IZRAILEV, G.M.

Reviewing in the 10th class. Fiz.v shkole 16 no.5:19-22 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Kurskaya oblast', 2-ya rozhdestvenskaya srednyaya shkola.
(Physics--Study and teaching)

IZRAILEV, G.M.

Device for hanging wall charts. Fiz. v shkole 17 no.1: 70 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. 2-ya Rozhdestveskaya shkola, Kurskoy oblasti.
(Teaching--Aids and devices)
(Picture frames and framing)

IZRAILEV, G.M.

Model of a step-by-step switch. Politekh.obuch. no.1:77-79 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.2, g.Kursk.
(Electric switchgear)

IZRAILEV, G.M.

Experiments pertaining to relay protection. Fiz. v shkole 20 no.6:71-72 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. 2-ya Rozhdestvenskaya srednyaya shkola, Kurskaya oblast'.
(Electric relays)

85729

S/057/60/030/009/022/023/XX
B019/B077

11.2221

AUTHORS: Ganeyev, A. S. and Izrailev, I. M.

TITLE: Interaction Cross Sections of Soft X-Rays With Lithium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 9, pp. 1085-1086

TEXT: The authors carried out measurements of μ/ϱ for lithium in the X-ray energy range 5.5-20 kev. The necessary energy ranges were separated by reflecting the X-ray beam from a quartz crystal. According to the specifications of the supplier, the lithium specimen with a thickness of 0.553 g/cm^2 has the following impurities given in percents: C - 0.05, N - 0.0059, Na - 0.025, Mg - 0.0027, Al - 0.0029, Si - 0.014, Cl - 0.0019, Ca - 0.011, Fe - 0.0087, Zn - 0.0022, Ba - 0.0036, and Pb - 0.0015. In the diagram, curve 1 shows the measured values of the attenuation factor. Curve 4 represents the values for μ/ϱ of pure lithium obtained by subtracting the absorption due to the impurities. Curve 3 shows the absorption of the impurities as calculated by using data of other authors (Refs. 4 and 5). The X-ray scattering factor and the photo-

Card 1/3

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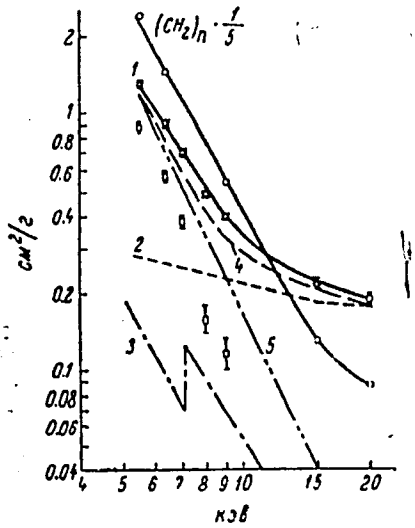

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Production of high-intensity ultra-soft X-rays

2400 °C. With high current densities the electron beam tends to defocus because of space-charge effects. This was eliminated by special design on the anode and cathode (Fig.1). The form of the electrodes was designed in accordance with the recommendations given by B.Ya. Pines (Ref.1) and V.D. Bezverkhin and B.Ya. Pines (Ref.2). This was supplemented by electrolytic tank studies. With continuous operation, the power dissipation at the anode is about 3 kw, so that the anode must be specially cooled. In the final form, the anode was water-cooled as described by V.I. Rakov in Ref.3. A schematic drawing of the tube is shown in Fig.1. The copper anode was earthed and the dimensions of the anode reflector (tungsten) were 40 x 6 x 3 mm^3. The cathode was in the form of a tungsten ribbon 40 x 5 x 0.1 mm^3 attached to holders by spot-welding. The cathode supply current was 75 amp. The focussing part of the cathode is made of copper and the angle between the focussing plates is 135°. The screw head 10 can be used to displace the focussing part of the cathode relative to the filament. Moreover, the cathode as a whole can be adjusted to lie

S/057/61/031/003/017/019
B125/B209

AUTHORS: Ganeyev, A. S., Izrailev, I. M.

TITLE: Photoelectron yield of soft X-rays

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 3, 1961, 376-382

TEXT: The present paper describes the measurement of the total yield coefficient of photoelectrons from thick Al, Ag, Ta, W photocathodes through X-rays of 4-9 kev, as well as the determination of the dependence of these yield coefficients on energy and angle of incidence of the X-rays. In the present paper, the ratio (number of electrons emerging from the photocathode/number of incident X-ray quanta) is used as a yield coefficient. Methods of measurement: The required energies of X-rays from an X-ray tube were separated by selective metal filters (Ti, Cr, Fe, Cu with 20.5, 25, 30.8, and 38 mg/cm^2). The theoretical mean energies of X-rays passing through the filter had the following values: Ti - 4.4, Cr - 5.2, Fe - 6.1, Cu - 7.8 kev. For the mean energy, the expression

$K_\gamma(\bar{E}_\gamma) = \int_E K_\gamma(E)\, N_\gamma(E) / \int_E N_\gamma(E)$ holds, where $N_\gamma(E)$ denotes the spectrum

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of X-rays passing through the filter, and K_γ the yield coefficient of photoelectrons. E_γ depends only slightly on the shape of the spectrum $n_\gamma(E)$. Fig. 1 shows the transmission curves of the filters, Fig. 2 the experimental setup, and Fig. 3 the ionization chamber. The photoelectrons were collected in a copper cylinder, and the photocathode was connected to a d-c amplifier. The following effects occur in the experimental arrangement used here: 1) The range of electrons with maximum energy and the range of nitrogen and oxygen fluorescence quanta are considerably shorter than half the distance between the electrodes of the ionization chamber. Therefore, the chamber is an instrument for the absolute measurement of the X-ray quanta flux. 2) The error arising from additional recording of the electrons liberated from mica and from the characteristic X-radiation of the elements contained in mica is not great. 3) The contribution of Auger electrons from mica is less than 0.5%. These three effects altogether increase the X-ray flux by 3-3.5% at most. 4) In the case of an Al photocathode, the contribution of secondary electrons from the cathode due to the electrons emitted from mica amounts to 10%

commercial foils and were not thoroughly cleaned. Note in proof: According to new measurements with a pure tungsten specimen, $K_\gamma(W) \sim E_\gamma^{-1.5}$ and the absolute values of $K_\gamma(W)$ are higher by a factor of 12 compared with tantalum. The coefficients of photoelectric emission have lately been determined by Rumsh, Lukirskiy and other authors (Opt. i spektr., IX, 653, 1960; DAN SSSR, 135, 55, 1960) by means of a secondary electron multiplier. For the coefficients of photoelectric emission, they found values that were 6 to 10 times lower than those determined by the authors of the present paper. Apparently, the electrons are liberated from the photocathode in the form of "packs" which in the work of Lukirskiy and Rumsh were recorded as a single electron. The difference in the dependence of the coefficient K_γ on E_γ (in the present paper $K_\gamma \sim E_\gamma^{-1}$, in the paper of Lukirskiy et al. $K_\gamma - E_\gamma^{-2}$) may be explained by the same effect, too. The authors thank V. S. Imshennik for a discussion of the results, and B. S. D'yachkov for having designed the d-c amplifier and for his assistance in using it. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc

S/057/62/032/011/009/014
B104/B102

AUTHOR: Izrailev, I. M.

TITLE: The yield of electron emission induced by soft X-rays

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 11, 1962, 1382-1385

TEXT: The photoelectron yield was determined over a wider range of X-ray energies than that covered by a previous paper (A. S. Ganeyev, I. M. Izrailev, ZhTF, 31, 376, 1961). The measurements in the range 0.7-3 kev were made in vacuum and those in the range 4.3-30 kev at atmospheric pressure. All measurements were carried out with the X-ray beam forming an angle of 30° with the plane of the photocathode. The results shown in Fig. 1 have an error of 10-15%. Measurements were made using not only thick photo-plates but also a platinum foil (7.65 mg/cm^2) transparent to the X-rays. The yield factors were calculated by the formula (5) of T. M. Lifshits (Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1, 1272, 1956). The experimental differ from the theoretical data by factors of between 1.5 and 2. These large deviations are attributed to wrong assumptions in the derivation of the formula, low accuracy of the range-energy curves for electrons and

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IZRAILEV, L.G.

5(2), 3(4) SOV/6-59-7-4/25

AUTHOR: Sokolova, O. I.

TITLE: Results of the Competition for the Best Improving Suggestion (Itogi konkursa na luchshoye ratsionalizatorskoye predlozheniye)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 17-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In May 1959, the ordinary competition for the best improving suggestion in the field of topographic-geodetic and cartographic production was concluded at the Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR (Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR). 7 aerogeodetic services, 6 cartographic institutes and NRKCh tech. part. A total of 30 topographic-geodetic, and 31 cartographic, suggestions were submitted. The 1st prize of 1,000 rubles was awarded to V. A. Morozov and V. V. Drusov (Minskaya kartograficheskaya fabrika (Minsk Cartographic Plant) for the "Seamless Fastening of Atlas Blocks". The 2nd prizes of 750 rubles were awarded to: 1) Ya. L. Bratslavskiy, V. M. Varzugin, Yu. N. Galitskiy, O. V. Shetler and V. P. Stepanov (NRKCh) for "Technology of the Use of Standard Bases (Tipovaya osnova)". 2) I. V. Gurevich, V. M. Varzugin,

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N. O. Radovil'skaya, O. D. Shelker, L. I. Zharkova for "Technology of the Manufacture of Combined Diapositives" (NRKCh). 3) D. A. Larin (Moskovskoye AGP (Moscow AGP)) for "Reduction of Work in Evaluating the Accuracy of Symmetric Geodetic Nets Formed by Figures of Regular Shape". 4) N. V. Shreyber (Novosibirskoye AGP (Novosibirsk AGP)) for "Light Collapsible Ladder of Dural for Prospecting". - The 3rd prizes of 500 rubles each were awarded to : 1) I. F. Shevaltin (Yakutskoye AGP (Yakutsk AGP)) for "Establishment of Fixed Points by the Method of Thawing by Means of Vapor". 2) I. D. Ol'shanskiy (Yakutskoye AGP (Yakutsk AGP)) for "Construction of an Overhead Trolley for Timber Transport". 3) I. A. Kysin (Moskovskoye AGP (Moscow AGP)) for "Variation in the Attachment of Photographs on the STD-2". 4) V. F. Zarutin (Moskovskoye AGP (Moscow AGP)) for "Raising of Geodetic Signs by 5-7 Meters". 5) D. I. Smirnov, I. V. Gurevich, Z. I. Aleksandrova, V. M. Varzugin, V. A. Kirillov and V. Ye. Kislyakov (NRKCh) for "Technology of the Completion and Edition of Topographic Maps by the Photorelief Method". 6) N. F. Glushakin (Minskaya kartograficheskaya fabrika (Minsk Cartographic Institute)) for "Vertical Piling Machine for Brochures". 7) A. A. Yaunzev

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(Tashkentskaya kartograficheskaya fabrika (Tashkent Cartographic Institute)) for "Mechanism for the Loading of Trucks With Paper Rolls". 8) A. N. [illegible] (Ukrainskoye AGP (Ukrainian AGP)) for "Replacement of the Arc Lamp for the Hallographic-printing Machine KP-1 by an Illuminating Device With Luminescent Lamps DS-40". 9) A. V. Grigor'yev (Sverdlovskoye AGP (Sverdlovsk AGP)) for "Ruler for Drawing in the Preparation of Map Compilations and Final Compilations". 10) L. G. Izrailev (Severo-Zapadnoye AGP (North-west AGP)) for "Improvement of the Contact Mechanism in the Micrometer by Vodar". 11) G. K. Andreyev (Moskovskoye AGP (Moscow AGP)) for "Formulas and Form for a More Rational Computation of Superelevations From the Trigonometric Leveling". 12) P. [illegible] Vil'mer (Sverdlovskoye AGP (Sverdlovsk AGP)) for "The Numbering and Painting of Leveling Staffs". 13) G. M. Grinberg (Moskovskoye AGP (Moscow AGP)) for "Formulas and Table for Extreme Divergences Between the Free Terms of Polar and Base Conditions Computed on a Plane and on a Ball". - Besides, the following suggestions were approved by the jury: 1) L. I. Trykov (Sverdlovskoye AGP (Sverdlovsk AGP)). "Underframe for Observations From the Telescopic Tower". 2) B. V. Celnesiy

Card 3/6

DASHKEVICH, L.B.; IZRAILEV, L.G.

Carbon suboxide and some of its reactions. Part 7: Carbon suboxide in the Friedel-Crafts reaction. Zhur. ob. khim. 30 no.9:3060-3062 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Carbon oxide)

GOGINA, N.I.; IZRAILEV, L.M.; LEONOV, B.N.

New data on the nature of boundary between Middle and Upper Cambrian sediments in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform. Trudy VAGT no.8:16-20 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Siberian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PROKOPCHUK, B. I.; IZRAILEV, L. M.

First finds of diamonds in the Lower Jurassic basal conglomerates of the western slope of the Verkhoyansk foredeep. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.4:906-907 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest. Predstavleno akademikom D. N. Shcherbakovym.

(Verkhoyansk Range region—Diamonds)

PROKOPCHUK, B.I.; IZRAILEV, L.M.; IL'IN, P.A.; LEONOV, B.N.; SUSOV, M.V.; KOSTRYUKOV, M.S.

Diamond potential of the Lena Valley; new diamond-bearing area in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform. Trudy IAFAN AN SSSR Ser. geol. no.9:115-122 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

PROKOPCHUK, B.I.; IZRAILEV, L.M.

Diamonds of the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform related to interformational Lower Jurassic pebbles. Sov.geol. 7 no.2:146-149 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerologicheskiy trest.

PROKOPCHUK, B.I.; IZRAILEV, L.M.

Basic trends in the ablation of rudaceous material and diamonds in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform in the Lower Jurassic. Izv. vys. uchab. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.5:19-28 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest.

TIMOSHKIN, D.S.; KHOMOV, M.N.; TIKHONOV, P.P.; IZRAILEV, M.A.

The object and problems of economic geography. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 86 no.5:435-438 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Geography, Economic)

BREGADZE, I.L., professor; IZRAILEV, M.I.; TEIKOV, N.A.

Plastic surgery in defects of the thoracic wall. Sov.med. 19 no.4: 26-29 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1.Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav -prof. I.S.Bregadze) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. G.D.Zalesskiy).
(THORAX, surg.,
plastic, in defects of thoracic wall)

BREGADZE, I.L.; DEMIN, A.A.; VITSYN, B.A.; IZRAILEV, M.I.; KHURGIN, M.I.; CHUDOVA, L.A.

Ligation of external iliac veins in chronic circulatory insufficiency [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 33 no.8:87-89 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. I.L. Bregadze) i gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. A.A. Demin) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. G.D. Zaleaskiy)

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, surg.
ligation of anterior iliac veins in chronic circ. insuff.)
(VEINS, ILIAC, surg.
same)

BREGADZE, I.L., IZRAILEV, M.I.

Radical treatment of cancer of the pancreas, Vater's ampulla and extrahepatic bile ducts. [with summary in English]. Vop. onk. 4 no.4:458-464 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. I.L. Bregadze) Novosibirskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D. Zalesskiy). Adres avtorov, Novosibirsk, Krasnyy prospekt, d. 3, Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika.

(PANCREAS, neoplasms
surg. radical, in cancer of pancreas, Vater's ampulla & extrahepatic bile ducts (Rus))
(BILE DUCTS, neoplasms
surg., radical, in cancer of extrahepatic bile ducts, Vater's ampulla & pancreas (Rus))

IZRAILEV, M.I. (Novosibirsk, ul.Kamenskaya, d.8)

Method for pancreatoduodenal resections. Nov. khir. arkh. no.1: 107-108 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L.Bregadze) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PANCREAS--SURGERY) (DUODENUM--SURGERY)

IZRAILEV, M.I.

Retrograde invagination of the small intestine into the stomach. Kaz.med. zhur. no.1:26-28 Ja-F'61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L.Bregadze) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

*

IZRAILEV, M.I., kand.med.nauk (Novosibirsk,ul.Kamenskaya,d.8,kv.1);
DONICH, N.P.

Obturation of the extrahepatic bile ducts and the large duodenal papilla by polypi. Klin.khir. no.5:78-80 My '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L.Bregadze) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BILE DUCTS--TUMORS) (DUODENUM--TUMORS)

VEPRIK, D.I., inzh.; IZRAILEV, M.S., inzh.; RISS, L.O., inzh.; SAL'KOV, B.L., inzh.

Features of relay protection of traction substation feeding lines. Elektrichestvo no.1:15-22 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Teploelektroproyekta.
(Electric railroads--Current supply)
(Electric protection)

ACC NR: AP6021496 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0146/0146

INVENTORS: Samoylov, G. S.; Izrailov, P. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for grinding and polishing a nonspherical surface. Class 67, No. 182549

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 146

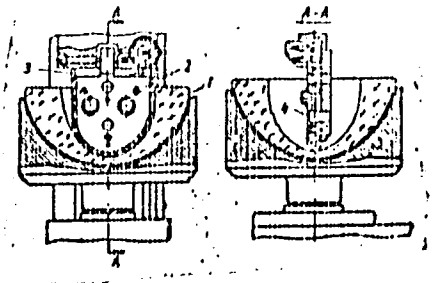
TOPIC TAGS: grinding, metal polishing, grinding machine, abrasive

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for grinding and polishing a nonspherical surface. The abrasive material is fed into the clearance between the surface being worked on and a template on which a calibrated wire or a capron thread is stretched (see Fig. 1). The latter moves progressively along the template in the course of work. To regulate the process of working especially deep nonspherical surfaces of revolution, the template is nonsymmetrical and is provided with an axle perpendicular to its plane. The axle serves for adjusting and positioning movements.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.923.1.02:621.924.57

ACC NR: AP6021496

Fig. 1. 1 - detail with a nonspherical surface; 2 - template; 3 - capron thread or a wire; 4 - axle



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 17Jun64

Card 2/2

16.9500 (1031, 1132)
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S/103/61/022/002/014/015
B019/B060

AUTHORS: Bykhovskiy, Ya. L., Izrailev, R. A., Mikutskiy, G. V., Skital'tsev, V. S., Sokolov, V. B. (Moscow)

TITLE: New studies on high-frequency channels in telemechanics

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 2, 1961, 263-270

TEXT: A report is made here on studies conducted at the VNIIE on high-frequency channels in telemechanics. The first part describes an acoustic device of the type TMT-П (TMT-P). This apparatus makes use of semiconductors and is intended for the multiplexing of conductor circuits of high-frequency channels of various transmission systems. The relation $f_n = 450 + 180(n-1)$ ($n = 1,\ldots,16$) holds for the 16 transmission frequencies. A narrow-band frequency modulation has been made use of to obtain a good noise-proof feature. The type described here differs from its predecessor by the use of semiconductors and in that emitter and receiver each have their own current feed. Figs. 1 and 2 show circuit diagrams of emitter and receiver. The second part of the present paper is devoted to high-frequency tele-

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89183

New studies on high-frequency ... S/103/61/022/002/014/015
B019/B060

phone systems. The high-frequency systems for telephone and telemechanical communications are made of new elements and intended for information transmission over high- or medium voltage lines. They are also suited for relay protection and automation systems. The units are made of semiconductors and miniature resistors, capacitors, and inductors, and require the use of output power tubes. The third part of the paper deals with remote switch systems. The purpose of such remote switch systems in power transmission systems is first explained, and it is stated that the transmission lines themselves can in most cases be used for the transmission of the switching signal. A two-frequency signal, a control frequency, and a signal frequency are regarded as the best suited. A diagram of the system concerned is discussed and shown to feature a filter for the suppression of noises having the frequency of the remote switch system. A power generating and transmission system is most conveniently controlled by controlling the phase in a central point of the whole system. The final part of the paper is devoted to the discussion of channels for the transmission of the phase relations within such a system, to the control unit. The system discussed is operated with a separate high-frequency

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channel over the transmission lines. The emitter consists of a crystal-controlled generator, a two-stage amplifier, a power amplifier, and an output filter. The emitter consists of an input amplifier with a high-frequency filter, a frequency converter, an intermediate filter, a discriminator, and a amplifier for industrial frequency. There are 9 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1960

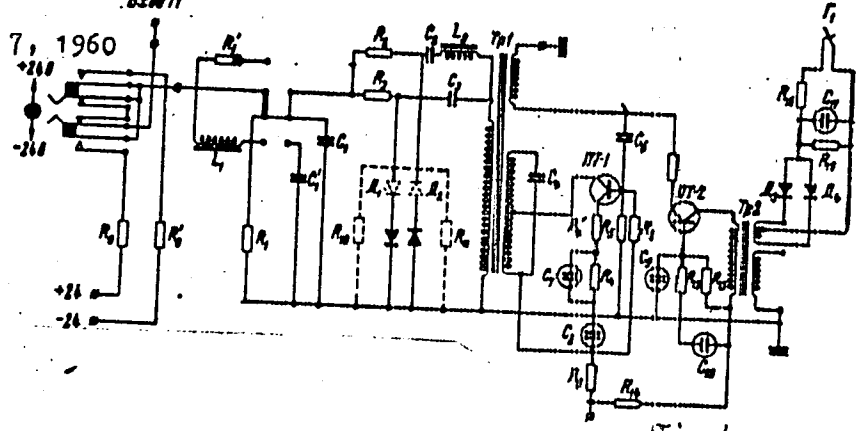

Fig. 1

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IZRAILEV, R.A., inzh.

VP-60 communication and remote control equipment. Trudy VNIIE no.12: 93-96 '61. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki.

IZKAILEV, R.A., inzh.; NIKIFOROV, Ye.P., inzh.; IGLITSYN, I.L., red.; PAVLOVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Distance-type device for signaling ice crust formation on overhead power transmission lines.] Distantsionnyi signalizator gololeda na liniiak elektroperedachi Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 26 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut elektroenergetiki. Informatsionnye materialy, no.48) (MIRA 16:8)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; IZRAILEV, V.M.

Structure and origin of the North-Jurassic depression between the valleys of the Kuban-Bolshaya Laba Rivers. Trudy VAGT no.6:128-139 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Kuban Valley--Geology)

IZRAILEV, V.M.; SPIRIDONOV, A.I.; TSESEL'CHUK, Yu.N.

Classification of gully, ravine and valley forms of the central regions of the European U.S.S.R. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 18 no.1:16-22 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra geomorfologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Russia, Northern--Landforms)
(Russia, Northern--Erosion)

ACC NR: AP6035475 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/018/0061/0061

INVENTOR: Novoderezhkin, V. V.; Kolobova, V. I.; Manoim, G. I.; Porshnyakova, Z. S.; Pucheglazova, M. I.; Izraileva, E. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of producing positive electrodes of dry-charged lead-acid storage batteries. Class 21, No. 185989

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 61

TOPIC TAGS: storage battery, battery component, positive electrode, lead oxide, electrode design

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of producing positive electrodes by pasting, drying, forming, neutralizing the acid, and hot-air drying them in multizone continuous-motion dryers. To simplify production technology, the acid is neutralized during the drying process by lead oxide contained in the active material. Drying takes place at a temperature up to 200C, with relative air humidity not over 30%, and with 5—6 m/sec air velocity for 15 to 20 min. Air temperature is then reduced to 100C—120C, and the process is maintained at this temperature for 5 to 7 minutes.

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 08May65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.3.035.23:66.047.3

FUKS, D.A., inzh.; NOVODEREZHKIN, V.V., inzh.; SHEVCHINA, F.B., inzh.; IZRAILEVA, E.S.; DUROV, V.P., inzh.

New method for using storage batteries in electric power stations and substations. Energetik 12 no.7:27-29 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

BYKADOROV, V.S., red. toma; PEKARETS, P.A., red. toma; RADCHENKO, G.P., red. toma; RYABOKON', N.F., red. toma; TKALICH, S.M., red. toma; IZRAILEVA, G.A., ved. red.

[Geology of coal and oil shale deposits in the U.S.S.R.] Geologiia mestorozhdenii uglia i goriuchikh slantsev SSSR. Vol.8. 1964. 790 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet.

IZRAILEVA, G. I. , BOL'SHANINA, KL. A., SARIONAKI, A. F., AND TSELISHCHEVA, A. M.

" On the Complex diagnosis of Brucellosis," a report given at an interoblast sicentific-practical conference onprpblems of laboratoyr diagnosis of infectious diseases which was held at the Tomsk Scientific Reasench Institute of Vaccines and SEra, 12-16 March 1956.

SUM: 1360 p 238

LITVINOV, N.N.; IZRAILEVA, G.I., red.; DOMIN, N.S., red.; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[New prospecting equipment] Novoe gornorazvedochnoe oborudovanie. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1959. 29 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Prospecting--Equipment and supplies)

MASTENITSA, M.A.; KOROLENKO, G.A.; YELABUGINA, L.V.; GUMENNAYA, G.R.
IZRAILEVA, G.I.; KORZEVA, V.S.

Epidemiological and virological characteristics of the 1959 influenza outbreak in Prokop'yevsk. Trudy Tom NIIVS 12: 106-110 '60 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok, Kemerovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya i Prokop8yevskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

TEMKINA, R.Z.; MIKHAILOV, A.N.; IZRAILEVA, I.R.; YACHINA, T.V.

Adhesive carbamide resins with fillers. Der.prom. 5 no.11:9-12 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Urea) (Fillers (In paper, paint, etc.)
(Glue)

IZRAILEVA, I.R., inzh.

Resistance of plywood of the FK brand to the action of various temperatures and moisture conditions. Trudy TSNIIFM 1:90-99 '60. (MIRA 16:5)

(Plywood--Testing)

IZRAILEVA, L.K.

Asymmetry of the $K\alpha_1$ and $K\alpha_2$ - lines of atoms of the iron group. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.8:954-956 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(X rays--Spectra)

S/048/63/027/003/008/029
B117/B234

AUTHORS: Narbutt, K. I., and Izrailova, L. N.

TITLE: Structure of the K-absorption spectrum of the Zn^{2+} ion

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 3, 1963, 348-350

TEXT: The influence which the field of an octahedron of 6 H_2O exerts on the structure of the first section of the K-absorption spectrum of the Zn^{2+} ion was examined. The structure of this section was assumed to be determined by the transition of the K-electron from its bound state into the periphery of the Zn^{2+} and the wave functions of these states were assumed to contain admixtures of p-states. It was shown that the energy of these bound states can be determined by calculating the nondiagonal matrix elements V_{ik} of the field of the octahedral symmetry in the states i and k, and by solving the secular equation. Estimates resting upon certain postulates, and carried out in this way, lead to

Card 1/2

L 41[illegible] EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWT(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/LHB

ACC NR: AP6019526 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/004/0777/0780

AUTHOR: Izraileva, L. K.

54
B

ORG: Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry (Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii)

TITLE: Contribution to the theory of the short-wave region of x-ray K-absorption spectra of single-crystal and polycrystalline specimens

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 4, 1966, 777-780

TOPIC TAGS: x ray absorption, absorption edge, absorption coefficient, fine structure, photon

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that earlier studies of the fine structure of K spectra neglected the effect of the phase on the dependence of the absorption coefficient on the photon energy, the author derives an expression for the absorption coefficient of a single crystal in the short wave region in the case of radiation that is polarized or oriented, with due allowance for the phase. The expression is suitable for any crystalline field. It is also shown that for a polycrystalline specimen with arbitrary crystallite orientation the absorption coefficient depends only on the mean value of the potential of the crystal on the surface of a sphere with center at the chosen atom. Data on the mean value of the potential and on the first term of its series expansion in spherical function (the term that differentiates between the single-crystal and polycrystal expressions for the absorption coefficient)

Card 1/2

UDC: 537: 535.3

ACC NR: AP6019526

can be obtained from the K-absorption spectrum of the crystal by determining experimentally the dependence of the spectrum on the polarization or on the orientation of the incident beam. This report was presented by Academician N. V. Belov 10 September 1965. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Sep65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 04204-67 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) GG
ACC NR: AP6030011 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/005/1049/1051

AUTHOR: Izrailieva, L. K.

ORG: Institute of Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry (Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii)

TITLE: The absorption coefficient of ls-zone single crystals and its dependence upon the polarization and the propagation direction of the radiation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 5, 1966, 1049-1051

TOPIC TAGS: absorption coefficient, crystal symmetry, electric polarization

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the absorption coefficient on the direction of polarization (i. e., the direction of the electric vector $\vec{E}^0$) of the incident radiation, and its dependence on the direction of propagation, $\vec{k}$, is examined. The author makes several simplifications by observing the translational symmetries of the crystal potential for the most common and important types of crystal lattices. The absorption coefficients thus obtained for the various types of single crystals are then compared with those derived on the basis of the "polycrystalline model". For triclinic systems, the symmetry does not help to simplify the expression for the absorption coefficient τ_k. For monoclinic systems, the cross terms in τ_k which contain $E^0_x E^0_z$ or $E^0_y E^0_z$ vanish. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 537.535.3+537.535.5

z-axis is taken to be perpendicular to the base of the crystal. For rhombic systems, it is found that the absorption coefficient equals that of the polycrystalline model, if the polarization is such that

$$(E_x^0)^2 = (E_y^0)^2 = 1/3$$

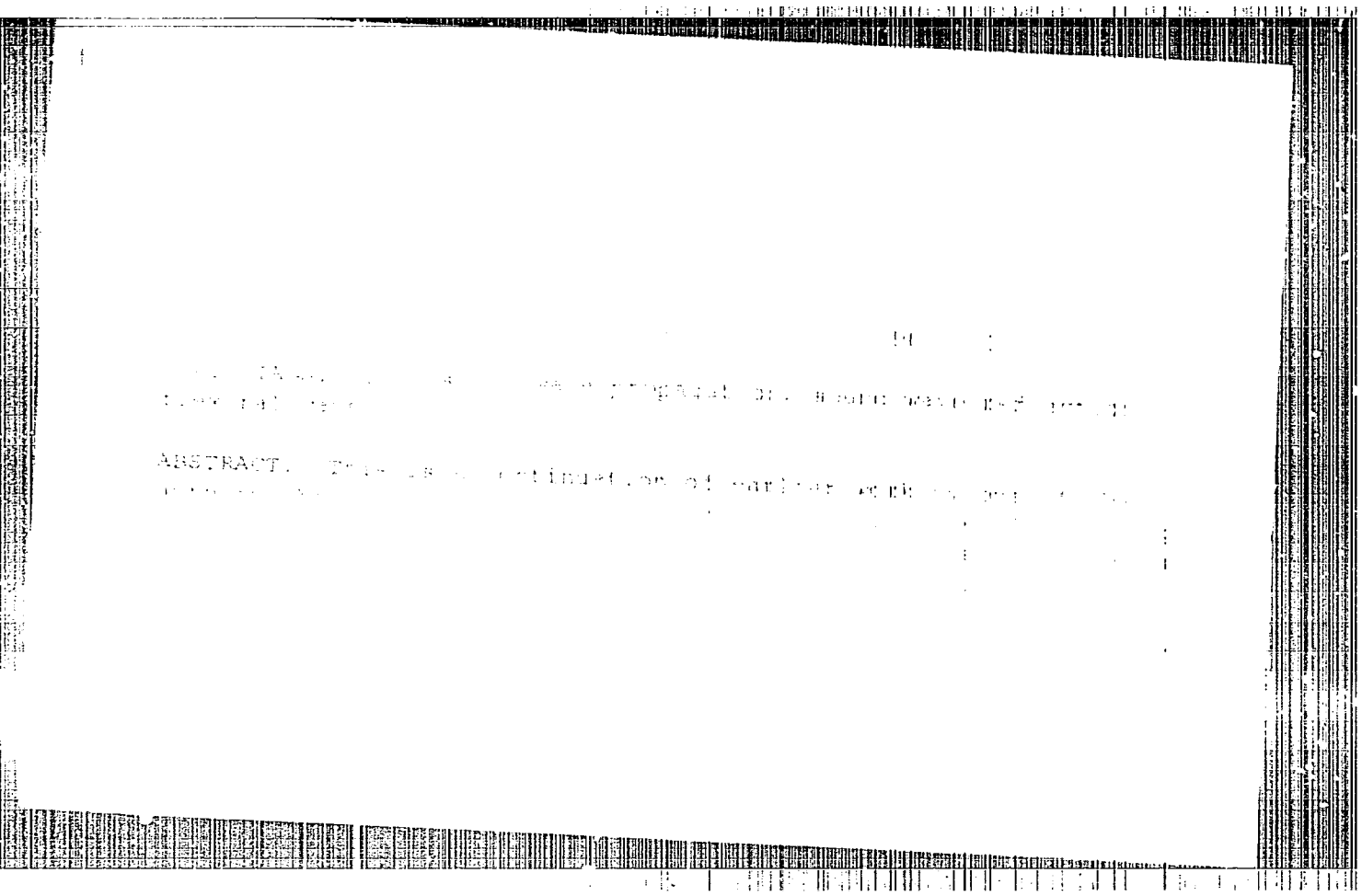
For tetragonal and hexagonal crystals, that the absorption coefficient τ_k is completely independent of the direction of $E_\perp^0$, the projection of $\vec{E}^0$ upon the plane which is normal to the symmetry axis of the crystal. Thus when the radiation is directed parallel to the symmetry axis, the absorption τ_k is independent of the polarization direction, whether or not the radiation is polarized. τ_k does depend on the propagation direction $\vec{k}$, however. The absorption is independent of changes in k_x or k_y, but changing k_z alters the value of τ_k. For cubic crystals, the absorption coefficient is the same as for the polycrystalline model (at least in the short-wavelength limit); this is in agreement with previous results. This is true regardless of the polarization direction $\vec{E}^0$. Presented by Academician N. V. Belov on 10 September 1965. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

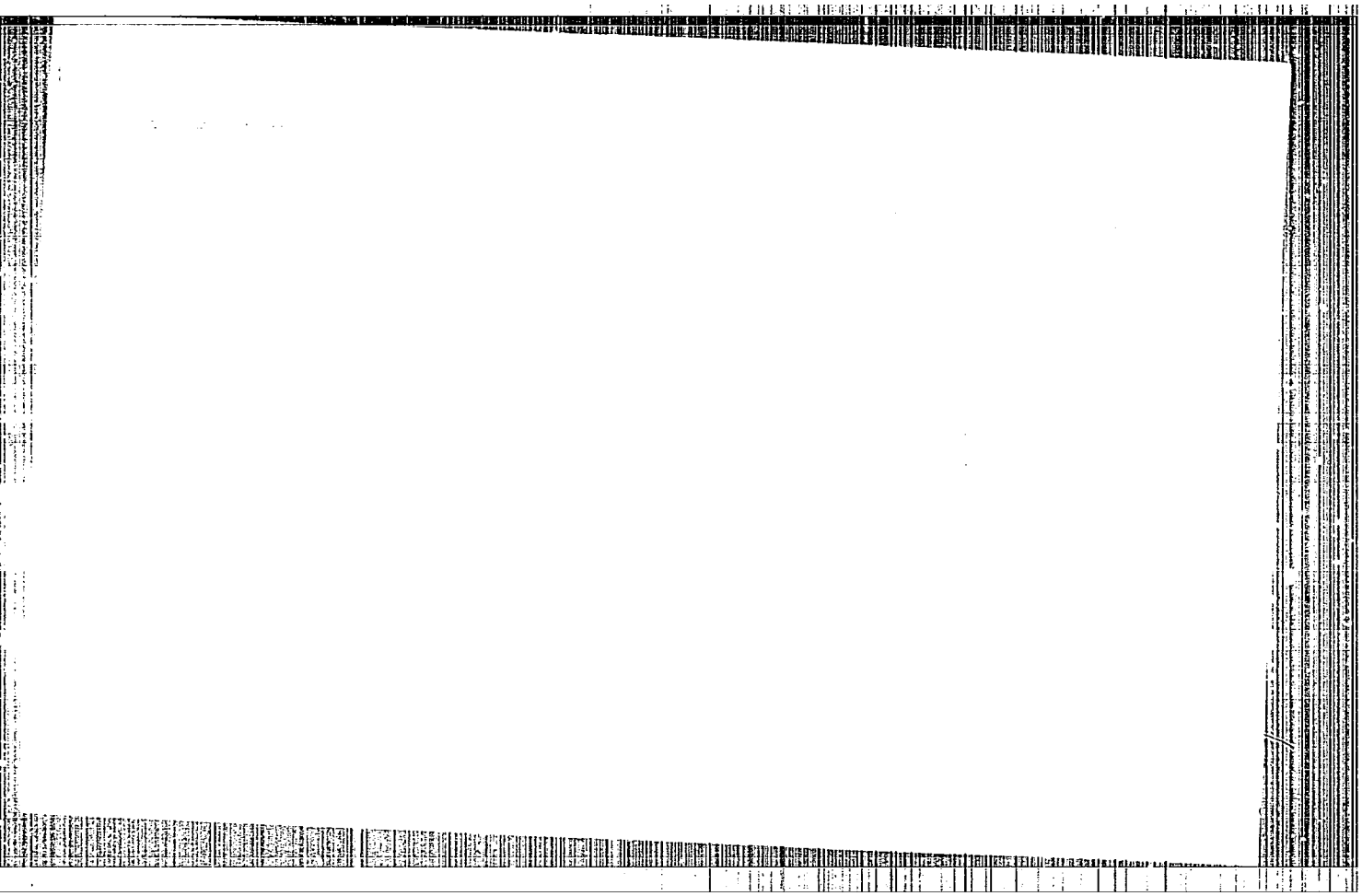
ZINOV'YEVA, I.S.; SHERSHACHEVA, L.I.; IZRAILEVA, L.M.; SHPAGINA, M.K.

Drug resistance of dysentery bacilli. Antibiotiki 4 no.6:88-92 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kuybyshevskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(SHIGELLA pharmacol.)
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol.)



ABSTRACT.



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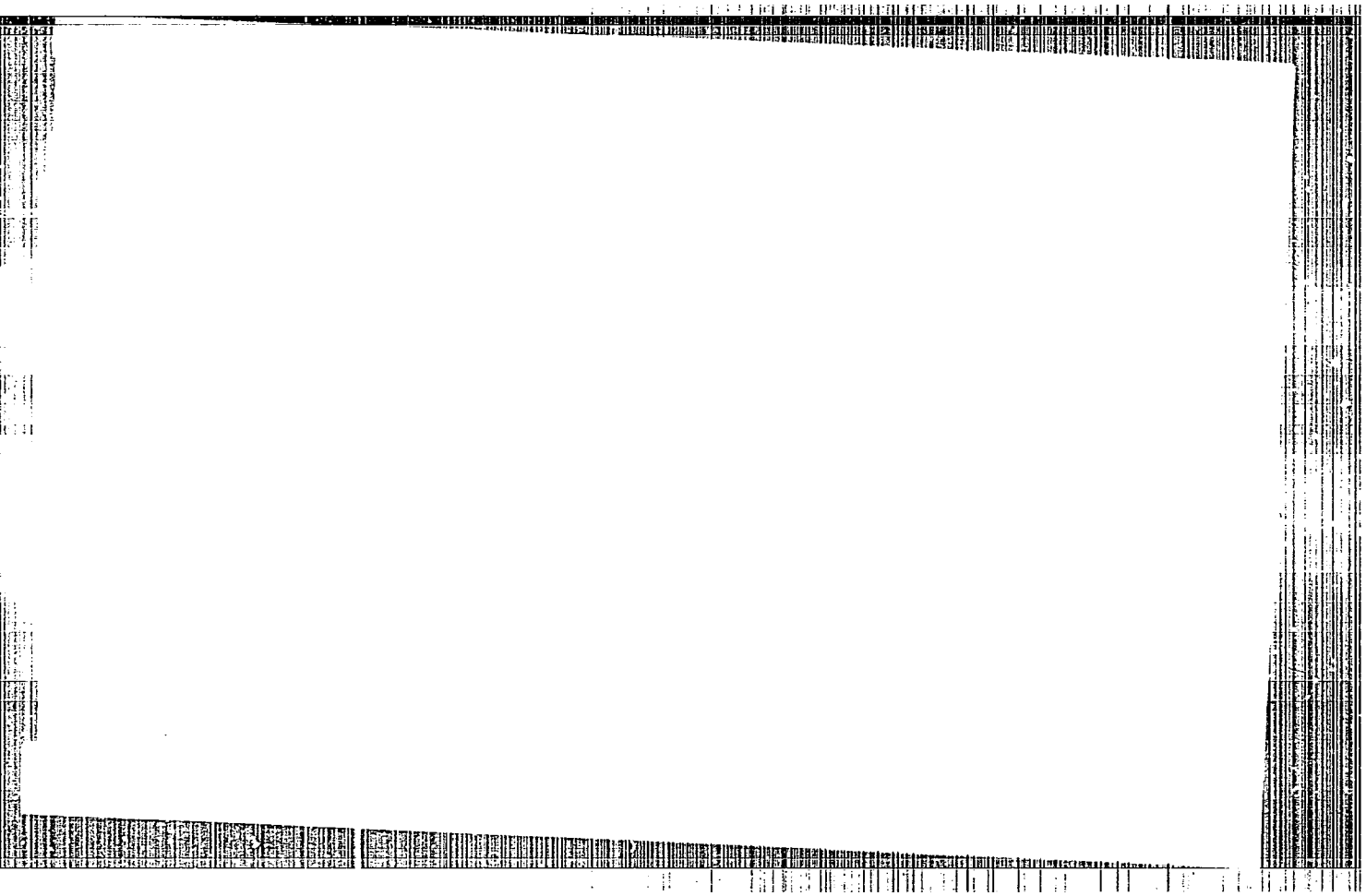

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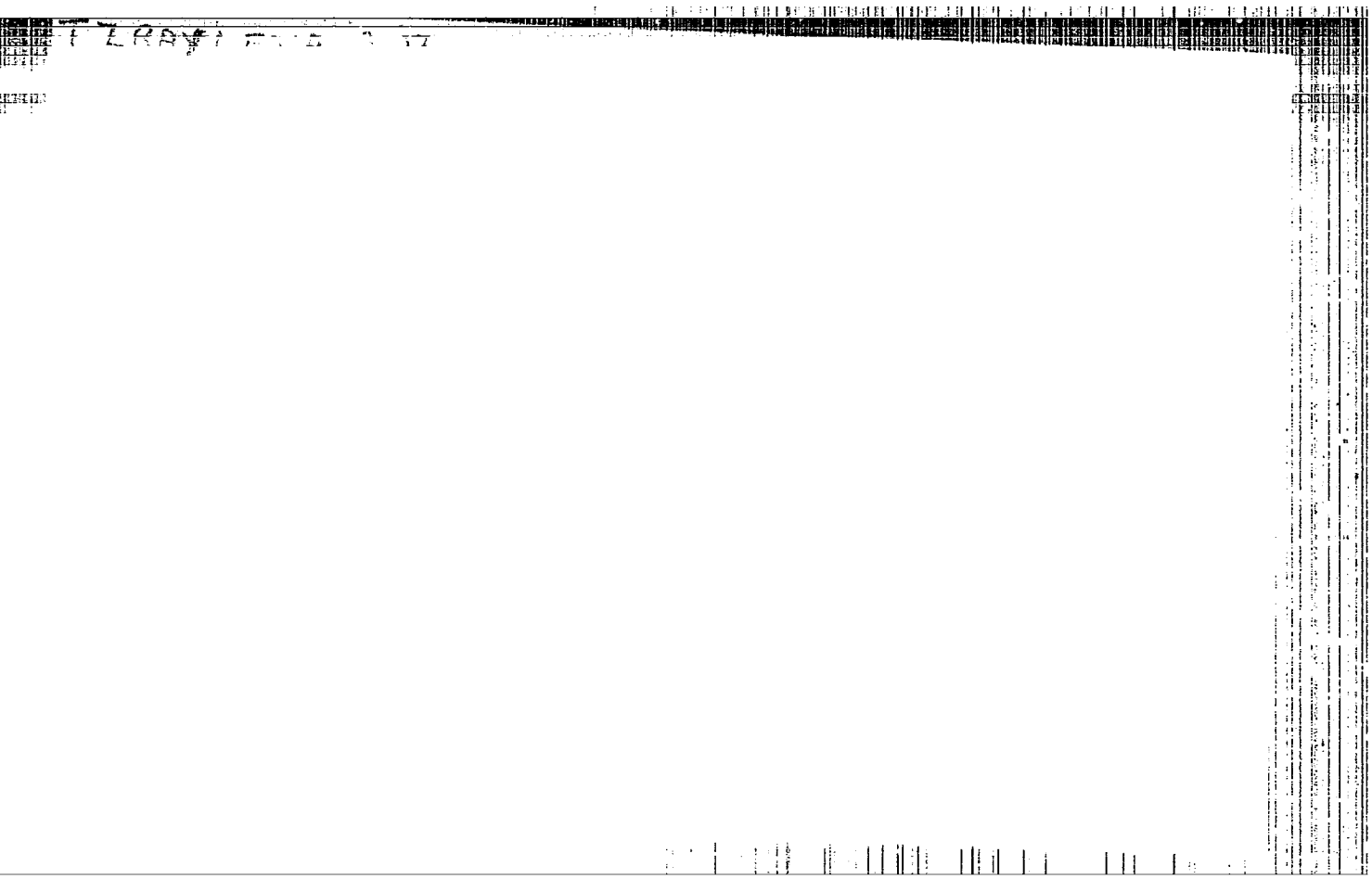

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410011-8"

DOL'DINOV, A.L.; ZVEREV, B.P.; IZRAILEVA, S.B.; LUKHOVITSKIY, V.I.; SHABALIN, A.A.

Purification of mercury-containing waste waters. Khim.prom. no.9:610-612 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Sewage--Purification)
(Mercury)

IZRAILEVA, Ye.M.; NOSYREV, I.V.

Formation of Paleozoic dikes in northern Kirghizia as revealed by the studies in the Dzhumgol-Tau and Lesser Komin Basin. Mat. po geol.Tian'-Shania no.2:111-129 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Dzhumgol-Tau--Dikes (Geology))
(Kichikemin--Dikes (Geology))

1089. BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF EARLY STAGES AND BLURRED FORMS OF PERTUSSIS (Russian text) - Izrailevich E. YA. - NAUCH. TRUD. MOSK. INST. VAKT. SYVOROT. 1956, 6 (261-264)

The author used the posterior pharyngeal wall tampon method (advocated by him earlier as giving rather better results than the cough plate method) to check the value of bacteriological diagnosis of pertussis in the early catarrhal stage, and also for detection of atypical, blurred forms of pertussis. The experiments showed that the pertussis organism was successfully grown in 77% (48 of 59 children) of patients examined in the catarrhal stage. In 38 patients the bacteria were detected 1-15 days before the onset of whooping cough. The method also proved useful for the diagnosis of blurred forms of pertussis in children's homes and schools where there was not a single clinically obvious case of the disease. (S)

MAMEDZADE, S.A., prof.; IZRAILEVICH, E.Ya., laborant

Acid-base equilibrium in hepatocholecystitis. Azerb. med. zhur. no.6:3-8 Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. S.A.Mamedzade) Azgosmedinstituta im. N.Narimanova (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. B.A. Eyvazov.

(GALL BLADDER--DISEASES)
(ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM)

25 (1) SOV/135-59-4-16/18

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, P. K., Scientific Secretary; Fel'dman, B. Z., Chief Engineer of the Technical Department

TITLE: The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development. (Svarshchiki Rostovskogo sovnarkhoza obsuzhdayut voprosy razvitiya svarochnogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 4, pp 44 - 45

ABSTRACT: Information is presented on welding conferences in the Rostov oblast' since the beginning of the Soviet organization of industry after the XXI Communist party congress. There was a conference at the plant "Rostsel'mash" in September 1958 on general prospective development, with reports by: Engineer Kochka "On Further Introduction of Welding into Production Practice"; Engineer Mironov on "Mechanization of Assembly Welding Work and Modernization of the Plant's Equipment"; Engineer Smirnov on "High-Efficiency Electrodes and their Prospective Use at the Plant". A conference was organized at the plant "Prodmash" on the problem of using natural gas for cutting metals,

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with a demonstration of the process, which is extensively used at other plants of the Rostov Sovnarkhoz system. A conference at the Taganrog plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" discussed the problems of electric slag welding and contact welding. It is mentioned that nearly all existing welding processes are extensively used at all plants and construction projects in the Rostov oblast'. Welded work makes up 60% of the production of the machine building plants. It is emphasized that maximum automation and mechanization of welding and the auxiliary processes is the task of the scientific and practical welders and the welders innovators. More detailed information is given on the conference of December 1958, concerning technical development of welding and the introduction of new welding technique at the oblast' plants during 1959-1965, with 98 practical welding specialists and scientific workers participating. At this conference, Engineer B. Z. Fel'dman (Technical Department of the Sovnarkhoz) spoke of the success achieved at the "Rostsel'mash" and the Taganrogskiy kombaynovyy zavod (Taganrog Combine Harvester Plant). There, the production

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of the self-propelled "SK-3" combine has been mastered, the necessary welding equipment has been completed, and the auxiliary operations mechanized. The plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" is using natural gas instead of acetylene for cutting, has mechanized 50% of the gas cutting work and is using oxygen jets in the butt welding of pipes by the contact-flash method (to intensify the welding process and remove the metal ridge inside pipes). The plant "Krasnyy gidropress" has had good results in using welding in CO_2 in the production of hydraulic systems for combine harvester plants. The entire welding production is to be doubled during the seven-year plan as compared with 1958, coating by welding is to be increased by [illegible] times, the production of electrodes by [illegible] times (the lack of good electrodes and wire is presently causing great difficulty) flux by [illegible] times, and the means of mechanization by [illegible] times. The use of contact welding will have to be increased [illegible] and welding in [illegible] will also have to be used extensively.

Card 3/6

Engineer I. D. Davydenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences
and Stalin Prize Laureate (plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik"),
read a report "On the Application of New Steel Grades in
the Production of Boilers, and on the Technology of
Welding These Steels". His plant is starting the use of
the electric slag welding process for steel "1Kh18N9T" and
is studying the welding of austenitic and other steels and
alloys. Engineer V. M. Korsunov (plant "Krasnyy kotel'
shchik") and Engineer V. T. Kochka ("Rostsel'mash") told
of their plants experience in the reports "The Ways of
Mechanizing and Automating Welding". Engineer Barilov
("Rostsel'mash") and Engineer Zadorozhnyy (NIITM) present-
ed reports on "General Experience with Welding in Carbon
Dioxide at the Sovnarkhoz' Plants". Candidate of Techni-
cal Sciences A. I. Zelenov of the Rostovskiy institut
inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Rostov
Institute of Railroad Engineers), and Engineer P. M. Sapov,
Chief of the "Rostsel'mash" Central Plant Laboratory, made
reports on "Extending the Volume of Coating Work, and
Introducing Modern Methods of Restoring Parts and Tools".

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Engineers V. I. Strete and I. I. Fomin delivered reports on
"Development and Use of Stamped-Welded Designs to Replace
the Cast and Forged, as a Way to Reduce the Weight of
Machines". Chief Engineer of "Rostovenergoremont", I. I.
Izrailevich, told the conference of the experience of the
"Rostovenergoremont" in the repair and modernization of
electric power plants, and of its work in improving
existing and the creation of new equipment for inspecting
welded joints in critical metal structures. Engineer V.
I. Reznikov of Novocherkasskiy elektrovozostroitel'nyy
zavod (Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Plant) reported
on the automation of welding processes in the production
of electric locomotives. The conference followed the
example of the Moscow welders and appealed to all special-
ists of the Rostov oblast' to fulfill their practical
obligations in the mechanization of welding and the automa-
tion of welding processes in mass production.

Card 5/6

ASSOCIATION: Rostomashprom; Rostov Sovnarkhoz.

Card 6/6

IZRAILEVICH, I.S.; NOVIKOV, S.N.

Experimental study of gas flow through finely porous media in the region of transient pressures. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.6:1263-1266 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Submitted February 24, 1965.

[illegible] , [illegible].

[illegible] powders by comparing the [illegible] conditions of gas flow in a [illegible] No.1:174-80 N '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Submitted March 16, 1965.

S/020/62/147/004/011/027
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Goshchitskiy, B. N., Izrailevich, I. S.

TITLE: Problem of the existence of a "negative" enrichment effect in thermodiffusion of gases in porous media

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 4, 1962, 817-818

TEXT: The separation of binary H_2-Ar, H_2-Kr, and He-Kr mixtures (concentration 50%) in porous media ($BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$) was studied. The test unit adopted differed from that described by H. D. Beckey and W. E. Groth (Zs. Naturforsch., 7a, 474 (1952)) by a precise temperature adjustment of the two work chambers and of the neighboring surface of the porous medium. Measurements were conducted along the sample in the presence of both temperature and pressure gradients, and with the temperature gradient alone. For the latter, the pressure gradient was eliminated by a special tube with high diffusion resistance and low hydraulic resistance. Results: In the first experiment (T_1 = 473°K, T_2 = 298°K), a "positive" enrichment effect

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vanishing at $P_o = 0$, was observed in the whole pressure range. In the second experiment ($T_1 = 477^oK$, $T_2 = 295^oK$), the effect reached a maximum at $P_o = 0$ and decreased monotonically as the pressure increased. Even at comparatively high pressures it was higher than in the case of thermo-diffusion in free space. No enrichment of the light component at the cold end as observed by Becker, Grothe and H. Baum (Vakuum-Technik, H. 7 (1957)) was found. The above-mentioned "negative" enrichment effect is assumed to be due to "neglected" negative temperature gradients in the test unit or by the motion of gases in long capillaries. There are 3 figures.

PRESENTED: July 25, 1962, by I. K. Kikoin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1962

L 12227-65 EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(j)/T/FCS(k)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5027228 WW/JW/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/006/1263/1266

AUTHOR: Izrailevich, I. S.; Novikov, S. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental study of gas flow through finely-porous media in the intermediate pressure range

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 6, 1965, 1263-1266

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, porosity, porous gas flow

ABSTRACT: The authors studied at Kn ≈ 1 the pressure and temperature dependence of specific gas flow through samples made of compressed highly dispersed powders covering a wide range of porosities. Some of the results are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Card 1/3

UDC: 533.601.1:539.217.5

L 15397-66

ACC NR: AP5027222

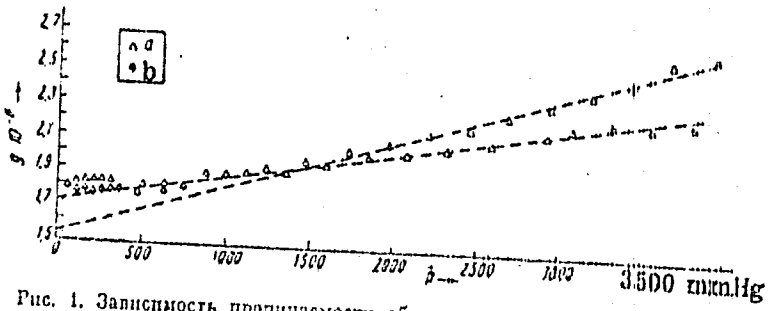


Рис. 1. Зависимость проницаемости образца от среднего различных температурах.
Образец № 7. Аргон. а — t_1 = 20°, б — t_1 = —78,5°

Fig. 1 Sample permeability as a function of average temperature at different temperatures. Sample was made of iron #III, 0.45 cm long, with a porosity δ = 0.40, characteristic geometric diameter d = 0.055μ; and the total specific area (determined by a low temperature nitrogen absorption) S = 16.3. Gas - argon. a - t_1 = 20C; b - t_1 = -78.5C.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP5027222

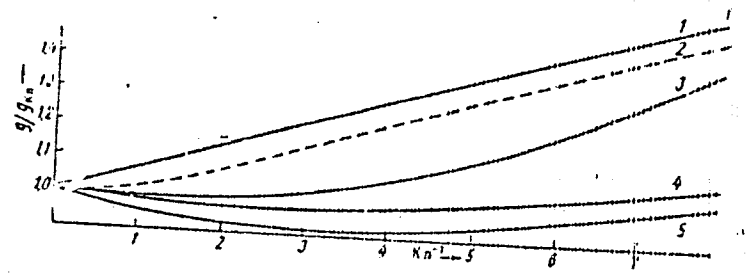


Fig. 2 A comparison of experimental and theoretical relationships g/g_{Kn} on Kn^{-1} (g_{Kn} is the magnitude of permeability for $Kn^{-1} \to 0$). 1 - $G = G_V + G_D$ (G_V - viscous flow, G_D - diffusion flow); 2 - experiment; 3 - according to B. V. Deryagin and S. P. Bakanov (DAN, 115, 287, 1957) for $\delta = 0.8$; 4 - according to J. P. Breton and D. Massignon (J. Chim. Phys. et phys-chim. Biol., 60, no. 1-2, 294, 1963) for $\delta = 0.8$; 5 - according to Breton and Massignon for $\delta = 0.5$.

The paper was presented by Academician I. K. Kikoin, 24 Feb. 65. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 3 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 13Oct65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 014

Card 3/3

ABIYEV, M.B., prof.; IZRAILEVICH, I.Z.

Unusually large calculus of the kidney and ureter. Urologiia 28 no.5:52-53 S-O'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.B. Abiyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

BILENKO, S.A.; IZRAILEVICH, L.A.; MEDNIKOV, G.V.

Indexes of the degree of mechanization in breweries. Spirt. prom. 28 no.7:29-32 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pivo-bezalkogol'noy i vinnoy promyshlennosti.

GOSHCHITSKIY, B.N.; IZRAILEVICH, I.S.; NOVIKOV, S.N.

Effect of the structure of porous bodies on the specific furface value determined by the gas permeability method. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3:640-643 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.K.Kikoinym.

IZRAILEVICH, L.P.

Technique of peridural anesthesia. Khirurgiia Supplement:61 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M.Molotova.
(ANESTHESIA)

IZRAILEVICH, I. S.

33222. Nasos Dlya Naliva Patoki V Zheleznodorozhnyye Tsisterny. Caxap. Prom-St', 1949, No. 10, c . 32-33

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

IZRAILEVICH, L.S. inzhener.

An efficient copying technique. Standartizatsiia no.1:76 Ja-Fe '56.
(MLRA 9:2)

1.Glavnyy konstruktor-mekhanik Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu novogo stroitel'stva i rekonstruktsii predpriyatiy sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Blueprinting)

IZRAILEVICH, L.S.

Combined washer unit for extremely dirty sugar beets.
Sakh.prom. 33 no.10:35-38 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu novogo stroitel'stva i rekonstruktsii predpriyatiy sakharnoy promyshlennosti.

(Sugar beets)

IZRAILEVICH, L.Yu., inzh.

Features of the electrical sections of atomic power plants in the U.S.A. Energokhoz. za rub. no.6:21-29 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(United States--Atomic power plants)

IZRAILEVICH, M.L.; GINDIN, B.Ya.; LAZDAN, E.Ye.

Soot conveyors for rubber tire plants. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.2: 14-17 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

32309
S/020/61/141/004/011/019
B101/B110

54600

AUTHORS: Bagdasar yan, Kh. S., Izrailevich, N. S., and Krongauz, V. A.

TITLE: Intramolecular transfer of energy by radiolysis of alkyl benzenes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 4, 1961, 887 - 890

TEXT: The authors tried (1) to check the data by R. Schuler et al. (Ref. 5, see below) on the protective action of the phenyl ring in radiolysis; (2) to obtain additional data on this protective action. The yields of primary radicals in the γ-radiolysis of toluene, ethyl benzene, cumene, n-butyl benzene, n-octyl benzene, equimolecular mixtures of octane and benzene, and (for comparison) the radical yields of benzene, n-hexane, and n-octane were measured. The spectrophotometrically measured iodine concentration was $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ - $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M. It did not affect the radical yield. By repeatedly freezing up the substances in the vacuum, air was removed. Co^{60} served as irradiation source. The dose measured by an $FeSO_4$ dosimeter was $1.9\ 10^{18}$ ev/liter·sec. The data are given in Table 1 and compared with R. Schuler's

Card 1/5/4

Intramolecular transfer of energy...

[Ph] is the concentration of the phenyl rings; k_M the constant of velocity of intramolecular energy transfer from the aliphatic chain to the phenyl ring; a_A, a_{Ph} are the factors of proportionality, i. e., the yields of excited molecules per unit of absorbed energy. $G_{add} - G$ was found to be a linear function of ε_A. The straight line passes through the origin of coordinates. Therefrom, it follows that $\theta/(1 + \theta)$ is approximately constant. An evaluation of the ratio a_A/a_{Ph} confirms that the intramolecular transfer of energy in octyl benzene takes place more probably than the intermolecular energy transfer from aliphatic chains to phenyl rings. The statements by P. Avivi, A. Weinreb (see below) saying that the energy transfer from polystyrene to 2,5-diphenyl oxazol or anthracene does not depend on whether the luminophore molecule is chemically bound to the polystyrene molecule do not contradict the above-mentioned opinion. The energy absorbed by the aliphatic chain is transferred to the neighboring phenyl ring of polystyrene. Luminescence arises due to the intermolecular energy transfer from the phenyl ring to the luminophore. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references: 1 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet.

Card 3/3 4/

S/844/62/000/000/009/129
D290/D307

AUTHORS: Bagdasar'yan, Kh. S., Izrailevich, N. S. and Krongauz, V. A.

TITLE: Intramolecular migration of energy in irradiated alkylbenzenes

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 70-73

TEXT: The authors measured the radical yields after the irradiation of toluene, ethylbenzene, cumene, n-butylbenzene, n-octylbenzene, benzene, n-hexane, n-octane, and an equimolecular mixture of benzene and n-octane with Co^{60} γ rays; iodine was used as a radical acceptor. In general, the radical yields were lower for the alkylbenzenes than would be expected if the yields were additive; in particular, the radical yield was much lower for octylbenzene than for the octane-benzene mixture. From these results the probabilities of intra- and intermolecular energy transfers are cal-

Card 1/2

IZRAILEVICH, S.M.

Therapy of residual manifestations of cerebral trauma by local application of mud in the region of the cicatrix. Zhur.nevr. i psikh.55 no.9:672 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut kurortologii (dir.--dotsent A.V.Sokolov)
(BRAIN, wounds and injuries,
ther.,mud.ther. in region of cicatrix)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
brain, mud.ther. in region of cicatrix)
(MUD THERAPY, in various diseases,
brain inj.,application to region of cicatrix)

BOMAKOVA, N.P., kand. biol. nauk; IZRAILEVICH, V.I.

Treating ascariasis in anthropoid apes. Sbor. st. Mosk. zoop. no.2:120-121 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Parasites--Orangutans) (Ascarids and ascariasis)
(Santonin)

S/276/63/000/004/004/007
A052/A126

AUTHORS: Fel'dshteyn, E.I., Molochkov, A.V., Izrailevich, Ya.S., Korzhenevskiy, Z.I.

TITLE: New method of tool cooling on gear-cutters

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 4, 1963, 183 - 184, abstract 4B1021. (Prom-st' Belorussii, no. 7 (50), 1962, 35 - 39)

TEXT: The atomizing of liquids in the form of a spray by means of compressed air has found its application in turning and milling operations. It prolongs considerably the service life of the tool whereas the liquid consumption decreases and makes up 100 - 700 g/hour for emulsion and 0.5 - 2 g/hour for oil. The results are reported of the introduction of tool cooling with atomized liquids on gear-milling and gear-shaping machines at the Minsk spare part plant. The investigation has established that the introduction of this method prolongs the service life of the tool and cuts the sulfofraesoel consumption. This secures a yearly saving of 500 roubles per gear-milling machine and 150 roubles per gear-shaping machine.. A compara-

Card 1/2

9/216/63/000/004/004/007
A052/A126

New method of tool cooling on gear-cutters

tive testing of three installations was carried out. The design of the Ivanovo textile institute was approved as the best installation securing a stable and easily controlled air mixture "torch". Seven sorts of lubricating-cooling liquid were tested in gear-milling. The best results with respect to the service life of the tool (an 1.5 increase) given atomized anticorrosion water (0.3% sodium nitrite, 0.3% calcined soda, the balance water) at 2 kg/cm^2 air pressure and 600 - 700 g/hour liquid consumption. In gear-shaping the application of atomized anticorrosion water also prolongs the service life of the tool by a factor of 1.5 compared with sulfofrezol cooling (dropping jet). The installation for atomizing cooling liquids and the mixture design are described. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/121/63/000/002/007/010
D040/D112

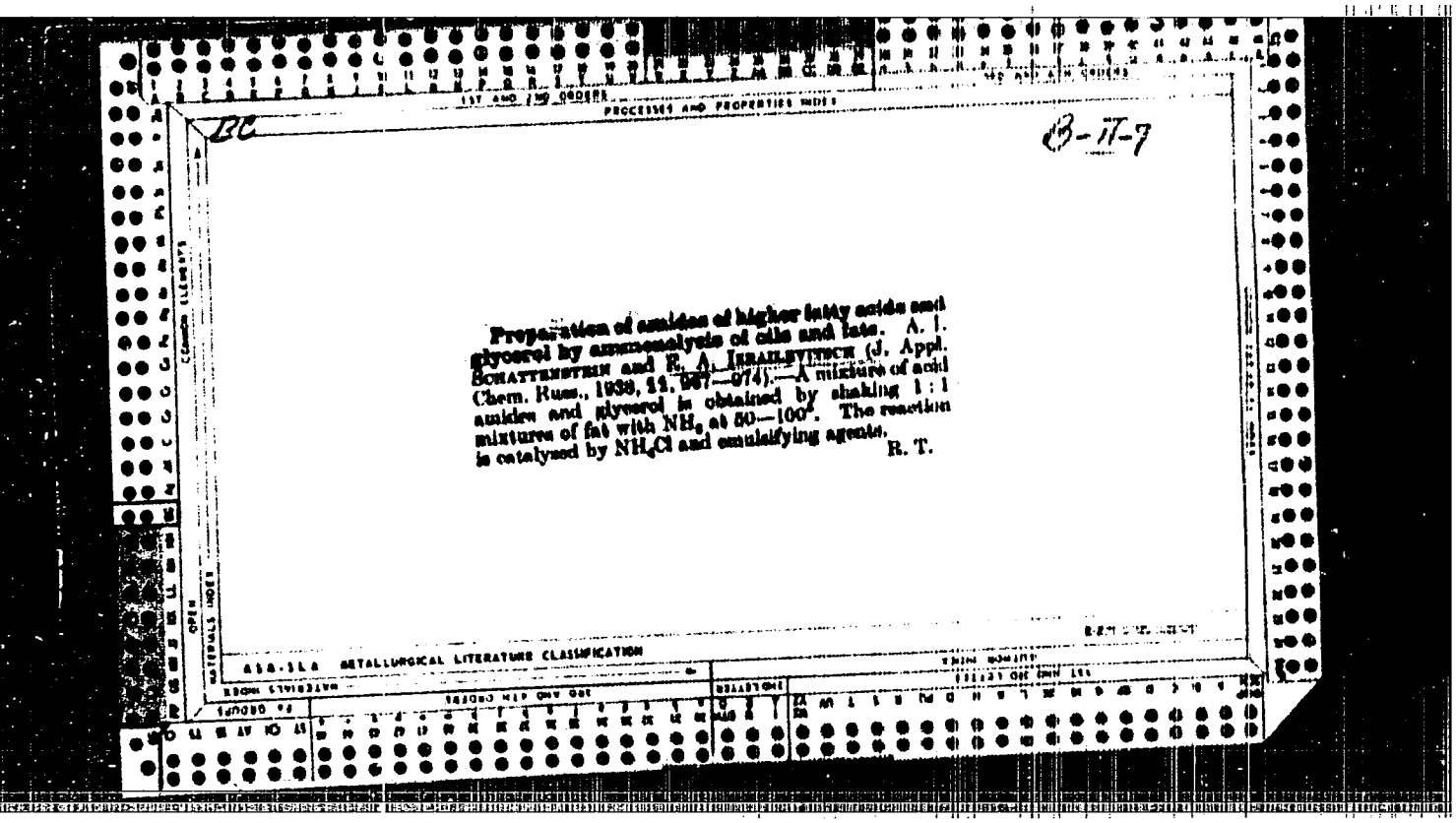
AUTHORS: Fel'dshteyn, E.I., Molochkov, A.V., Izrailevich, Ya.S., and Korzhenevskiy, Z.I.

TITLE: Cooling gear cutting tools by sprayed fluid

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 2, 1963, 31-33

TEXT: Experiments conducted jointly by the Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Belorussian Polytechnic Institute) and the bazovaya zuboreznaya laboratoriya (Basic Gearcutting Laboratory) of the SNKh BSSR at the Minskiy zavod zapasnykh chastey (Minsk Spare Parts Plant) have shown that a water spray with 0.3% of sodium nitrite and 0.3% of soda ash was the best cutting fluid. The life of cutters cooled by this spray was 1.5 times longer than those cooled by sulfofrezol, which in turn gives a considerably longer tool life than oil spray or emulsions. This effect is explained by the intensive cooling of the worn surfaces of the tool, and by the peculiar dissociation effect of the aqueous electrolyte solutions. Use of the water spray also eliminates gear washing after cutting, facilitates machine cleaning, and generally improves working conditions for the operators. The new method is now being used on dozens of gear generators at the above-

Card 1/2



BC

B-11-7

Preparation of amides of higher fatty acids and glycerol by ammonolysis of oils and fats. A. I. SCHATTENSTEIN and R. A. ISRAILEVITSCH (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 967—974).—A mixture of acid amides and glycerol is obtained by shaking 1 : 1 mixtures of fat with NH_3 at 50—100°. The reaction is catalysed by NH_4Cl and emulsifying agents. R. T.

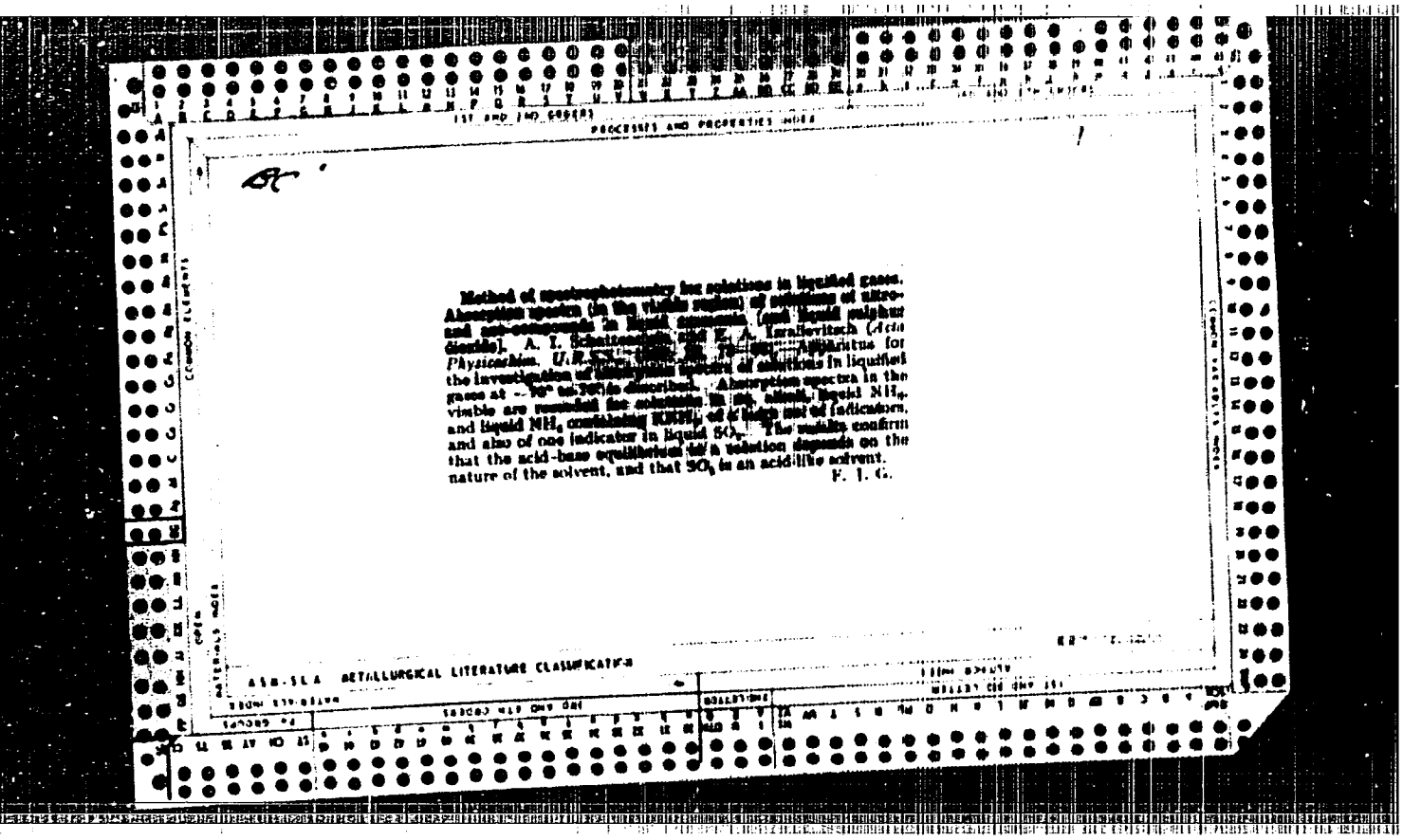
IZRAILEVICH4YE8A8

1. SHATENSHTEYN, A. I.; IZRAILEVICH, Ye. A.

2. USSR (600)

"The Physico-Chemical Properties of Solutions in Liquefied Gases--25. Methods of Spectrophotometry of Solutions in Liquefied Gases," Zhur. Fiz. Khim, 13, No. 12, 1939. Physico-Chemical Inst. imeni Karpov, Lab. of Liquefied Gases. Received 22 July 1939.

9. [redacted] Report U-1615, 3 Jan. 1952.



Method of spectrophotometry for solutions in liquefied gases. Absorption spectra (in the visible region) of solutions of nitro- and azo-compounds in liquid ammonia, [and liquid sulphur dioxide]. A. I. Schatenschtein, and E. A. Izrailevitsch (*Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.*, 1936, 4, 655-670).—Apparatus for the investigation of absorption spectra of solutions in liquefied gases at —50° to 70°C is described. Absorption spectra in the visible are recorded for solutions in SO$_2$, ethanol, liquid NH$_3$, and liquid NH$_3$ containing KNH$_2$, of a large number of indicators, and also of one indicator in liquid SO$_2$. The results confirm that the acid-base equilibrium in a solution depends on the nature of the solvent, and that SO$_2$ is an acidifiic solvent.

F. I. G.

IZMAILOVICH, Ye. A.

"Aromatic Nitro Compounds, such as Acids and Acid-Like Substances in Liquid Ammonia", Zhur. Fiz. Khim., 16, Nos. 3-4, 1942. Moscow Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Laboratory of Non-Aqueous Solutions.
Received 26 April 1941.

Report U-1523, 24 Oct. 1951

Physico-chemical investigations of solutions in liquefied gases. XXIX. Catalytic activity of nitro-indicators in liquid ammonia. Salt effect in the ammonolysis of pilocarpine. E. A. Izrailevitsch and A. I. Schattenshtein (*J. Phys. Chem. Russ.*, 1943, 17, 24—31). — The rate of ammonolysis of santonin in liquid NH_3 at 20—25° is almost unaffected by NEt_2Cl, *o*-$NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NEt_2$, *p*-$NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NHAc$, *o*-$NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NHMe$, *m*-$NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NH_2$, or 2 : 4 : 1-$(NO_2)_2C_6H_3{\cdot}NEt_2$, and raised in the order *o*-$NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NH_2$ (I) < *o*-$NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NHAc$ < *m*-$NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NHAc$ < 2 : 4 : 1-$(NO_2)_2C_6H_3{\cdot}NH_2$ < phenolphthalein < CH_2Ac_2 < *m*-$NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}OH$, 2 : 6 : 1-$(NO_2)_2C_6H_3{\cdot}NH_2$ < *p*-$NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}OH$ (II); N-(I) raises the rate 6 times, and N-(II) 700 times. The catalytic activity increases with the acid strength of the catalyst. The rate of ammonolysis of pilocarpine in liquid NH_3 + 0·09N-NH_4NO_3 at 20° is raised by $NaNO_3$ (1·3 times) < $LiNO_3$ < $Ba(NO_3)_2$ < $Sr(NO_3)_2$ < $Ca(NO_3)_2$ (13·5 times for a N. solution). The salt effect of cations is the stronger the more "acid" is the cation.

J. J. B.

IZRAILEVICH, YE. A.

57/49T106

USSR/Physics
Gases, Liquefied
Viscosity

Apr 49

"Methods for Measuring the Viscosity of Liquefied Gases," A. I. Shatenshteyn, Ye. A. Izrailevich, N. I. Ladyzhnikova, Physicochem Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov, 2½ pp

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXIII, No 4

Describes a capillary viscometer for measuring viscosity of compressed gases. Measured viscosity of liquid NH_3 at 15, 20, and 25°C. Submitted 2 Jul 48.

[redacted]

57/49T106

IZRAILEVICH, Ye. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Aromatic Compounds; Isotopes 21 Jul 51

"Mobility of Hydrogen in Aromatic Compounds," A. I. Shatenshteyn, N. M. Dykhno, Ye. A. Izrailevich, L. N. Vasil'yeva, M. Fayvush, Sci Res Phys Chem Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIX, No 3, pp 479-482

Using liquid deutero-ammonia in the presence of potassium amide, found that rate of isotope exchange increases with the number of rings from benzene to phenanthrene. All hydrogen atoms in toluene, m-xylene, mesitylene, methylnaphthalene, anisole, methoxynaphthalene, dimethylaniline, triphenylmethane, and flourene are exchanged. In completely hydrogenated aromatics the rate of exchange is greatly impeded. Electroneg substituents increase the rate of exchange while electropos substituents reduce it. In toluene, the rate of exchange of methyl hydrogen atoms is 100 times greater than that of nuclear hydrogen atoms.

PA 211T24

IZRAILEVICH, Ye A.

USSR/Chemistry - Nitro Compounds Mar 52

"Absorption Spectra of Solutions of Complexes of Nitro and Azo Compounds With Potassium Amide in Liquid Ammonia," A. I. Shatenshteyn, Ye. A. Izrailevich, Phys Chem Inst imeni L. Ya Karpov, Moscow

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXVI, No 3, pp 377-387

Shows that the reason for changes in the longwave region of spectra of aromatic nitro compds brought about by liquid NH_3 is formation of acidbase complexes under participation of NH_2^- ions. Azo and azoxy compds existing in the form of anions form colored complexes with NH_2^- ions just as nitro compds do. Suggests comparative investigation of azo compds in the form of anions, neutral mols, and cations.

PA 213T33

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrocarbons, Isotopes

Ya. A. Izrailevich

11 Jul 52

"The Mobility of Hydrogen in Certain Hydrocarbons," A. I. Shatenshteyn, L.N. Vasil'yeva, N. M. Dykhno, and Ye. A. Izrailevich

DAN SSSR, Vol 85, No 2, pp 381-384

The mobility of H in various hydrocarbons was measured using heavy ammonia and potassium amide. Presented by Acad A. N. Frumkin 7 May 52.

256T10

USSR/Physics - Spectral analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 12/62

Authors : Landsberg, G. S.; Shatenshteya, A. I.; Peregudov, G. V.; Izrailevich, Ye. A.; and Novikova, L. A.

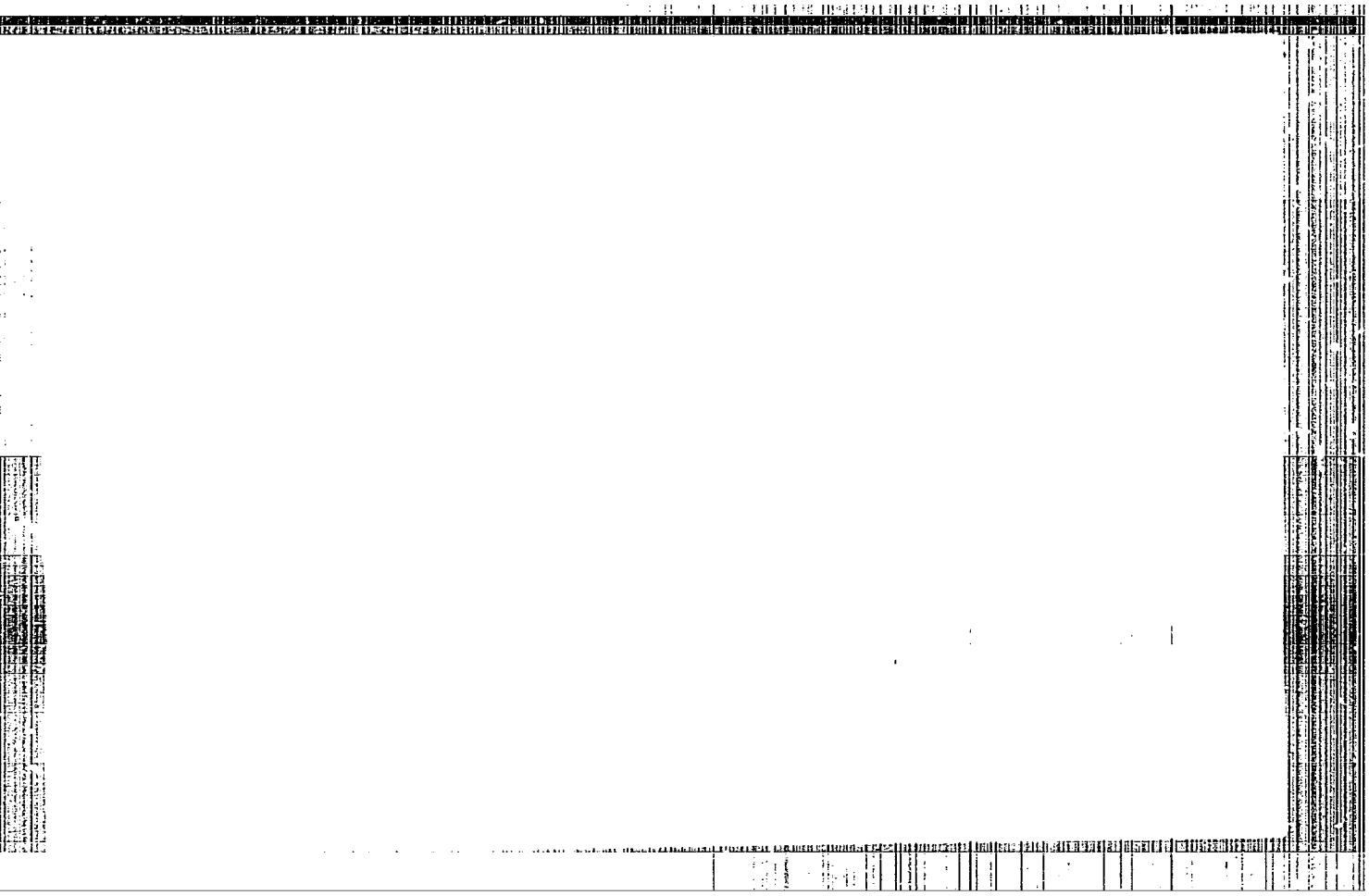
Title : Oscillation spectra of diphenyl and decadeuterodiphenyl molecules

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/6, 669-671, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : The oscillation spectra of $C_{12}H_{10}$ and $C_{12}D_{10}$ and the depolarization of combined diffusion spectra were investigated and the importance of such studies for theoretical interpretation and calculation of spectra is explained. New possibilities for the derivation of deuterated arom. hydrocarbons discovered during the study of isotopic exchange reaction in liquid deutero-ammonia in the presence of potassium amide are briefly discussed. The number and possible types of oscillations of the hydrocarbon molecules are tabulated. Five USSR references (1950-1954). Tables

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, The P. N. Lebedev Physics Inst. and the L. Ya. Karpov Phys.-Chem. Inst.

Submitted : .....



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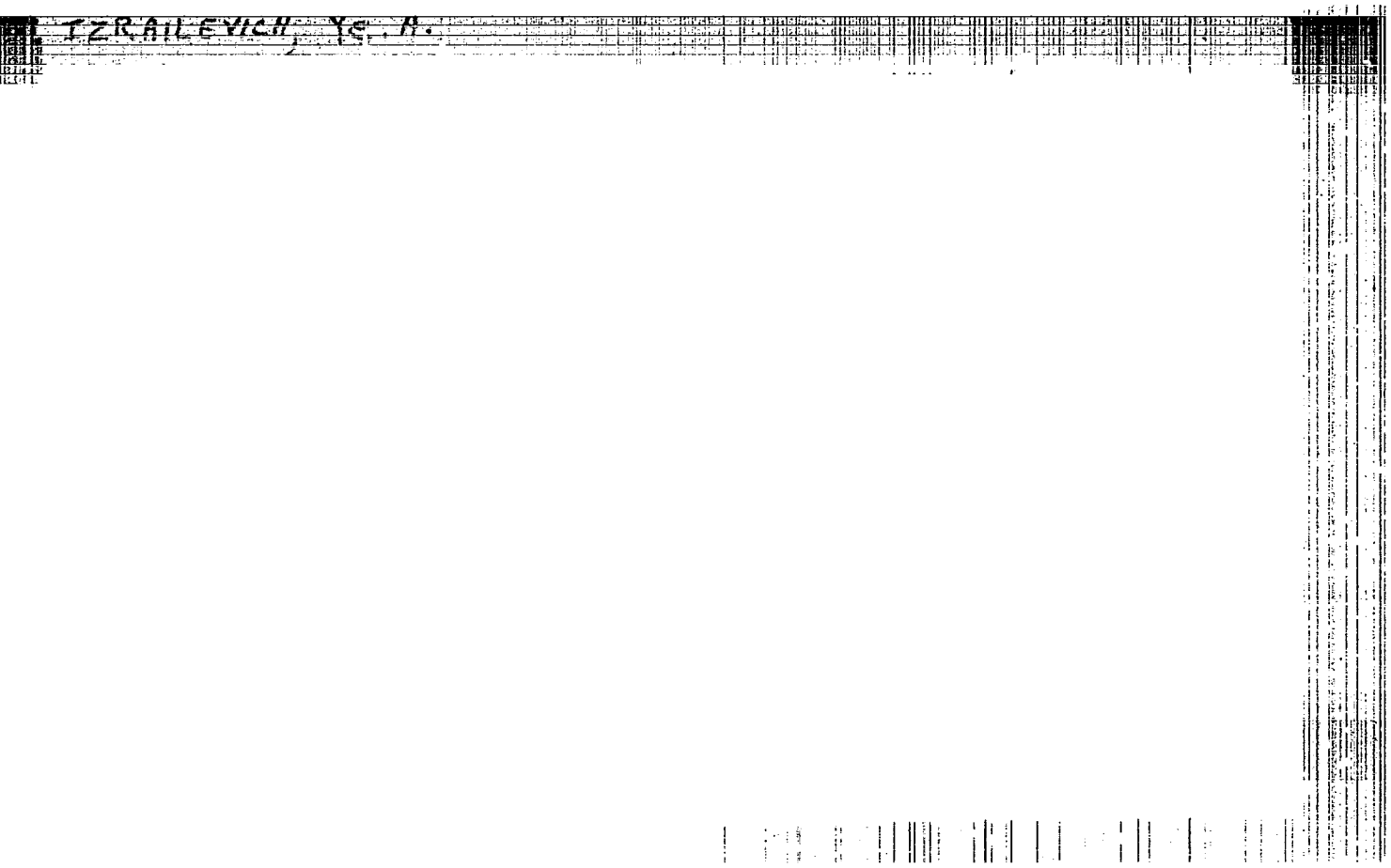
(2)

10922* Interactions of Atoms in Molecules of Certain Aromatic Hydrocarbons According to the Experiments on Isotopic Hydrogen Exchange. (Russian) A. I. Shatenshtein and E. A. Izrailevich. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 91, no. 5, Feb. 11, 1953, p. 083-926.

Investigates toluene, ethyl-, isopropyl-, and *tert*-butylbenzenes. Tables. 5 ref.



SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; IZRAILEVICH, Ye.A.

Influence of π-electrons in hydrocarbon molecules upon the isotopic exchange of hydrogen in these molecules in the case of catalysis by potassium amide. Dokl.AN SSSR 108 no.2:294-297 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Laboratoriya izotopnykh reaktsiy nauchno-issledovatel'skogo fiziko--khimicheskogo instituta imeni L.Ya.Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Kargin ym.
(Hydrocarbons) (Hydrogen--Isotopes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410011-8"

24(7) P 3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1956

L'vov. Universytet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) (L'vov) Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Fizychnyy zbirnyk, vyp. 5/8/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Gazer, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saranyuk, T.V.; Editorial Board: Lavisterg, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Neporent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabelinskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabrikant, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Kornitskiy, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Hayskiy, N.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Milyanchuk, V.S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Glauberman, A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

Card 1/30

Card 13/30

[redacted], A. I., [redacted]

"Preparation of Deuterated Organic Compounds."

[redacted]

[redacted]