meteors were recorded (4070 hours). The photographic observations were carried out at two points separated by 20.77 km. One of the points had a set of four Xenon cameras (F = 12.5 cm, D:F = 1:2, frame size 9 x 12). The other point had four НАФА-3с/25 (NAFA-3s/25) cameras with Уран-9 (Uran-9) objectives (F = 25 cm, D:F = 1:25, frame size 18 x 24). In each case the cameras covered an area of about 7000 sq.deg around the zenith. The axes of the two sets were at 10° to each other, which corresponded to meteor heights of 80-100 km. One of the photographic stations included a rotating shutter which facilitated meteor trail measurements. Altogether 100 meteor photographs were obtained (18 parallaxes). The spectral observations were begun in May, 1958 (ordinary flint prisms, dispersion 575 Å/mm). The total number of spectra which were obtained was eight; they contained a large number of lines. Finally, the meteor trails were investigated using a Hertz 8 x 30 binocular with a 6° field of view. Twenty persistent trails were recorded during the IGY period, of which three were also recorded at the two photographic points.

Card 3/3

BELOUS, A.T.; INOZEMTSEV, Yu.A.; LYUBARSKAYA, A.G.; SAVRUKHIN, A.P.

Number of meteorites recorded annually by radar and its changes as observed in Ashkhabad in 1959. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.1:24-29 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

INOZEMTSEV, Yu.P., inzh.

Factory manufacture of prestressed beams. Transp. stroi. 12 no.1:15-19 Ja '62. (MIRA 17:2)

L 14854-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6001728 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/004/0813/0816

AUTHORS: Shal'nev, K. K.; Rozanov, N. P.; Pshenitsyn, P. A.; Inozemtsev, Yu. P.; Sakharov, V. I.

62
B

ORG: none

15

TITLE: Mechanism of cavitation erosion of cement and polymer concretes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 4, 1965, 813-816

TOPIC TAGS: cavitation, reinforced concrete, erosion, polymer, plastic strength

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of various factors, besides strength, on the resistance to cavitational erosion of cement and polymer concrete (plastic-reinforced concrete). These factors were homogeneity of the concrete structure, composition and structure of the filler rock, cohesion of the binding agent and its adhesion to the filler. The tests were made in a hydrodynamic tube with area

Card 1/2

L 14854-66
ACC NR: AP6001728

24 x 100 mm, at a stream velocity ahead of the sample 20 m/sec, the cavitation being measured on the rear end of the sample. Gravel concrete had the least resistance to cavitation, and stone concrete the highest, indicating that a large mesh of the filler is harmful from the point of view of cavitation erosion. In the case of plastic-based concrete the resistance to erosion was higher by tens and hundreds of times. No connection was established between the strength of the concrete and its resistance to cavitation erosion, in contradiction to earlier reports. It is concluded that the cavitation erosion damage of concrete has many similar features to damage to metals, so that the requirements should be identical for all types of materials. This report was presented by Academician P. Y. Kochina. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

[redacted], N. N.

Kauchuk; mirovoi kapitalisticheskii rynok Rubber; world capitalist market
Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1952. 164 p. (54-18612)

HD9161.A215 NN NNC

1. Rubber industry and Trade

INOZEMTSEV, N., POZDNYAKOV, V.

Russia - Commerce

"Legal structure of foreign trade monopolies in the U.S.S.R. and their historical development." G. F. Kalyuzhnaya. Reviewed by N. Inozemtsev, V. Pozdnyskov. Vnesh.torg. No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

1. [illegible], N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Economic Conditions

7. Some characteristics of the present-day situation in the capitalistic economy. Vnesh. torg. 33 No. 2, 1953.

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

INOZEMTSEV, N. N.

SPANDAR'YAN, V.B., red.; KUTSENKOV, A.A.; YERSHOV, Yu.A.; PIROZHKOVA, A.G.; ZINOV'YEV, N.V.; GOLOVIN, Yu.M.; BELOSHAPKIN, D.K.; KOROVINA, A.N.; MOISEYEV, P.P.; GASHEV, B.M.; YEZHOV, L.S.; MANNHOK, A.I.; ROGOV, V.V.; GORYUNOV, V.P., red.; INOZEMTSEV, N.N., red.; SHLENSKAYA, V.A., red. izd-va; BORISOVA, L.M., red. izd-va; VOLKOVA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

[Foreign commerce of the U.S.S.R. with countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America] Vneshniaia torgovlia SSSR so stranami Azii, Afriki i Latinskoi Ameriki. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1958. 194 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yunkturnyy institut. (Russia—Commerce)

INOZEMTSEV, N.

The situation on the rubber market. Vnesh. torg. 29 no.5:27-33 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Rubber)

SMIRNOV, G.V.; IN'KOV, Yu.I.; YASNOVSKIY, N.P.; INOZEMTSEV, N.N., red.

[Business conditions in the capitalist market of machinery] Metodologiia izucheniia kon"iunktury kapitalisticheskogo rynka oborudovaniia. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1960. 116 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yunkturnyy institut. (Machinery industry)

SKACHKOV, Semen Andreyevich; SERGEYEV, V.; SHEVYAKOV, G.; INOZEMTSEV, N.N., red.; KORIONOV, V.G., red.; KHARLAMOV, M.A., red.; KOLOMIYTSEV, V., red.; KONOVALOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Aid and cooperation in the name of peace; Soviet economic cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America]Pomoshch' i sotrudnichestvo vo imia mira; ekonomicheskoe sotrudnichestvo SSSR so stranami Azii, Afriki i Latinskoi Ameriki. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962. 54 p.

(Economic assistance) (MIRA 15:11)

INOZEMTSEVA, A.F.

INOZEMTSEVA, A.F. (Moskva)

Professor A.I.Pospelov (1846-1916), founder of the Moscow School of Dermatology. Sov.med. 21 no.9:138-145 S '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(DERMATOLOGY, contribution of Alekseĭ I.Pospelov)
(POSPELOV, ALEKSEĬ IVANOVICH, 1846-1916)

INOZEMTSEVA, I.A.

137-58-5-9452

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 91 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Inozemtseva, I.A.

TITLE: Iodide Method of Producing High-purity Silicon (Polucheniye kremniya vysokoy chistoty iodidnym metodom)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. metallurgii i fiz. poluprovodnikov. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 12-17

ABSTRACT: An iodide method of purifying Si and producing Si rods ready for immediate use in vertical floating-zone refining, and of obtaining single crystals of Si from the gas phase, is described. SiI_4 was prepared by passing I vapors over ground technical Si purified by acid washing and heated to 850°C. The synthesis was performed with a quartz apparatus consisting of an ampoule containing I, hermetically connected to a tube containing Si, heated by a furnace from without, and a condenser flask to condense SiI_4. Before the synthesis the apparatus was thoroughly degassed. The iodine was purified by sublimation. An experiment with radioactive Ca^{45} showed that sublimation reduced the Ca content from 3×10^{-2} to $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$%. The lower the temperature of sublimation, the greater the drop in Ca content. Decomposition of

Card 1/2

137-58-5-9452

Iodide Method of Producing High-purity Silicon

SiI_4 was conducted in a quartz apparatus consisting of an SiI_4 evaporator, a reactor heated to 1100° by a furnace from without, and an I collector. Before the decomposition was performed, the system was carefully evacuated (to appx. $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm Hg). The SiI_4 was decomposed in a Ta tube within the reactor. The tube was removed, and the reacted layer was removed by etching with an $HF + HNO_3$ mixture and added nitric Hg. With a SiI_4 flow of ~2g/min, 3-4 g Si was separated out per hour. The specimens obtained were either spectroscopically pure or contained traces of Mg, Cu, Ca, and Al. The pure end of the specimen was determined by the magnitude of the breakdown voltage, which was >130 v. Production of single crystals of Si from the gas phase was performed in an analogous apparatus, the rate of SiI_4 flow being ~1/5 of that used in making the bars. The Si was precipitated not as a solid film, but in the form of individual isometric crystals. The single crystals (up to 3 mm in length when the process ran 3 days) had a gleaming mirror surface. The fact that they were actually single crystals was checked by X-ray. The crystals, having insignificant traces of Ca and Mg, were of the n type with a resistivity of ~2 ohm/cm, a diffusion length of the non-basic carriers being 0.5 mm, and an inverse voltage peak of 80 v.

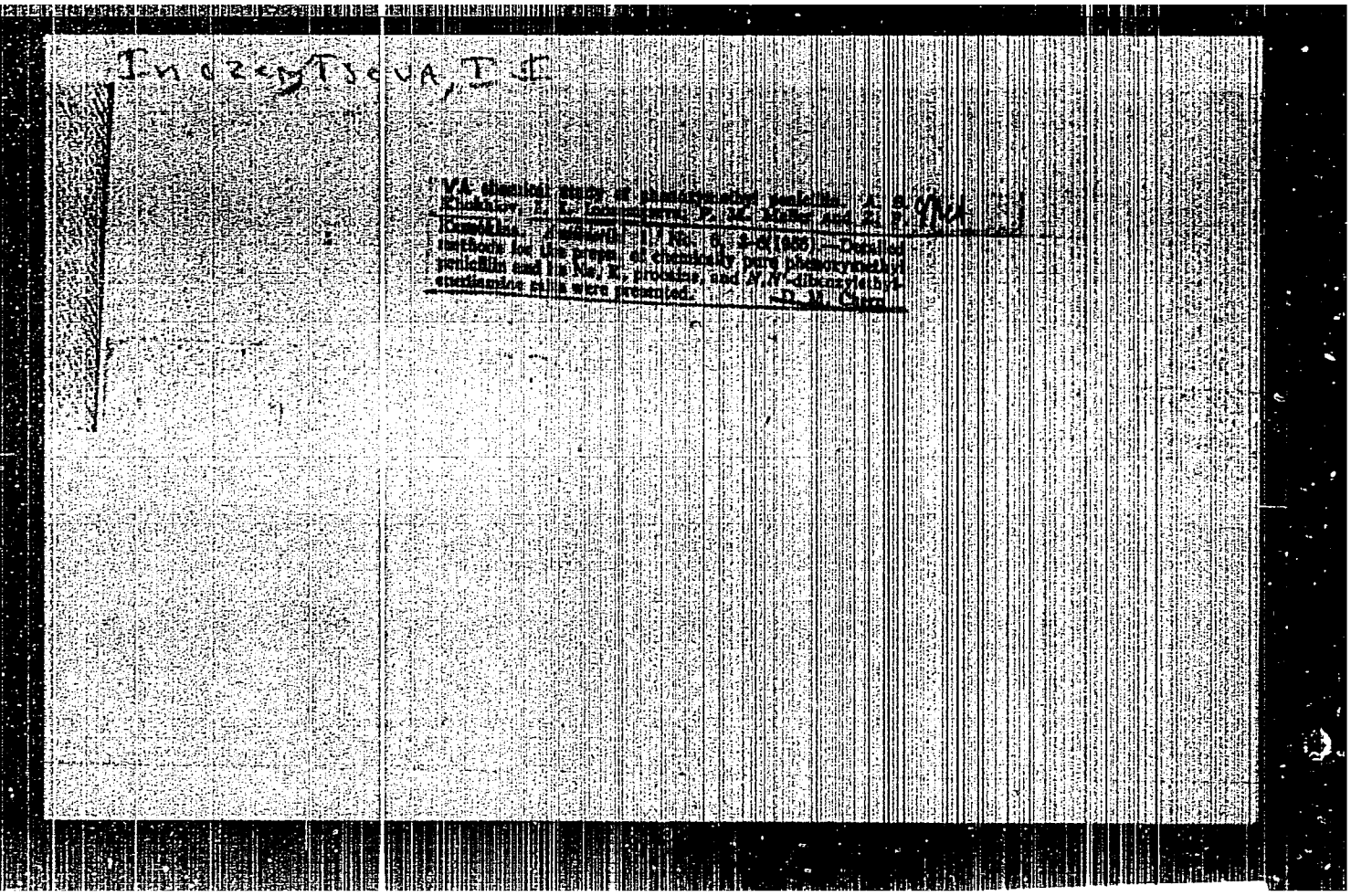
1. Silicon--Production 2. Single crystals--Growth 3. Silicon iodide --synthesis 4. Calcium isotopes (Radioactive)--Applications 5. Silicon crystals --Precipitation

Yu.Sh.

Card 2/2

Inozemtseva, I. I.

Production of radioactive (sulfur-35) penicillin. M. M. Levitov, V. A. Gutovtseva, I. I. Inozemtseva, M. M. Bychkova, L. M. Lur'e, N. A. Kiritsheev, and A. M. Nenasheva. *Antibiotiki* 1, No. 4, 20-4 (1956).—A synthetic medium was developed which had a min. S content, sufficient to allow the utilization of more than 80% of the S (as SO_4^{2-} ion) in the nutrient for the biosynthesis of penicillin. The process made it possible to prepare penicillin, contg. labeled S (S^{35}), with a radioactivity of 5-6 m. c./g. (cf. C.A. 48, 10848b). D. M. Chern



INOZEMTSEVA, I. I.

INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; KLEYNER, G.I.; KAMOKINA, Z.F.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Recovery and purification of phenoxymethylpenicillin. Med.prom. (MIRA 11:1)
11 no.11:11-16 N '57.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i Rizhskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov
(PENICILLIN)

INOZEMTSEVA, I. I., KAMOKINA, Z. F., KACHALINA, Ye. V., KHOKHLOV, A. S., Kleyner, Ye. M. and MELLER, F. M. (Moscow)

"Zur Chemie des Phenoxymethylpenicillins."

paper presented at the 4th Intl. Congress of Biochemistry, Vienna, 1-6 Sep 58.

LEVITOV, M.M.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; GOTOVTSEVA, V.A.; KOMOKINA, Z.F.; YUDINA, O.D.; KLEYNER, G.I.; IOFFE, R.I.; NAGLE, A.M.

Production and basic properties of almecillin (allylmercaptomethylpenicillin). Med. prom. 15 no.11:12-19 N '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i Rizhskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov.
(PENICILLIN)

LEVITOV, M.M.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; KOMOKHA, Z.F.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

New type of penicillin --α-phenoxyethylpenicillin and study of its microbiological properties. Antibiotiki 7 no.2:104-108 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN)

TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; EL'KINA, E.I.; SEMICH, A.I.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

Tetracycline salts of phenoxymethylpenicillin. Antibiotiki 7 no.2: 109-112 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN) (TETRACYCLINE)

INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; STRUKOV, I.T.; GOTOVTSEVA, V.A.

Prospects for the synthesis of new penicillins from 6-amino-penicillanic acid. Med.prom. 16 no.7:9-13 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(PENICILLIN) (PENICILLANIC ACIDS)

INOZEMTSEVA, I. I.; KLEYNER, G. I.; PANINA, M. A.; KAMOKINA, Z. F.; STRUKOV, I. T.

"A study of physico-chemical properties of methicillin and oxacillin."

report submitted for Antibiotics Cong, Prague, 15-19 Jun 64.

Cent Antibiotic Res Inst, Moscow & Factory for Medical Preparations, Riga,

STRUKOV, I.T.; TEBYAKINA, A.Ye.; INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; KOSTROMINA, O.Ye.; KAMOKINA, Z.F.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.

2,6-dimethoxyphenyl penicillin (methycillin) and its microbiological study. Antibiotiki 8 no.8:690-694 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

INOZEMTSEVA, I.I.; STROKOV, I.T.; KOMOKINA, Z.F.; DZHELENKO, N.B.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Semisynthetic penicillins; chlorobutynepenicillin. Antibiotiki 9 no.8:690-692 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

INOZEMTSEVA, I.N. (Izhevsk)

Theorem on the sign of Green's function for a linear differential equation of the fifth order. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat. no.1:68-72 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

BARKOV, N.N., kand. ekon. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: PONOMAREV, S.A., inzh.; YELISEYEVA, T.V., inzh.; MOLYARCHUK, G.V., kand. ekon. nauk; IVANOV, L.N., inzh.; KASHCHEYEVA, I.N., inzh.; LEGORNEVA, V.I., inzh.; KUZ'MINA, T.T., inzh; [illegible], K.N., inzh.; YANDOLOVSKIY, N.A., inzh.; PAVLOVA, Ye.A., starshiy tekhnik; VOLKOVA, L.S., starshiy inzh.; GAZAR'YAN, G.S., tekhnik; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Seasonal and weekday variations in railroad freight transportation]. Sezonnaia i vnutrinedel'naia neravnomernost' gruzovykh perevozok na zheleznykh dorogakh. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 95 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no. 249).

(MIRA 16:4)

(Railroads—Freight)

BARKOV, N.N., kand. ekon. nauk; ZELIKOVICH, I.I., kand.ekonom.nauk;
Prinimali uchastiye: YANDOLOVSKIY, N.A., inzh.; LUZEMTSEVA,
K.M., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, A.A., inzh.; KOVALEVA, Z.P., ekonomist

[Economic efficiency of the construction of new railroad lines; problems of methodology.] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' stroitel'stva novykh zheleznodorozhnykh linii; voprosy metodiki. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 111 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.293)

(MIRA 18:7)

GUROV, V.; INOZEMTSEVA, M. ; ZVEREVA, L.

Drug Trade

Production of medicines in enterprises of the meat industry. Mias. ind. SSSR 23 no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. Unclassified.

AUTHOR: Inozemtseva, M.I., Engineer SOV-28-58-4-25/35

TITLE: Measuring Gears (Izmeritel'nyye zubchatyye kolesa)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 78 - 81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: GOST 6512-58 standards for measuring gears include rigid and adjustable gears, the latter with changing teeth thickness permitting a check of the active evolvent portion of the teeth profile of all types and dimensions of gears, in order to reveal the cyclic error. Parameters relating to measuring devices were established for adjustable and rigid gears. GOST 6512-58 includes measuring gears of all moduli over 1 and up to 10 mm. As long as they serve to check gears produced according to GOST standard 1643-56, their modulus interval and norms of accuracy were set according to this standard. The article describes computation methods to determine dimensions and tolerances of

Card 1/2

measuring gears, including radius of the rolling circle, external diameters, etc. There is 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Byuro vzaimozamenyayemosti Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Office of Parts Interchangeability of the Committee for Standards, Measures and Measuring Devices)

1. Gears--Measurement 2. Measurement--Standards

INOZEMTSEVA, M.I.

Standardization of spring micrometers. Standartizatsiia 26 no.8:23-25 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Micrometer--Standards)

CHERTKOV, Ya.B.; RYBAKOV, K.V.; ZHELOV, V.N.; MARINCHENKO, N.I.; INOZEMTSEVA, M.N.

Formation of trace impurities in middle-distillate fuels. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1825-1833 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

RYBAKOV, K.V.; GUREYEV, A.A.; INOZEMTSEVA, M.N.

Contamination of automible gasolines. Transp. i khran. nefti no.7: 25-23 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

INOZEMTSEVA, N.

Forms and objects of short-term credit. Den. i kred. 19 no.4:47-51 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Credit)

INOZEMTSEVA, N.N., otv.za vypusk; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Soviet-Finnish direct railroad communication; border railroad agreement, effective as of January 20, 1948. Reissued with amendments and additions effective July 6, 1950, January 1, 1953, December 1, 1956, and February 1, 1959] Sovetsko-Finliandskoe priamoe zheleznodorozhnoe soobshchenie; pogranichnoe zheleznodorozhnoe soglashenie. Deistvuet s 20 ianvaria 1948 g. Pereizdano s izmeneniiami i dopolneniiami, vvedennymi v deistvie 6 iiulia 1950 g., 1 ianvaria 1953 g., 1 dekabria 1956 g., 1 fevralia 1959 g. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 82 p. (Tarifnoe rukovodstvo no.16-B) (MIRA 12:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya. (Railroad law, International)

USOSKIN, M.M., prof.; TARASOV, M.M., dotsent, prepod.; INOZEMTSEVA, N.S., kand. ekon. nauk, prepod.; VOROB'YEV, S.F., dotsent, prepod.; MAKAROCHKIN, A.V., dotsent, prepod.; BOROZDIN, B., red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Collection of problems on the issuing of credit, payments, and currency circulation] Sbornik zadach po kreditovaniiu, raschetam i denezhnomu obrashcheniiu. Avtorskii kollektiv po rukovodstvom M.M.Usoskina. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1961. 206 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moscow. Finansovyy institut. 2. Moskovskiy finansovyy institut (for Tarasov, Inozemtseva, Vorob'yev, Makarochkin).
(Finance)

INOZEMTSEVA O. I.

"SOME EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF COSMIC RAY VARIATIONS AT HIGH AND TEMPERATE LATITUDES!"
O. I. Inozemtseva, E. S. Glokova.

1. In the Arctic and antarctic a somewhat greater amplitude of cosmic ray intensity variations during magnetic storms and of 27-day variations is observed than at temperate latitudes. the day to day intensity variation at high latitudes is 20 to 30% higher than at temperate latitudes. The study of the geographical variation distribution and influence of meteorological factors makes it possible to draw certain conclusions regarding the nature of a somewhat larger variation.

2. The cyclic change in the phase of the diurnal variation to later hours which began in 1954 was observed till 1958. A series of experimental factors point to the differnet nature of the diurnal variation in years of minimum solar activity (1954-1955) and years of maximum activity (1957-1958).

3. The 27-day variations which were observed from July 1957 to February 1958 have characteristic sharp decreases in intensity followed by grandual increases. These decreases which repeat every 27-28 days are identified with magnetic storms. The spectrum magnetic storms and may be explained by means of the throey of cosmic ray scattering by regular magnetic fields of corpuscular streams.

report presented at the International Cosmic Ray Conference, Moscow, 6-11 July 1959

4228

S/732/60/009/000/003/004

AUTHORS: Glokova, Ye.S., and Inozemtseva, O.I.

TITLE: Investigation of the variation of cosmic rays at high and middle latitudes.

SOURCE: Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955- . [Trudy] t.9: Vtoraya kontinental'naya ekspeditsiya, 1956-1958 gg.; nauchnyye rezul'taty. A.F. Treshnikov, ed. Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo "Morskoy transport." 1960, 31-49.

TEXT: Using data obtained by the Second Soviet Continental Expedition, 1956-1958, in Antarctica, the authoresses correlate the variation of the intensity of the hard component of cosmic rays, as measured by means of ACK (ASK) type ionization chambers at Mirnyy station in the Antarctic and at Moscow; data from 13 additional stations from the USSR (4), USA (3), Canada (3), Japan (1), Australia (1), and West Germany (1) were also included. All variations were found to be somewhat larger at Mirnyy than at Moscow. Upon application of necessary corrections for meteorological effects (temperature, pressure) it was found that (1) the seasonal effect detected by some earlier investigators does not actually exist, whereas the presence of a residual global effect was confirmed; (2) the

Card 1/3

daily amplitude is somewhat greater at Mirnyy than at Moscow, and any given phase passes through Mirnyy about two hours later than through Moscow; (3) the day-to-day variation is greater at Mirnyy, and the difference between the two stations is maximal during periods of high magnetic activity; (4) both the 27-day variation and the effects of magnetic storms are somewhat greater at Mirnyy than at the other stations at which measurements were made with the same instrumentation; the latter measurements were made during the June 1957 to June 1958 period of intense solar activity (mean number of sun spots approximately 250) and of extremely great and intensely perturbed cosmic-ray intensity in the hard and the neutron component and pronounced 27-day recurrence. In the neutron-component measurements, the ratio between the variability, the amplitude of the 27-day variation, and the effect of magnetic storms at Arctic and mid-latitude stations that lie above the "bend" or "knee" of the latitude effect, differ but little from unity. Inasmuch as the greater values at Mirnyy as against those at Moscow appear only in the hard-component measurements made with the ionization chamber and not in the neutron-component measurements, the difference is attributed to some high-altitude atmospheric temperature effect above Mirnyy that might not have been eliminated in the temperature corrections made. Vertical soundings above Mirnyy indicate sharp temperature variations, but additional investigation is regarded as necessary to clarify the relationships between the high-altitude temperature variations and the magnetic activity, which alone can explain

the effects obtained. The 27-day variations observed exhibited fairly sharp decreases in intensity. Each corresponded to a magnetic storm which was reflected in a cosmic-ray effect. It is concluded, by way of first-order approximation, that the 27-day variations are produced by primary particles with a spectrum of the same type as that of the magnetic storms. There are 9 figures, 7 tables, 6 Soviet references, and the following 3 English-language references: Forbush, S. E., Cosmic-ray intensity variations during two solar cycles, Trans., Fifth General Assembly of CSAGI, Moscow, 1958; Quenby, I. I., and W. R. Webler, Cosmic-ray cut-off rigidities and the Earth's magnetic field, Phil. Mag., v. 4, no. 37, Jan. 1959, 90; Venkatesan, D., Solar activity and transient decreases in cosmic-ray intensity, (preprint,) Ottawa, Canada, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

S/058/62/000/010/041/093
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Inozemtseva, O. I., Kapitonov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Azimuthal telescope for the study of cosmic ray variations as a function of the incoming direction of primary radiation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 61, abstract 10B455 (In collection: "Kosmicheskiye luchi, no. 3", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 105 - 121, summary in English)

TEXT: Described is an instrument for recording intensity variations in the hard component of cosmic rays proceeding in the vertical direction and from opposite azimuths at an angle of 45° to the vertical. The instrument is based on the technique of crossed telescopes with opposite azimuths. For the recording of the directional action of cosmic rays, the instrument is equipped with Geiger counters of the type СИ-5 Г (SI-5G). Every two counters of the upper and the lower row, connected to the coincidence circuit (τ = 1 μ sec), constitute a telescopic system permitting the measurement of cosmic ray intensity in a narrow solid angle. To achieve a high statistical accuracy the instrument is of the multichannel type. A statistical two-hour accuracy of

Card 1/2

Azimuthal telescope for the study of...

measurements is 0.3 and 0.6% for the vertical and the oblique directions. To separate the muonic component, a 10-cm thick lead screen is interposed between the counter rows. The instrumental errors do not exceed the statistical ones.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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S/035/62/000/011/024/079
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Dorman, L. I., Inozemtseva, O. I.

TITLE: Experiments with crossed telescopes and the nature of solar-diurnal variation of cosmic rays in maximum and minimum of solar activity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1962, 38, abstract 11A290 (In collection: "Kosmich. luchi, no. 4", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 209 - 224; English summary)

TEXT: The method of correlation coefficients and data on trajectories of charged particles of various energies in the geomagnetic field were used to study experimental data on solar-diurnal variations in intensity of cosmic rays arriving from opposite directions. A special attention is paid to the nature of extraordinary variations observed during the minimum of solar activity in 1954. First of all, the authors determine energy and angular characteristics of the equipment with crossed telescopes of Geiger counters. It is shown that introduction of temperature corrections changes considerably observational results. An analysis of observational data, obtained by means of crossed telescopes,

Card 1/2

Experiments with crossed...

shows that solar-diurnal variations are related most probably to solar corpuscular streams during the maximum of solar activity, i. e., in the end to the activity of the Sun. During the minimum of solar activity, one more source appears which is revealed only on particles having energies of a few tens of Bev. A distinction of this source from the solar one consists also in the fact that its particles are incident on the Earth at large angles to the ecliptic plane. Moreover, whereas the solar anisotropy source does not change its position with respect to the Earth-Sun line during the year, the new source changes essentially its position relative to this line. In winter its direction corresponds to 12^h p.m., in spring time - to 6^h p.m., in summer - to 0^h and in autumn - to 18^h. It is shown that this source is most probably related to a diffusion stream of particles from our Galaxy. The presence of scattering magnetic clouds in interplanetary space leads to a sharp reduction of this anisotropy. Therefore, at an elevated solar activity it is practically impossible, being within the solar system, to discover a diffusion stream of particles with energies of a few tens of Bev from the Galaxy. Thus it is possible to explain the apparently self-contradictory set of experimental data with the crossed counter telescopes, shielded ionization chambers and neutron monitors. There are 22 references.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] L. Dorman

Card 2/2

3730

S/169/62/000/004/089/103
D218/D302

3,2410 (2205, 2705, 2805)

AUTHORS: Dorman, L.I., and Inozemtseva, O.I.

TITLE: On the nature of the diurnal variations of cosmic radiation arriving at the earth from various directions which are disturbed during magnetic storms

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 16, abstract 4G88 (V sb. Kosmicheskiye luchi, no. 4, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 237-250)

TEXT: Using the directional properties of crossed counter telescopes, and data on charged-particle trajectories in a geomagnetic field, a study is made of the disturbed solar-diurnal variation in the cosmic-ray intensity. Use is made of continuous measurements of the hard component at sea level (south-north) and at depths of 7, 20 and 60 m below ground (south-north) and also neutron-component measurements. The method of coupling coefficients is used to determine the diurnal variation in the intensity, depending on the direction of arrival of the particles before the onset of geomagnetic storms accompanied by the Forbush effect, during the period of the

Card 1/2

On the nature of the diurnal ...

principal phase of these storms, and also during the recovery in the intensity following the Forbush effect minimum. It is shown that in order to explain the observed properties of the solar-diurnal variation it is necessary to take into account the effect on the cosmic rays of not only solar corpuscular streams but also processes in the immediate neighborhood of the earth. In particular, analysis of the data shows that during geomagnetic disturbances the magnetic field at large distances from the earth's surface is not spherically symmetric. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

BLOKH, Ya.L.; INOZEMTSEVA, O.I.; KAMINER, N.S.; KOPYLOV, Yu.M.; KOYAVA, V.K.; SERGEYEV, A.V.

Variations in the intensity of cosmic rays recorded Nov. 12-15, 1960. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.3:441 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR, Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR.
(Cosmic rays)

INOZEMTSEVA, O.I.

"Cosmic Rays" (series "Results of the IGY", no.4, 1961). Reviewed by O.I.Inozemtseva. Geomagn.i aer. 2 no.1:184-186 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Cosmic rays)

3.2410

S/203/62/002/003/005/021
I023/I250

AUTHOR: Dorman, L.I. and Inozemtseva, O.I.

TITLE: The nature of a local source of diurnal anisotropy of cosmic rays during the main phase of a magnetic storm

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i Aeronomiya, v.2, no.3, 1962, 453-463

TEXT: The article presents an investigation of the anomalous diurnal variation during the main phase of the magnetic storm of February 11, 1958, based on data obtained by means of the crossed telescopes of the Capetown station and the neutron monitors world network. It is shown that in this case, apart from a remote source of anisotropy, there is a local one. The remote source is connected with the action of the electromagnetic field of the solar wind on cosmic rays. The local source appears as a result of a direct influence of an asymmetrically distorted geomagnetic field on cosmic rays. A quantitative estimate of the effect is obtained, based on theoretical calculations given in literature. The results are compared with experimental data. There are 8 figures, 2 tables, 10 re-

Card 1/2

S/203/62/002/003/005/021
I023/I250

The nature of a local source...

ferences. The most important reference: T. Obayasi. Rept. Ionosphere Res. Japan, 1959, 13, No.3, 201.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitnaya Laboratoriya Akademii nauk SSSR, Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln Akademii nauk SSSR (Magnetic Laboratory, Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radiowave Propagation, Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1962

Card 2/2

L 17135-65 EEC-4/EMG(v)/EMA(h)/EMT(1)/EEC(t)/FCC Pe-5/Pl-4/Pc-4/Pq-4/Pb-4
Pae-2/Peb [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: [illegible] S/0269/64/000/007/0049/0049

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Otd. vyp., Abs. 7.5.284

AUTHOR: Dorman, L.I., Inozemtseva, O.I.

TITLE: Disturbances in the solar-diurnal variation and the anomalous increase in intensity of cosmic rays during the period of the magnetic storm of 11 February 1958

CITED SOURCE: Ab. Kosmich. luchi. No. 5. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 62-81

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, magnetic storm, solar diurnal variation, cosmic ray intensity, Forbush decrease, cosmic ray variation, geomagnetic field, cosmic ray anisotropy, corpuscular stream, magnetosphere, solar plasma

TRANSLATION: This paper presents a detailed analysis of observational data on cosmic [illegible] magnetic storm of 11 February 1958 [illegible] cosmic ray intensity at the minimum of [illegible] disturbed solar-diurnal variation [illegible]

(accompanied by a considerable increase in cosmic ray intensity at the minimum of the Forbush decrease) for the purpose of detecting a disturbed solar-diurnal variation and discovering a local flying in the sphere of influence of the geomagnetic field on the trajectory of the particles and a distant source of diurnal variation. In addition to data

Card 1/3

L 17135-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4045180

[illegible] of a local source of magnetic anisotropy at the time of this storm. In order to [illegible] a diurnal variation from observations by the world network of neutron monitors a [illegible] its noncyclic character by the moving averages method. [illegible] variations arising as a result of daily changes [illegible] curves with experimental data revealed a simultaneous presence of both sources of anisotropy. In this case, in the middle and low latitudes, the location source was manifested very clearly in the observational data whereas in the high latitudes its role was insignificant. The local source is related by the authors to the anisotropic

Card 2/3

L 17135-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046180

effect of solar corpuscular streams on galactic cosmic rays and the local source is related to the direct distortion of the paths and cutoff rigidities of cosmic rays in the earth's magnetosphere, distorted asymmetrically under the influence of solar plasma

magnetosphere is drawn out considerably in the direction away from the sun (toward the nighttime side) during interaction with a stream of solar plasma (at the time of a magnetic storm). L. Dorman.

SUB CODE

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031632 S/0203/64/004/002/0285/0289

AUTHOR: Inozemtseva, O. I.

TITLE: Diurnal anisotropy of cosmic rays and variations in the geomagnetic field

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 285-289

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, geomagnetic field, earth field, diurnal variation, corpuscular stream

ABSTRACT: At least two causes have been found for anisotropy of cosmic rays during magnetic storms leading to anomalous properties of the diurnal variation. One cause is the modulation of galactic cosmic particles by corpuscular streams of the sun. The other lies in the sphere of influence of the geomagnetic field on the trajectories of cosmic particles. The author has compared the disturbed diurnal variations in the neutron component of cosmic rays for 11 February 1958 with the S_d variation of the geomagnetic field. She has shown that in the investigated period the S_d variation in the geomagnetic field cannot be completely determined by

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031632

disturbed diurnal variation of cosmic rays. Statistical analysis of counter-telescope data in Moscow for the year 1960 and of geomagnetic-field data at the equator confirm the conclusion that, along with the local source of diurnal variation in cosmic rays during changes in the geomagnetic field exceeding 100 gammas, the influence of the distant source greatly increases--the modulation of cosmic rays by solar corpuscular streams. "In conclusion, I consider it my duty to express thanks to N. P. Ben'kova and L. I. Dorman for discussing the results of this work and for their valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery* i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Propagation of Radio Waves, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Oct63 DATE ACQ: 30Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 20028-65 EEC-4/EWG(v)/EWA(h)/EWT(l)/EEC(t)/FCC Pe-5/Pi-4/Po-4/Pq-4/
Pac-2/Peb/Po-4 SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AFHD(c)/AFETR/ESD(t) GG/WS

ACCESSION NR: AP5000528 S/0203/64/004/006/1113/1116

AUTHOR: Dorman, L.I., Inozemtseva, O.I.

TITLE: Certain characteristic features of cosmic ray anisotropy during geomagnetic storms

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 6, 1964, 1113-1116

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic storm, Forebush effect, cosmic ray, nucleonic component, harmonic analysis, diurnal anisotropy

ABSTRACT: Sudden magnetic storms usually produce a Forebush effect, but in a few rare cases the geomagnetic storms have not been accompanied by a Forebush effect at most observatories. A detailed investigation into cosmic ray anisotropy in October 1960 involved the use of data obtained by intersecting the telescopes of the Moscow observatory (55°28' N., 37°19' E) and that of Tokyo-Itabashi (35°45' N., 139°43' E). The statistical error for the Moscow and Itabashi telescopes was the same, amounting to 0.6% in a 2-hour period of observation. To make the analytical results more accurate the data on the diurnal waves were averaged for every 3 consecutive days between October and November 1960. At the Itabashi station the changing amplitude of

Card 1/2

L 20028-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000528

The diurnal wave was less conspicuous in comparison with the "south" and "north", but in the eastern and western directions there was a clearly definable counter-clockwise rotation of the vectors during the expected restoration period following the "Tolebush drop". "In conclusion, we consider it our duty to thank S. N. Vernov for his comments on the work, and Z. I. Solov'yev for his assistance in the processing of the observation data." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery* i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere and Radiowave Propagation, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP5024661 EWT(m)/FCC/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) GW

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/009/1781/1783

AUTHOR: Blokh, Ya.L.; Dorman, L.I.; Inozemtseva, O.I.; Leonov, V.Ya.; Mazaryuk, Yo.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Counter telescope for recording the total cosmic ray flux with enhanced statistics /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity 24-31 August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 9, 1965, 1781-1783

TOPIC TAGS: particle counter, cosmic ray telescope, cosmic ray measurment, cosmic ray anisotropy

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the design of a crossed counter telescope for recording the total cosmic ray flux. A design goal was to achieve a statistical accuracy of 0.1 % in 2 hours of counting. Design calculations for 25 different geometries were performed by a generalization of the method previously given by Ya.L.Blokh (Sb. "Kosmicheskiye luchi", No.3, ser. Rezul'taty MGG, str. 80. Izd. AN SSSR, 1961) for calculating directional curves for cubic geometry. The instrument was designed without lead to simplify the construction and to permit recording of the electron component, which is most sensitive to anisotropy effects. The final design consists of 16 identical 60 x 60 x 90 cm^3 elements containing 10 counters each and arranged with a 10 cm spacing between elements in a 270 x 270 x 90 cm^3 rectangular parallelepiped with the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP5024661

square faces horizontal. Counts are to be recorded in five principal directions (north, south, east, west, and vertical) and in four supplementary diagonal directions. The half-width of the directional diagram is 24°, the effective zenith angle is 33°, and the acceptance angle is 0.3 sterad. The sensitive area is approximately 4 m^2 in each direction, and a statistical accuracy of 0.14 % is anticipated for a 2 hour run. Correction will be made for changes in the accidental coincidence rate due to changes in the cosmic ray flux. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: NP/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

DORMAN, L.I.; INOZEMTSEVA, O.I.; MAZARYUK, Ye.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, Z.I.

Modulation of the solar diurnal effect and the possibility for establishing variations in cosmic ray intensity as measured in sidereal time. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 29 no.10:1898-1901 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AP7008940 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/005/0959/0959

AUTHOR: Dorman, L. I.; Inozemtseva, O. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Third all-union school of space physics

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 959

TOPIC TAGS: solar wind, solar activity, cosmic ray, solar flare, supernova

SUB CODE: 03

ABSTRACT:

The Third All-Union School of Space Physics was held at Bakurani during the period 15-26 February 1966. It was sponsored by the Cosmic Rays and Radiation Belts Section of the Interdepartmental Geophysical Committee. Much of the work in organizing the school was done by the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR and the Geophysical Institute at Tbilisi. It was attended by about 80 scientists from more than 20 Soviet observatories and institutes. The program covered a wide range of problems in space physics. A total of 39 lectures were presented on several themes. The first group of papers was devoted to the origin of cosmic rays and the acceleration of charged particles to great energies under different space conditions (in solar chromospheric flares, quasars, supernovae, and in the tail of the earth's magnetosphere). The main lecture was given by S. I. Syrovatskiy, who told in detail of the new mechanism of acceleration associated with the dissipation of magnetic fields. He demonstrated that the acceleration of particles can occur under very different physical conditions. How-

Card 1/2

UDC: 002.704.31

ACC NR: AP7008940

ever, most of the lectures were on the physics of cosmic rays and their variations. L. I. Dorman gave a classification of variations and their possible reciprocal interference and discussed the problems of the nature of cosmic ray variations of different types. On the basis of data on the 11-year and 27-day variations of cosmic rays it now has been possible to estimate the dimensions of the region of the solar wind and their change with the cycle of solar activity. It is found that on the assumption of a spherically symmetrical model the radius of the region of modulation, attaining about 100 a.u. at the maximum of solar activity, decreases by about 2-3 times in the period of decline of solar activity. G. M. Nikol'skiy, V. V. Vitkevich, A. Z. Dolginova and V. I. Shishov discussed studies of the solar corona, solar wind and interplanetary magnetic fields by study of comets and use of radioastronomical methods. [JPRS: 38,677]

Card 2/2

ALIYEV, Sh. U., zaochnyy aspirant; INOZEMTSEVA, V.G., studentka

Echinococcosis of the breast. Uzh. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 8:159-161 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. kafedroy prof. Yu.S. Gilevich) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. V.G. Budylin) i khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Karachevskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Sh.U. Aliyev).

INOZEMTSEVA, V.S.; GUSAKOVA, V.N.

Compensatory potentialities of the brain in pronounced hydrocephalus. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.9:497-501 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. 7-ye nevrologicheskoye otdeleniye (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - S.P. Vorob'yev) i rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. M.D. Gal'perin) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (dir. - B.A. Lebedev).

LOKTIONOVA, N.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: PANTYUSHKOVA, N.S.; POBOCHINA, T.V.; KRASNOVA, A.I.; FEL'DMAN, F.Z.; INOZHARSKAYA, L.A.; BOGUKHVALOVA, Z.V.; PRYTKOV, I.I.

Increasing the dimensional stability of A19 alloy castings by heat treatment. Alium. splavy no.1:80-91 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

INSAROV, A.

Session of the Republic Local Building Materials Research Institute. Stroi. mat. 8 no.6:37 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Building materials--Congresses)

INSAROV, I.A.

INSAROV, Ivan Anisimovich MORBIDITY STATISTICS

"Towards Improving the Work on the Protection of Health and the Prolongation of the Life of the Soviet People", by Minister of Health of the Belorussian SSR, I.A. Insarov, Zdravookhraneniye Belorussii, No 2, February 1957, pp 3-8.

The author reports on a conference of health workers which took place in Moscow at the end of October 1956. The 1955 mortality rates of the urban population in the USSR, as compared with the mortality rates of 1940, have decreased as follows: from infectious and parasitic diseases (excluding tuberculosis and syphilis) 6.6 times; from diphtheria 5.5 times; and from tuberculosis 4.5 times. In Belorussia proper, the death rate from tuberculosis has decreased 2.8 times in the course of the last 5 years.
As for prolonging the life-spans of Soviet people, the average duration of human life is said to be twice what it was before the Revolution.

The sixth Five-Year Plan provides for an increase of hospital beds by 28%.

Card 1/1 - 46 -

INSAROV, I.A. (Ivan Anisimovich)

KURASHOV, S.V.; KARYNGAYEV, S.K.; DISKALENKO, A.P.; MAMAMTAVRISHVILI, D.G.; KRAUSS, A.A.; DANILOV, Yu.Ye.; SAGATOV, R.S.; SHIPIK, B.R.; NEPESOV, D.N.; INSAROV, I.A.; AKHUNDOV, V.Yu.; KHRIMLYAN, A.I.; AKHMEDOV, K.I.; BAKULEV, A.N.; NESTEROV, A.I.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V.; GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; DENISENKO, A.Y.; KISELEV, K.V.; KRIVENKO, L.M.; MINZHASAROVA, Z.; YAKOVLEV, M.D.; KOZLOV, I.I.; POKROVSKIY, D.V.; MITEREV, G.A.

Discussions. Sov.zdrav. 16 no.1:18-68 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. (for Kurashov). 2. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR. (for Karyngayev). 3. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Ukrainskoy SSR (for Shipik). 4. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Moldavskoy SSR (for Diskalenko). 5. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR. (for Mamamtavrishvili). 6. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Latviyskoy SSR. (for Krauss). 7. Minister zdravookhraneniya Kirgizskoy SSR (for Danilov). 8. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR. (for Sagatov) 9. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Litovskoy SSR. (for Pen'kovskiy). 10. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR. (for Nepesov). 11. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Belorusskoy SSR. (for Insarov). 12. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. (for Akhundov). 13. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR. (for Khrimlyan). 14. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Tadzhikskoy SSR. (for Akhmedov). 15. Prezident Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Bakulev). 16. Vitse-prezident Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Nesterov). 17. Chlen Prezidiuma Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (for Davydovskiy). 18. Predsedatel' Uchenogo meditsinskogo soveta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Grashchenkov)

(Continued on next card)

KURASHOV, S.V.---- (continued) Card 2.

19. Sekretar' Borisovskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Belorussii. (for Denisevich). 20. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov Belorusskoy SSR (for Kiselev). 21. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Krasnodarskogo krayispolkoma (for Krivenko). 22. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Karagandinskogo oblaspolkoma. (for Minsha-zarova). 23. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosplana SSSR. (for Yakovlev) 24. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom sotsial'nogo strakhovaniya Vsesoyuznogo TSentral'nogo Soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Koslov). 25. Predsedatel' TSentral'nogo Komiteta profsoyuza meditsinskikh rabotnikov (for Pokrovskiy). 26. Predsedatel' Ispolkoma Soyuza Obshchestv Krasnogo Kresta i Krasnogo Polumesyatsa SSSR (for Miterev)

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

INSAROV, I.A. (Ivan Anisimovich)

For further improvement in guarding the health of the public. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.3:3-7 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya BSSR.
(WHITE RUSSIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

INSAROV, I.A.

For further improvment in rural medical care. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.1: 3-8 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Belorusskoy SSR.
(WHITE RUSSIA--PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

INSAROV, I.A.

Measures for the further improvement of medical care and the preservation of public health in the White Russian S.S.R. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.6:6-16 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya BSSR.
(WHITE RUSSIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

INSAROV, I.A. (Minsk)

Medical statistics in the public health system of White Russian Republic. Sov.zdrav. 19 no.10:22-25 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Belorusskoy SSR.
(WHITE RUSSIA—MEDICAL STATISTICS)

INSAROV, I.A.

Public health in White Russia on the eve of the 22d Congress of the CPSU. Klin.med. no.10:15-19 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Belorusskoy SSR.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

INSAROV, I.A.

Public Health Service of White Russia greets the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.9:3-8 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ministr zdravookhraneniya BSSR.
(COMMUNISM) (WHITE RUSSIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

S/138/62/000/002/003/009
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Gal'perin, F.I. (deceased); Ol'shevskaya, Ye.S.; Insarova, A.V.

TITLE: The visco-fluid properties of certain rubbers and rubber mixes

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1962, 10 - 12

TEXT: An instrument has been designed for determining properties characterizing the behavior of rubbers and rubber mixes at various temperatures (Fig. 1). It is composed of a cylinder with a piston, ensuring the required degree of compression of the sample and its heating to the temperature of vulcanization. The properties of the rubber mixes are determined from the viscosity index. The following rubbers were tested: Butadiene-styrene СКС-30 (SKS-30) (non-masticated and thermo-masticated); СКС-30 АМ (SKS-30AM), СКС-40Д (SKS-40D), butadiene-nitrile СКН-40 (SKN-40), isoprene СКИ (SKI), natural rubber (NR), and low-temperature polymerization nairite НТ (NT). The effect of the fillers on the visco-fluid properties, the effect of sulfur on the fluidity of the masticated rubber, SKS-30 at 20 and 160°C, and the causes of fluidity reduction with an increase in the test duration were further investigated. Finally, the fluidity of SKI rubber mixes was determined as compared to that of the SKS-30 rubber.

Card 1/2

L 20707-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RAEM(t) RM
ACCESSION NR: AR3010198 S/0081/63/000/012/0726/0726

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 12T372

AUTHOR: Gal'perin, F. I., Ol'shevskaya, Ya. S., Inozrova, A. V.

TITLE: Viscous flow properties of rubber and rubber mixtures

CITED SOURCE: Nauchno-issled. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t kozh.-obuvn. prom-sti, sb. 13, 1962, 192-205

TOPIC TAGS: rubber flow, rubber viscosity, synthetic rubber, rubber extrusion, styrene, plasticizer, sulfur content, SKS rubber, SKN rubber, SKI rubber, NK rubber

TRANSLATION: The authors studied changes in the index of viscosity of rubber and rubber mixtures. In order to determine the index of viscosity, they used a piston, in the center of which there was a capillary through-hole, 2 mm in diameter, for extrusion of the rubber mixture. The viscosity was determined from the weight of the extruded rod and from the kinetics of its formation, as well as from the time required for extrusion of a column of rubber 3 mm high. NK, NKB-30, SKS-40, SKN-3, and SKI rubber were tested at 20 and 160 ± 3C. The lowest viscosity was

Card

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases Mar/Apr 51

"Clinical Aspects of Serous Meningitis Occurring in Cases of Epidemic Parotitis," G. S. Kirkevich, N. Z. Insarova, Clinic of Nervous Diseases, Cen Pediatrics Inst RSFSR, and Clinical Children's Hosp

"Nevropatol i Psikhiat" Vol XX, No 2, pp 12-16

Meningoencephalitis of varying degs of severity (up to most serious forms) occurs when parotitis virus affects the brain. The brain is affected only when swelling of glands is light or absent. Onset of the disease is violent, but there is

186T78

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases (Contd) Mar/Apr 51

rapid improvement and invariably complete recovery without aftereffects. Serous meningitis caused by parotitis virus is distinguished from tuberculous meningitis by the violent onset accompanied by vomiting, low or normal pressure of cerebrospinal liquid, and sugar content in cerebrospinal liquid exceeding 45 mg%.

186T78

INSAROVA, R. Z.

KRUK, David Moiseyevich; INSHAKOV, A.N., red.

[Structure of an industrial enterprise and the ways to its improvement] Struktura promyshlennogo predpriiatiia i puti ee sovershenstvovaniia. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 224 p. (MIRA 18:6)

FEDOROVICH, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, doktor ekon. nauk, prof.;
Prinimal uchastiye POGOSTIN, S.Z., kand. ekon. nauk;
INSHAKOV, A.N., red.

[Organization and planning of a chemical enterprise] Organizatsiia i planirovanie khimicheskogo predpriiatiia. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 462 p. (MIRA 18:8)

AGAPOVA, Z.N.; INSHAKOV, I.Ye.

Dynamics of some vegetative trophic changes in lumbosacral radiculitis under the influence of the Dzhety-Oguz radon mineral waters. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.4/5:78-81 J1-O'63
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Kirgizskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. - dotsent B.V. Babakhanov) i kurorta Dzhety-Oguz (glavnyy vrach - N.A. Frolkina).

INSHAKOV, L.N.

Surgical treatment of rectal polypi; data of the Institute of Oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Vop onk. 10 no.8:99-105 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz 2-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Rakov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov). Adres avtora: Leningrad, St. Pesochnaya, 2, ul. Leningradskaya, d.68, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

INSHAKOV M. D.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Wood chemistry products. Cellulose and its manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6265

Author: Gurich, N. A., Inshakov, M. D.

Institution: None

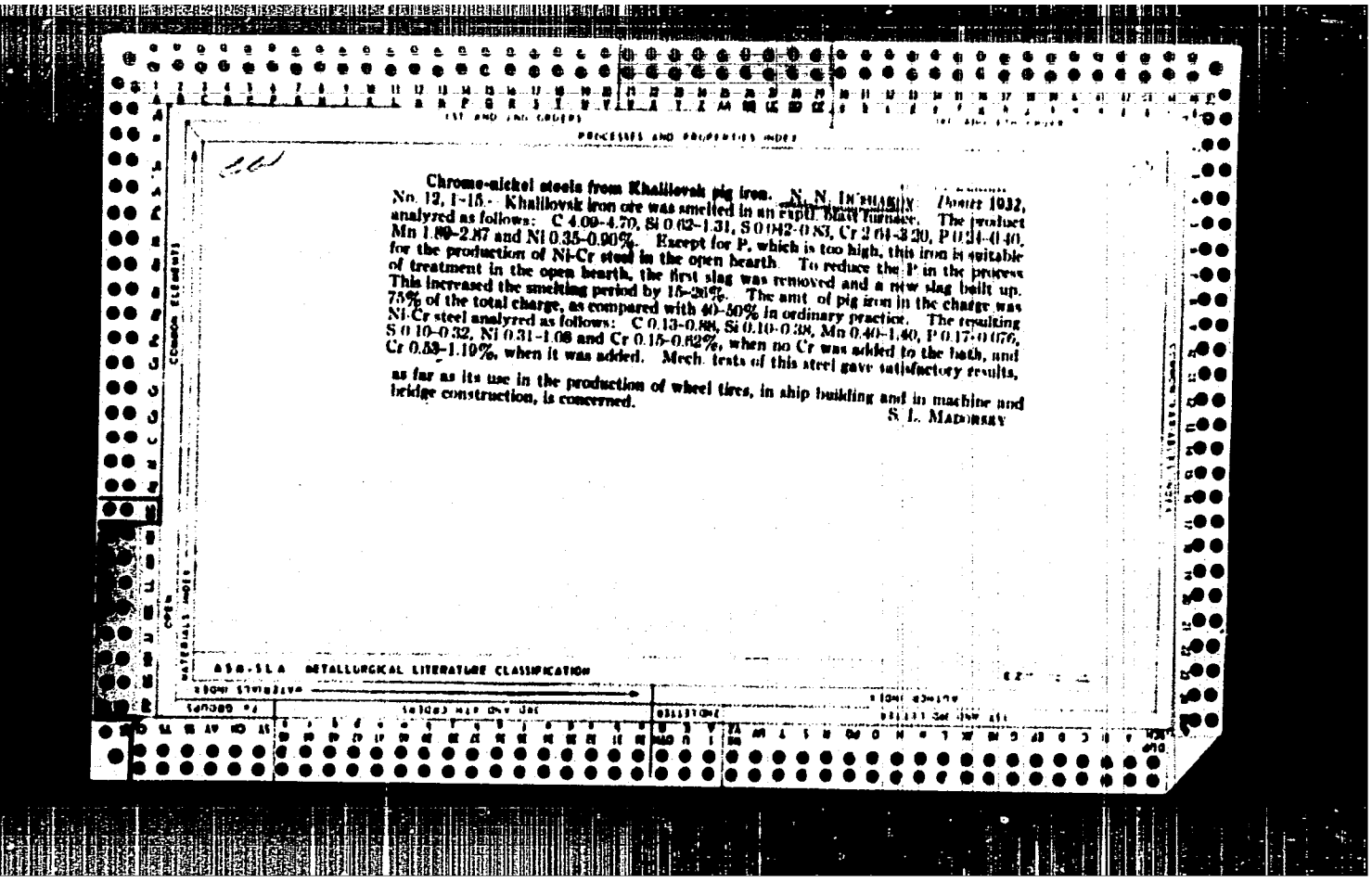
Title: Composite Utilization of Low-Pitch Wood

Original Publication: Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom-st', 1956, No 5, 25-26

Abstract: Experimental cooking was carried out with freshly cut stumps of pine, trunk lightwood, pine and spruce wood and composite batches of pine and spruce wood with addition of 10-30% of stump lightwood or 50% of extracted chips. It was confirmed, experimentally, that freshly cut pine stumps and trunk lightwood can be utilized as additional raw material in sulfate cellulose production. Sulfate soap or tall oil, obtained with higher yields than on cooking of only pine or spruce wood, will provide an additional source of rosin.

Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Inst. Lesnogo Khozyaystva for Gurich

Card 1/1 Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Inst. Bumagi.



Chrome-nickel steels from Khalilovsk pig iron. N. N. [illegible] Metals 1932, No. 12, 1–15.—Khalilovsk iron ore was smelted in an exptl. blast furnace. The product analyzed as follows: C 4.09–4.70, Si 0.62–1.31, S 0.042–0.83, Cr 2.64–3.20, P 0.24–0.40, Mn 1.89–2.87 and Ni 0.35–0.90%. Except for P, which is too high, this iron is suitable for the production of Ni-Cr steel in the open hearth. To reduce the P in the process of treatment in the open hearth, the first slag was removed and a new slag built up. This increased the smelting period by 15–20%. The amt. of pig iron in the charge was 75% of the total charge, as compared with 40–50% in ordinary practice. The resulting Ni-Cr steel analyzed as follows: C 0.13–0.88, Si 0.10–0.38, Mn 0.40–1.40, P 0.17–0.076, S 0.10–0.32, Ni 0.31–1.08 and Cr 0.15–0.62%, when no Cr was added to the bath, and Cr 0.53–1.10%, when it was added. Mech. tests of this steel gave satisfactory results, as far as its use in the production of wheel tires, in ship building and in machine and bridge construction, is concerned.

S. L. Madorsky

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Blast-furnace smelting of Orsko-Khalilovsk ore at the Kosogorsk plant. N. N. Iu'shakov. *Domez* 1936, No 11, 1-13.—Analyses are given of raw materials and resulting metal and details of operation. S. L. Madorsky

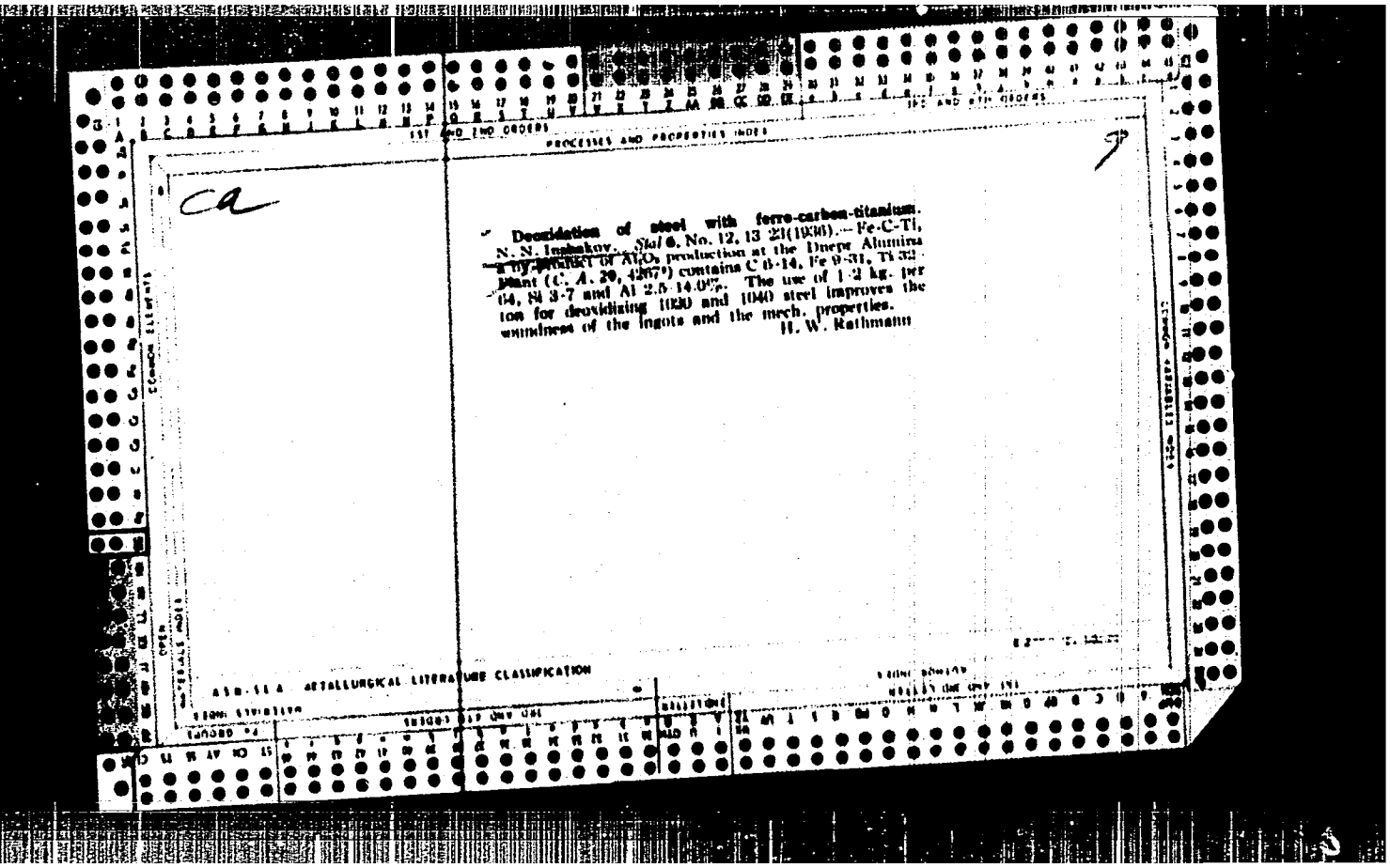
ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca

9

Smelting steel with a chromic charge. N. N. In-
shakov. *Domez* 1935, No. 10, 28-33. The presence of
Cr in the charge increases the slag inclusions in the steel,
but by proper smelting, they can be reduced to a normal
amt. The CrO should be deoxidized with FeSi. The
Cr_2O_3 and chrome spinel cannot be removed by deoxidation
because they are present in the liquid steel in the form of
an emulsion in a solid state. They are removed by inten-
sive boiling of the bath. Boiling also helps to degas the
metal. In a basic furnace, the reduction of Cr should not
be over 0.3-0.4% to avoid absorption of an excessive amt.
of gases. In an acid furnace the reduction can be carried
out to 1% without any harm to the steel. B. Z. K.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

Deoxidation of steel with ferro-carbon-titanium. N. N. Inshakov. *Stal'* **6**, No. 12, 13-21(1936).—Fe-C-Ti, a by-product of Al_2O_3 production at the Dnepr Alumina Plant (*C. A.* **29**, 4267[7]) contains C 0-14, Fe 9-31, Ti 32-64, Si 3-7 and Al 2.5-14.0%. The use of 1-2 kg. per ton for deoxidizing 1020 and 1040 steel improves the smoothness of the ingots and the mech. properties.
H. W. Rathmann

A.S.T.M.-U.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IN'SHAKOV, N. N., Cand Tech Sci

USSR/Metals - Steel, Casting

Apr 52

"Railroad Car Hollow Axle Cast by Centrifugal Method," I. R. Dudnik, Engr, N. N. In'shakov, Cand Tech Sci, I. M. Sigal, Engr. Glavvagonprom

"Litey Proizvod" No 4, pp 2-6

Discusses progress in development of method for obtaining contrifugally cast axles since 1946. Carbon steel with 0.3-0.45%C and low-alloy steel with total 1.5 - 1.7% Cr and Ni were used for exptl castings. Latest castings entirely satisfy specification requirements, being superior to stamped axles in certain respects as, for example, higher impact strength at -20° and higher fatigue limit of notched specimens.

PA 213T99

IN'SHAKOV, N. N.

Couplings

Surface tempering of friction parts of an automatic coupler with high frequency current heat. Vest. mash. 32, no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 Unclassified.

IN'SHAKOV, N. N.

Journal of the Iron and Steel Inst.
June 1954
Properties and Tests

(3)

Low-Carbon Bessemer Steel and Its Use for Welded Structures. A. I. Krasilvskii, M. M. Kravchik, and N. N. In'shakov. (*Avtog. Delo*, 1953, (8), 1-8). (In Russian). —An experimental study of the mechanical properties at different temperatures and in various stages of deformation and heat-treatment of two Bessemer and one open-hearth steels is reported. The former, containing 0·02% nitrogen, have higher elastic limit, yield point, and ultimate strength, but inferior plastic properties and impact strength than the latter. Welds in Bessemer steels tended to show brittle fracture to such an extent that their use in important members subjected to variable stresses at low temperatures is not possible. Optimal welding conditions for Bessemer steels are listed.—S. K.

IN'SHAKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; SKORBYASHCHENSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KRAYLOVSKIY, N.G., inzhener, redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Wear resistance of brake shoes] Iznosostoikost' tormoznykh kolodok. Moskva, Gos. transport. zheleznodor. izd-vo, 1954. 67 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Brakes)

IN'SHAKOV, N. N.

USSR.

Deoxidation of Steel with Magnesium Alloy. N. N. In'shakov, A. I. Silnichenko, and A. I. Biryukov. ([illegible] 1954, (5), 28-29). (In Russian). Heats of steels (0·22-0·33% C, 0·51-0·78% Mn, 0·20-0·45% Si, 0·028-0·038% S and 0·044-0·053% P) produced in an acid electric furnace were treated with a copper-magnesium alloy (11·6% Mg) after deoxidation with silicon, manganese, and aluminium. One part of the alloy was added to every 100 parts of steel, and after the end of the violent reaction, specimens were cast and subjected to static and impact tests at room temperature and at 0° C., −20° C., and −40° C. Results compared with those obtained for steels not treated with the alloy showed increases in static strength, and very pronounced decrease in cold brittleness. Decrease in the sulphur were also attributed to the action of the alloy.—L. K.

IN'SHAKOV, N. N.

"The Effect of Alloying Elements on the Mechanical Properties of Centrifugally Cast Steel Axes." From the book, "Heat Treatment and Properties of Cast Steel" edited by N. S. Kreshchanovskiy, Mashgiz, Moscow 1955.

SOV/137-57-1-1374

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 182 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Volokhvyanskaya, E. S., In'shakov, N. N., Shchapov, N. P.

TITLE: Investigation of Structural Steel With a High Arsenic Content (Issledovaniye stroitel'noy stali s povyshennym soderzhaniyem mysh'yaka)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transp., 1956, Nr 116, pp 16-46

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out a comparative investigation of St. 3 steels with different As contents as well as of killed steel containing traces of As (0.01%) and of rimmed steel rolled into plates and channels. Deep etching exposed a relatively low liquation in killed steel and considerably greater liquation in rimmed steel. The character and distribution of nonmetallic impurities are not affected by a high As content. The microstructure of the steel from all the heats is identical to that of the St. 3 steel. The strength and ductility of the steel were determined by means of static tensile testing of flat specimens cut out lengthwise and crosswise from the rolled steel and of Gagarin samples. For the study of susceptibility to aging Gagarin specimens were cut out of plates that had been strain-hardened by 10% stretching with a subsequent one-hour aging at

Card 1/2

Investigation of Structural Steel With a High Arsenic Content

250°C; the Gagarin specimens were cut along the direction of stretch and perpendicularly and at a 45° angle thereto. Moreover, the hardness was determined on the Brinell apparatus with a 750-kg load and a 5-mm ball diameter; the a_k of the experimental heats was determined on standard specimens, cut lengthwise and crosswise from the rolled steel, both as delivered and after strain-hardening and aging. It was established that up to 0.23% As in open-hearth steel has no marked effect on its mechanical properties and susceptibility to aging: σ_w, the sensitivity to stress concentration and overloading, as well as σ_w in a corrosive medium are virtually the same in steel with 0.23% As as in As-free steel. A certain decrease in a_k values occurs with a >0.18% content of As. A local increase in As content is possible as the result of liquation. Consequently, a maximum As content of the order of 0.14 - 0.15 is recommended for acceptance tests.

A. M.

Card 2/2

IN'SHAKOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHCHAPOV, N.P., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

NL-2 low-alloy structural steel. Trudy TSNII MPS no.116:165-187 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Steel, Structural)

IN'SHAKOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigation of increased strength low--alloy steel for railroad cars. Trudy TSNII MPS no.116:188-195 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Steel alloys)