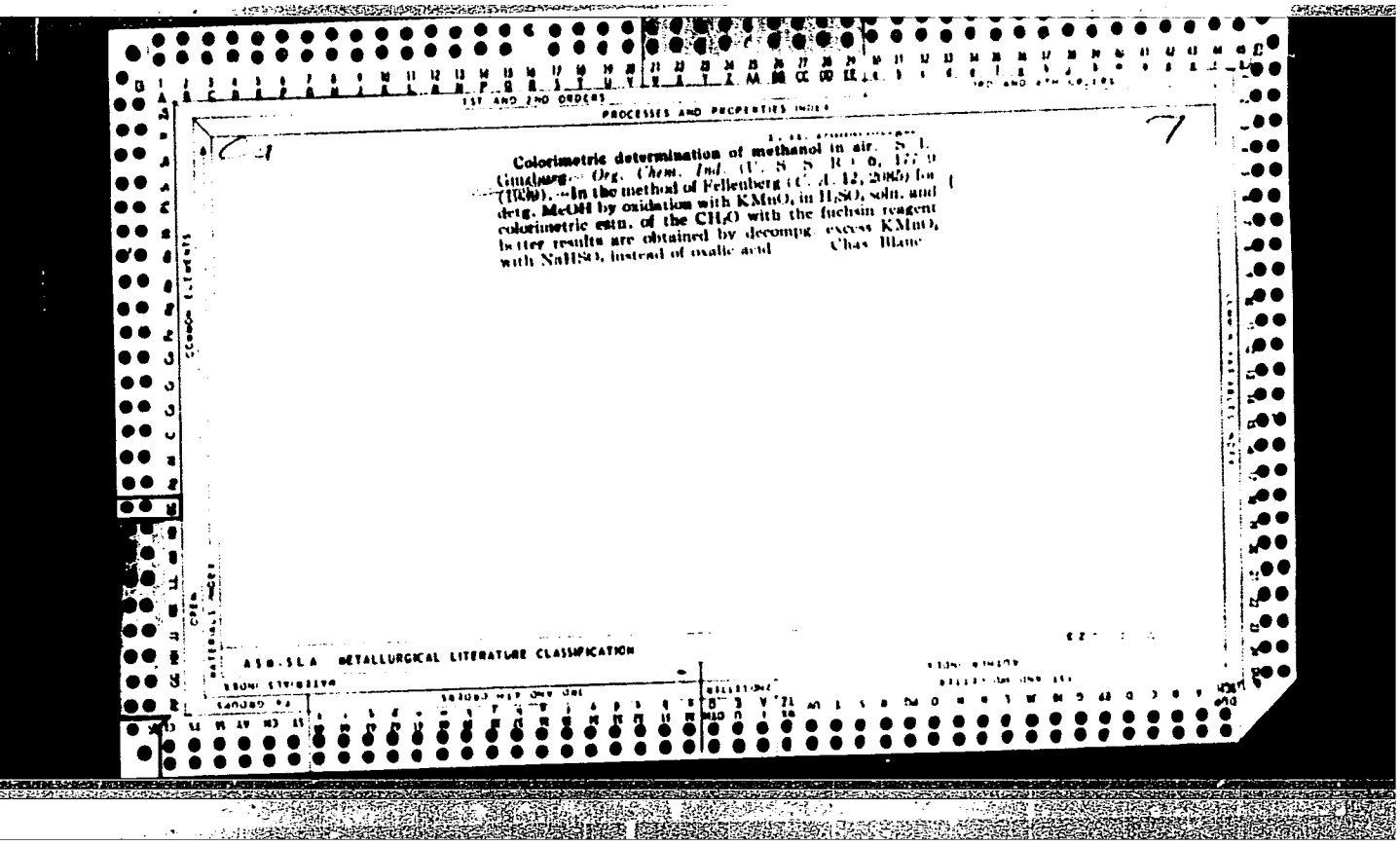
Determination of dichloroethane vapors in air. S. L. Ginzburg. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 1185(1938). Pass the air contg. dichloroethane at the rate of 10 to 12 l./hr. through 3 connecting absorption flasks each contg. 15 ml. alc. To the united solns. add 15 ml. of satd. KONa, reflux 2 hrs., neutralize with 10% HNO$_3$, and det. Cl by the Stepanov nephelometric method (*Pharm. Zentr. Chas. Blanc* 1902).



BC

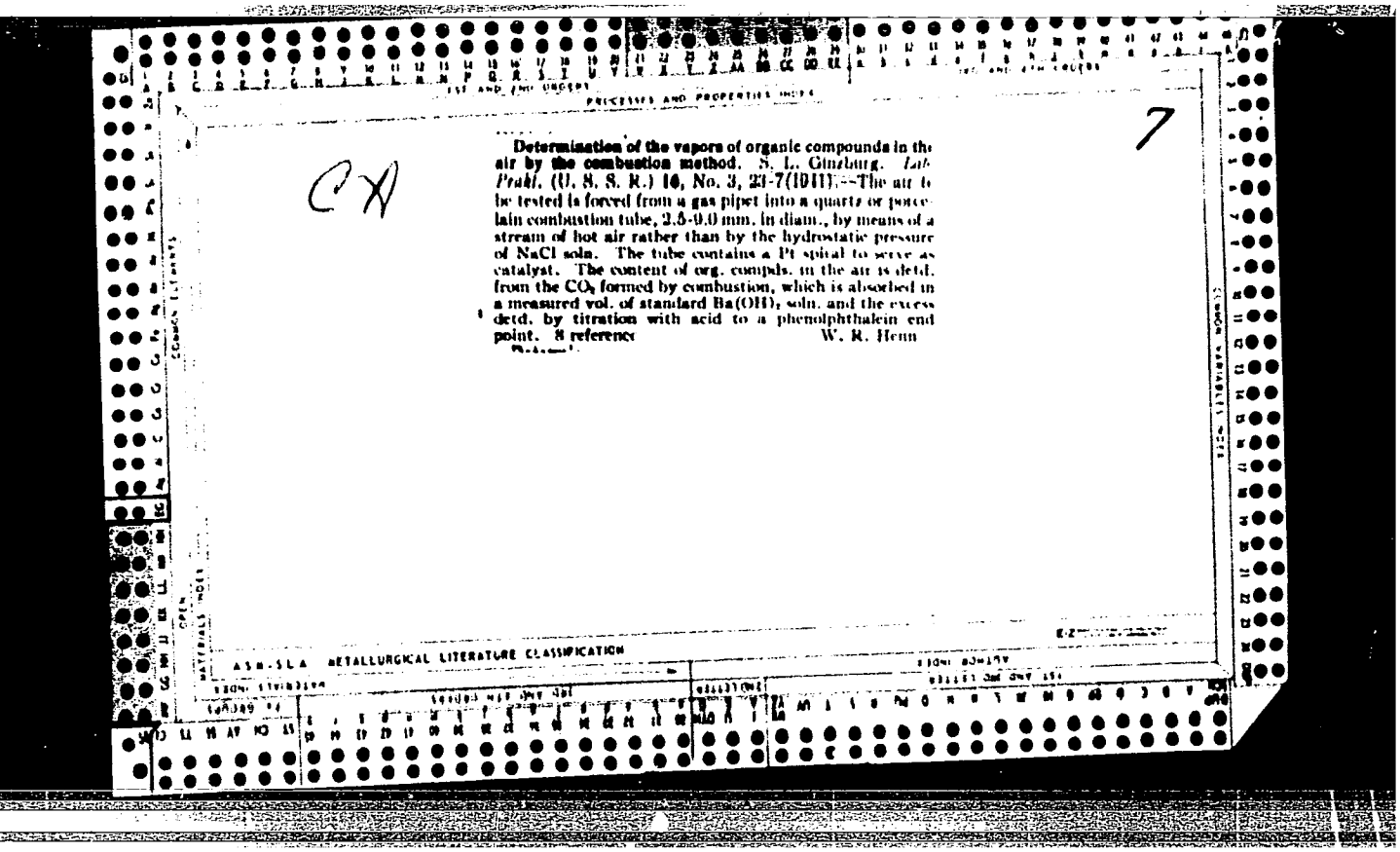
B-II-1

Determination of methyl alcohol in air. S. L. Cresswell (Trans. Org. Chim., 1930, 6, 175—177).—Modifications of von Fellenberg's method (A., 1916, ii, 177) are described; the most important change is the substitution of $NaHSO_3$ for $H_2C_2O_4$, to remove the excess of $KMnO_4$. R. T.



Colorimetric determination of methanol in air. S. I. Ginzburg. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 177-9 (1939).—In the method of Fellenberg (*C. A.* 12, 2085) for detg. MeOH by oxidation with $KMnO_4$ in H_2SO_4 soln. and colorimetric estn. of the CH_2O with the fuchsin reagent better results are obtained by decomps. excess $KMnO_4$ with $NaHSO_3$ instead of malic acid. Chas. Blanc

A58.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CH

7

Determination of the vapors of organic compounds in the air by the combustion method. S. L. Ginzburg. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) **16**, No. 3, 23-7(1941).--The air to be tested is forced from a gas pipet into a quartz or porcelain combustion tube, 2.5-9.0 mm. in diam., by means of a stream of hot air rather than by the hydrostatic pressure of NaCl soln. The tube contains a Pt spiral to serve as catalyst. The content of org. compds. in the air is detd. from the CO_2 formed by combustion, which is absorbed in a measured vol. of standard $Ba(OH)_2$ soln. and the excess detd. by titration with acid to a phenolphthalein end point. 8 reference W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINSBURG, S. L.

FA 29T12

USSR/Chemistry - Benzyl, Chloro- Feb 1947
Air - Analysis

"The Determination of Chlorobenzyl Vapors in the Air and the Separate Determination of Benzyl and Chlorobenzyl," S. L. Ginsburg, Candidate in Technical Sciences, Chemical Laboratory, Institute of Hygienic Work and Disease Prophylaxis, Academy of Medical Sciences, 2 pp

"Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost'" No 2

Chlorobenzyl is a good solvent for varnishes, paints, and many other coloring materials. As a result there has been an ever increasing demand for chlorobenzyl. With this wide use of chlorobenzyl, there has appeared

BS

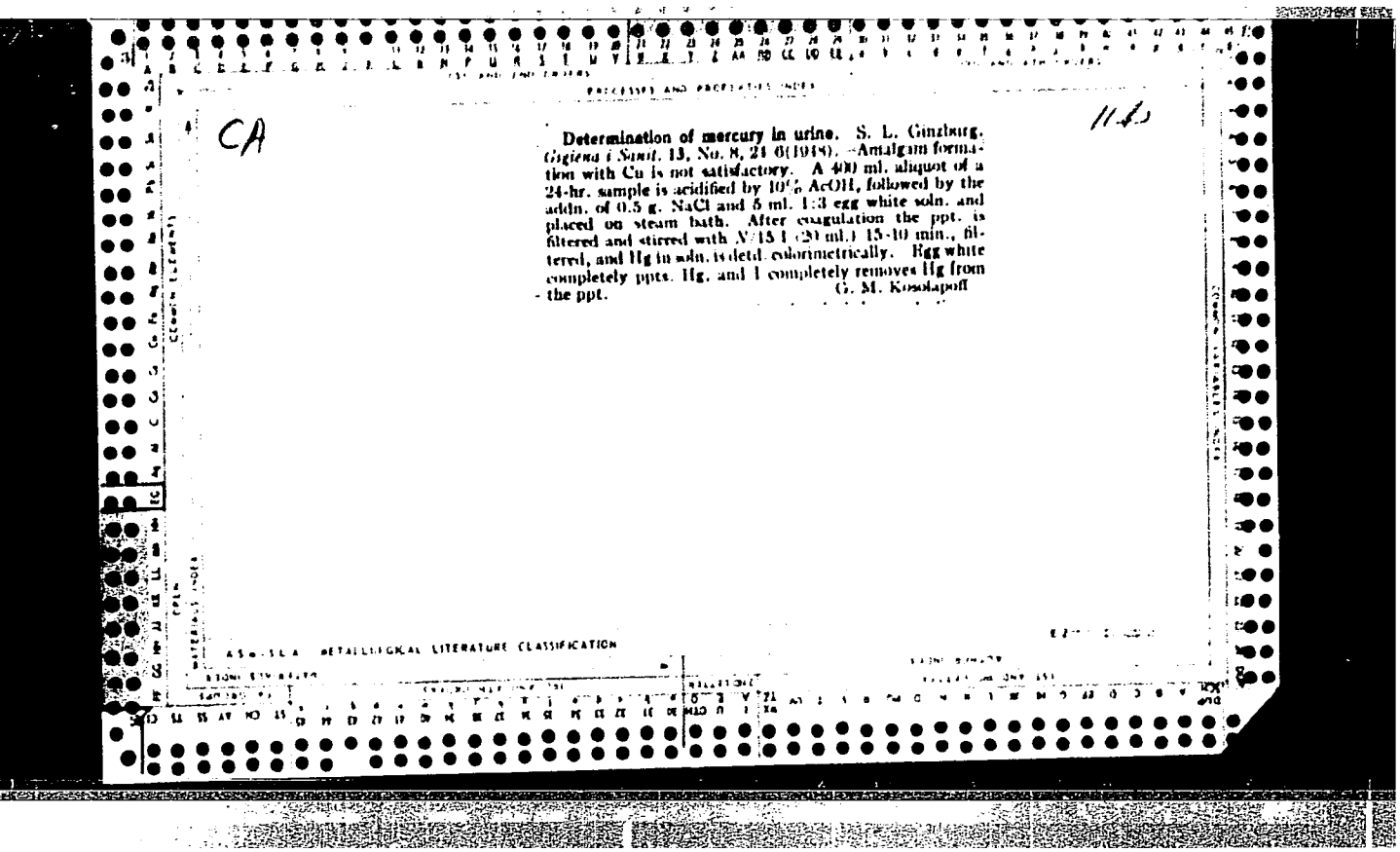
29T12

USSR/Chemistry - Benzyl, Chloro- (Contd) Feb 1947

the problem of maintaining pure air in workshops where this substance is used. The author discusses a method of determining the amount of chlorobenzyl in the air by calculations on the chlorine ion.

BS

29T12



CA

11-5

Determination of mercury in urine. S. L. Ginzburg. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 13, No. 8, 21-6(1948).—Amalgam formation with Cu is not satisfactory. A 400 ml. aliquot of a 24-hr. sample is acidified by 10% AcOH, followed by the addn. of 0.5 g. NaCl and 5 ml. 1:3 egg white soln. and placed on steam bath. After coagulation the ppt. is filtered and stirred with $N/15$ I (30 ml.) 15-10 min., filtered, and Hg in soln. is detd. colorimetrically. Egg white completely ppts. Hg, and I completely removes Hg from the ppt.

G. M. Kosolapoff

C 4

Determination of small quantities of methyl acetate and a method for the separate determination of methyl alcohol vapors and of methyl acetate. S. L. Ginzburg (Acad. Med. Sci., U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 5, 174–7 (1950).—The method is based on sapon. of the ester in 0.1 *N* NaOH and detg. MeOH. MeOH vapors are absorbed in H_2O and then detd. For detg. the MeOH and MeOAc air is passed through a train consisting of 4 absorbers, the first two of which are charged with 10 ml. of H_2O each and the other two with 10 ml. of 0.1 *N* NaOH each. The air is passed at a rate of 25 ml. per hr. The contents of the absorbers are combined and in each MeOH is detd. To obtain the amt. of MeOAc, the MeOH in th NaOH is multiplied by 2.3. M. Hosch

GINZBURG, Slava Lvovna

BYKHOVSKAYA, Mariya Solomonovna; GINZBURG, Slava L'vovna; KHALIZOVA, Ol'ga Dmitriyevna; ROZANOV, L.S., redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Practical guide to industrial sanitation chemistry] Prakticheskoe rukovodstvo po promyshlenno-sanitarnoi khimii. I. [Organic compounds] Organicheskie soedineniia. Pod red. O.D.Khalizovoi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 356 p. (MIRA 8:1)
(Industrial hygiene) (Chemistry, Organic)

GINZBURG, S. L.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5332

Bykhovskaya, Mariya Solomonovna, Slava L'vovna Ginzburg, and Ol'ga Dmitriyevna Khalizova

Metody opredeleniya vrednykh veshchestv v vozdukhe i drugikh sredakh; prakticheskoye rukovodstvo (Methods of Identifying Harmful Substances in the Air and Other Media; Practical Handbook) pt. 1. Moscow, Medgiz, 1960. 311 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): O.D.Khalizova; Ed.: M.D.Babina; Tech.Ed.: A.I. Zakharova.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for industrial hygiene and sanitation inspection personnel, specialists working in the field of industrial hygiene chemistry at research institutes, factory laboratories, epidemic control station laboratories, etc.

COVERAGE: The book, which was recommended for publication by the Redaktsionno-izdatel'skiy Sovet Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR

Card 1/28

ISAMBAYEV, Mamet; SYZGANOV, A.N., akademik, red.; BALMUKANOV, S.B., red.; URAZAKOV, Ye.U., red.; GIUZBURG, S.L., red.; ZHANPEISOV, Ye., red.; ASAINOV, M., red.; IZMAYLOV, A.O., red.; PROKHOROV, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Russian-Latin-Kazakh terminological dictionary] Russko-latino-kazakhskii terminologicheskii slovar'. Sost.M.Isambaev. Pod obshchei red. A.N.Syzganova. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR. Pt.5. [Medicine] Meditsina. 1960. 506 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. AN KazSSR (for Syzganov).
(DICTIONARIES, POLYGLOT) (MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES)

L 13032-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3
ACCESSION NR: AP3000618 S/0181/63/005/005/1386/1393

56

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. L.

TITLE: Resonance scattering of Gamma-quanta in crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 1386-1393

TOPIC TAGS: resonance scattering, Gamma-quanta, Mossbauer emitter, angular scattering, electron shell, electron shell scattering, scattering cross section

ABSTRACT: The author investigated resonance scattering at the nucleus and the interference between resonance scattering and scattering at electron shells. He averages the scattering cross section from the spectrum of incident particles on the assumption that the source of Gamma-quanta is a Mossbauer emitter, moving with a known velocity (v). The angular distribution and the form of the spectrum of scattered quanta are determined. This development is theoretical, based on numerous equations from previous works. Orig. art. has: 34 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physical and Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

Card 1/2

GINZBURG, S. L.

Analytic properties of Green's function and the mass operator.
Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 46 no. 3:905-912 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR.

L 25084-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pt-10 IJP(c) JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5003427 S/0181/65/007/001/0148/0152

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. L.

TITLE: Damped spin complexes

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 148-152

TOPIC TAGS: spin wave, Green function, cubic crystal symmetry

ABSTRACT: In view of recent observation of bound states of two spin waves, with energy lower than the threshold of decay into two free spin waves, the author shows that above the decay threshold there also exist bound states, having a finite lifetime. A simple cubic lattice is considered and it is shown that the two-particle Green's function has besides the poles corresponding to the stable bound states also poles on the nonphysical sheet, corresponding to quasi-particles with damping. The residues at the poles of the two-particle Green's function vanish when the momentum approaches the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5003427

4

threshold value for both the stable and decaying solutions. "In conclusion, the author thanks S. V. Maleyev, O. V. Konstantinov, and V. I. Perel' for a discussion of the work." Orig. art. has: 20 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 10584-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP5025387 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/3063/3069

44,55 44,55 44,55 4/1 B

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. L.; Maleyev, S. V.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Some polarization effects during neutron scattering in solids 19,55,44

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 3063-3069

TOPIC TAGS: theoretic physics, neutron cross section, neutron scattering, neutron polarization, solid state physics

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss polarization effects which occur when neutrons are scattered by impurities and by conduction electrons in metals. It is shown that polarization of neutrons scattered in a given direction may be determined as a function of the energy of the scattered neutrons to isolate from the experimental data the contribution due to scattering by impurities in the case where the impurity is an atom with nuclear spin or a paramagnetic atom. Approximate formulas which are true at small scattering angles are derived for the cross section and polarization of scattered neutrons in the case of scattering by conduction electrons. It is shown that the polarization of the scattered neutrons is strongly dependent on the mutual orientation of the incident beam, the polarization vector of the incident

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ACC NR: AP5025387

neutrons and the scattering plane. In conclusion, the authors thank G. M. Drabkin for calling their attention to the problem of polarization effects during scattering of neutrons by electrons and for his frequent discussions with them of problems encountered in the work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 23 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13May65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 11601-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6018531 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1713/1716

60
59
B

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. L.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Oscillations of conductivity in bismuth, due to interaction of electrons with optical phonons

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1713-1716

TOPIC TAGS: bismuth, magnetoresistance, galvanomagnetic effect, electron scattering, phonon scattering, quantum oscillation, crystal symmetry

ABSTRACT: The oscillations considered by the author are similar to those which were theoretically predicted by V. L. Gurevich and Yu. A. Firsov (ZhETF v. 40, 199, 1961) and subsequently observed experimentally. These oscillations of electric conductivity in a strong magnetic field are considered in bismuth, and it is shown that inelastic scattering of the electrons by optical phonons can yield information on the electron spectrum in the bismuth. In particular, it is shown that measuring the period of the oscillations at different orientations of the magnetic field relative to the principal axes of the effective-mass tensor it is possible to determine the dependence of the effective mass on the direction of the magnetic field, from which it is possible to determine the principal values of the effective-mass tensor. The holes present in the bismuth cannot be observed by this effect since their observation

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ACC NR: AP6018531

requires a very strong magnetic field, on the order of hundreds of kOe. However, if the magnetic field is oriented along the vector in one of the symmetry planes, perpendicular to the three-fold symmetry axis, the two periods of oscillations corresponding to electrons differ strongly in magnitude and can be discriminated. The author thanks A. L. Efros for suggesting the topic and numerous discussions. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBMD DATE: 01Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 42300-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6026676 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/008/2320/2325

61
60
B

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. L.; Maleyev, S. V.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Scattering of slow neutrons in superconductors

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 2320-2325

TOPIC TAGS: electron scattering, conduction electron, neutron scattering, slow neutron, superconducting material

ABSTRACT: The problem of the conduction-electron scattering of slow neutrons in superconductors is examined. It is shown that in a number of cases the scattering cross section can be several times greater than the electron scattering section in normal metal at the same temperature. Expressions are also derived for polarization of scattered neutrons. Unlike the cross section, polarization with scattering in superconductors differs little from polarization with scattering in normal metals. Using standard methods, the neutron-electron scattering cross section is presented in the following form:

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$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega dE'} = \frac{e^2\gamma^2}{c^4}\frac{p'}{p}\frac{1}{q^2}K_{\alpha\beta}(q,\ \omega)(\delta_{\alpha\beta} - e_\alpha e_\beta),$$

$$K_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{q},\ \omega) = \frac{V}{2\pi}\int\limits_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt d\mathbf{r} e^{i\omega t - i\mathbf{q}\mathbf{r}}\langle j_\alpha(\mathbf{r},\ t)\, j_\beta(0)\rangle. \qquad (1)$$

However, the authors emphasize that the detection of the effects in question are at the limit of present-day experimental possibilities, therefore it is reasonable to speak only about investigating the angular distribution of scattered neutrons but not about the quantity $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega dE'}$, especially in the latter case a presently unachieveable energy resolution (less than 1%) would be required. Therefore there is no sense in considering the possibilities of a detailed study of the electron spectrum in superconductors by means of neutrons. The authors thank G. M. Drabkin who called their attention to the problems examined in the article. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003

ACCESSION NR: AP4036509 S/0103/64/025/005/0668/0672

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. L. (Moscow); Kry*lov, V. Yu. (Moscow); Tsetlin, M. L. (Moscow)

TITLE: Example of a game of many identical automata

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 25, no. 5, 1964, 668-672

TOPIC TAGS: game, automata game, game of permutation

ABSTRACT: A simple example of a symmetrical game of many automata which permits a natural interpretation is discussed. The payoff of each player is equal to the power of his strategy divided by the number of players who have chosen the same strategy; this game is termed the "game of permutation." A modification of this game includes an agreement between the players to receive a maximum total payoff and to divide it equally; only the first strategies are used, and each of them is selected by only one player; this modification is called the "game of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4036509

permutation with a common bank." The above game played by automata was simulated on a computer. The automata had no information as to the rules of the game. It was found that the automata capable of expedient behavior (strategy) in a stationary random medium proved to be "reasonable" in the above games provided they had sufficient memory. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jun63 DATE ACQ: 03Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GINZBURG, M.L.; TSETLIN, M.L.

Some examples of modeling the collective behavior of automata.
Probl. peredd. inform. 1 no.2:54-62 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 04905-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GD
ACC NR: AT6022686 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0165/0169

AUTHOR: Tsetlin, M. L.; Ginzburg, S. L.; Krylov, V. Yu.

ORG: none

TITLE: Example of the collective behavior of finite automatons

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Samoobuchayushchiyesya avtomaticheskiye sistemy (Self-instructing automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 165-169

TOPIC TAGS: finite automaton, game theory, computer simulation

ABSTRACT: The article contains a description of an example of computer simulation of an "assignment game" by many automatons. A simple example of a symmetrical game permitting a natural interpretation is selected. Resultant conditions and equilibrium points are studied, and the behavior in this game of automatons interrelated by the "common pool" procedure is studied. The authors show that automatons invested with purposeful behavior under stationary random conditions will likewise behave "reasonably" in this case as well (provided that their memory capacity is sufficient). Three strategy examples are analyzed and win factors are derived for different memories and for situations with and without the "common pool" concept.

SUB CODE: 09,12/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

L 40898-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(l) IJP(c) JXT(BF)

ACC NR: AP6007532 SOURCE CODE: UR/0406/65/001/002/0054/0062

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. L.; Tsetlin, M. L. 42

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Some examples of the simulation of the group behavior of automatons

SOURCE: Problemy peredachi informatsii, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 54-62

TOPIC TAGS: game theory, automaton, computer theory

ABSTRACT: Earlier, the authors and V. Yu. Krylov (Ob odnom primere igry mnogikh odinakovykh avtomatov. Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1964, XXV, 5, 668-672) described a symmetrical game by a large number of identical automatons ("assignment game") and showed that a group of automatons, unified in the participation of such a game, will behave in a suitable fashion in the sense that the behavior of automatons lacking a priori information on the conditions of the game is analogous to that of players who have a prior knowledge of the conditions of the game and that they are able to select the most effective line of conduct. In the present article, the authors study the reliability of this collective behavior and describe an example of the use of assignment game simulation methods to solve the so-called computer equipment distribution problem in one of several possible simple formulations. The game

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UDC: 62-507

L 40898-66

ACC NR: AP6007532

C

considered is assignment with common class, in which the automatons are distributed in terms of strategies so as to achieve maximum overall gain. Automaton failure is considered a possibility. The effect of memory changes in an automaton and the number of automatons taking part in the game on the mean gain per automaton is analyzed in two examples. The method proposed involves the consideration of the computer equipment distribution problem as one of the organization of the collective behavior of the solving devices, with an attempt to organize their interaction in order that the suitable behavior of individual devices lead to optimal behavior of the entire problem-solving system. Orig. art. has: 7 tables and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09,12/ SUBM DATE: 04Nov64 ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 MLP

MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; SKACHKOV, I.A.; YAVORSKIY, G.A.; GINZBURG, S.M.; PALEVSKIY, S.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., red.izd-va; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Building apartment houses with large brick blocks; practices of the Main Kiev Building Administration] Stroitel'stvo zhilykh domov iz krupnykh kirpichnykh blokov; opyt Glavkievstroia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1958. 69 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Building, Brick)

BOYCHENKO, A.; YAVORSKIY, G.; GINZBURG, Sh.

Using large brick building blocks in Kiev. Zhil. stroi. no.8:10-14 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavkiyevstroya (for Boychenko). 2.Nachal'nik Kiyevorgtekhstroya (for Yavorskiy). 3.Nachal'nik smetno-dogovornogo otdela Glavkiyevstroya (for Ginzburg).
(Kiev--Building blocks)

KASPIN, L.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; PAL'M, I.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHORIKOV, A.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHEVCHUK, Yu.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AKSENOV, D.G., inzh.; KL'GORT, Ye.G. Prinimali uchastiye: KARAKURCHI, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUCHERENKO, K.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; PEDAN, M.P., nauch.sotr.; POPOV, V.Ye., nauchn.sotr.; GINZBURG, S.M., inzh.; SLIN'KO, B., red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Economic aspects of the construction of four- and five-story apartment buildings of large blocks of brick] Ekonomika vozvedeniia 4-5 etazhnykh zhilykh zdanii iz krupnykh kirpichnykh blokov. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1960. 112 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR. Institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva. 2. Sektor ekonomiki stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (for Kaspin, Pal'm, Khorikov, Shevchuk, Aksenov, Kl'gort). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konstruktsiy (for Karakurchi, Kucherenko). 4. Glavkiyevstroy (for Ginzburg). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov (for Pedan, Popov).

(Building, Brick)

GINZBURG, Shmilik Moiseyevich; NAUMOV, I.I., red.

[Economics of large-panel house construction; practice of the housing construction combines of the Main Construction Administration of the City of Kiev and the Main Construction Administration of the City of Leningrad] Ekonomika krupnopanel'nogo domostroeniia; opyt domostroitel'nykh kombinatov Glavkievgorstroia i Glavleningradstroia. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 69 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

B-I-8

Determination of potassium carbonate in potash. S. G. [illegible] (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1934, 7, 1096—1098).—The sample is dried at 120—125°, 4 g. are boiled with 200 ml. of H_2O for 1 hr., the solution is filtered, the filtrate + washings are diluted to 1 litre, and an aliquot part is titrated with 0·1N-HCl. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GINZBURG, S.S

USSR/Chemistry - Zinc oxide FD-3011

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 12/17

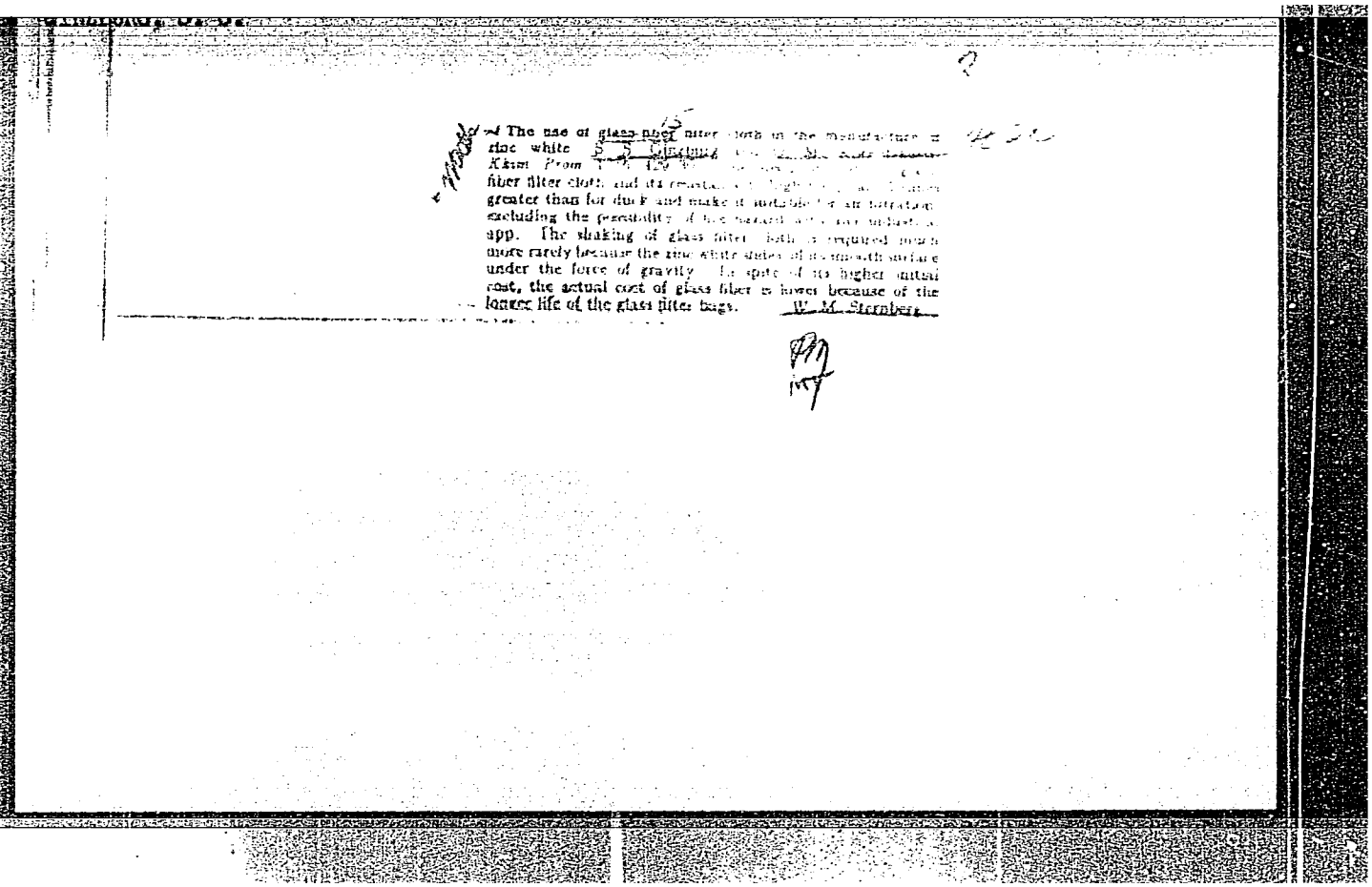
Authors : Ginzburg, S. S., Korelitskaya, O. M., Skvortsova, G. V.

Title : Production of zinc oxide from the ash pit wastes of zinc white production

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 6, 363-364, Sep 1955

Abstract : Describe experience in the production of zinc oxide from the ash pit wastes formed in the production of zinc white by the muffle furnace method

Institution : Plant of the October Revolution (imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii)



The use of glass fiber filter cloth in the manufacture of zinc white [illegible] Klean Prom [illegible] fiber filter cloth, and its resistance [illegible] greater than for duck and make it suitable for all installations excluding the necessity of [illegible] app. The shaking of glass filter cloth is required much more rarely because the raw white grains of the smooth surface under the force of gravity. In spite of its higher initial cost, the actual cost of glass fiber is lower because of the longer life of the glass filter bags. W. M. Sternberg

GINZBURG, S., inzhener; KORCHINSKIY, Ye., inzhener.

Pulverizing barite through vibration. Prom.koop. no.4:25-26 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Zavod imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.
(Barite) (Paint materials)

GINZBURG, S. SH.

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, S. Sh. 136-6-17/26

TITLE: Trapping Zinc Oxide in Sleeve Filters with the Use of Glass Cloth. (Ulavlivaniye okisi tsinka v rukavnykh filtrakh s primeneniyem steklotkani)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, p. 75, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A brief account is given of operating experience at the imeni Oktyabr'skoy Revolutii Works using glass-cloth instead of cotton bags to trap zinc-oxide dust. Each installation has a productivity of 18-19 tons of zinc oxide per day, the filtering surface being 1 600 - 1 800 m^2. The glass-cloth bags, although more expensive, have a life of at least 2-5 years compared with 7-8 months. A glue, developed by the author, is recommended for fabricating the bags. An editorial note indicates that since the article gives no data on the comparative efficiencies of bags made from the different cloths no conclusions on the claimed superiority of the glass-cloth ones can be drawn.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SOV-113-58-10-14/15

AUTHORS: Berezin, V.A. and Ginzburg, S.S., Engineers

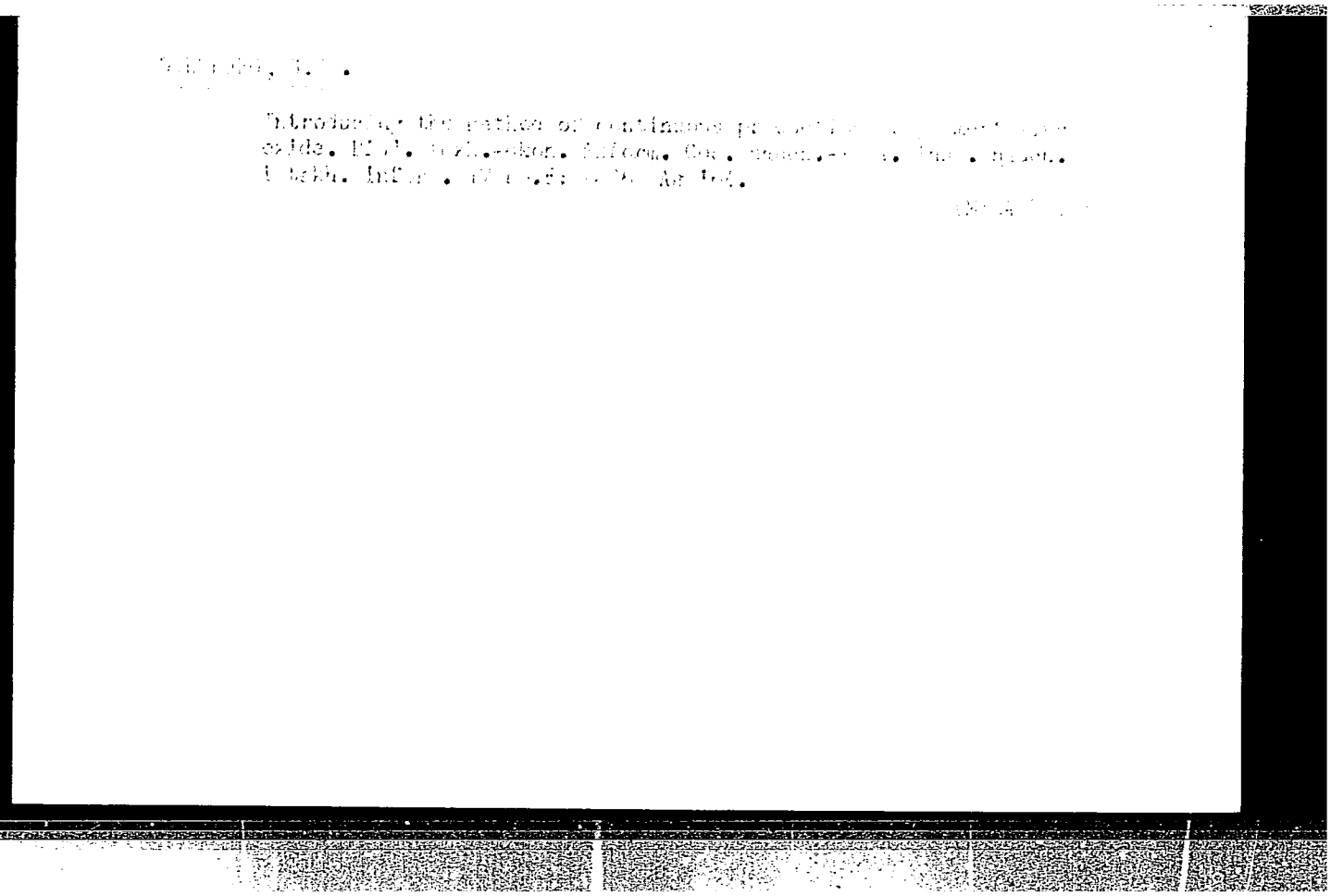
TITLE: The Mechanized Removal of Sediments from Centrifuges (Mekhanizatsiya vygruzki osadka iz tsentrifug)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya trudoyëmkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1958, Nr 10, pp 42 - 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A special device for the mechanized removal of sediments from suspended filtering centrifuges of the type PM-1200, was constructed at the Rostovskiy-na-Donu Khimicheskiy Zavod imeni Oktyabrskoy Revolyutsii (Rostov-on-Don Chemical Plant imeni October Revolution). A scraper is automatically lowered into the centrifuge. It cuts the sediment from the walls of the centrifuge and removes it gradually from the bottom upwards, while the centrifuge turns at a reduced speed. The whole operation takes 2.5 min. The device is described in detail. There is 1 diagram.

1. Centrifuges--Deposits 2. Centrifuges--Cleaning

Card 1/1



GINZBURG, S.Sh.

Making use of the tailings from the treatment of zinc-bearing materials for zinc oxide. TSvet. met. 37 no.6:78-80 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

GINZBURG, S.Ye., inzhener (st.Belovo Tomskaya doroga)

A useful proposal. Elek.i tepl.tiaga no.7:30 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Railroads--Brakes)

GINZBURG, S. Ye.

Occupational Diseases

Dissertation: "Severe Poliomeylitis (Clinical Observations and Clinicophysiological Investigations)." Cand Med Sci, Minsk State Medical Inst, 8 Apr 54. (Sovetshaya Belorusiya, Minsk, 26 Mar 54).

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 54

GINZBURG, S.Ye.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System. V-1e

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4379

Author : S. Ginsburg

Inst : Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences BSSR

Title : Different Kinds of Influence of Interoceptors on Skeletal Musculature.

Orig Pub : Tr. in-ta fiziol. AN BSSR, 1956, 1, 75-87

Abstract : A mechanical stimulation of the receptors of the dog's stomach by stretching of various degrees had a double influence on the skeletal musculature: movements took place, and there were changes in the motor chronaxia (C). Weak stretching decreased C; stronger stretching led to a contraction of the muscles and to an increase of the C of antagonistic muscles. Moderate stretching was followed by an increase or by a decrease of the C.

Card 1/2

GINSBURG, S.E.

USSR/Humand and Animal Physiology - Nervous System. R-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71102

Author : Ginsburg, S.E.
Title : Some Data as to the Regularity of Stomach Receptor Influence on the Chronaxy of the Skeletal Muscles.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. zh. SSSR, 1956, 42, No 8, 704-712

Abstract : A slight distension of the stomach in dogs with a baloon (75 ml of air introduced) produced in majority of cases shortening of Chronaxy (Ch) of the antagonistic muscles of the hind extremities; a moderate degree of distension (300 ml) lengthened Ch. Sometimes the Ch. of the extensions lengthened or shortened, and that of flexors remained unchanged or vice versa. If, by putting a strap on an extremity, Ch of the investigated muscles lengthened, then the effects of weak and moderate excitation of stomach interceptors were stronger on the motor Ch, whereas the strong excitations producing inhibitory effect

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System. R-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71102

became less effective. Pretended milk feeding, as well as conditioned signals worked out for this feeding excitation, produced weakened interceptor influence from the stomach on the Ch of skeletal muscles of the hind extremities.

Card 2/2

ZASYAD'KO, A.F.; KUCHERENKO, V.A.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; GRISHMANOV, I.A.; FROLOV, V.S.; SHASHKOV, Z.A.; YEFREMOV, M.T.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; NOVIKOV, I.T.; NOSOV, R.P.; ASKOCHENSKIY, A.N.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; LAVRENENKO, K.D.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; GABDANK, K.A.; LEVIN, I.A.; GINZBURG, S.Z.; ALEKSANDROV, A.P.; KOMZIN, I.V.; OZEROV, I.N.; SOSNIN, L.A.; BELYAKOV, A.A.; NAYMUSHIN, I.I.; INYUSHIN, M.V.; ACHKASOV, D.I.; RUSSO, G.A.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; PLATONOV, N.A.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.; PROMYSLOV, V.F.; ERISTOV, V.S.; SAPOZHNIKOV, F.V.; KASATKIN, M.V.; ALEKSANDROV, M.Ya.; KOTILEVSKIY, D.G.

Fedor Georgievich Loginov; obituary. Elek.sta. 29 no.8:1-2 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Loginov, Fedor Georgievich, 1900-1958)

MARKOV, D.A.; GINZBURG, S.Ye.

Functional state of the cerebral cortex in hypertension as revealed by electroencephalograms. Trudy Inst.fiziol. AN BSSR 3:93-102 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii Instituta fiziologii AN BSSR.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (HYPERTENSION)

GINZBURG, S.Ye.; ZLOTNIK, Ye.I.; LERMAN, V.I.

Electroencephalographic and electrocardiographic studies during controlled arterial hypotension induced by administration of ganglionic-blocking agents. Eksp.khir.i anest. 6 no.3:26-30 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(HYPOTENSION) (AUTONOMIC DRUGS)

GINZBURG, S.Ye.; KRASNIKOVA, Ye.Ya.; SPIRIDONOVA, Ye.N.

Pathogenesis of myoclonus epilepsy. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.5:666-671 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii (dir. - kand.med.nauk Ye.F. Kalitovskiy, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. D.A. Markov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR i Institut fiziologii (dir. - prof. I.A. Bulygin) AN BSSR, Minsk.
(EPILEPSY)

GINZBURG, S.Ye., kand. med. nauk (Minsk)

Bioelectric activity of the brain in thrombosis of the internal carotid artery in the cervical region. Vop. neirokhir. 27 no.5: 22-29 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii i Institut fiziologii AN BSSR.

GINZBURG, S.Ye.

Bioelectrical activity of the brain in chronic subdural hematomas. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.8:1151-1158 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut fiziologii AN BSSR i neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Belorusskogo instituta nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii, Minsk.

SKLYUT, I.A.; GINZBURG, S.Ye.

Correlation between asymmetry of vestibular nystagmus and bioelectrical activity of the cerebral cortex. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.5:652-656 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Otonevrologicheskiy kabinet Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii (direktor - dotsent I.P.Antonov) i laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii (rukovoditel' - prof. D.A.Markov) Instituta fiziologii AN BSSR, Minsk.

L 27912-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6017766 SOURCE CODE: UR/0246/65/065/005/0652/0656

AUTHOR: Sklyut, I. A.; Ginzburg, S. Ye.

ORG: Otoneurological Department, Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Physiotherapy/directed by Docent I. P. Antonov/ (Otonevrologicheskiy kabinet Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii); Laboratory of Clinical Neurophysiology/ headed by Professor D. A. Markov/, Institute of Physiology, AN BSSR, Minsk (Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii Instituta fiziologii AN BSSR)

TITLE: Correlation between vestibular nystagmus and electroencephalographic activity

SOURCE: Zhurnal nevropatologii i psikhiatrii, v. 65, no. 5, 1965, 652-656

TOPIC TAGS: EEG, brain, tumor, man, bioelectric phenomenon

ABSTRACT: One hundred twenty-nine patients with tumors and tumor-like injuries of the brain were examined. The role of the functional state of the central nervous system in the origin of asymmetries of vestibular nystagmus was studied by comparing these asymmetries to the bioelectric activity of the brain. The asymmetries of vestibular nystagmus were based on evaluation of calorimetric and rotation tests. In 92.8% of the patients, asymmetry of vestibular nystagmus was weighted to the side of the injured hemisphere, which also showed a predominance of slow pathological bioelectric activity. This predominance of vestibular nystagmus on the side of the site of injury was observed not only with injury of the temporal portion of

UDC: 617.761-009.24-092 : 616.831]-07+616.831-079.2 : [617.761-009.24-07+616.831-073.97

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6017766

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the large hemispheres of the brain, but also with injuries in other locations. The correlation with bioelectric activity indicates the importance of the functional state of the supravestibular formations in the occurrence of asymmetry of vestibular reflector nystagmus. The authors conclude that relations between neuro-dynamic processes in the "normal" and injured hemispheres of the brain play an important role in the pathenogenesis of the phenomenon of asymmetry of vestibular nystagmus. Orig. art. has: 2 and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 12Sep64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 BLG

GINZBURG S.Z.
25(5);30(5) P 3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2935

Moscow. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Voprosy povysheniya ekonomicheskoy effektivnosti kapital'nykh vlozheniy za schet uluchsheniya ekonomiki i organizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva, a takzhe stroitel'nogo proyektirovaniya (Problems of Increasing Economic Benefits of Capital Investments by Improving the Economy and Organization of Construction Work and Planning) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 573 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 14) Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. Otdel ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva, and Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo stroitel'noy promyshlennosti SSSR. Sektsiya ekonomiki i organizatsii.

Eds.: D. I. Bukshteyn, G. A. Dovzhik, A. S. Ginzburg, S. A. Yefremov, I. A. Kantorovich, A. G. Rotshteyn, V. V. Uspenskiy, N. A. Maslov, V. N. Shafranskiy, and A. N. Shkinev; Tech. Ed.: P. G. Gilenson; Editorial Board of the Institute: O. V. Kozlova (Resp. Ed.) Docent; Ye. I. Varenik, Professor, V. I. Veyts, Professor, S. P. Vostrokmutov, Professor, V. G. Davidovich, Professor,

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Problems of Increasing Economic Benefits (Cont.) SOV/2935

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PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for staff members of construction organizations, design bureaus, and scientific research establishments as well as for faculty members and students of institutions of higher education.

COVERAGE: This collection of reports on construction problems was originally presented and discussed at a scientific-technical conference held in Moscow in February 1958 under the auspices of the Moscow Engineering and Economic Institute and other government and scientific organizations. Possibilities of increasing economic benefits from capital investments by improving methods of organizing and planning construction projects are reviewed. Results of efforts by construction and design organizations to reduce the costs of construction and building operations, to introduce economic accountability and

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planning in lower level construction units, to increase the productivity of labor, and to boost work and planning efficiency are analyzed. Problems in preparing estimates, making financial forecasts, and financing construction projects are discussed. No references are given.

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"Application of Plasticizing Admixtures in Concrete for Hydraulic Structures," Ts. G. Ginzburg, Cand Tech Sci

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Discusses the effect of plasticizers in improving properties: retarded setting processes, increased heat conduction, decreased coeff of thermal deformation, better corrosion resistance and cohesion with reinforcing rods, higher frost resistance, lower consumption of cement, lower possibility for formation of cracks, etc. Emphasizes economical effect as result of cement conservation.

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[Construction experience in building hydroelectric power installations; concrete work] Iz opyta stroitel'stva pripletinnoi gidroelektrostantsii betonnye rabety. Moskva, Ges. energ. izd-vo, 1954. 96 p. (MLRA 8:5)
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Allowable content of mica in sand for hydrotechnical concretes. Ts. G. Ginzburg. *Gidrotekh. Stroitel.* 23, no. 7, 14-17(1953).—Up to 8% of mica (by wt.) has no effective influence on crushing strength of [illegible] concretes. Mica lowered frost resistance [illegible] percentage of mica content, best strength and [illegible] are obtained with 0.15-0.63 mm. fraction of mica [illegible] concrete continually under water, sand with 5% mica is possible.

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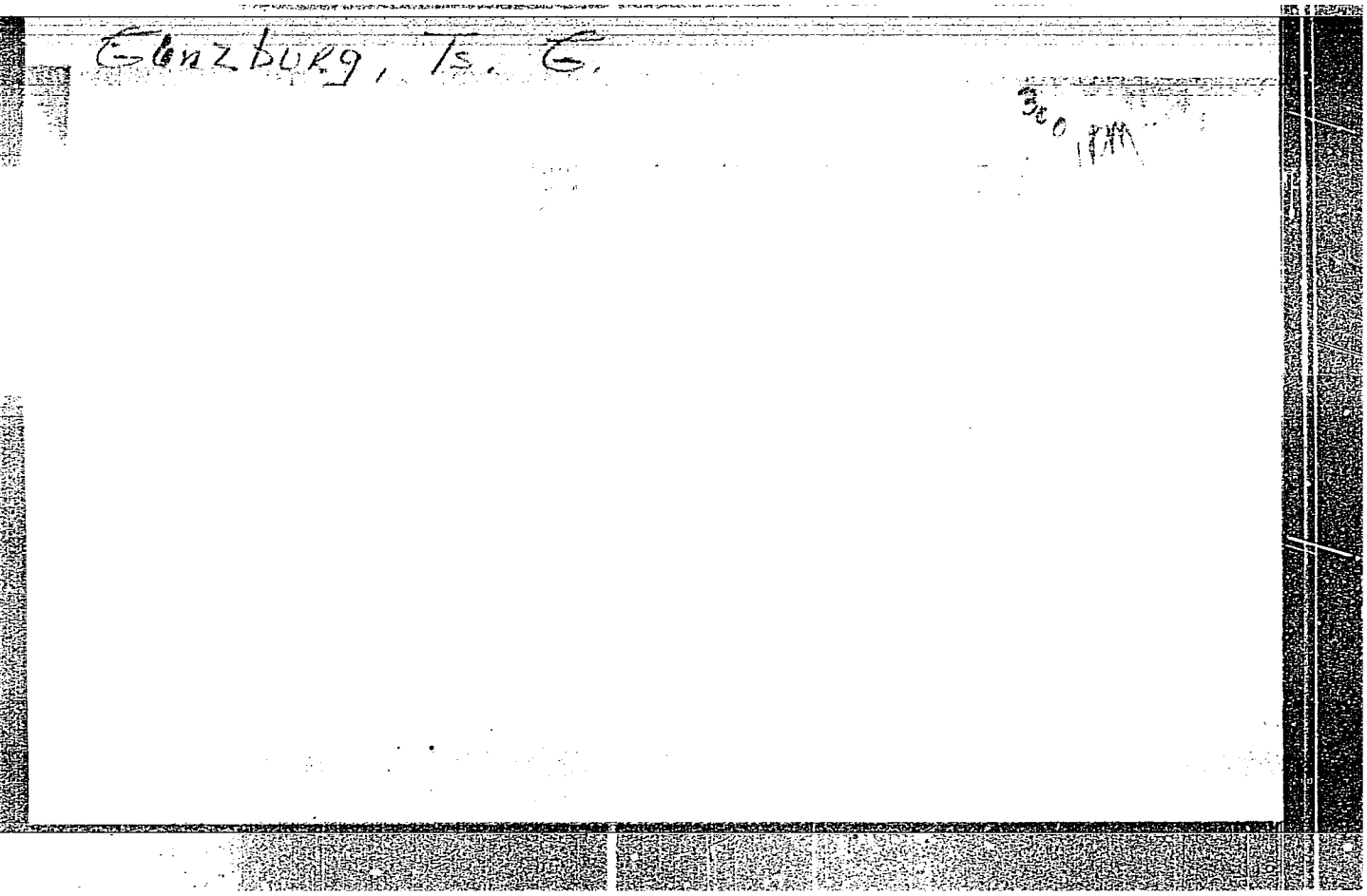
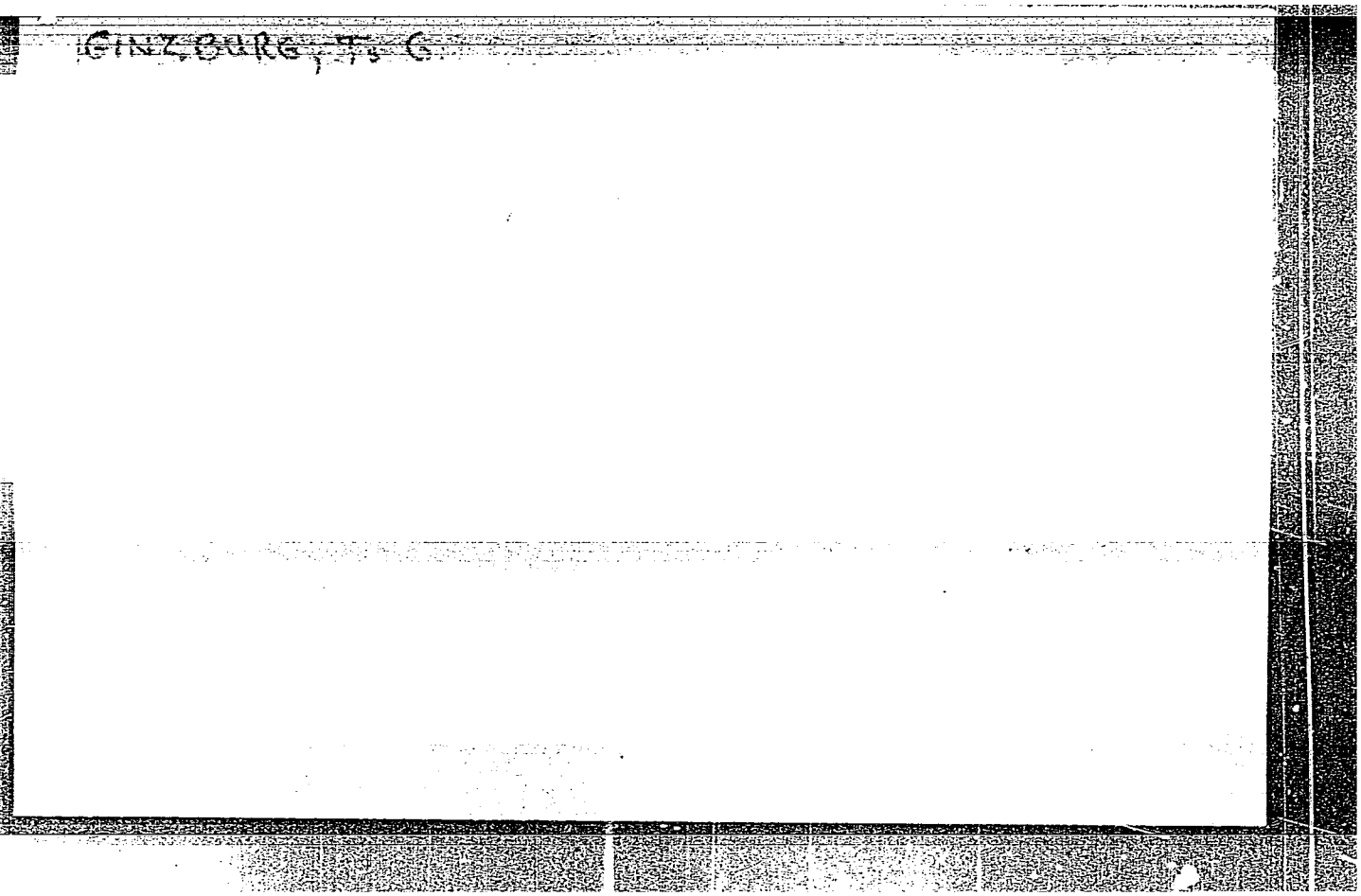
Effect of sulfite alcohol wash waters on concrete from pozzolana portland cement. Ts. G. Ginzburg and V. V. Lavrinovich. *Gidrotekh. Stroitel.* 23, No. 8, 18-21(1954). Addn. of sulfite alc. wash waters acts as an effective plasticizer for mortars and concretes prepd. from pozzolana portland cement. The effect is produced both by dispersion and air entrapment. Greatest air entrapment occurs when sand grains of 0.15-0.6 mm. predominate. B. Z. K.





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[Plastification additives in concrete used in hydraulic engineering] Plastifitsiruiushchie dobavki v gidrotekhnicheskom betone. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1956. 143 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Concrete)

GINZBURG, Ts. G.

SOV/112-58-1-289

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 42-43 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, Ts. G.

TITLE: Laboratory Tests of Watertightness and Strength of Block Joints in Concrete Structures (Laboratornyye ispytaniya vodonepronitsayemosti i prochnosti blochnykh shvov betonnykh sooruzheniy)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1956, Nr 56, pp 144-155

ABSTRACT: In a laboratory at one of the Soviet Hydroelectric developments, watertightness of various block-joint types was investigated. Averaged test results of a simple joint, a hacked joint, and a hacked joint with scrubbed mortar revealed that the latter had the minimum seepage; the hacked joint had the maximum seepage. Apparently, water accumulating in the hacked-joint notches dilutes the mortar of the adjoining surfaces and lowers seepage resistance of the joint. Rubbing the mortar in with steel brushes eliminates this difficulty. Tests also revealed an abrupt reduction of seepage in the joints after 120 days — explained by self-sealing of the concrete joint under the

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influence of an intensive hydration of the cement. Vibrating the concrete insures a higher watertightness than bayonet-type compacting. Averaged test results of joints with oil-tar and cement keys, with roughened surface, and with corrosion-protected steel sheets revealed that the oil-tar key joints had no seepage after 28 days. The cement key showed a seepage of 62.3% compared to that through the simple joint. Rough-surface joints and steel-sheet joints showed no filgration after 200 days. Vibrated concrete showed a filtration considerably lower than the bayonet-compacted joint. Strength tests of concrete joints were made on the 28th day and revealed the most inferior results with the hacked joint with vibration (39.6% with respect to solid control samples) and the best results with the hacked joint with broomed mortar (84.5% with respect to the control samples). Laboratory analysis of joints should be supplemented by studying watertightness under actual operating conditions. Intensive hydration of cement is very important for reducing joint seepage; high humidity and uniform temperature are conducive to curing. When constructions are being flooded, better joint seals will result if the temperatures

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of both the concrete and water are nearly the same. Tests have shown that joints with greater mechanical strength have better watertightness.

V.G.P.

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AUTHOR: Ginzburg, Ts.G., Cand. Tech. Sciences. 179

TITLE: The permissible mica content in sand used for concrete. (O dopustinom soderzhanii slyudy v peske, primenyayemom v betone).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete), 1957, No.3, pp.107-108 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In the Laboratory of the All-Soviet Scientific and Research Institute for Hydrotechnik imeni B.E.Vedeneyev (Vsesoyuznii Nauchno-issledovatel'skii Institut Gidrotekhniki imeni B.E. Vedeneyeva (VNIIG)) the author investigated the influence of mica in sand and the hardness and frost-resistance of cement mortar and concrete and also on concrete which contains a small quantity of sulphite waste liquor (SSB). The tested cement was of Mark 400, manufactured by the Leningrad factory imeni Vorovskogo and had the following composition: C_3S = 50.4%, C_2S = 20.7%, C_4AF = 14% and C_3A = 9.4%. The relevant standards are: GOST 4797 - 49 (Hydrotechnical Concrete). Both standard allow for 0.05% of mica in sand used for concrete. GOST 4797 - 49 was revised by GOSSTROI SSSR and the new permissible mica content is increased up to 2-3%. Results of the investigations show that up to 4% mica content does not affect the strength of the cement mortar appreciably. Tests were also carried out by substituting sand by mica

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which showed that the strength of the mortar was only 15% of the strength of pure sand mortar. The influence of the mica content in sand on cement mortar with regard to the frost-resistance of the latter was tested by submerging the test cubes 3 - 5 times in a saturated solution of sodium sulphate with subsequent drying at 105°C. Results proved that up to 3% mica does not impair the frost resistance. For concrete situated under water sands containing up to 5% of biotite or up to 3% muscovite can be used. Concretes drying on air can contain sand with 3% biotite or 2% muscovite.