RAVICH-BIRGER, Ye.D.

Restoration of microbe cultures from the dried state. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.3:75-79 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh i biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha.
(MICROBIOLOGY)

RAVICH-BIRGER, Ye.D.

"Dysentery in the Turkmen S.S.R." by N.A.Sinel'nikov. Reviewed by E.D.Ravich-Birger. Lab. delo 6 no.4:61-62 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(TURKMENISTAN--DYSENTERY) (SINEL'NIKOV, N.A.)

RAVICH-BIRGER, Ye.D.; ANDREYEVA, Z.M.

Methods for the detection of dysenterial microbe antigens in substances excreted by patients. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i immun. 31 no.6:35-39 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

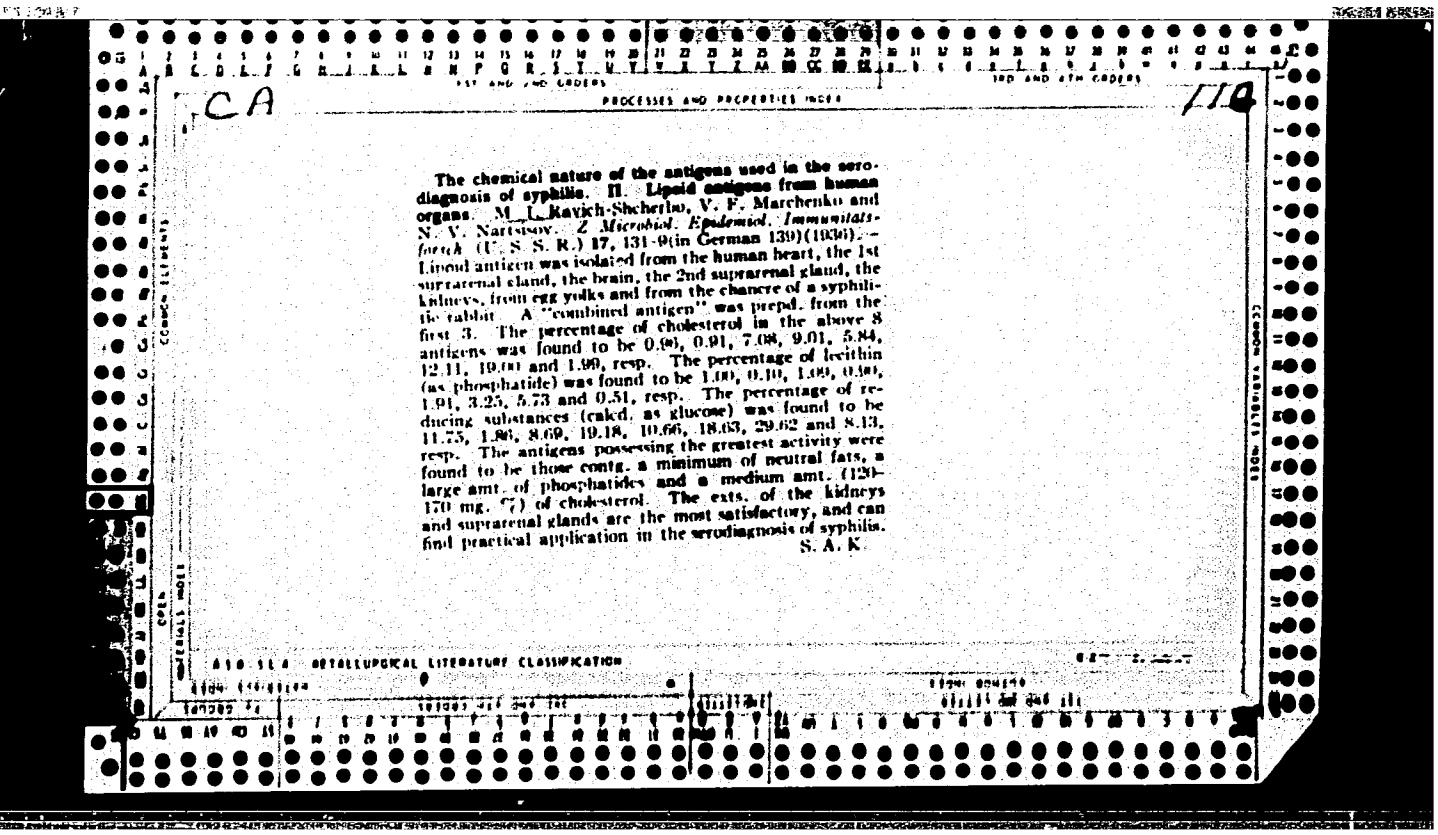
1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(SHIGELLA) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

RAVICH-BIRGER, Ye.D.

Organization of an All-Union Museum of Live Cultures. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 27 no.11:115-116 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

RAVICH-BIRGER, Yelena Davydovna; EPSHTEYN-LITVAK, Rakhil' Veniaminovna; PARNES, Ya.A., red.

[Bacteriological and serological methods of examination in infectious diseases] Bakteriologicheskie i serologicheskie metody issledovaniia pri infektsionnykh zabolevaniiakh. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 247 p. (MIRA 18:4)

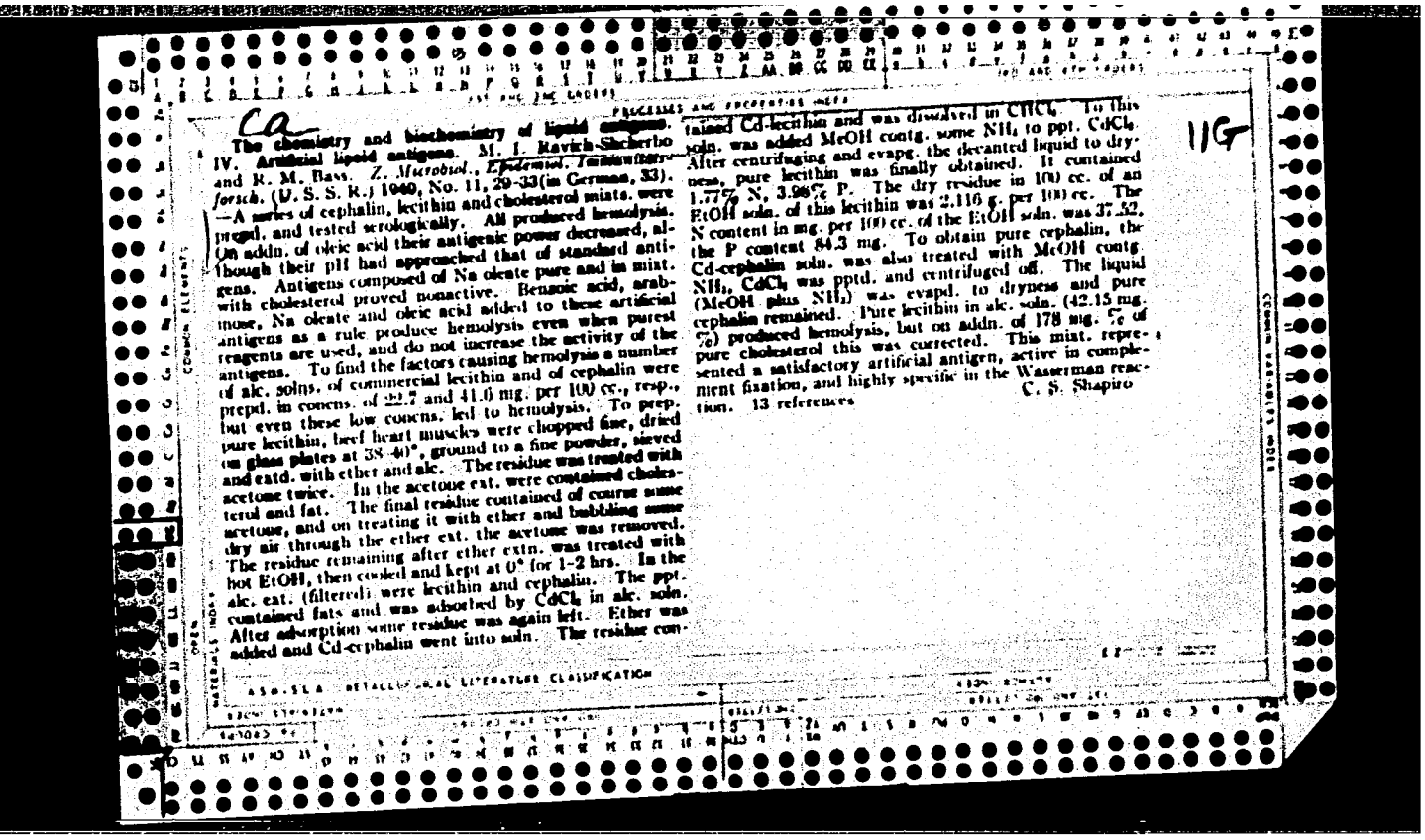


CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The chemical nature of the antigens used in the serodiagnosis of syphilis. II. Lipoid antigens from human organs. M. L. Kavich-Shcherbo, V. F. Marchenko and N. V. Nartsissov. *Z. Microbiol. Epidemiol. Immunitats-forsch.* (U. S. S. R.) 17, 131-9(in German 139)(1936).—Lipoid antigen was isolated from the human heart, the 1st suprarenal gland, the brain, the 2nd suprarenal gland, the kidneys, from egg yolks and from the chancre of a syphilitic rabbit. A "combined antigen" was prepd. from the first 3. The percentage of cholesterol in the above 8 antigens was found to be 0.90, 0.91, 7.08, 9.01, 5.84, 12.11, 19.01 and 1.99, resp. The percentage of lecithin (as phosphatide) was found to be 1.00, 0.10, 1.00, 0.80, 1.91, 3.25, 5.73 and 0.51, resp. The percentage of reducing substances (calcd. as glucose) was found to be 11.75, 1.86, 8.69, 19.18, 10.66, 18.03, 29.62 and 8.13, resp. The antigens possessing the greatest activity were found to be those contg. a minimum of neutral fats, a large amt. of phosphatides and a medium amt. (120–170 mg. %) of cholesterol. The exts. of the kidneys and suprarenal glands are the most satisfactory, and can find practical application in the serodiagnosis of syphilis.
S. A. K.

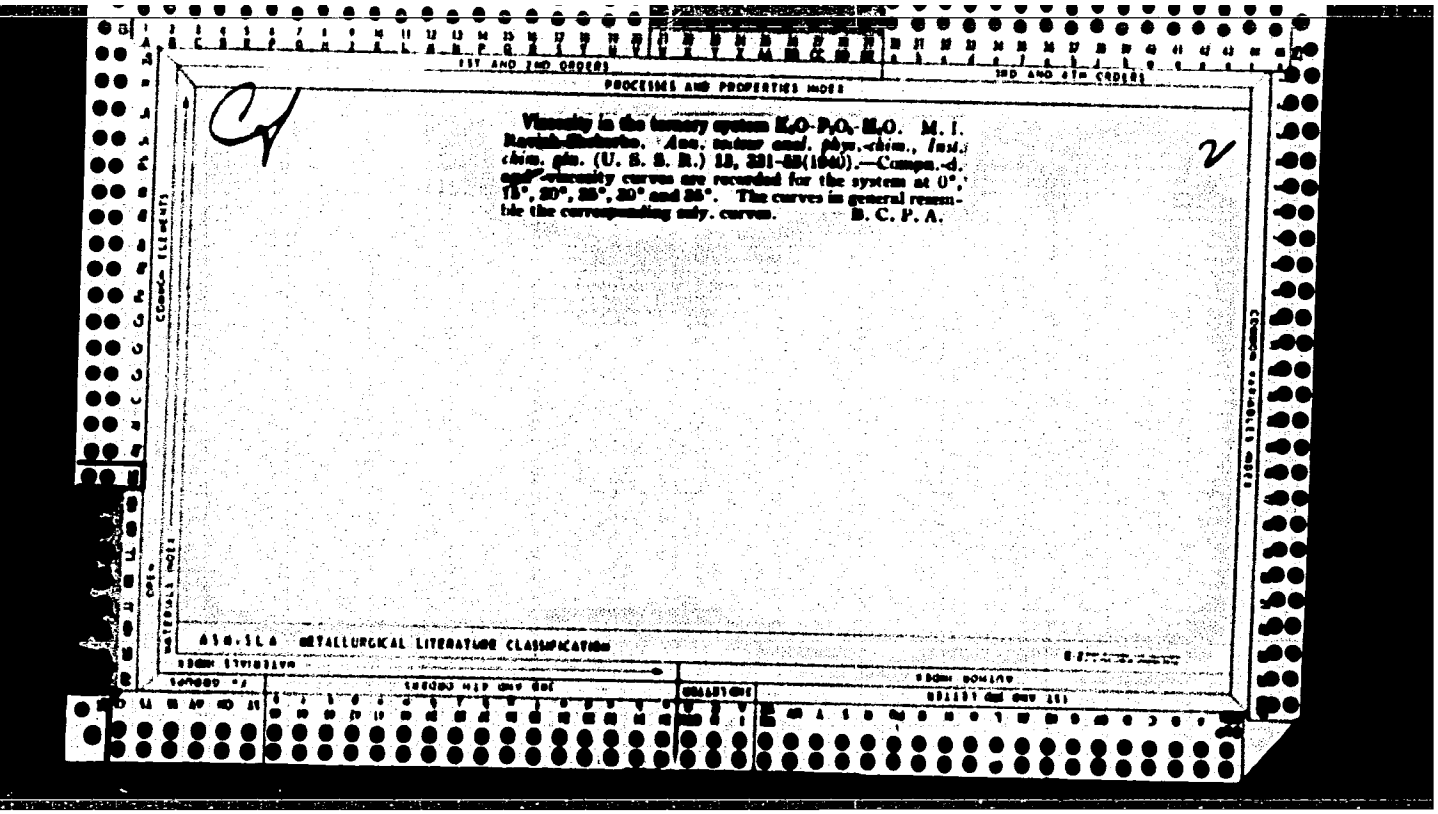
A10 SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ca

The chemistry and biochemistry of lipid antigens. IV. **Artificial lipoid antigens.** M. I. Ravich-Shcherbo and R. M. Bass. *Z. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiol.* (*Forsch.* (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 11, 29-33 (in German, 33).—A series of cephalin, lecithin and cholesterol mixts. were prepd. and tested serologically. All produced hemolysis. On addn. of oleic acid their antigenic power decreased, although their pH had approached that of standard antigens. Antigens composed of Na oleate pure and in mixt. with cholesterol proved nonactive. Benzoic acid, arabinose, Na oleate and oleic acid added to these artificial antigens as a rule produce hemolysis even when purest reagents are used, and do not increase the activity of the antigens. To find the factors causing hemolysis a number of alc. solns. of commercial lecithin and of cephalin were prepd. in concns. of 22.7 and 41.6 mg. per 100 cc., resp., but even these low concns. led to hemolysis. To prep. pure lecithin, beef heart muscles were chopped fine, dried on glass plates at 38-40°, ground to a fine powder, sieved and extd. with ether and alc. The residue was treated with acetone twice. In the acetone ext. were contained cholesterol and fat. The final residue contained of course some acetone, and on treating it with ether and bubbling some dry air through the ether ext. the acetone was removed. The residue remaining after ether extn. was treated with hot EtOH, then cooled and kept at 0° for 1-2 hrs. In the alc. ext. (filtered) were lecithin and cephalin. The ppt. contained fats and was adsorbed by $CdCl_2$ in alc. soln. After adsorption some residue was again left. Ether was added and Cd-cephalin went into soln. The residue contained Cd-lecithin and was dissolved in $CHCl_3$. To this soln. was added MeOH contg. some NH_3 to ppt. $CdCl_2$. After centrifuging and evapg. the decanted liquid to dryness, pure lecithin was finally obtained. It contained 1.77% N, 3.98% P. The dry residue in 100 cc. of an EtOH soln. of this lecithin was 2.116 g. per 100 cc. The N content in mg. per 100 cc. of the EtOH soln. was 37.52, the P content 84.3 mg. To obtain pure cephalin, the Cd-cephalin soln. was also treated with MeOH contg. NH_3, $CdCl_2$ was pptd. and centrifuged off. The liquid (MeOH plus NH_3) was evapd. to dryness and pure cephalin remained. Pure lecithin in alc. soln. (42.15 mg. %) produced hemolysis, but on addn. of 178 mg. % of pure cholesterol this was corrected. This mixt. represented a satisfactory artificial antigen, active in complement fixation, and highly specific in the Wasserman reaction. 13 references

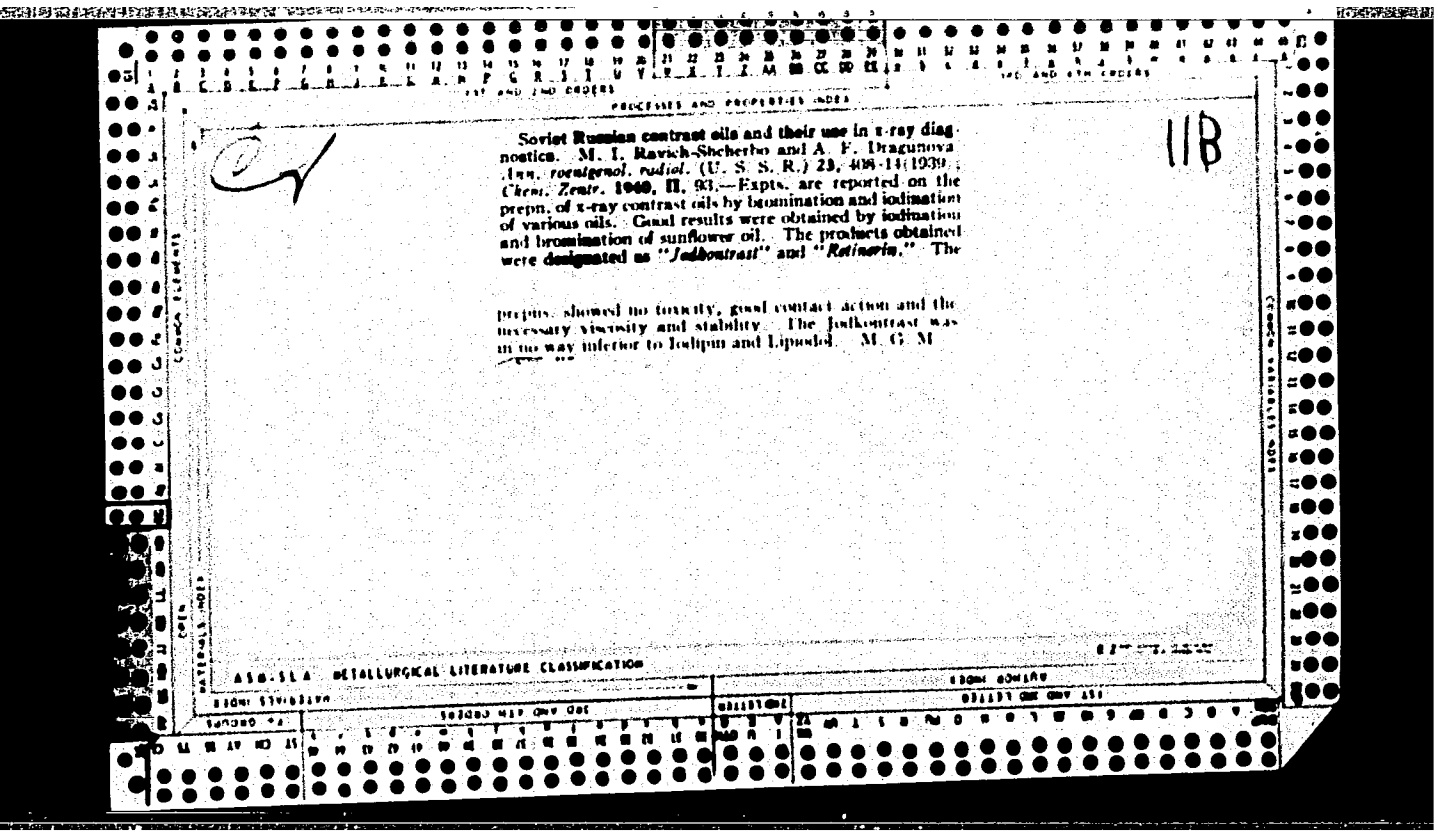
C. S. Shapiro



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Viscosity in the ternary system K_2O-P_2O_5-H_2O. M. I. Ravich-Shcherba. *Ann. sektora anal. fiz.-khim., Inst. obshch. neorg. khim. (U. S. S. R.)* 13, 231-55(1940).—Compn.-d. and viscosity curves are recorded for the system at 0°, 15°, 20°, 25°, 30° and 35°. The curves in general resemble the corresponding salt. curves. — B. C. P. A.

A56-5L6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Soviet Russian contrast oils and their use in x-ray diagnostics. M. I. Ravich-Shcherbo and A. F. Dragunova. *Trans. roentgenol. radiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 20, 408-14 (1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 93.—Expts. are reported on the prepn. of x-ray contrast oils by bromination and iodination of various oils. Good results were obtained by iodination and bromination of sunflower oil. The products obtained were designated as "*Jodkontrast*" and "*Ratinorin*." The preps. showed no toxicity, good contact action and the necessary viscosity and stability. The Jodkontrast was in no way inferior to Iodipin and Lipiodol. M. G. M

11B

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

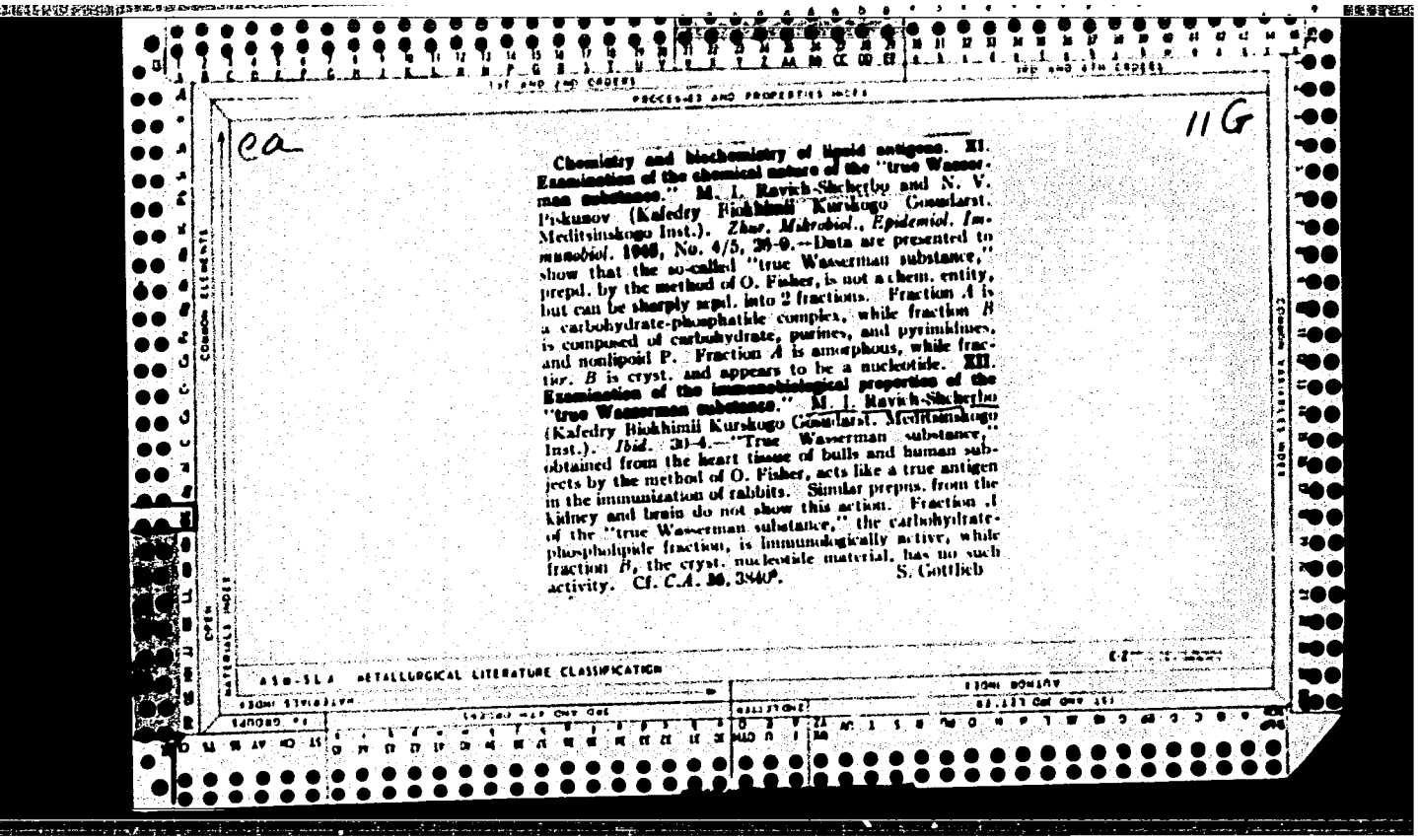
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

The chemistry and biochemistry of lipoid antigens. VIII. Changes in the serological and chemical properties of lipoid antigens under the influence of various adsorbents. M. I. Ravich-Shcherbo and A. I. Smirhakov. *Z. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunitätsforsch.* (U. S. S. R.) 1941, No. 1, 94-9(in German, 99); cf. *C. A.* 30, 8307[a]; 30, 2009[a].—To det. by the adsorption method the relation between the serol. activity of antigens and their physical-chem. properties, kaolin, charcoal, $Al(OH)_3$, and Al phosphate were used as adsorbents. Eluates obtained by adsorption of lipoid antigens by charcoal and kaolin are serologically more active than are the native antigens; adsorption by $Al(OH)_3$ and Al phosphate produces nonspecific eluates. Antigens and eluates in which the ratio of cholesterol to fat acid is 2.2 or more are serologically active; those in which the ratio is lower are inactive in complement binding. After hydrolysis both the antigens and the eluates show a sharp increase in the content of reducing substances. This indicates that the eluates are in the bound state in the lipoid antigens. The activity of lipoid antigens depends to a considerable degree on the amt. of neutral fats. Five references. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



11G

ca

Chemistry and biochemistry of lipoid antigens. XI. Examination of the chemical nature of the "true Wasserman substance." M. I. Ravich-Shcherbo and N. V. Piskunov (Kafedry Biokhimii Kurskogo Gosudarst. Meditsinskogo Inst.). *Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiol.* 1940, No. 4/5, 26-9.—Data are presented to show that the so-called "true Wasserman substance," prepd. by the method of O. Fisher, is not a chem. entity, but can be sharply sepd. into 2 fractions. Fraction *A* is a carbohydrate-phosphatide complex, while fraction *B* is composed of carbohydrate, purines, and pyrimidines, and nonlipoid P. Fraction *A* is amorphous, while fraction *B* is cryst. and appears to be a nucleotide. XII. Examination of the immunobiological properties of the "true Wasserman substance." M. I. Ravich-Shcherbo (Kafedry Biokhimii Kurskogo Gosudarst. Meditsinskogo Inst.). *Ibid.* 30-4.—"True Wasserman substance," obtained from the heart tissue of bulls and human subjects by the method of O. Fisher, acts like a true antigen in the immunization of rabbits. Similar prepns. from the kidney and brain do not show this action. Fraction *A* of the "true Wasserman substance," the carbohydrate-phospholipide fraction, is immunologically active, while fraction *B*, the cryst. nucleotide material, has no such activity. Cf. *C.A.* **30**, 3840⁹. S. Gottlieb

RAVICH-CHCHERBO, M. I.

33474. Khimiya Eksudatov I transudatov. Trudy Kurskogo Gos. Men. In-ta., T. 11, Vyp. 2, 1948, C. 17-32

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

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M. I.

PA 192T66

USSR/Medicine - Cancer Mar/Apr 51

"Isoelectric Point and Coagulation Threshold of Proteins in Serum of Cancer Patients," M. I. Ravich-Shcherbo, Chair of Org and Biol Chem, Kursk State Med Inst

"Arkh Patol" Vol XIII, No 2, pp 64-68

Normal serum can be distinguished from serum of subjects having cancer by detg the isoelectric point (I), threshold of coagulation (II), and "coagulation concn" (III) of proteins. I for

USSR/Medicine - Cancer (Contd) Mar/Apr 51

192T66

healthy people lies at P_H = 5.29, in the presence of cancer at P_H = 6.77 - 7.39. II for normal serum corresponds to 2.5 - 3.5 ml electrolyte (10^{-4} M $CuSO_4$), for serum in the case of cancer to 0.8-1.2 ml. III in normal serum sets in upon addn of 7.0-7.2 ml of electrolyte, in serum of cancerous subjects upon addn of 4.0-4.6 ml.

192T66

R

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; PESINA, A.G.; BATALIN, V.I.

Production of cardiolipin, and its serologic and antigenic properties. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.5:86-90 My-55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy i organicheskoy khimii Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy -prof. M.I.Ravich-Shcherbo)
(CARDIOLIPIN,
prod. & serol. & antigenic properties)

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; MOROZOVA, A.K.

Influence of the central nervous system under different conditions on the production of antibodies under the influence of lipid antigen. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:49-50 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy i organicheskoy khimii (zaveduyushchiy professor M.I. Ravich-Shcherbo) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I., prof.; ANNENKOV, G.A., assistent

Change in the amount of total protein, gamma globulins, and agglutinins in the blood serum of rabbits in mercuric chloride poisoning. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:195-198 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. M.I.Ravich-Shcherbo) Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PROTEINS IN THE BODY) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)
(AGGLUTININS) (MERCURY CHLORIDES--TOXICOLOGY)

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; RATALIN, V.I.; BYKOVSKIY, A.F.

Use of paper disks in determining penicillin concentration in whole blood. Lab. delo 5 no.1:42-46 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. M.I. Ravich-Shcherbo) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. A.M. Brusin) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(PENICILLIN)

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; PROKOFENKO, L.G.

Causes of the protective action of bacterial antigens in acute radiation sickness. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.12:36-38 D '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I. (Kursk)

Modern concepts on the mechanism of antibody synthesis.
Vop. med. khim. 9 no.6:563-569 N-D '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

88555 S/016/60/000/012/001/001
A166/A026

17 2450 (3212)

AUTHORS: Ravich-Shcherbo, M. I., Prokopenko, L. G.

TITLE: The Protective Effects of Preliminary Immunization on Antibody Synthesis With General X-Ray Irradiation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, No. 12, pp. 68-73

TEXT: Experiments were conducted with Chinchilla rabbits to test whether the protective effects of preliminary immunization were due to a rise in the body's response during acute radiation sickness. The animals were given a single total radiation dose of 600 r. Immune response was gaged from the antibody level in the blood serum. Heated paratyphoid B vaccine and donor serum with a 6 - 6.5% concentration of proteins were used for triple subcutaneous immunization at 10-day intervals with respective doses of 500,000,000, 1,000,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 bacterial cells and 0.5, 1 and 1 ml of serum. One batch of rabbits was immunized with both antigens simultaneously, 24 hours after irradiation. The second batch was immunized with one of the antigens before irradiation. The control group was immunized similarly, but was not subjected to irradiation. The results showed that immunization with both vaccine and serum 24 hours after irradiation depressed

Card 1/2

88555

S/016/60/000/012/001/001
A166/A026

The Protective Effects of Preliminary Immunization on Antibody Synthesis With General X-Ray Irradiation

the synthesis of antibodies to both antigens. Five of the 12 animals irradiated died and autopsy revealed distinct signs of radiation sickness. Irradiation of the rabbits 10 days after the completion of immunization with heated paratyphoid B vaccine had no noticeable effect on antibody synthesis. In this case irradiation had no inhibiting effect on the synthesis of nonspecific γ-globulins. The reverse system of immunization (serum followed by vaccine) had a similar protective effect. It was found that immunization with one antigen prior to X-ray irradiation in sublethal doses had a distinct protective effect as regards the synthesis of antibodies to the other antigen, introduced after irradiation. The conclusion is that the preliminary injection of foreign protein might be a nonspecific factor normalizing immunogenesis processes and the leukopoietic function in cases of radiation sickness. There are 3 tables, 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra biologicheskoy khimii Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(Department of Biological Chemistry of Kursk Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1959

Card 2/2

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, Mikhail Iosifovich; ANNENKOV, Genrikh Antonovich; KONDRASHKOVA, S.F., red.

[Physical and colloid chemistry] Fizicheskaia i kolloidnaia khimiia. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 297 p. (MIRA 19:1)

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; NOVIKOV, V.V.

Role of insulin in the biosynthesis of antibodies. Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.6:92-97 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. M.I.Ravich-Shcherbo) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; PROKOPENKO, L.G.

Immunization as a means of biological protection of the organism against the effect of ionizing radiation. Med.rad. 9 no.9:75-80 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. M.I.Ravich-Shcherbo) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; PROKOPENKO, L.G.

Specific and nonspecific phases of immunochemical reconstruction of the body. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.3:69-72 Mr '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. M.I. Ravich-Shcherbo) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Submitted February 10, 1962.

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; PROKOPENKO, L.G.

Sequence of inclusion of various organs into immunogenesis in acute radiation sickness. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. immun. 40 no.10:5-12 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I., prof.; ANNENKOV, G.A.

Results of the use of a modified method for rapid protein electrophoresis on paper in clinical investigations. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.16:168-172 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. M.I. Ravich-Shcherbo) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; PROKOPENKO, L.G.

Changes in the electrophoretic mobility of serum proteins synthesized in the irradiated organism due to thermal denaturation. Radiobiologiia 1 no.5:705-710 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut, Kursk.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (ELECTROPHORESIS)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(TEMPERATURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; PROKOPENKO, L.G.

Protective effect of preliminary vaccination on antibody formation following total-body X-ray irradiation. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.2:68-74 D '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)
(VACCINATION)

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M.I.; ANNENKOV, G.A.

Comparison of the synthesis of various antibodies in rabbits poisoned by carbon tetrachloride and mercuric chloride during simultaneous immunization with two antigens. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. 31 no.8:29-35 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—TOXICOLOGY)
(MERCURY—TOXICOLOGY)

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, M. I., ANNENKOV, G. A., PROKOPENKO, L. G. (USSR).

Synthesis of Various Antibodies and the Ratios of Non-Specific Protein Fractions of Blood Serum in Experimental Pathological Conditions.

report presented at the 5th Int'l.
Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

FISHMAN, G.M.; RAVICH-SHCHERBO, P.A.; DEM'YANOVA, N.I.

Reducing the spoilage of persimmon during railroad transportation. Kons. i ov. prom. 18 no.8:32-33 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Batumskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Persimmon--Transportation)

RAVICH-SCHERBO, V.A. DECEASED 1955

Medicine See ILC

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, Yu.A.

Sanitary and bacteriological control analysis in the fish preserving industry. Vop. pit. 19 no. 5:79-82 S-O '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Instituta mekhanizatsii rybnoy promyshlennosti, Leningrad.
(FOOD PRESERVATION)
(FISH PROCESSING PLANTS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

Kavich-Shcherbo, Yu. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3747

International Congress of Refrigeration. Moscow, 1958

Sbornik dokladov ot SSSR (Collected Soviet Reports) Moscow, Gostorgizdat, 1959. 214 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

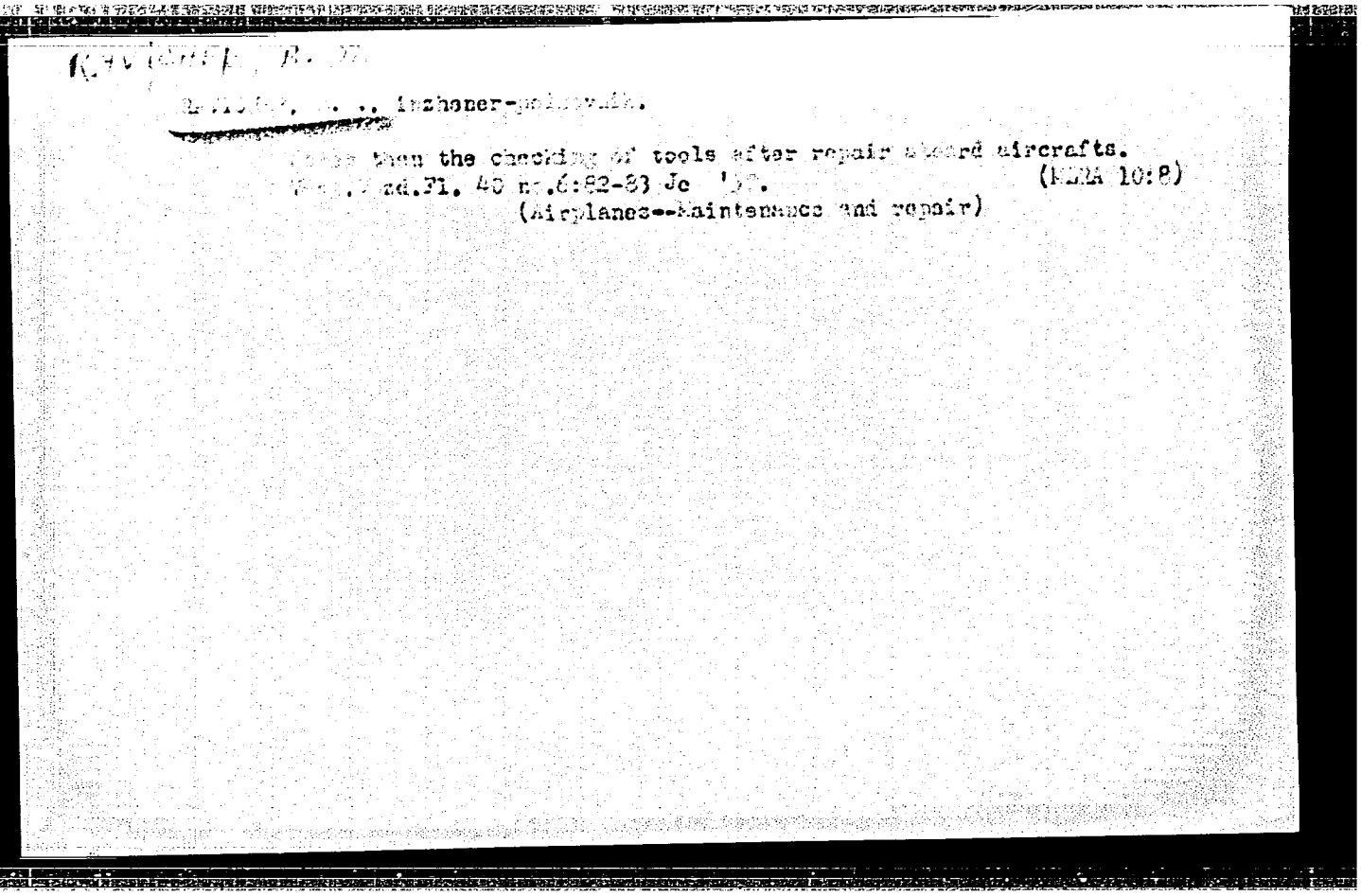
Ed. (Title page): Sh. B. Kobuleshvili; Ed. (Inside book): N. V. Chichkov; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Babicheva.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for those interested in the problems of food refrigeration.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 26 reports which were submitted at the meeting of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Committees of the International Institute of Refrigeration. The meeting was held in Moscow, September 3-6, 1958, and was attended by 265 Soviet specialists and 115 representatives from other countries. The 73 reports discussed at this meeting cover such broad areas as the automation of the cooling of refrigerating installations, the use of finned-tube type refrigerating devices, fast-freezing food freezers, the theory and technique of rapid cooling and freezing of meat and fish, the use of antibiotics in the cold storage of food, and the operation of refrigerators and cooling systems. A complete account of the proceedings of this meeting was published by the International Institute of Refrigeration in 1959. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

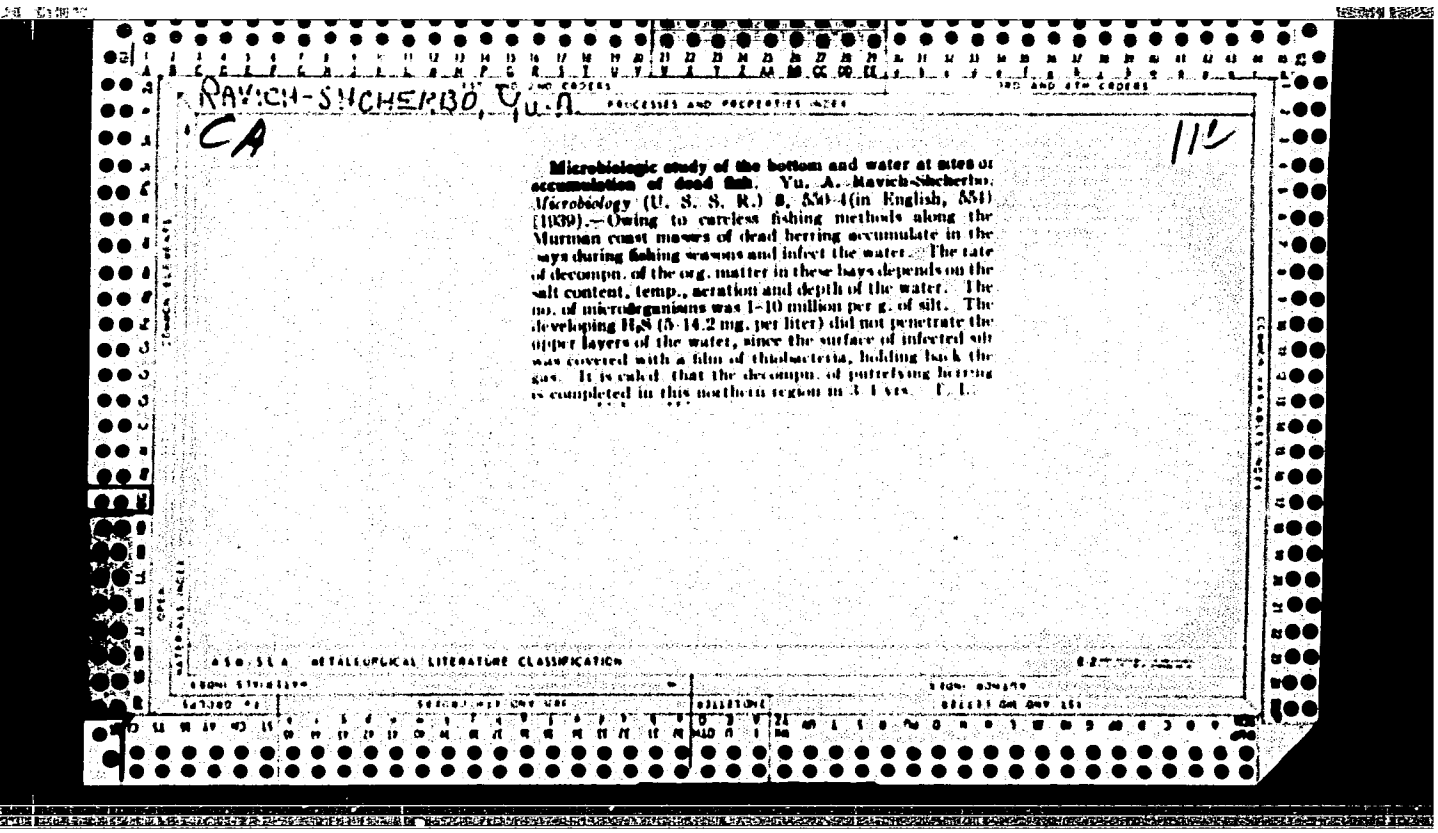
COMMITTEE NO. 5



[illegible] B. M.

[illegible] inzhener-polkovnik.

[illegible] them the checking of tools after repair aboard aircrafts.
[illegible] ad.Fl. 40 no.6:82-83 Je '[illegible]. (MLRA 10:8)
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)



RAVICH-SHCHERBO, Yu. A.

CA

11L

Microbiologic study of the bottom and water at sites of accumulation of dead fish. Yu. A. Ravich-Shcherbo. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 550-4 (in English, 554) (1939).—Owing to careless fishing methods along the Murman coast masses of dead herring accumulate in the bays during fishing seasons and infect the water. The rate of decompn. of the org. matter in these bays depends on the salt content, temp., aeration and depth of the water. The no. of microorganisms was 1–10 million per g. of silt. The developing H_2S (5–14.2 mg. per liter) did not penetrate the upper layers of the water, since the surface of infected silt was covered with a film of thiobacteria, holding back the gas. It is calcd. that the decompn. of putrefying herring is completed in this northern region in 3–4 yrs. C. L.

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, Yu.A.

Microbiological inspection in canned fish plants. Kons. i ov. prom. 17 no.8:38-39 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii rybnoy promyshlennosti.

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, Yu. A.

Primeneniye antibiotikov dlya sokhraneniya pishchevykh proluktov Use of Antibiotics in preservation of food products, by' Yu. A. Ravich-Shcherbo and Ye. A. Smotryayeva. MMoskva, VNITI, 1958.
37 l p. (Pishchevaya Promyshlennost')
At head of title: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy Institut Nauchnoy i Tekhnicheskoy Inforaatsii, and Russia. Nauchno-tekh-Nicheskiy komitet "Literatura", z p. 36-38.

Dubrova, G. B., Ravich-Shcherbo, Ya. A., Smotryayeva, E. A. and Onikyenki, A. Ya. (The Scientific Research Institute for the Mecha ization of the Fish Industry, Leningrad): "The Use of Chlorotetracycline to Prolong the Freshness of Fish" /English - 4 pages/

report presented at the International Inst. of Refrigeration (IIR), Annual Meetings of Commissions 3,4, and 5, Moscow, 3-6 Sep 1958.

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, Yu.A.; DUBROVA, G.B.; SMOTRYAYEVA, Ye.A.

[Use of antibiotics for the preservation of food products] Primenenie antibiotikov dlia sokhraneniia pishchevykh produktov. Moskva, Vses. in-t nauchnoi i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 37 p.
(Food--Preservation) (Antibiotics) (MIRA 11:9)

DUBROVA, G.B., RAVICH-SHCHERBA, Yu.A., ONIKIYENKO, A.Ya.

Determination of residual amounts of chlortetracycline in fish. [with summary in English]. Vop. pit 17 no.4:53-57 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii rybnoy promyshlennosti (dir. G.S. Konokotin), Leningrad.

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, determination,
in fish, residues after prev. of spoilage (Rus))
(FISH,
chlortetracycline residues after prev. of spoilage, determ. (Rus))

RAVICH-SHCHERBO, Yu. A.; KRIVORUCHENKO, L.P.

Staphylococcal infection in preserved fish in oil poisoning. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.7:54-56 July 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Leningrad Division of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Marine Fishing and Oceanography.

Discusses numerous cases of staphylococcus poisoning following consumption of fish canned in oil. The cans in each case showed no signs of swelling or damage. Research established high titer of enterotoxins produced by large cultures of staphylococci in the oil of the preserves. Tests of the oil containers in a canning plant showed a considerable decrease of staphylococci after rigid enforcement of sanitation rules.

261T49

RAVICHER, B.M., inzhener-polkovnik.

Class rating system among technical personnel of the Air Force.
Vest.Vozd.Fl.39 no.11:87 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Russia--Air force)

AID P - 5237

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - personnel

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 23/26

Author : Ravicher, B. M., Eng.-Col.

Title : On the classification of Air Force personnel

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 11, 87, N 1956

Abstract : The author explains in a few words why the classification of Air Force technical personnel should be carried out.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

RAVICHER, S.Ya., inzh.

Introduce ceramic metals on an extensive scale. Inform. biul. VDNKH no.8:9-11 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

Pavlovskiy, I. I.

"A Manually Operated Attachment for Backing Off the Tapered Part of Screw Taps on Grinding Machines" Stanki i Instrument, 10, No. 2, 1939.

Report U-1505, 4 Oct 1951.

RAVIEYSKI, L

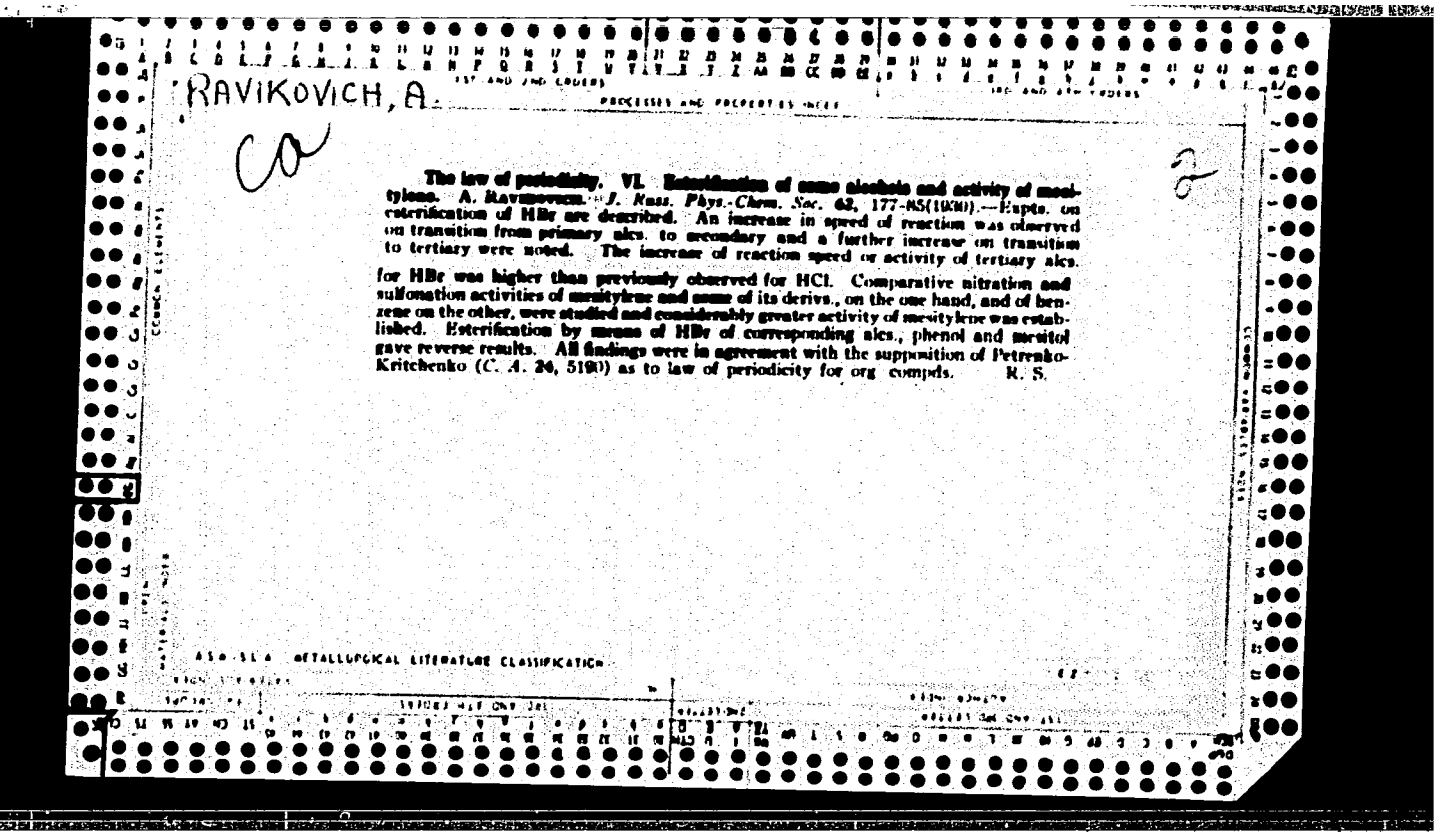
"A New Habitat of Leontopodium Alpodium Cass In Seriba. "p. 47 (NAUKA I PRIRODA)
(Vol. 12, No. 3, 1953. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List Of East European Accessian L. C. Vol. 3, No. 4 April 1954

RAVIKOBIC, Ch. M.

"Obtention electrolytique de l'alliage cuivre--zinc--nickel". Izgarysev, N. A.; Ravikobic, Ch. M. (p. 1443)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #16



RAVIKOVICH, A.

Ca

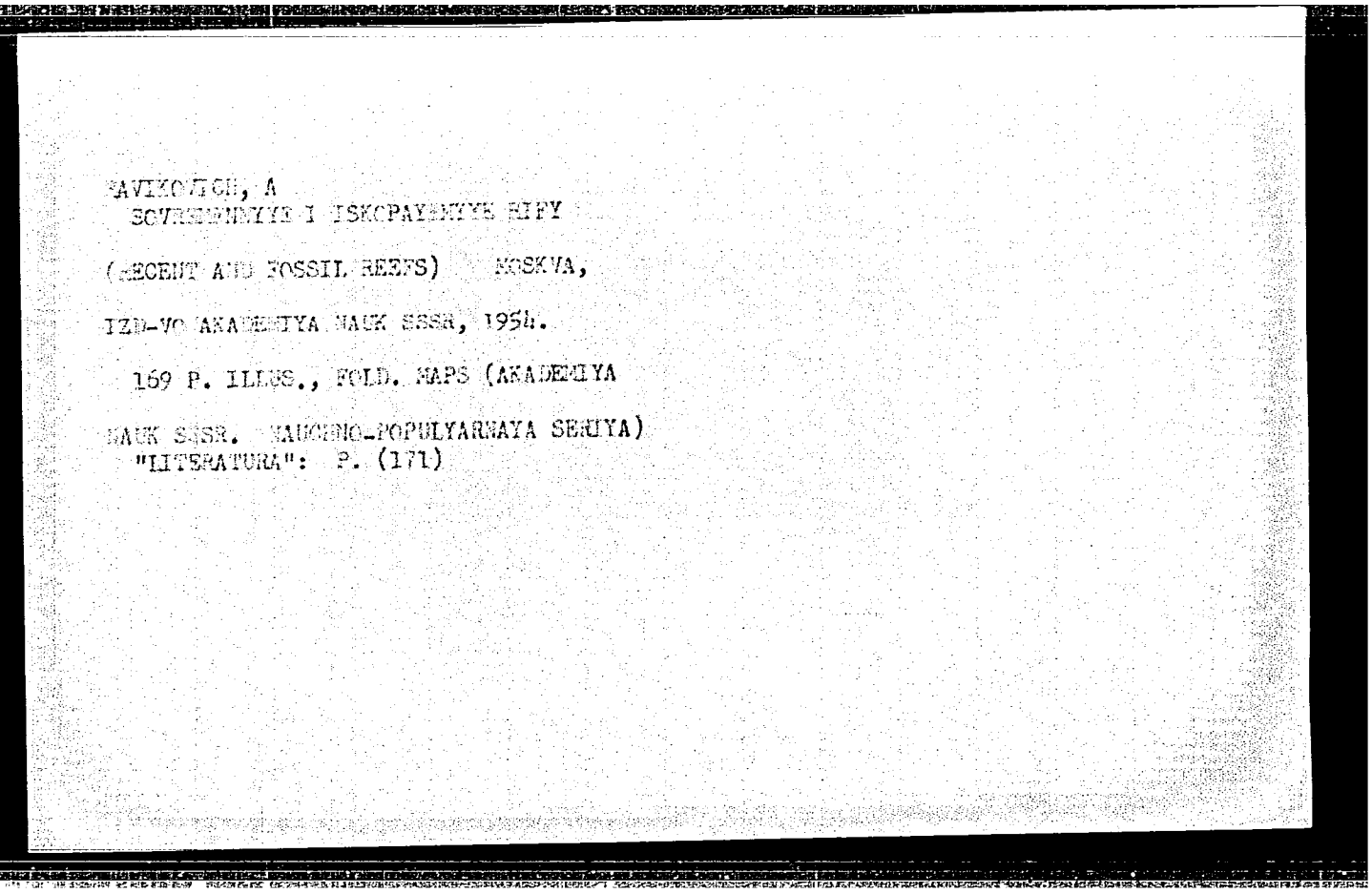
The law of periodicity. VI. Esterification of some alcohols and activity of mesitylene. A. Ravikovich. *J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.* 62, 177-85(1930).—Expts. on esterification of HBr are described. An increase in speed of reaction was observed on transition from primary alcs. to secondary and a further increase on transition to tertiary were noted. The increase of reaction speed or activity of tertiary alcs. for HBr was higher than previously observed for HCl. Comparative nitration and sulfonation activities of mesitylene and some of its derivs., on the one hand, and of benzene on the other, were studied and considerably greater activity of mesitylene was established. Esterification by means of HBr of corresponding alcs., phenol and mesitol gave reverse results. All findings were in agreement with the supposition of Petrenko-Kritchenko (*C. A.* 24, 5191) as to law of periodicity for org. compds. R. S.

RAVIKOVICH, A

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Stabilization of cracked gasoline with α-naphthol. A. Ravikovich. *Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1940, No. 11, 47-48. The yield of cracked gasoline refined with α-naphthol by the A. Shchitikov and V. Gvozdenok method (cf. following abstr. and C. A. 34, 6069) was increased by 6.2% in comparison with the usual H_2SO_4 refining method. It was possible to take off 5.8% more from the pressure distillate. Yields of different products obtained in the H_2SO_4 refining and the α-naphthol treatment are compared. The operations were carried out with Russian stocks on a refinery scale. A. A. Bashlinsk

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



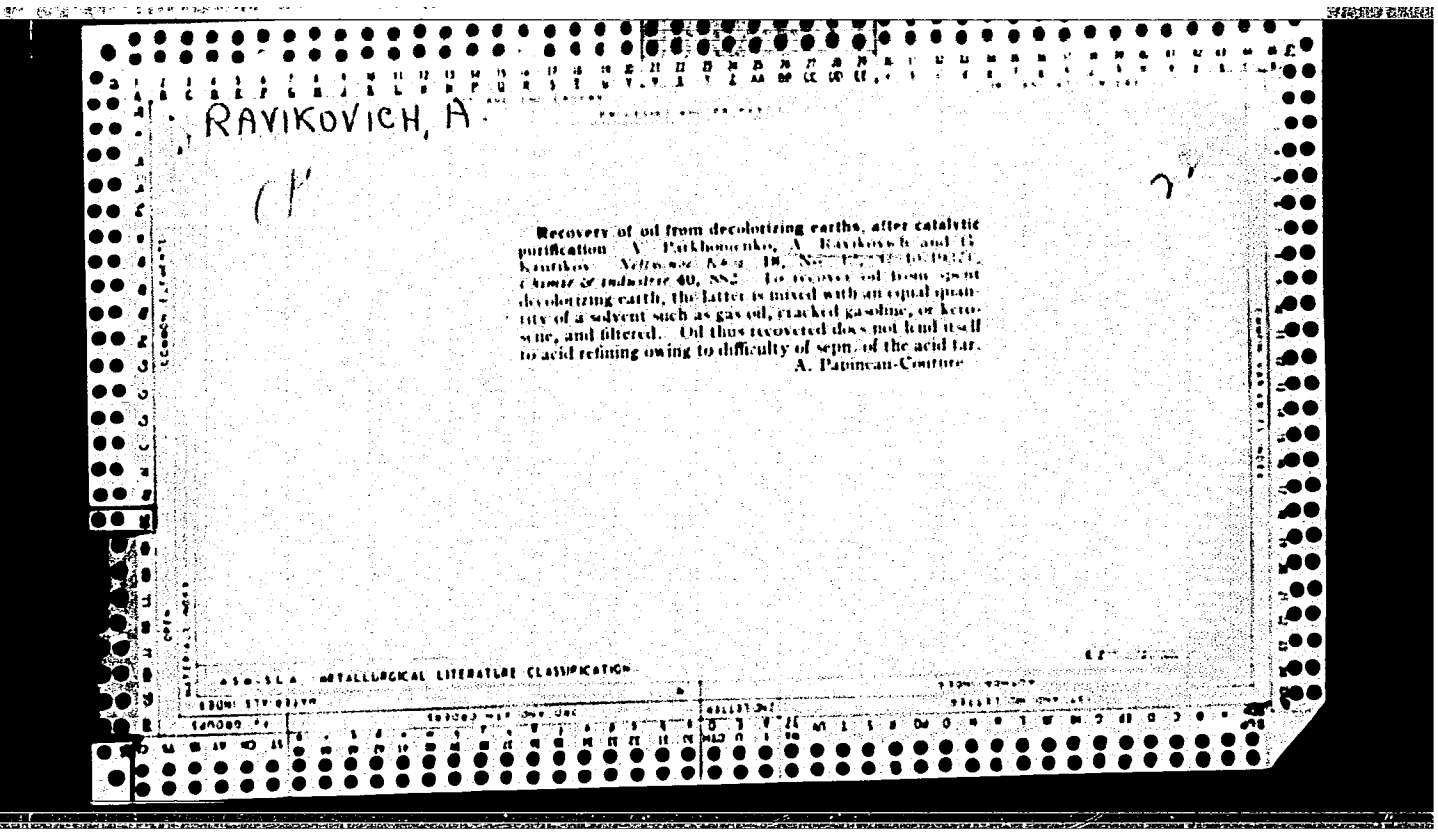
ZAVIKO/IICH, A
SOVREMENNYYE I ISKOPAYEMYYE RIFY

(RECENT AND FOSSIL REEFS) MOSKVA,

IZD-VO AKADEMIYA NAUK SSSR, 1954.

169 P. ILLUS., FOLD. MAPS (AKADEMIYA

NAUK SSSR. NAUCHNO-POPULYARNAYA SERIYA)
"LITERATURA": P. (171)



RAVIKOVICH, A.

Recovery of oil from decolorizing earths, after catalytic purification. V. Parkhomenko, A. Ravikovich and G. Kamikov. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 18, No. [illegible]. *Chimie et industrie* 40, 885. To recover oil from spent decolorizing earth, the latter is mixed with an equal quantity of a solvent such as gas oil, cracked gasoline, or kerosene, and filtered. Oil thus recovered does not lend itself to acid refining owing to difficulty of sepn. of the acid tar.
A. Papineau-Couture

ASTIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ANIKEYEVICH, A. I.

Polyzoa, Fossil

Problems in the evolution of fossil bryozoa. Trudy MOIP. Otd. geol. 1, 1951.

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

RAVIKOVICH, A. I.

USSR/Geology - Societies May/Jun 53

"Activities of the Geological Sections of the Moscow Society of Naturalists"

Byul Mosk Ob Isp Prir, Ot Geol, Vol 28, No 3, pp 76-88

Lists individually the activities conducted during the first part of 1953 by the following 7 sections of the Moscow Society of Naturalists: (1) geological (pres, M. V. Muratov; sec, A. I. Ravikovich); (2) mineralogical (pres, Ye. A. Kuznetsov; sec, Ye. M. Zakharova); (3) sedimentary rocks (pres, M. S. Shvetsov; sec, S. V. Tikhomirov); (4) hydrogeological (pres, O. K. Lange; sec, A. S. Dubil'yer); (5) paleontological (pres, A. A. Chernov; sec V. N. Shimanskiy); (6) geographical (pres, N. A. Gvozdetskiy; sec, V. S. Govorukhin); (7) chemistry.

267T87

RAVIKOVICH, A.I.; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., redaktor; DOBRONRAVOVA, A.O., redaktor; ZEMLYAKOVA, T.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Contemporary and fossil coral reefs] Sovremennye i iskopaemye rify. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 169 p.
(Reefs) (MLRA 7:12)

RAVIKOVICH, A.I.

GEKKER, R.F. doktor biologicheskikh nauk (Moskva)

"Contemporary and fossil reefs." A.I.Ravikovich. Reviewed by R.F.Gekker. Priroda 44 no.5:124-125 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(Coral reefs and islands) (Ravikovich, A.I.)

RAVIKOVICH, A.I.

Characteristics of the bioherm facies of the upper Paleozoic in the upper Pechora basin (Un'ya River). Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 31 no.2:37-59 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Pechora Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., prof.; SEMIKHATOV, B.N., prof.; RAVIKOVICH, A.I., dots.; TITOV, A.G.; MAKSAYEV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Programs of pedagogical institutes; geology] Programmy pedagogicheskikh institutov; geologiia. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 21 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vysshikh i srednikh pedagogicheskikh uchebnykh zavedenii.
(Geology--Study and teaching)

PAVLE[illegible]

Abram Vol'fovich Kopeliovich, 1913-1962; an obituary. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 39 no.4:141-145 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014443

RAVIKOVICH, A.I., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; SHILINIS, Yu.A., kand.med.nauk

"Natural history in Russia." Reviewed by A.I.Ravikovich and IU. A. Shilinis. Vest. AN SSSR 33 no.6:133-136 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Natural history)

SEMENOV, M.G.; RAVIKOVICH, A.I.

Ivan Ivanovich Redikortsev, the first discoverer of the Chelyabinsk coal basin. Och.po ist.geol.znan. no.9:126-147 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Redikortsev, Ivan Ivanovich, 1808-1866)
(Chelyabinsk Basin—Coal geology)

RAVIKOVICH, A.I.

Uniformitarian teachings of Ch.Lyell and their historical roots.
Och.po ist.geol.znan. no.9:48-83 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Lyell, Sir Charles, Bart, 1797-1875)
(Geology)

RAVIKOVICH, A.I.

Reefs and the role of tectonic movements in their formation.
Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.1:47-68 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Reefs) (Geology, Structural)

ACC NR: AP6030592 (AN) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0074/0074

INVENTOR: Garzanov, G. Ye.; Petyakina, Ye. I.; Bagryantseva, P. P.; Shames, F. Ya.; Ravikovich, A. M.; Boshchevskiy, S. B.; Maloletkov, Ye. K.; Selivanchik, Ya. V.; Gusman, M. Ye.; Skvirskiy, P. A.; Aver'yanov, V. A.; Uzunkoyan, P. N.; Pisarchik, A. N.; Mikhaylov, Yu. A.; Belogradskiy, A. P.; Bayevskiy, F. S.; Fomin, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining a hydraulic lubricant. Class 23, No. 185000. [Announced by the Scientific Research Institute for Organization, Mechanization, and Technical Assistance to Construction (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskov pomoshchi stroitel'stvu)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 74

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, lubricant additive, antioxidant additive, polymethacrylate, hydraulic lubricant

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining a hydraulic lubricant by means of additives with an oil base. To expand the operat-

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.892.8:621.226

L 61665-67

ACC NR: AP6030592

ing temperature range of oil a mixture of commerical oil and diesel-oil residue are taken as the oil base to which a multifunctional additive is added, such as EFO, an antioxidant agent, such as octadecylamine, and a depressing agent, such as a polymethacrylate. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25May65/.

Card 2/2

S/065/60/000/004/014/017
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Ravikovich, A.M. and Vinner, G.G.

TITLE: Determination of the Dispersion Effectiveness of Oils Containing Detergent Additives

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.4, pp.57-62

TEXT: Deficiencies of existing laboratory methods of determining the dispersing ability of detergent additives are reviewed and a new method developed by the authors with the cooperation of Ye.D.Prygayev, A.S.Grishayev and F.I.Belyavskiy, is described. It is based on a decrease in the velocity of floculation caused by additives of insoluble particles formed in an oil on dissolving a bitumen in it. The experimental procedure is described in some detail. As a check of the method, the dispersing ability of the following additives TSIATIM-339, AZNII-4, MNIIP-22K, Zit-1 and DF-1 was determined by the new method and the results obtained compared with the results of determining their "washing" properties by the PZV method (GOST 4953-49). A satisfactory correspondence of the results

Card 1/2

S/065/60/000/004/014/017
E071/E435

Determination of the Dispersion Effectiveness of Oils Containing Detergent Additives

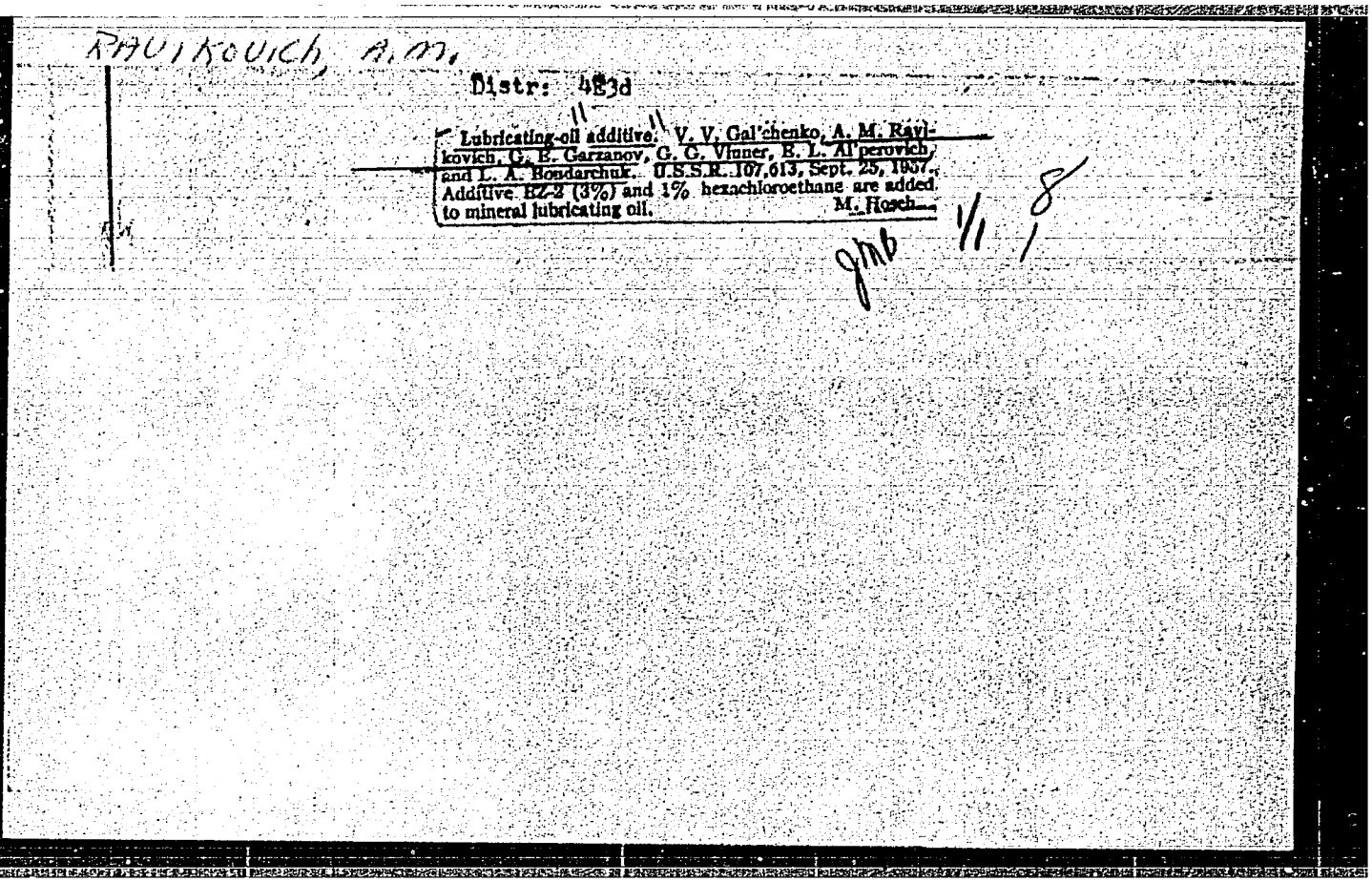
given by the two methods was obtained. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 17 references: 9 Soviet, 7 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Z-D Neftegaz (Neftegaz Works)

Card 2/2

RAVIKOVICH, A.M.

Anticorrosive additives for lubricating oils. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.3:60-62 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)



RAVIKOVICH, A. M.

Distr: 4E3d

Lubricating-oil additive. V. V. Gal'chenko, A. M. Ravikovich, G. E. Garzanov, G. G. Vlasov, B. L. Al'perovich, and L. A. Bondarchuk. U.S.S.R. 107,613, Sept. 25, 1957. Additive EZ-2 (3%) and 1% hexachloroethane are added to mineral lubricating oil. M. Hosch

S/081/62/000/005/091/112
B160/B138

11.9700

AUTHORS: Ravikovich, A. M., Ladyzhenskaya, I. V.

TITLE: Anti-oxidants for lubricating oils based on reaction products of phosphorus pentasulfide and terpenes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 531, abstract 5M232 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam", M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 79 - 85)

TEXT: It has been found that P_2S_5 reacts with terpenes in the presence of $AlCl_3$ at a lower temperature (70 - 90°C) and with the formation of fewer high-molecular insoluble substances than in the usual method (without $AlCl_3$). The reaction products which have been neutralized by metal bases have better stability, higher P and S content and better solubility in oil than those obtained by the normal method. They also give better thermooxidation stability to mineral oils in thin films. A new type of organo-phosphorus compound has been produced by reacting P_2S_5 with a mixture of terpenes and alcohols in the presence of H_2SO_4 as a catalyst (at the rate of 1 - 5% of

Card 1/2

Anti-oxidants for lubricating...

the terpenes). The reaction products formed in this case produce salts with metal bases which can be used as additives for lubricating oils. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

RAVIKOVICH, A.M.

Anti-oxidant additives to mineral and synthetic lubricants.
Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.11:68-71 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

L 18401-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/T/ Pr-4 ASD(p)-3/AFETR/ASD(m)-3 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5001488 S/0065/64/000/012/0044/0047

AUTHOR: Ravikovich, A. M.; Petyakina, Ye. I.; Bagryantseva, P. P. 55

TITLE: Thermal stability of antiwear addi ives in lubricating oils

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 12, 1964, 44-47

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, antiwear additive, phosphorus containing antiwear additive, thermal stability, antiwear additive thermal stability

ABSTRACT: A method for determining the thermal stability of antiwear additives in concentrations which can be used for improving lubricating oils is described. The method is suitable for determining the antiwear effect of the additive itself and of those of its decomposition products which may arise at elevated temperatures. The method consists of a stepwise determination of the antiwear properties of the additive in oil after heating to a given temperature in a hermetically closed stainless-steel (1Kh18N9) container. After cooling to room temperature, the additive-containing oil was tested in a four-ball friction machine. A new sample was taken for each new temperature step. For different

Card 1/3

L 19401-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001488

additives, some degree of wear was achieved, and the temperatures were compared. The thermal stability (TS) of an oil-additive mixture is the temperature above which the additive is decomposed in oil and its antiwear effect is lost. By the same method as the TS determination, the decomposition temperatures of the pure additives were determined in the same stainless-steel containers. In general, TS exceeds decomposition temperature. It was also observed that other additives in oil may influence the TS of the antiwear additive. In the study reported, phosphorus-containing additives, DF-11 (a 50% concentrate of a Zn-dialkylphosphorodithioate), VNII NP-354 (a 50% concentrate of a Zn-di(alkylphenyl)phosphorodithioate), Santolub-493 (an industrial sample of Zn-dialklphosphorodithioate concentrate), and EFO-Zn (a 25% concentrate of a Zn-alkyl(alkylaryl)phosphonodithioate), were used with TS-14.5(VTU 110-61) transmission mineral oil in concentrations of 0.4, 2.0, 0.3, and 2.0%, respectively. These concentrations were selected as the minimum ones for the determination of the TS. The heating of the additive in oil was carried out for 6 hr. The TS values found indicate the limits of the operational use of the given combination. Thus, DF-11 with TS = 150C can be used in transmission oils, while VNII NP-354 is indicated for diesel oils with operational

Card 2/3

L 18401-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001488

temperatures up to 270C. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP,TD

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 009 ATD PRESS: 3154

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AR7004029 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/020/P015/P015

AUTHOR: Rogacheva, L. M.; Ravikovich, A. M.; Petyakina, Ye. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of alkylbenzyl polysulfides and their use as antiseizing additives to lubricants

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 20P122
REF SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. n.-i. in-t neft. prom-sti, vyp. 32, 1965, 174-180
TOPIC TAGS: lubricant additive, fractional distillation, alkyl benzene, fluid friction

ABSTRACT: Use as a starting material of the alkylbenzene fraction (bp 156—190°C, n_D^{20} 1.5087, d_4^{20} 0.872, mol.wt—115) of a reforming product, a series of alkylbenzyl polysulfides, $(RC_6H_4CH_2)_2S_x$ (I) (where R is one or several lower alkyls and x = 1—5) was synthesized and their antiseizing properties studied. The alkylbenzene fraction was treated with formaldehyde and with HCl and the resulting alkylbenzyl chlorides were treated with aqueous solution of Na_2S_x at 78—80°C. A solution of the reaction product in toluene was washed with an aqueous solution of NaOH, with an aqueous solution of Na_2S, and then with water. Toluene and the unreacted portion of the initial alkylbenzene fraction were removed by distillation. Antiseizing properties of I were evaluated

Card 1/2 UDC: none

ACC NR: AR7004029

on a 4-ball friction apparatus in accordance with GOST 9490-60 using ShKh-15 steel balls and a 3—5% solution of I in the TS-14.5 mineral oil. I (x~2) is well soluble in the mineral oil and posseses good antiseizing properties. I (x~3) possesses even higher antiseizing properties, but is only slightly soluble in the mineral oil. The antiseizing properties of I (x~1) are comparatively low. Polysulfides with x~2, are recommended as antiseizing additives to transmission oils. [WA-28] [PS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 25630-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t) JD/DJ

ACC NR: AP6015646 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0055/0055

INVENTOR: Ravikovich, A. M.; Zolotova, I. D.; Garzanov, G. Ye.; Vinner, G. G.; Petyakina, Ye. I.; Obleukhova, O. S.; Borshchevskiy, S. B.; Bagryantseva, P. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for antiwear additives. Class 23, No. 181223

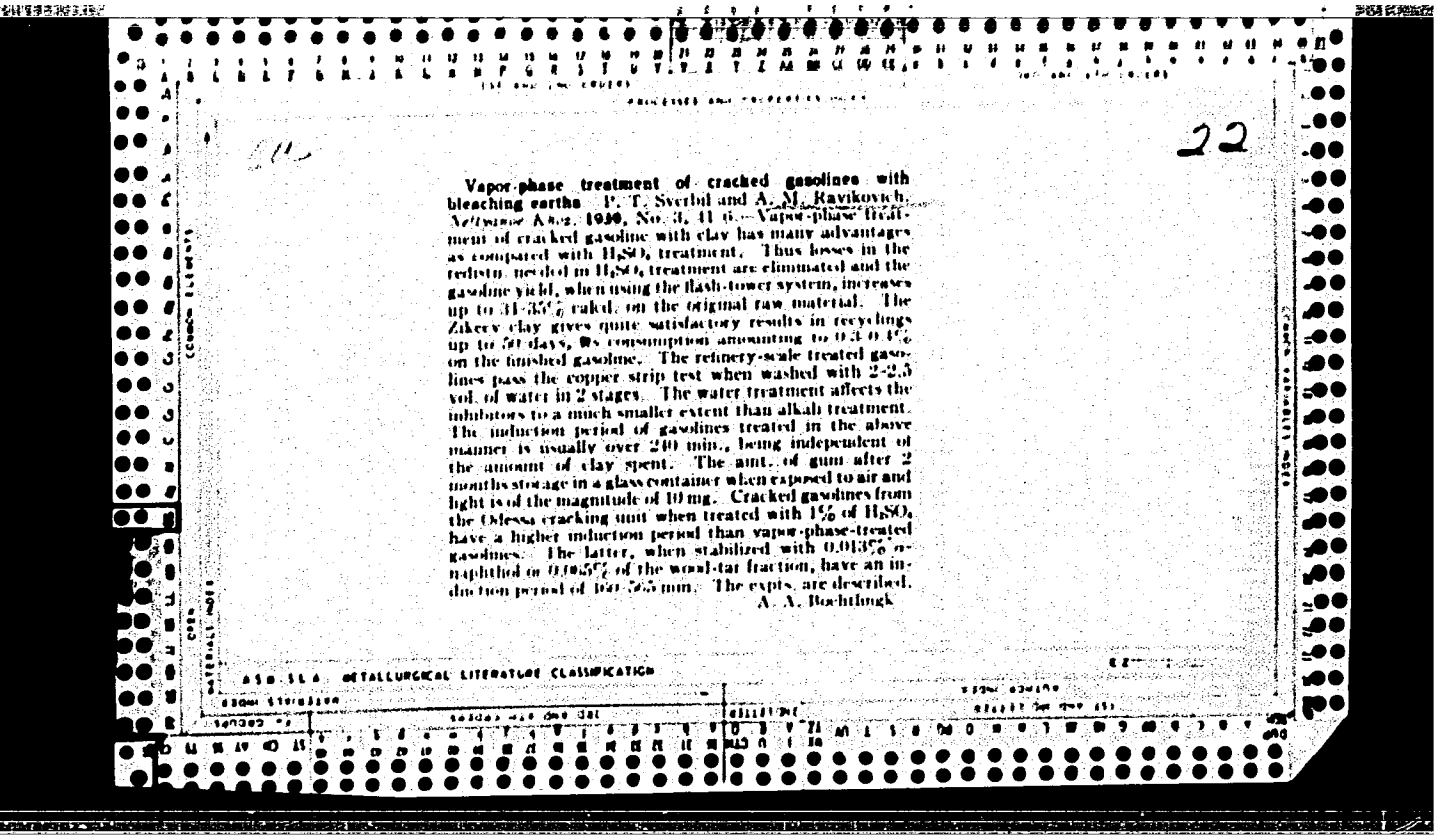
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 55

TOPIC TAGS: antiwear additive, monoolefin polymer, sulfurization

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method of antiwear additives by sulfurization of monoolefin polymers at 140—180C. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul64/ ATD PRESS: 4255

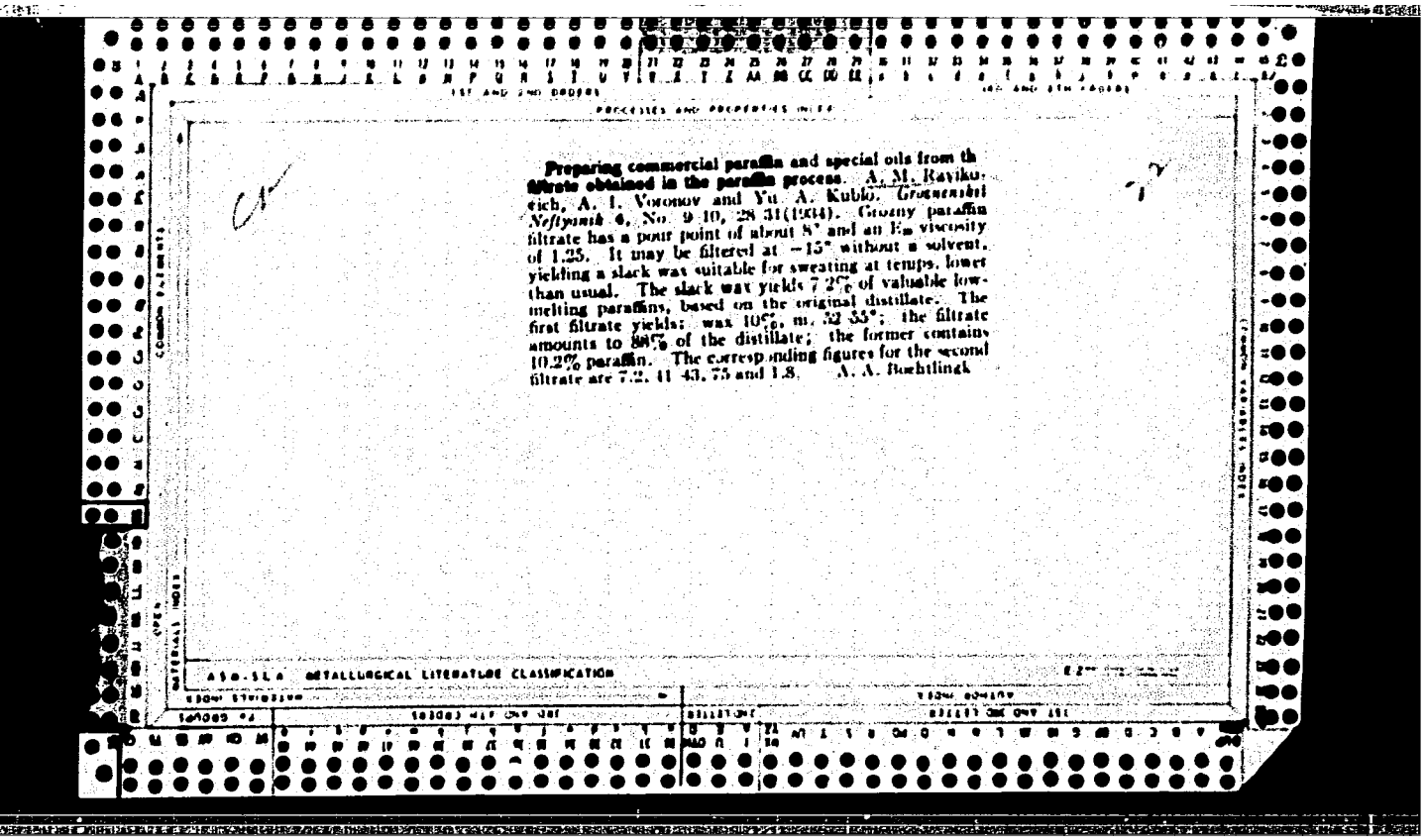
Card 1/1



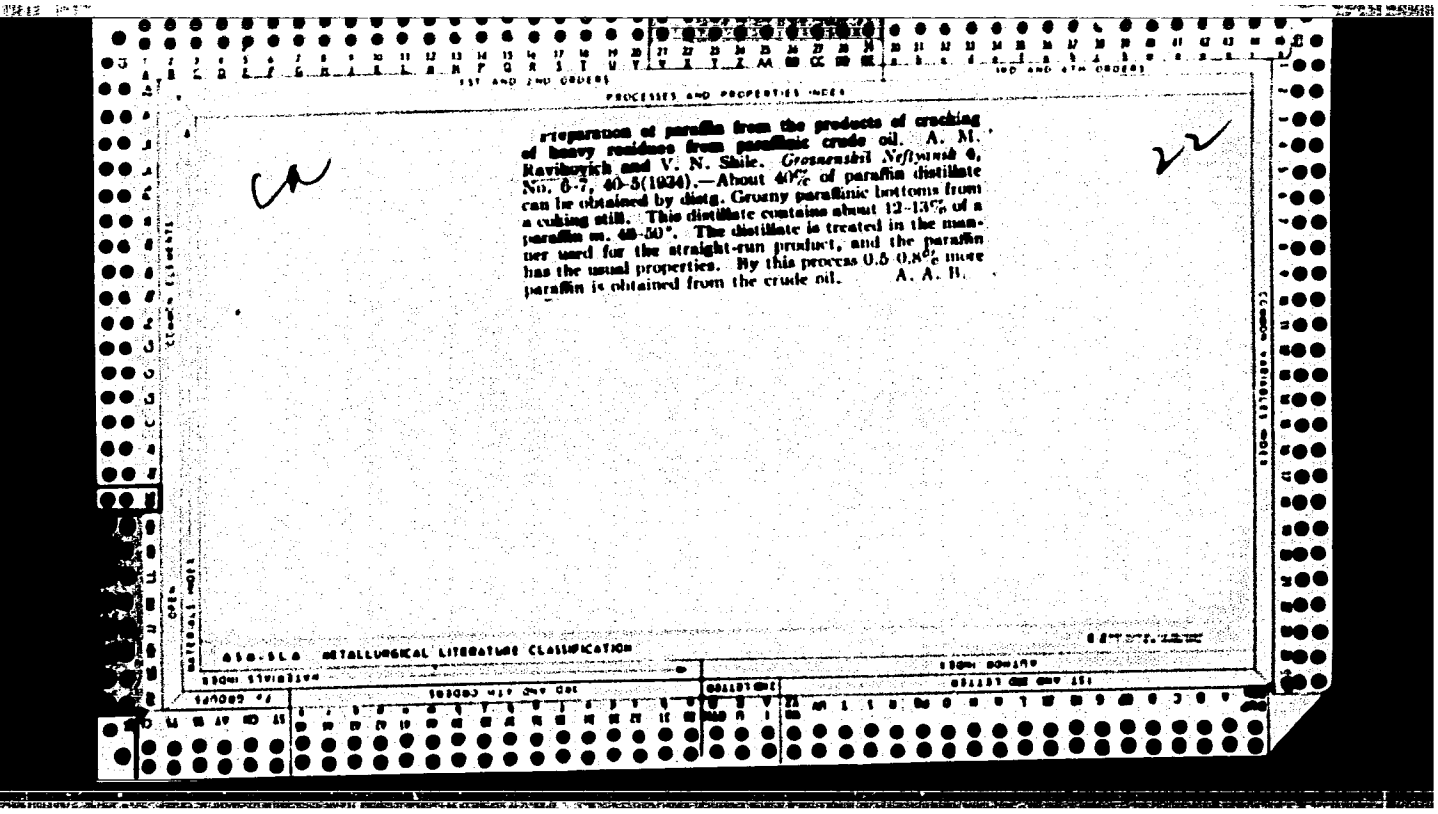
22

Vapor-phase treatment of cracked gasolines with bleaching earths. P. T. Sverbil and A. M. Ravikovich. *Neftyanoe Khoz.*, 1930, No. 3, 41-6.—Vapor-phase treatment of cracked gasoline with clay has many advantages as compared with H_2SO_4 treatment. Thus losses in the refining, needed in H_2SO_4 treatment are eliminated and the gasoline yield, when using the flash-tower system, increases up to 31-35% calcd. on the original raw material. The Zikeev clay gives quite satisfactory results in recyclings up to 60 days, its consumption amounting to 0.3-0.4% on the finished gasoline. The refinery-scale treated gasolines pass the copper strip test when washed with 2-2.5 vol. of water in 2 stages. The water treatment affects the inhibitors to a much smaller extent than alkali treatment. The induction period of gasolines treated in the above manner is usually over 240 min., being independent of the amount of clay spent. The amt. of gum after 2 months storage in a glass container when exposed to air and light is of the magnitude of 10 mg. Cracked gasolines from the Odessa cracking unit when treated with 1% of H_2SO_4 have a higher induction period than vapor-phase-treated gasolines. The latter, when stabilized with 0.015% α-naphthol or 0.005% of the wood-tar fraction, have an induction period of 600-725 min. The expts. are described.

A. A. Bachtiingk



Preparing commercial paraffin and special oils from th filtrate obtained in the paraffin process. A. M. Ravikovich, A. I. Voronov and Yu. A. Kubló. *Groznenskii Neftyanik* 4, No. 9-10, 28-31(1934). Grozny paraffin filtrate has a pour point of about 8° and an Engler viscosity of 1.25. It may be filtered at −15° without a solvent, yielding a slack wax suitable for sweating at temps. lower than usual. The slack wax yields 7.2% of valuable low-melting paraffins, based on the original distillate. The first filtrate yields: wax 10%, m. 52-55°; the filtrate amounts to 88% of the distillate; the former contains 10.2% paraffin. The corresponding figures for the second filtrate are 7.2, 11, 43, 75 and 1.8. A. A. Baehtlingk



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Preparation of paraffin from the products of cracking of heavy residues from paraffinic crude oil. A. M. Ravikovich and V. N. Shile. *Groznenskii Neftyanik* 6, No. 6-7, 40-5(1934).—About 40% of paraffin distillate can be obtained by distg. Grozny paraffinic bottoms from a cubing still. This distillate contains about 12-13% of a paraffin m. 48-50°. The distillate is treated in the manner used for the straight-run product, and the paraffin has the usual properties. By this process 0.5 0.8% more paraffin is obtained from the crude oil. A. A. B.

050-SL0 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

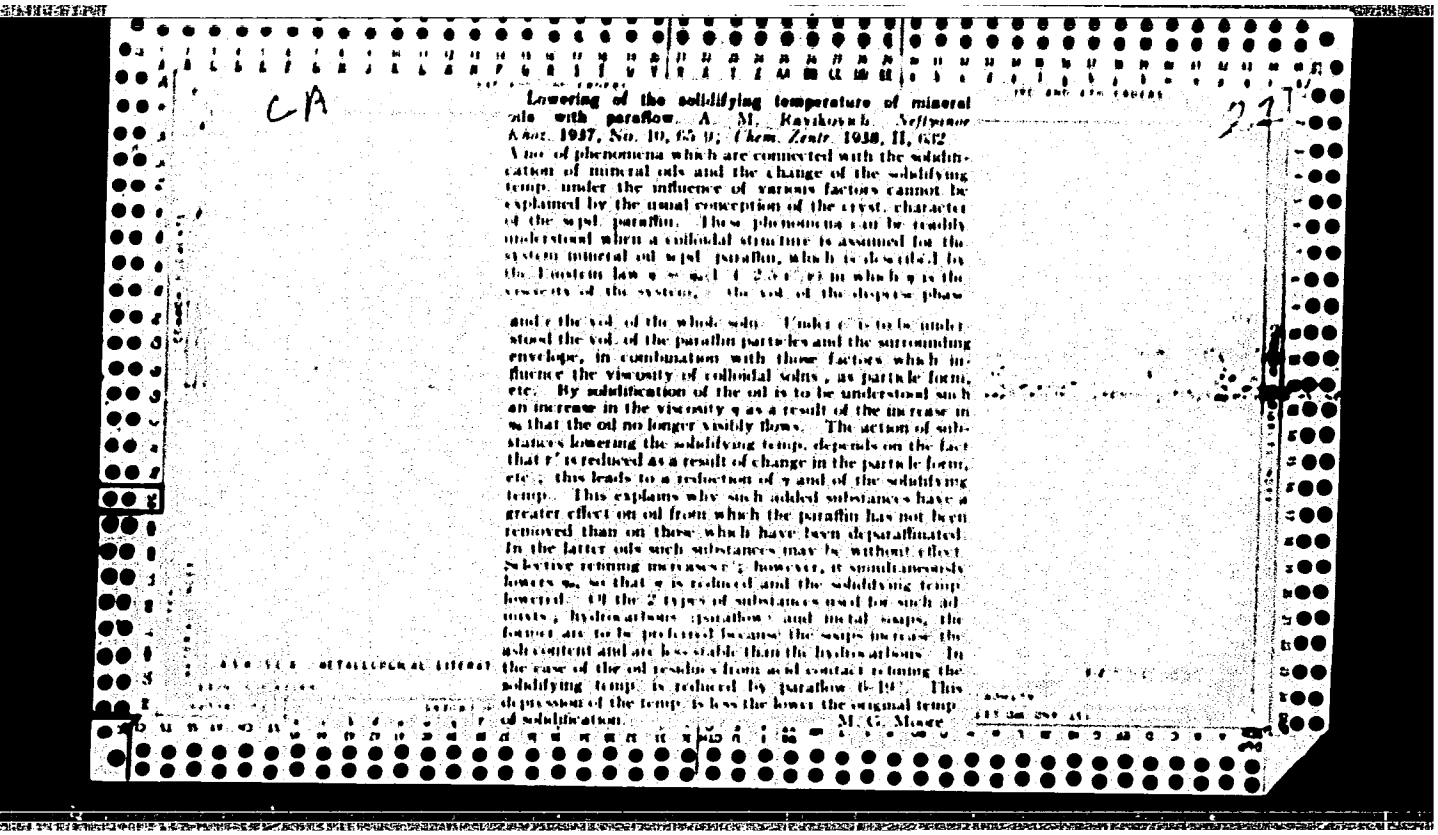
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

22

Paraffin wax from the Malgobek crude oil (well no. 13). A. M. Ravikovich and V. N. Shilo. *Grozneuskii Neftyanik* 4, No. 2-3, 66-70(1934).—The paraffin wax was pptd. from the oil with a mixt. of AcOEt and alc. Various fractions obtained in a vacuum distn. of the slightly stripped crude oil were investigated. This oil is lower in wax than is the Grozny mixed-base crude oil. The obtained wax m. 55°. Details of the operation and photomicrographs showing the structure of the wax are presented. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

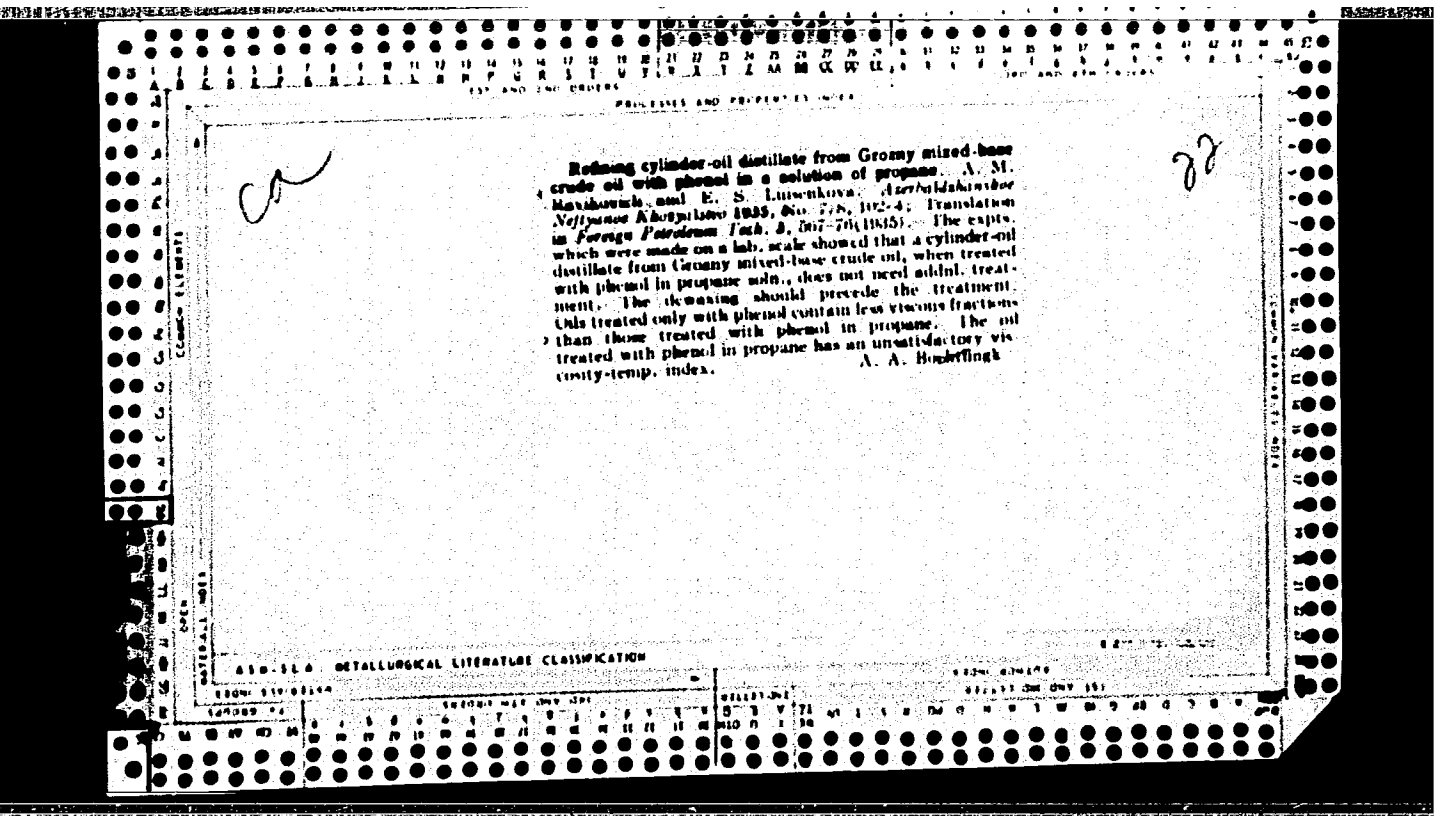


CA

Lowering of the solidifying temperature of mineral oils with paraflow. A. M. Ravikovich. *Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1937, No. 10, 65–9; *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 652.

A no. of phenomena which are connected with the solidification of mineral oils and the change of the solidifying temp. under the influence of various factors cannot be explained by the usual conception of the cryst. character of the wax. paraffin. These phenomena can be readily understood when a colloidal structure is assumed for the system mineral oil wax paraffin, which is described by the Einstein law $\eta = \eta_0(1 + 2.5\varphi)$, in which η is the viscosity of the system, η_0 the visc. of the dispersion phase and φ the vol. of the whole solu. Under φ is to be understood the vol. of the paraffin particles and the surrounding envelope, in combination with those factors which influence the viscosity of colloidal solns., as particle form, etc. By solidification of the oil is to be understood such an increase in the viscosity η as a result of the increase in φ that the oil no longer visibly flows. The action of substances lowering the solidifying temp. depends on the fact that η' is reduced as a result of change in the particle form, etc.; this leads to a reduction of η and of the solidifying temp. This explains why such added substances have a greater effect on oil from which the paraffin has not been removed than on those which have been deparaffinated. In the latter oils such substances may be without effect. Selective refining increases η_0; however, it simultaneously lowers φ, so that η is reduced and the solidifying temp. lowered. Of the 2 types of substances used for such additions, hydrocarbons (paraflow) and metal soaps, the former are to be preferred because the soaps increase the ash content and are less stable than the hydrocarbons. In the case of the oil residues from acid contact refining the solidifying temp. is reduced by paraflow 6–10°. This depression of the temp. is less the lower the original temp. of solidification.

M. G. Mazge



Refining cylinder-oil distillate from Grozny mixed-base crude oil with phenol in a solution of propane. A. M. Mavshovich, and E. S. Lutsenkova. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1935, No. 7/8, 102-4; Translation in *Foreign Petroleum Tech.* 3, 707-710 (1935). The expts. which were made on a lab. scale showed that a cylinder-oil distillate from Grozny mixed-base crude oil, when treated with phenol in propane soln., does not need addnl. treatment. The dewaxing should precede the treatment. Oils treated only with phenol contain less viscous fractions than those treated with phenol in propane. The oil treated with phenol in propane has an unsatisfactory viscosity-temp. index.

A. A. Boldyrev

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Dewaxing residual and distillate products of Grozny-mixed base crude oil by means of propane. A. M. Mavs-kovich and K. S. Lysenkova. *Grozneńskii Neftyanik* 5, 3-4, 53-6(1935).—Cylinder-oil distillate yielded a ceresin of penetration 8-20 18-22% and a refined oil of viscosity E_{100} = 3.4 and pour point −20° or lower, while the residual oil yielded correspondingly asphalt 14, ceresin 17-20 and refined oil 45-41%. The procedure is described.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Determining the paraffin content in commercial paraffins and semifinished paraffin products. A. M. Kasherovich and V. N. Shile. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 8, 172-6 (1935).—Various solvents were tried. It was found that a mixt. of EtOAc and alc., 3:1 by vol., is best when detg. the paraffin-wax content in paraffin and intermediate products. This method is more accurate than that of Holde and the sepd. paraffin is of a higher degree of purity. A. A. B.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Calculating the operation and the efficiency of the paraffin process. A. M. Kovchevich. *Groznenskii Neftyanik* 5, No. 1-2, 34-40(1935).—A detailed calcn. of various stages of the paraffin process is reviewed. Thirteen references. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

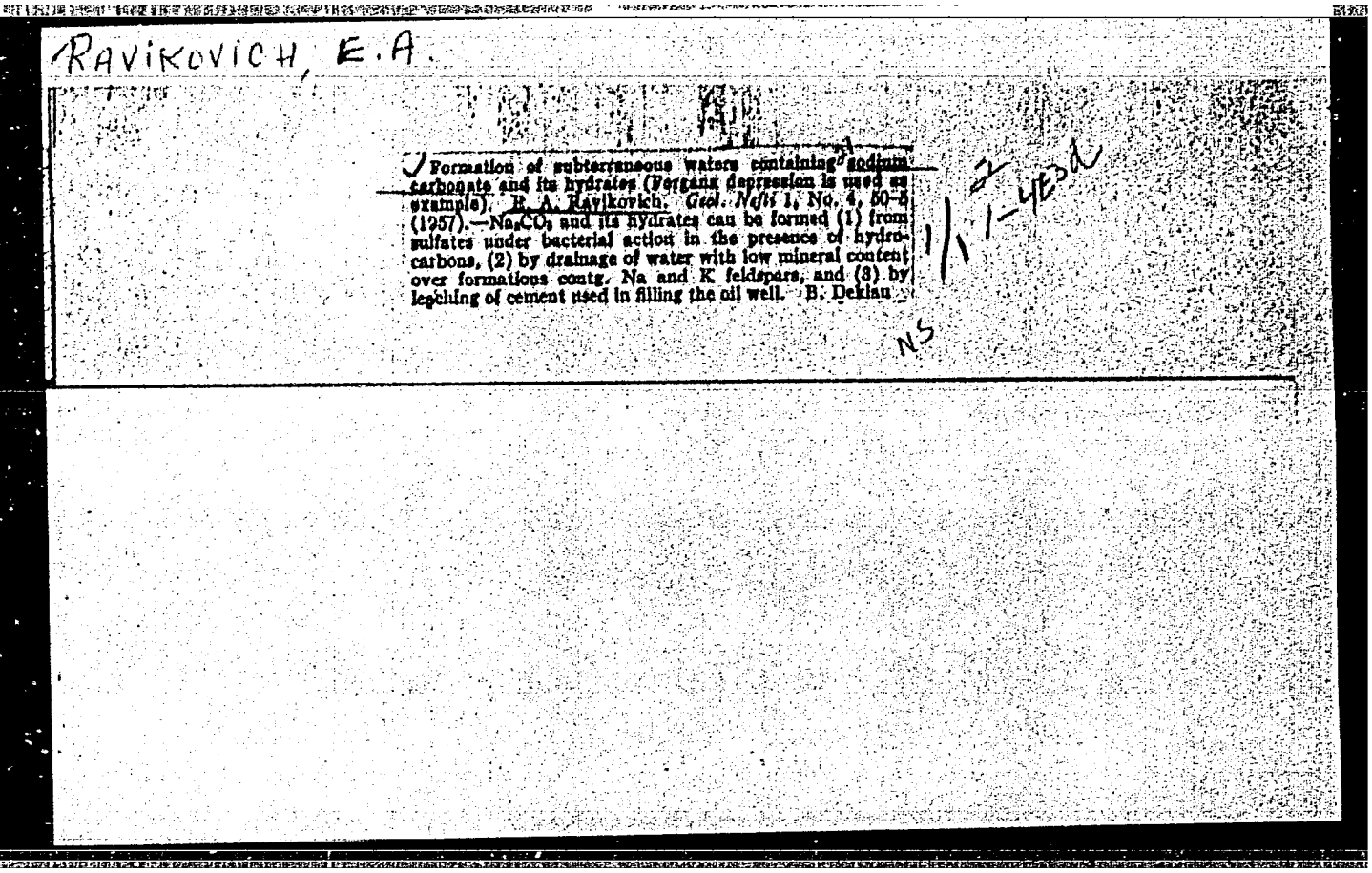
RAVICH, E.

Moscow

Researcher, Institute of Epidemology and Bacteriology

On- Institute of Epidemiology and Bacteriology Researchers

Soviet Source: N: Moscow News, USSR. 1945. 7 Feb.
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island" Report No. 7886, on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division.



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Formation of subterraneous waters containing sodium carbonate and its hydrates (Fergana depression is used as example). E. A. Ravikovich. *Geol. Nefti* 1, No. 4, 50–6 (1957).—Na_2CO_3 and its hydrates can be formed (1) from sulfates under bacterial action in the presence of hydrocarbons, (2) by drainage of water with low mineral content over formations contg. Na and K feldspars, and (3) by leaching of cement used in filling the oil well. B. Deklau

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YUZEFOVA, F.I., prof.; RAVIKOVICH, F.L., doktor (Kiyev)

So-called arteriitis temporalis as a cause of bilateral blindness.
Oft.zhur. 13 no.1:39-43 '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(ARTERIES--DISEASES) (BLINDNESS)

RAVIKOVICH, F. L.

USSR/Medicine - Electrotherapy

Mar/Apr 1948

"The Problem of Vascular Modification in the Cerebrum During Electroconvulsive Attacks," Docent I. M. Slivko, F. L. Ravikovich, Sci Collaborator, Chair of Psychiatry, Kiev Med Inst, Kiev Psychoneurol Inst, 2½ pp

"Nevropatol i Psikhiat" Vol XVII, No 2

The Blood supply of the eye can be considered the same supply system of the brain. Much detail is left out, however, and authors attempt to establish more exact bounderies for symtoms on which the course of electroconvulsive therapy is based. Submitted 16 Apr 1947.

Pa 70T56

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Yuzefova, F. I. and Ravikovich, F. L. -- "Contribution to the pathology of the organ of sight in multiple sclerosis," Oftalmol. zhurnal, 1949, No. 2, p. 88-94

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Danger! Live wire! Starsh.-serzh. no.10:32 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electricity--Safety measures)

VINOGRADOV, V.S., inzh.; AL'TSHULER, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLYAKOV, V.G., inzh.; KUROCHKIN, A.N., inzh.; KARMAZIN, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZAIKIN, S.A., inzh.; OSTROVSKIY, G.P., inzh.[deceased]; NAUMENKO, P.I., inzh.; BOBRUSHKIN, L.G., inzh.; RUSTAMOV, I.I., inzh.; SHIFRIN, I.I., inzh.; GOLOVANOV, G.A., inzh.; KRASOVSKIY, L.A., inzh.; TSIMBALENKO, L.N., inzh.; RAVIKOVICH, I.M., inzh.; BAZILEVICH, S.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZORIN, I.P., inzh.; ZUBAREV, S.N., inzh.; TIKHOVIDOV, A.F., inzh.; SHITOV, I.S., inzh.; GAMAYUROV, A.I., inzh.; KUSEMBAYEV, Kh.N., inzh.; DEKHTYAREV, S.I., inzh.; VORONOV, I.S., inzh.; BURMIN, G.M., inzh.; BARYSHEV, V.M., inzh.; GOLOVIN, Yu.P., inzh.; MARCHENKO, K.F., inzh.; RYCHKOV, L.F., inzh.; NESTERENKO, A.M., inzh.; KABANOV, V.F., inzh.; PATRIKEYEV, N.N., inzh.[deceased]; ROSSMIT, A.F., inzh.; SOSEDOV, O.O., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, M.A., inzh., retsenzent: POLOTSK, S.M., red.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

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[redacted], I.F.; [redacted], I.I.; BRATCHIKOV, S.G.; MAZEL', G.M.; GRACHEV, M.Ya.

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