RYSAVY, Ladislav, inz.

Complicated welding in railroad repair shops. Zel dor tech 10 no. 1:
23. '62

SKLYARENKO, S.I.; SMIRNOV, I.V.; RYSEV, A.P.; SHEVTSOVA, N.S.

Production of cesium hydroxide by electrolysis of cesium
chloride in an electolyzer with a horizontal filtering
diaphragm. Zhur.prikl. khim. 37 no. 5:1036-1041 My '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043529

AUTHOR: Ryzsev, O. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Peculiarities of scattering of a gas sphere into a vacuum

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 543-544

TOPIC TAGS: spherical region, cylindrical region, isentropic scattering, gas dispersion, evacuation wave, Riemann wave, flow function, equation of motion

ABSTRACT: At time t = 0 a resting gas fills a spherical (cylindrical) region of radius r_o. The speed of sound C in the entire region is constant and equals C_o. Outside this region is a vacuum. In the following moment of time isentropic dispersion begins. The author studies the first wave of evacuation and investigates certain laws of motion of the gas. He finds that there always exists some neighborhood of the dispersion front and the front of the evacuation wave where $\partial \lambda / \partial t \leq 0$, where $\lambda (r,t)$ is the flow function. He also concludes that the two characteristics which he finds can serve as the characteristics which are known to be the boundary between two flows having analytically distinct solutions of the equations of motion. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043529

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Mar63

SUB CODE: ME   NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

RYSEV, O.V. (Moskva)

A class of exact solutions of equations in magnetogasdynamics considering the gravitation. Inzh. zhur. 2 no.3:160-161 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Magnetohydrodynamics)

ACC NR: AP6018861   SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/65/051/009/1128/1130

AUTHOR: Bundzen, P.V.; Magrachev, Ia.I.; Menitskiy, D.N.; Rysev, V.S.

ORG: Institute of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad (Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Method of feedback light stimulation for investigation of the functional state of the central nervous system

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 51, no. 9, 1965, 1128-1130

TOPIC TAGS: central nervous system, EEG, neurophysiology, brain

ABSTRACT: T. Mulholland and S. Runnals (EEG and Clin. Neurophysiol, 14, 6, 847, 1962) proposed that in neurophysiological investigations by the feedback technique a filter attuned to the alpha-rhythm of the EEG, and a switch-off system be used. If stimulation by a light source is applied, appearance of alpha-activity in the EEG then results in automatic switching on of a light source flashing at a frequency corresponding to that of the alpha-oscillations, while blocking or desynchronization of the alpha-waves produces switching off of the light source. An apparatus operating on this principle was designed. It is used in studies of autoregulation of the brain activity under normal and pathological conditions and may prove of particular value in experiments with animals which do not have a stable alpha-rhythm. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 28Nov64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1   UDC: 612.821.83.08

RENNE, Vladimir Tikhonovich, doktor tekhn.nauk; MOROZOVA,
Mariya Nikolayevna, kand.tekhn.nauk, assistent RYSHAVYY,
Aton, inzh.

Dielectric losses in Czechoslovakian condenser dielectric
paper. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.4:132-135
'61.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektroizolyatsionnoy i kabel'noy
tekhniki Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta
(for Renne). 2. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(for Morzova). 3. Zavod "Elektropetse", Prage, Chekhozlovatskaya
SSR (for Ryshavyy).
                    (Dielectrics)
                    (Electric capacitors)

RYSAVY, A.

"Power, coal, and the power factor." P. 245.

NOVA TECHNIKA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolecnosti pri Ceskoslovenske
akademii ved). Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 6, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

RYSAVY, A.

Series compensation in welding transformers.

p. 294 (Elektrotechnik) Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

RYSAVY, A.

Production of high-voltage condensers. (Supplement) p. 41.
(Energetika, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1956. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6,
     June 1957. Uncl.

RYSAVY, B.: PROKOPIC, J

"Some results of the study of worms in game animals and other wild animals
living in the Topolcianky Game Preserve."

BIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, no. 7, 1958

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59

Unclas

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.   G

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 972

Author   : Erhardova, B., Rysavy, B.
T. .   : -
Title   : Question of Quantitative Methods of Feces Analysis in
               Helminthology

Orig Pub   : Folia biol. (Ceskosl.), 1956, 2, No 3, 172-176

Abstract   : No abstract.

Card 1/1

1189. RYŠAVÝ B. Biol. Inst. der Tschsl. Akad. der Wissenschaften, Praha.
Die Frage der Spezifizität und Variabilität der Coccidien bei verschiedenen
Wirten. The specificity and variability of the Coccidioides
in different hosts FOLIA BIOL. (Praha) 1956, 2/2 (65-71) Tables 2

It is stated that some types of Coccidioides may, under certain oecological con-
ditions, pass from one host to another, even when the hosts are distant phylo-
genetically. The variability of the type Isospora lacazei in different hosts is the
result of nutritional influences as can be shown by artificial infection. The appa-
rently new types are, therefore, oecological morphological variations of one and
the same type.   Königsbauer - Knittelfeld

RYSAVY, B.

" A few contemporary problems in the research on hrlminthology. p. 396"

P. 396 (Ceshoslovenska, Biolo ie, Vol. 5, no. 5, Oct., 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1958

RISNY, .

        Specificity and variability of Coccidia in various hosts.   p. 65.

CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE   vol. 5, no. 2, Mar. 1956

Czechoslovakia

so.   EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST   vol. 5, no. 7   July 1956

RYSAVY, BOHUMIL

Parasiti ovci. Praha, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, 1953. 188 p. (Sheep parasites)
    DA   Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa.   G

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, No 53006

Author   : Rysavy, B.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : Some Actual Problems of Helminth Study.

Orig Pub   : Ceskosl. biol., 1957, 6, No. 5, 396-399

Abstract   : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

RYSAVY, B.

RYSAVY, B. Helmintologicks diagnostika (Helminthologic Diagnostics);
a book review. p.121.

Vol. 11, no. 2, 1956, BIOLOGIA, BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

RYSAVY, B: MICHALEK, J. FIDLER, V.

Possibilities of adaptation of Amidostomum anseris
(Zeder, 1800), Railiet and Henry, 1909, parastic worm
of geese, ti bird hosts of other genera. p. 393.

CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE.   (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.
                            Biologicky ustav) Praha.

Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library
         of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January. 1956.

ERHARDOVA, B.; RYSAVY, B. "Effect of External Environment Upon the Pre-Invasion Stage of the Pulmonary Helminth (Mullerius Capillaris Muller, 1889)". p. 39.
(Chekhoslovatskaia Biologiia. Vol. 2, no. 1, Apr. 1953. Praha).

"Effect of Chemotherapeutic agents on the Glucose Consumption of Flagellates in Vitro."
p. 215. (Chekhoslovatskaia Biologiia. Vol. 1, no. 2, Dec. 1952. Praha.)

RYSAVY, B.

"Artiodactyl Animals as a Source of Sickness Caused by Parasites in Sheep; Ecologic Condition of Mutual Exchange of Sheep Parasites and Parasites of the Artiodactyla."   p. 138.
(Zoologicke A Entomologicke, Listy.   Vol. 2, no. 2, June 1953.   Praha).

ERHARDOVA, B.; RYSAVY, B.

Cochlosoma scolopacis, n. sp., a new species of flagellate parasite
of the woodcock (Scopolax rusticola L.) [with summary in German].
Chekh. biol. 1 no.1:126-129 '52.   (MLRA 6:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut biologii, parazitologiya, Praha.
                (Flagellata) (Parasites--Woodcock)

ERHARDOVA, B.; RYSAVY, B.

Effect of external environment upon the pre-invasion stage of the pulmonary helminth Müllerius capillaris Müller, 1889. Chekh.biol. 2 no.1:39-43 Ap '53.   (MLRA 7:2)

1. Biologicheskiy institut ChSAN, parazitologiya, Praha.
(Lungworms)

RYSAVY, B.

Effect of chemotherapeutic agents on the glucose consumption of
flagellates in vitro [with summary in German]. Chekh. biol. 1
no.2:215-219 '52.   (MLRA 6:12)

1. Parasitologicheskiy institut Karlova universiteta i Tsentral'nyy
institut biologii, parazitologiya, Praha.
                                     (Flagellata)

RYSAVY, Bohumil; MICHALEK, Jaromir; FIDLER, Vladimir.

Possibility of adaptation of Amidostomum anseris (Zeder, 1800) Railiet and Henry, 1909, in other birds. Cesk.biol 4 no.7: 393-396 Jl '55.

1. Biologicky ustav CSAV, parasitologie, Praha a Drubezarske zavody, Libus.
        (PARASITES,
               Amidostomum anseris, adaptation in birds other
               than geese)
        (FOWLS, DOMESTIC,
               adaptation of Amidostomum anseris in birds other
               than geese)

H

Country   : CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Category   : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
                Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.
                Plastics.

Abs. Jour   : Ref. Zhur. - Khim., No. 10,
                1959, 36935.

Author   : Rysavy D.

Institut.   : Not given.

Title   : The Production of Polyvinylchloride for the
                Preparation of Pastes.

Orig. Pub.   : Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No. 3, 153-157.

Abstract   : As a consequence of the investigation of
                various methods (drying in an atomizing des-
                iccator, on rollers and precipitation with
                $Al_2(SO_4)_3$), it was established that the best
                results, in the production of pastes from
                polyvinylchloride emulsions, were obtained
                by drying in an atomizing desiccator. Rigid
                drying conditions (for example, at $183°$ in-
                stead of at $162°$) reduces the ability of I
                to form stable pastes, which is confirmed,
                particularly, by a comparative drying test
                of powderlike I, possessing excellent paste-

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Distr: 4E2c(j)

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() Preparation of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) paste-forming types in spray installations. Drahomír Ryšavý (Forsch. Inst. Makromol. Chem., Brünn, Czech.) *Kunststoffe* 48, 108–10(1958).—The prepn. of PVC pastes by spray-drying methods and the optimum conditions were investigated. Temp. conditions during drying were found to be a vital factor in producing a plastic dispersion with good flow properties. A water content below 1% by wt. had no influence on the rheological characteristics of the PVC pastes.

Arthur Lyem

15.8061

31752
Z/003/61/000/012/004/005
E112/E953

AUTHOR: Rysavy, Drahomír

TITLE: Inhibited oxidation of polypropylene

PERIODICAL: Chemicky prumysl, no.12, 1961, 663-665

TEXT: The mechanism of ageing of atactic polypropylene in presence of phenyl-2-naphthylamine (PBNA) as antioxidant is studied. It is characterised by an induction period. In general, an optimum concentration exists for each antioxidant, below which additional antioxidant decreases the rate and above which addit- ional antioxidant increases the rate. The fact that such an optimum is observed indicates that these materials function in more than one way. The author has already (Ref.1: Vys.sojed.v.3, 1961, 464) shown plots of induction times against concentration of PBNA and drawn attention to the existence of a critical tempera- ture, at which a steep rise of the induction period took place. Its numerical value can be computed from

$$\frac{k_2 \ (RH)}{k_5}$$

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where k_2 = rate constant of chain propagation, k_5 = rate constant of chain termination and (RH) = concentration of hydrocarbon. The author now presents a study of the second maximum on the induction plot, namely the point at which further additions of PBNA remain without effect. Experimental: Propylene was converted into the atactic polymer by means of $TiCl_3-AlCl_3$ or $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ as catalysts. The reaction mixture was then exposed to atmospheric moisture to decompose the catalyst system. The powdered polymer was impregnated with an acetone solution of PBNA, and pressed into foils at 250°C. The rate of oxidation inhibition was assessed from the induction period at 180°C, i.e. from the period in which no absorption of oxygen took place. Results showed considerable discrepancies and scatter of points. It is concluded that they are affected fundamentally by the mixed crystals of $TiCl_3-AlCl_3$, used as a catalyst. Increased quantities of the catalyst will offset the function of the antioxidant. Incompletely reoxidised mixed crystals of $TiCl_3-AlCl_3$ have a particularly deleterious effect. As to the action of PBNA, its effectiveness is commensurate with its solubility in the polymerisation system and its concentration

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E112/E953

should not exceed 0.8%. There are 2 tables, 3 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.3: Shelton J.R., Cox W.L., Ind. Eng. Chem. 46, 816 (1954); Ref.5: Shelton J.R., Donel E.T., Crane J.C.. J. Pol. Sci. 42, 289 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav makromolekulární chemie, Brno
            (Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno)

SUBMITTED.   June 10, 1961

Card 3/3

RYSAVY, D.

Biblio

Ing. Drahomir Rysavy (Brno), "Herstellung pastenbildender PVC-Typen in Zerstaeubungsanlagen," Kunststoffe (Munich), 48/3, March 1958, pp. 108-10.

Published from the Research Institute for Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno.

S/190/61/003/007/019/021
B101/B230

15·8061

25275

AUTHORS: Ryšavy, D., Balaban, L., Slavik, V., Ruža, J.

TITLE: Oxidation of isotactic polypropylene

TEXT: Polypropylene being processed at very high temperatures, the target
of the present paper was to study the oxidation of isotactic polypropy-
lene at 120 - 150°C. For all experiments, polypropylene of a molecular
weight of 400,000, ash contents 0.5 % was used. Absorption of oxygen
was measured at atmospheric pressure by heating the polypropylene in a
reaction vessel filled with O_2. Decrease of volume due to absorption of
O_2 was determined visually by means of a graduated, horizontal, U-shaped
capillary tube (total length about 1300 mm) filled with mercury, or a
platinum wire (diameter 0.1 mm) was fused into the capillary tube and the
change of reactance, due to the shift of the mercury within the capillary

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tube, was measured by a Wheatstone bridge. Volatile acids were determined
by passing O_2 through the heated reaction vessel and subsequent bubbling
through $Ba(OH)_2$. Acid quantity absorbed was determined by titration. For
determining the acetaldehyde and formaldehyde, the gaseous products were
trapped in a 0.1 molar solution of LiOH; the aldehydes were determined by
polarography. Acetic acid was determined by conversion to calcium ace-
tate, heating to high temperature, and reacting the acetone produced with
o-nitro-benzaldehyde in alkaline medium. Reducing the sample with mag-
nesium powder, presence of formic acid was proved by drop reaction with
phenylhydrizin hydrochloride and potassium ferrocyanide. Passing the reac-
tion products with O_2 in the absorber failed to turn out reproducible

results. These were obtained by following arrangement of experiment: A
test tube, lined inside with solid KOH, was placed into the reaction
vessel. Into this test tube the polymer film (0.1 mm thick, weight 0.03 g)
wound around a glass tube was introduced leaving a clearance of about
3 mm between KOH and film. Fig. 5 shows the experiment results at 150°C.
The maximum oxidation rate w was rapidly attained after the beginning of

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Oxidation of isotactic polypropylene...

oxidation. It was depending on the surface area of the sample and, here-
with, on the rate of diffusion. After consuming 0.73 moles of O_2 per
mole of monomer links, oxidation ceased. About 50 % of the original
weight of the sample were left over. In the oxidation products were
found: acetic and formic acids; acetaldehyde and formaldehyde occurred
only in subsequent phases of oxidation. For formaldehyde, merely qua-
litative determination was possible, probably, for being oxidized either
to formic acid or to CO_2. Formation of acetaldehyde and acid products
was in correspondence with the Arrhenius equation. For the formation of
volatile acids E = 22 kcal, for the formation of acetaldehyde E = 30.4
kcal was calculated. Various possible types of reactions were discussed:
1) Isomerization of the peroxide radicals with formation of formaldehyde
and acetaldehyde; 2) decomposition of peroxides with formation of alcohol
groups in the chain; 3) breaking the chain and decomposition of hydro-
peroxide; formation of the radical $CH_2-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{|}}{CH}-R_2$ forming again a peroxide;

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Oxidation of isotactic polypropylene

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this may decompose a) forming an alcohol group at the end of the chain;
b) forming formaldehyde and acetaldehyde. From Fig. 5 it is deduced that
the rate of formation of volatile acids is lower by two orders of magni-
tude than the rate of O_2 absorption. At maximum oxidation rate merely
8 % are ascribed to reactions 1) and 3b). Accordingly, in the first
phase of oxidation, predominantly alcohols are formed. Mentioned are:
V. B. Miller, M. V. Neyman, V. S. Pudov, Yu. A. Shlyapnikov, and L. I.
Lafer. There are 6 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-
Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as
follows: W. L. Hawkins, W. Matreyek, F. H. Winslow, Papers presented at
Boston Meeting of American Chemical Society, 19, 30, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute of Macromolecular
                  Chemistry, Brno

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1961

Card 4/5

RYSAVY, Drahomir (Inz.)

Drahomir Rysavy (Brno), "Ueber die Eigenschaften pastenbildender
PVC-Sorten," <u>Kunststoffe</u> (Munich), 47/12, December 1957, pp. 683-5.

From the Research Institute for Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno.

The Properties of PVC Paste Resins.

Ryšavý, Josef, Academician

Geodesie II (Surveying, v. 2) 4th ed. enl. Prague, SNTL, 1955. 387 p. 4,200
copies printed.

Reviewer: Kučera, Karel, Engineer, Doctor; Resp. Ed.: Polák, Bedřich, Engineer,
Doctor; Tech. Ed.: Polák, Bedřich, Engineer, Doctor; Chief Ed. for Theoretical
Literature: Čihák, Vlastimil, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for students in geodetic departments of vuzes and for
practical field use.

COVERAGE: This is the second part of the "Surveying" (Geodesie) textbook. In the
first part instruments and methods were described in detail whereas the second
part is dedicated to the problems of leveling, angular measurements, area compu-
tation, adjustments etc. No personalities are mentioned. There are 394 figures,
numerous tables (15 tables in the appendix) and approximately 170 references of
which 50 are Czech, 50 Soviet and the remainder English, French, German and Po-
lish. In addition, some 35 geodetic periodicals are listed, of which 12 are
Czech.
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Surveying, v. 2   CZECH/1253

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PART IX.   AREA MEASUREMENT

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Z/023/60/004/002/003/009

AUTHOR: Ryšavý, Josef

TITLE: The Development of Czechoslovak Geodesy and Cartography from
1945 to 1960

PERIODICAL: Studia Geophysica et Geodaetica, 1960, Vol. 4, No. 2,
pp. 119 - 129

TEXT: The development of Czechoslovak geodesy and cartography during
the last fifteen years is characterized by the concentration of the places
of geodetical work, increase in their activity and by the establishment of
the Institute of Geodetic and Cartographic Research (VUGTK). Scientific
education of the new young generation was stepped up. Practical workers in
the field of geodesy were familiarized with the latest results in this sci-
ence by organizing study conferences and seminars. The geodetic scientific
work was directed by the Commission of Geodesy and Geophysics of the CSAV.
The number of lessons in mathematics and physics was increased in high schools
of Bohemia and Moravia, so that students leaving those schools and intending
to choose geodesy as their career would be well prepared for their studies
at the universities. Similar changes in the syllabus of scientific educa-

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The Development of Czechoslovak Geodesy and Cartography from 1945 to 1960

tion at the high schools took also place in Slovakia. The specialists in geodesy and geodetic astronomy took part in a number of international conferences of a scientific and technical character. In most of these conferences the Czechoslovak experts presented their scientific reports. The national trigonometric network is of great scientific importance. Its eastern part was measured between 1949 and 1955. The net is linked with a similar system of neighbouring countries. The angles of the individual directions were measured by a method developed in Czechoslovakia. The astronomic determination of the geographic arrangements and the azimuths on the trigonometric points are important for a whole series of questions connected with the gravitation field of the earth. For this purpose various accurate methods and apparatus were used, among them the circumzenithal by Nušl-Frič which was improved by an impersonal optic micrometer. The gravimetrical net of Ist and IInd class was measured between 1948 and 1954. Its points are grouped in triangles whose sides are 15 km long on the average. The works enabled the relative determination of the geoid carried out for the first time in Czechoslovakia by the method of astronomic levelling using the adjustment of profiles. There are 6 photographs and 9 Czech references.

Card 2/3

RYSAVY, JOSEF

"Geodesy: a university textbook. "

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni nakl. tech icke literatury., Vol. I.,1955, 402 p.

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59
Unclas

RYSAVY, Josef

    Mereni podzemnich prostor. 3. vyd. Praha, Nakl. Spolku posluchacu zememe-
ricskeho inzenyrstvi, 1950. 206 p. (Measurement of underground spaces; a testbook.
3rd ed. 13 plates (in portfolio), bibl.)

RYSAVY, L., inz.

Problems of rail brakes. Zel dop tech 11 no.9:272-273 '63.

RYSAVY, Ladislav, inz.

Remarks on repair services. Zel dop tech 12 no.9:243-244 '64.

1. Shops of Czechoslovak State Railroads, Ceska Lipa.

RYSAVY, Premysl, RNDr., nositel cestneho odznaku "Nejlepsi pracovnik geologicke sluzby".

On the effectiveness of the geologic survey of deposits of nonore raw materials. Geol pruzkum 5 no.12:354-356 D '63.

1. Geologicky pruzkum, m.p., Brno.

Ryšavý, Vladimír. Two elliptic cubatures. Časopis Pěst. Mat. Fys. 73, D52–D56 (1949). (Czech)

The author studies two surfaces related to the ellipse E: $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 - 1 = z = 0$. The one is the envelope of all spheres whose centres are on E and which pass through the origin; the other is the locus of circles in planes through the y axis whose centre is at the origin and which meet E. He shows that the volume enclosed by either of these surfaces can be expressed in terms of elliptic integrals.

A. Erdélyi (Pasadena, Calif.)

Source: Mathematical Reviews,   Vol 10 No. 8

NESMELOV, V.V.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; LATYPOV, R.Sh.; MAMINOV, O.V.;
        RYSAYEVA, L.D.

Continuous oxidation of hydrocarbon raw materials in the foam
state. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.3:23-25 Mr '65.
                                        (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.

LEBEDEVA, N.M.; NESMELOV, V.V.; RYSAYEVA, L.D.; MADYAKINA, R.V.

Selecting the optimum conditions for the oxidation of paraffins in a foam state. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 8 no.11:15-20 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

ABDULIN, A.A., kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; KUNAYEV, D.S., kand.
geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; RYSBEKOV, K.U., kand.geologo-
mineralogicheskikh nauk

Maylishat copper-ore deposits in the Chingis Range.   Vest.AN
Kazakh.SSR 17 no.6:60-70 Je '61.   (MIRA 14:6)
          (Chingis-Tau--Copper ores)
          (Chingis-Tau--Gold ores)

AUTHORS: Rysenko, A.G., Ulmanis, U.A.

TITLE: Some investigations of γ-ray albedo.

SOURCE: Radioaktivnyye izlucheniya i metody ikh issledovaniya.
Inst. fiz. AN LatvSSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatvSSR, 1961, 3-11.

TEXT: This is a report on a scintillation-spectrometer investigation of the em-
pirical γ-ray-albedo expression $A_E(d) = A_E(\infty) (1 - \exp(-d/a))$ (Bulatov, B.P.,
Garusov, Ye.A., Atomnaya energiya, v.5, no.6, 1958, 631) in which $A_E(\infty)$ is the
albedo of the scatterer with saturation thickness (ST), d is the given scatterer thick-
ness, and a is a constant which, for substances with atomic number $Z < 26$, is 10
g/cm^2, a value which corresponds to approximately one-half the free-path length of
Co^{60} γ-quanta in the scatterer. The purpose of the present tests was a determination
of the constant a and an exploration of the usability of the Bulatov-Garusov formula
for other γ-radiation sources. This was done by separating the single- and
multiple-scatter components of the energy albedo of (Co^{60}, Cs^{137}), investigating
the components of the energy albedo of Tm^{170}, and studying the dependence of A_E
on the impingement angles of the primary γ-quanta. The experimental setup used
was that of N. Dubinskiy and U. Ulmanis (Akad.n. LatvSSR, Izv. v.5, 1960, 61). The
formulas employed to assess the energy albedo (A_E) and the γ-quantum-number
albedo (A_N) are set forth. The energy flux of the primary γ-radiation incident on

Card 1/3

Some investigations of γ-ray albedo.

the scatterer is integrated graphically, since the relationship between the number and the energy of the γ-quanta is not known. Some simplification occurs in the case of monochromatic radiation with > 200 kev energy, in which the mean energy of the reflected radiation depends but little on the properties of the scatterer and can be determined from a single angular energy distribution for the given source and some one scatterer. Test results: The saturation thickness (ST) of Fe (defined as that thickness beyond which A_E does not increase more than 5%) was tested with various γ-sources (graph). ST is smaller for lower-energy γ-sources. The absolute value of A_E increases with diminishing primary γ-ray energy. A_N is numerically greater than A_E; it, too, grows with growing scatterer thickness and attains a saturation value (graph). The saturation thicknesses are expressed in terms of the free path of the γ-rays in a given scatterer $(1/\mu)$. From 0.2 to 1.25 mev the ST for Fe and Al equals appx. $1.5(1/\mu)$, for Pb 0.6 $(1/\mu)$, consistent with the Bulatov-Garusov values and their empirical formula. The constant a decreases only slightly through that energy interval (0.64-0.52 for Al, 0.48-0.37 for Fe, 1.0 ± 0.2 for a Tm^{170}-Al scatterer combination, and 0.7 ± 0.1 for a Tm^{170}-Fe scatterer combination, all in $1/\mu$ units). The single- and multiple-scattering radiation-albedo components increase in different measure with increasing scatterer thickness. In an Al scatterer, for example, the single-scattering component (SSC) of Co^{60} energy albedo is greater than the multiple-scattering component (MSC) up to a thickness of 7 g/cm^2; at

Card 2/3

Some investigations of γ-ray albedo.   S/798/61/000/000/001/012

greater thickness the MSC prevails over the SSC. For Fe the SSC predominates for both Co^{60} and Cs^{137}, which is attributed to the strong self-absorption of the MSC in Fe. The curves of MSC/SSC for the Co^{60} energy albedo versus the thickness of Fe and Al cross over each other (that of Al starts lower, but rises more steeply); this is interpreted in Gubatova, D. Ya., Ulmanis, U. A., same compendium, p. 13, Abstract S/798/61/000/000/002/012. For Tm^{170} the energy-albedo component that corresponds to a primary soft radiation with a 53-kev energy, at small thicknesses to 2 g/cm^2, exceeds the energy albedo of the sum total of the other components (bremsstrahlen and 84-kev γ-rays). If an Al scatterer of greater thickness is employed, the sum of the intermediate and hard albedo components predominates over the soft albedo component. The energy-albedo curves versus angle of incidence of the primary γ-radiation for Al, Fe, and Plexiglas are shown to be analogous to those for backscatter (same authors, same compendium, p. 21, Abstract S/798/61/000/000/003/012), i.e., a $1/\cos\phi$ function. There are 9 figures and 6 references (5 Russian-language Soviet and 1 English-language: Perkins, J. F., J. Appl. Phys., v. 26, no. 6, 1955, 655).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Rysenko, A.G., Ulmanis, U.A.

TITLE: On the angular distribution of the intensity of reflected γ-radiation.

SOURCE: Radioaktivnyye izlucheniya i metody ikh issledovaniya.
          Inst. fiz. AN LatvSSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatvSSR, 1961, 21-26.

TEXT: This is a report on a scintillation-spectrometer investigation of the de-
pendence of the angular distribution of the intensity of reflected γ-radiation issuing
from a Co^{60}, Cs^{137}, and Tm^{170} source and reflected by Plexiglas, Al, Fe, and Pb
scatterers. The experimental setup is that described by N.A. Dubinskaya and U.A.
Ulmanis, Akad. nauk LatvSSR, Izv., no. 5, 1960, 62). Reference is made to the
theory of Corner, J.H., and Liston, R. (Roy. Soc., Proc., v. A 204, 1950, 323), and
earlier tests by three groups of Soviet authors (all AN LatvSSR). Test results:
Tests were made with a scatterer having a saturation thickness corresponding to a
$0°$ incidence angle. With increasing incidence angle, the saturation thickness
decreases (Berger, M.J., Doggett, J., NBS, J. Res., v. 56, no. 2, 1956, 89). At
normal incidence, the highest count occurs at zero angle of reflection. With in-
creasing incidence angle, the highest-count angle moves off zero and, at an inci-
dence angle of appx. 60, a twin peak occurs; at still greater angles the outer peak
grows faster than the inner peak, attains an absolute maximum near $75°$, and drops
to zero at $90°$. Cartesian and polar-coordinate representations of this phenomenon
are shown. The variation of the intensity of the reflected γ-radiation as a function

Card 1/2

On the angular distribution of the intensity...   S/798/61/000/000/003/012

of the incidence angle is shown for Tm^{170} radiation and the four scatterers tested. The steepest outer peak occurs with intermediate and elevated Z (Fe, Pb); scatterers with lower Z have a more isotropic distribution with a flatter hump. This finding agrees well with those obtained by B. P. Bulatov and Ye. A. Garusov by different methods (Atomnaya energiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1958, 631). With increasing incident energy the 75° angle of the outer peak remains unmoved, but the relative height of the peak increases; this finding agrees with that of Bulatov-Garusov (last cited reference) and the Corner-Liston theory (cited in Card 1/2). These characteristics are interpreted as follows: (1) With increasing incidence angle the irradiated area $S = S_o / \cos \phi$ increases, so that the number of reflected γ-quanta increases; (2) since the minimal path of the reflected γ-quanta in the scatterer obtains in a direction normal to the plane of the scatterer, the self-absorption minimum moves toward smaller scattering angles as the incidence angle increases; (3) the mean scattering angle decreases with increasing incidence angle. With primary-γ-radiation energy > 500 kev the intensity of the reflected γ-radiation increases with decreasing scattering angle. For smaller energies the angular distribution of the intensity of singly-scattered radiation has a minimum at scatter angle of 90-110°. At any energy of the primary radiation the intensity of the reflected radiation increases with increasing incidence angle, regardless of Z. There are 5 figures and 7 references (5 Russian-language Soviet and the 2 English-language US papers cited in the text).
ASSOCIATION: None given.
Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Rysenko, A. G., Ulmanis, U. A.

TITLE: Investigations into the albedo of gamma rays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 59, abstract 8B424
             (In collection: Radioakt. izlucheniya i metody ikh issled.,
             Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1961, 3 - 11)

TEXT: The albedo of energy (A_E) and gamma quantum number (A_N) for Co^{60},
$Eu^{152;154}$, Tu^{170}, Cs^{137}, and Se^{75} gamma radiation was studied as a function of the
scatterer thickness. The empirical relation $A_E(d) = A_E(\infty) (1 - exp(d/a)$ obtained
earlier (see RZhFiz, 1959, no. 8, 17428) was examined. d denotes the scatterer
thicknes, $A_E(\infty)$ the albedo for infinitely thick scatterer, and a is a constant.
The saturation thickness for Al and Fe was obtained as a function of the primary
gamma radiation energy, and the values of constant a are given for different gamma
quantum energies. Data of albedo for singly and multiply scattered radiation are
given.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]   K. Aglintsev
Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Rysenko, A. G., Ulmanis, U. A.

TITLE: Angular distribution of the reflected gamma radiation intensity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 59, abstract 8B423
               (In collection: Radioakt. izlucheniya i metody ikh issled.,
               Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1961, 21 - 26)

TEXT: A scintillation spectrometer was used to study the angular distribu-
tion of the reflected gamma radiation intensity as a function of the angle of inci-
dence of primary gamma radiation. Co^{60}, Cs^{137}, and Tu^{170} gamma-ray sources were
used along with Plexiglas, Al, Fe, and Pb scatterers. The scatterer thickness cor-
responded to that of saturation, measured at the angle of incidence $\varphi = 0^{\circ}$. The
anisotropy of the angular distribution of the reflected radiation intensity was ob-
served to increase with the angle of incidence. The intensity rose with a drop of
the scatterer Z value and an increase of the angle of incidence of primary radia-
tion. It attained a maximum at an angle of incidence of 75° and with a Plexiglas
scatterer. The most anisotropic intensity distribution as a function of the angle
of incidence was obtained for scatterers with average and high Z values and a pri-
mary gamma-radiation energy $E_\gamma > 500$ kev. The investigation results are presented

Card 1/1

S/058/62/000/008/028/134
A061/A101

Angular distribution of the...

in the form of curves.

A. Mosharov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BEDEL'YAN, L.P., inzh.; ZHILYAKOV, I.G., inzh.; KANEVSKIY, V.M., inzh.;
RYSEV, A.I., inzh.; URINSON, A.I., inzh.

Operation of a 185-ton open-hearth furnace burning natural gas.
Stal' 17 no.12:1082-1085 D '57.   (MIRA 11:1)

1. Taganrogskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Andreyeva.
                        (Open-hearth furnaces)

133-12-6/26

AUTHORS: Bedel'yan, L.P., Zhilyakov, I.G., Kanevskiy, V.M.,
           Rysev, A.I., and Urinson, A.I., Engineers.

TITLE: Operation of 185-ton Open Hearth Furnaces on Natural Gas
           (Rabota 185-t martenovskikh pechey na prirodnom gaze)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.12, pp. 1082 - 1085 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Operation of a 185-ton open hearth furnace fired with
           natural gas carburised with fuel oil is described. Originally
           designed and actually used gas-oil burners are shown in Figs.
           1 and 2, respectively, and the gas installation used in Fig.3.
           For the atomisation of the fuel oil, the use of gas and steam
           was tried. Operational indices of best heats and a comparison
           of the furnace operation when fired with gas-fuel oil, gas-fuel
           oil (atomised with steam) and fuel oil alone are given in
           Tables 1 and 2, respectively. It is concluded that on transfer
           of furnace from oil to natural gas (10 atm.) firing the output
           will not decrease only if high pressure superheated steam is
           used for the atomisation of fuel oil. The flame obtained with
           natural gas, carburised with 25% of oil has similar properties
           as fuel-oil flame. A proposal is made to carry out experiments
           on firing an open hearth furnace with natural gas preheated to
           250-300 °C, as well as with gas of increased pressure (13 - 15
           atm.). There are 2 tables and 3 figures.

Card1/2

133-12-6/26

Operation of 185-ton Open Hearth Furnaces on Natural Gas

ASSOCIATION: Taganrog Metallurgical Works im. Andreyev
                (Taganrogskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni
                Andreyeva)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4024768   S/0080/64/037/003/0568/0574

AUTHOR: Sklyarenko, S. I.; Smirnov, I. V.; Ry*sev, A. P.

TITLE: Derivation of lithium hydroxide in a solid cathode by electrolysis of a lithium chloride solution in an electrolyzer with a filtering diaphragm

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 3, 1964, 568-574

TOPIC TAGS: Lithium hydroxide, electrolysis, lithium chloride, filtering diaphragm, solid cathode, lithium chloride solution

ABSTRACT: This research was concerned with the process of electrolysis of aqueous solutions of lithium chloride with the use of a horizontal filtering diaphragm. A series of physical chemical properties of the catholyte were also studied. Electrolysis of aqueous solutions of lithium chloride with concentrations from 2.5 mol./liter to 12.51 mol./liter, in an electrolyzer with a filtering diaphragm and a solid cathode indicated that it is possible to obtain saturated and even supersaturated hydroxide solutions with high current efficiency (95-99%), by electrolysis of aqueous solutions of lithium chloride in electrolyzers with a filtering diaphragm in a solid cathode. It is possible to precipitate, in the form of the monohydrate LiOH . H$_2$O, up to 50% of that formed during hydroxide

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4024768

electrolysis by control of catholyte concentration. The hydroxide which remains
in the catholyte after part of it has been precipitated in solid form, can be
precipitated in the form of lithium carbonate by means of carbonic acid gas
saturation. The chloride solution can be used repeatedly for electrolysis after
separation of the carbonate residue and neutralization of the solution with a
small amount of hydrochloric acid. It was indicated that the ratios which permit
a calculation of current efficiency and chloride concentration in the catholyte,
are well confirmed quantitatively during conditions where hydroxide concentrations
in the catholyte are less than required for saturation at a given temperature.
Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Dec61   **DATE ACQ:** 16 Apr64   **ENCL:** 00

SUB CODE: CH   **No. REF. SOV:** 004   **OTHER:** 000

Card 2/2

SKLYARENKO, S.I.; RYSEV, A.P.; SMIRNOV, I.V.; CHUBAROVA, T.Ya.

Electrolysis of an aqueous solution of a mixture of potassium
and lithium chlorides with a moving mercury electrode. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 38 no.4:849-855 Ap '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

SKLYARENKO, S.I.; RYSEV, A.P.; CHUBAROVA, T.Ya.

Electrolysis of an aqueous solution of mixtures of alkali metal chlorides by means of a moving-mercury cathode. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.12:2781-2782 D'63.   (MIRA 17:2)

RYSEV, F.

Unsolved problems. Prom.koop. 13 no.12:6 D '59.   (MIRA 13:4)

1.Predsedatel' pravleniya kraypromsoveta, Krasnodar.
       (Krasnodar Territory--Cooperative societies)

RYSEV, F.

Settlement for cooperative society members. Prom. koop. 12 no.1:
26 Ja '58.   (MIRA 11:1)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya kraypromsoveta, Krasnodar.
                    (Krasnodar--Apartment houses)

LATSKIY, V.I.; YANKELEVICH, M.D.; RYSEV, G.S.

Review of the book by K.S. Gurkov, IA.B. Kal'nitskii, A.D.
Kostylev, P.A. Mikhirev, I.M. Press, G.V. Rodionov, A.V. Sobol',
and V.V. Soroko, "Loading machinery for loose and lump materials."
Gor. zhur. no.8:78 Ag '64.   (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy
institut gornogo i obogatitel'nogo mashinostroyeniya, Sverdlovsk.

SIMONOV, Ye.K., inzh.; MINEYEV, B.V., inzh.; RYSEV, G.S., inzh.;
        YANKELEVICH, M.D., inzh.

        The 1 PDN-2 loading and transporting machine. Shakht. stroi.
        8 no.2:19-20 F '64.   (MIRA 17:3)

        1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy
        institut gornogo i obogatitel'nogo oborudovaniya, Sverdlovsk.

VYATKIN, I.I., inzh.; RYSEV, G.S., inzh.; KISLYKH, A.S., inzh.;
PLEKHANOV, G.V., inzh.

Industrial testing of PP-1 mining unit. Gor.zhur. no.2:27-30
F '63.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut
Gornogo i obogatitel'nogo oborudovaniya, Sverdlovsk (for Vyatkin,
Rysev, Kislykh). 2. Vysokogorskoye rudoupravleniye, Nizhniy Tagil
(for Plekhanov).
                    (Mining machinery—Testing)

Rysev, I.F.

INOZEMTSEV, N.P.; SOKOL, Ya.I.; RYSEV, I.F.; TARASENKOV, D.A.; ZAMYATIN, S.I.

Organization of production quality control. Metallurg 2 no.9:1-2
S '57.   (MLRA 10:9)

1. Zavod "Serp i molot."
                    (Metallurgical plants--Quality control)

R Y S E V ( )

130-9-1/21

AUTHORS: Inozemtsev, N.P., Sokol, Ya.I., Rysev, I.F., Tarasenkov, D.A. and Zamyatin, S.I.

TITLE: Organisation of Production Quality Control (Ob organizatsii kontrolu kachestva produktsii)

ABSTRACT: This is a contribution to discussions on the present short-comings and desirable changes in quality control organisation in the Soviet iron and steel industry. The present organisation according to which a special department is responsible for seeing that instructions have been correctly carried out at each stage of the production process is considered harmful since it encourages an irresponsible attitude on the part of the operators and requires a very large control organisation. As an example the number of reports of various types of incorrect procedure at the "Serp i Molot" works are given. A further criticism is that the present organisation is on a shop basis, thus sometimes operating contrary to the interests of the enterprise as a whole. A two-stage reorganisation is recommended: review of the activity of each control worker and preparation for his work to be undertaken by a production worker, the few remaining control workers to be assembled

Card 1/2

RYSEV, O.V. (Moskva)

Some characteristics of the scattering into vacuum of a gas sphere.
Inzh.zhur. 4 no.3:543-544 '64.   (MIRA 17:10)

AUTHOR: Rysev, O.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: A class of exact solution of magnetohydrodynamics
              equations taking gravity into account

PERIODICAL: Inzhenernyy zhurnal. v.2, no.3, 1962, 160-161

TEXT: The axially symmetric non steady flow of an infinitely con-
ducting gas under the action of newtonian gravity forces is consi-
dered. The magnetic field is assumed symmetric about an axis. The
assumptions are made that the pressure depends only on time, while
velocity u is represented by $u = \dfrac{r}{t-t_0}$, with constant t_0. The sol-
utions is obtained in terms of the independent variables t and u
instead of t and r. Explicit solutions are given elsewhere
(Riazanov, Dokl. AS USSR, 126, No.5, 1959; Riazanov, Prikl. matem.
i mehan., 23, No.1, 1959)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1961.

Card 1/1

BUNDZEN, P.V.; GRACHEV, Ya.I.; MENITSKIY, D.N.; RYSEV, V.S.

Methodology of photic stimulation with a feedback for studying
the functional state of the central nervous system. Fiziol.
zhur. 51 no.9:1128-1130 S '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

RYSEV, Ye. N.

"Results from Combining the Therapeutic Department of the Hospital and the

Polyclinic," Sov. Med., No. 11, 1949.

Prof. Chair Organization Public Health, Gor'Kiy Med. Inst., -c1949-.

RYSEV, Ya.S.

Problems in safeguarding public health in V.I. Lenin's works.
Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no. 4:3-8 Ap '60.   (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Tomskogo oblastnogo zdravotdela.
                (LENIN, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1870-1924)

RYSEV, Ye.S.

Doctor W.S. Piruski and his activity at the Tomsk Transfer Station.
Sov.zdrav. 17 no.11:54-55   (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Tomskogo oblazdravotdela (zav. I.Ye. Kamchatka).
        (BIOGRAPHIES,
            Piruski, Vladyslaw (Rus))
        (PUBLIC HEALTH,
            contribution of W. Piruski (Rus))

RYSEV, Yn.S.

Organization of a floating polyclinic in the northern area of
Tomsk Province. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.7:12-17 Jl'58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Tomskogo oblzdravotdela (zav. I.Ye. Kamchatka).
   (TOMSK PROVINCE--MEDICINE, RURAL)

MARKMAN, A.L., professor; RYSEVA, G.B., redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Principles of oil and fat industrial plant design] Osnovy
proektirovaniia predpriiatii maslozhirovoi promyshlennosti.
Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1952. 251 p. [Microfilm]   (MLRA 7:12)
(Factories)

ZHURAVSKIY, G.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; NOVOSELOVA. L.V., mikro-
biolog; YELISEYEV, M.I., inzhener-khimik; BULIKHMAN, A.A., inzhener;
ZAKHAROVA, G.S., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.I.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RYSEVA, G.B., redaktor;
MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production of the food acids] Proizvodstvo pishchevykh kislot. Pod
obshchei red. E.I.Zhuravlevoi. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1953. 233 p.
[Microfilm]   (MIRA 7:10)
        (Citric acid)   (Tartaric acid)   (Latic acid)

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35892

Authors   : Ryseva, M. G.; Mironova, Z. B.
Inst   : Kiev Institute of Physical Culture.
Title   : Concerning the Anatomic Functional Changes of the Foot in
              Sportsmen Weight-lifters. (Report No. 1).

Orig Pub   : Tr. Kievsk. in-ta fiz. kul'tury, 1957, vyp. 2, 95-101.

Abstract   : In sixteen weight-lifters of different ages in all weight
              categories and of various durations in the sport's length
              of service, complex morphological and functional observations
              of foot changes at different physical loads were made. Signi-
              ficant displacement of hemodynamic indicators and the appea-
              rance of flat-footedness in trained weight-lifters were not
              noticed. -- I. N. Mikhaylov.

Card 1/1

RYSEVA, M.G. [Rysieva, M.H.]

Development of collateral paths after exclusion of axillary
and brachial arteries in a rabbit. Dop. AN URSR no.10:
1379-1382 '62.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury.

RYSEVA, R.S.

The 7M386 and KY-41 heavy shaping machines. Stan.i instr. 29
no.11:25-29   N '58.   (MIRA 11:11)
                    (Shapers)

GAKEL', R.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: KOVYAZINA, L.Ye.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELYAYEV, N.N., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, R.N.;
RYSEVA, S.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Development of the technology for the manufacture of bulk yarn
with the method of tow converting of synthetic fibers. Nauch.-
issl.trudy TSNIIShersti no.18:75-93 '63.

                                                      (MIRA 18:1)

RYSEVA, S.N.

Properties and utilization of the wastes from the spinning of
viscose fibers and their blends with cotton. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.2:3-8   '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

RYSAVY, Ladislav, inz.

Complicated welding in railroad repair shops. Zel dop tech 10 no. 1:
23. '62

SKLYARENKO, S.I.; SMIRNOV, I.V.; RYSEV, A.P.; SHEVTSOVA, N.S.

Production of cesium hydroxide by electrolysis of cesium
chloride in an electolyzer with a horizontal filtering
diaphragm. Zhur.prikl. khim. 37 no. 5:1036-1041 My '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043529

AUTHOR: Ry*sev, O. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Peculiarities of scattering of a gas sphere into a vacuum

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 543-544

TOPIC TAGS: spherical region, cylindrical region, isentropic scattering, gas dispersion, evacuation wave, Riemann wave, flow function, equation of motion

ABSTRACT: At time t = 0 a resting gas fills a spherical (cylindrical) region of radius r_0. The speed of sound C in the entire region is constant and equals C_0. Outside this region is a vacuum. In the following moment of time isentropic dispersion begins. The author studies the first wave of evacuation and investigates certain laws of motion of the gas. He finds that there always exists some neighborhood of the dispersion front and the front of the evacuation wave where $\partial \lambda / \partial t \leq 0$, where $\lambda (r,t)$ is the flow function. He also concludes that the two characteristics which he finds can serve as the characteristics which are known to be the boundary between two flows having analytically distinct solutions of the equations of motion. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043529

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Mar63

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

RYSEV, O.V. (Moskva)

A class of exact solutions of equations in magnetogasdynamics
considering the gravitation. Inzh.zhur. 2 no.3:160-161 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Magnetohydrodynamics)

ACC NR: AP6018861   SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/65/051/009/1128/1130

AUTHOR: Bundzen, P.V.; Magrachev, Ia.I.; Menitskiy, D.N.; Rysay, V. S.

ORG: Institute of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad (Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Method of feedback light stimulation for investigation of the functional state of the central nervous system

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 51, no. 9, 1965, 1128-1130

TOPIC TAGS: central nervous system, EEG, neurophysiology, brain

ABSTRACT: T. Mulholland and S. Runnals (EEG and Clin. Neurophysiol, 14, 6, 847, 1962) proposed that in neurophysiological investigations by the feedback technique a filter attuned to the alpha-rhythm of the EEG, and a switch-off system be used. If stimulation by a light source is applied, appearance of alpha-activity in the EEG then results in automatic switching on of a light source flashing at a frequency corresponding to that of the alpha-oscillations, while blocking or desynchronization of the alpha-waves produces switching off of the light source. An apparatus operating on this principle was designed. It is used in studies of autoregulation of the brain activity under normal and pathological conditions and may prove of particular value in experiments with animals which do not have a stable alpha-rhythm. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 28Nov64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1   UDC: 612.821.83.08

RENNE, Vladimir Tikhonovich, doktor tekhn.nauk; MOROZOVA,
Mariya Nikolayevna, kand.tekhn.nauk, assistent RYSHAVYY,
Aton, inzh.

Dielectric losses in Czechoslovakian condenser dielectric
paper. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.4:132-135
'61.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektroizolyatsionnoy i kabel'noy
tekhniki Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta
(for Renne). 2. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(for Morzova). 3. Zavod "Elektropetse", Prage, Chekhozlovatskaya
SSR (for Ryshavyy).
                    (Dielectrics)
                    (Electric capacitors)

RYSAVY, A.

"Power, coal, and the power factor." P. 245.

NOVA TECHNIKA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolecnosti pri Ceskoslovenske
akademii ved). Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 6, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

RYSAVY, A.

Series compensation in welding transformers.

p. 294 (Elektrotechnik) Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

RYSAVY, A.

Production of high-voltage condensers. (Supplement) p. 41.
(Energetika, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1956. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6,
     June 1957. Uncl.

RYSAVY, B.: PROKOPIC, J

"Some results of the study of worms in game animals and other wild animals living in the Topolcianky Game Preserve."

BIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, no. 7, 1958

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59

Unclas

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.   G

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 972

Author   : Erhardova, B., Rysavy, B.
T   : -
Title   : Question of Quantitative Methods of Feces Analysis in
               Helminthology

Orig Pub   : Folia biol. (Ceskosl.), 1956, 2, No 3, 172-176

Abstract   : No abstract.

Card 1/1

1189. RYŠAVÝ B. Biol. Inst. der Tschsl. Akad. der Wissenschaften, Praha.
Die Frage der Spezifizität und Variabilität der Coccidien bei verschiedenen
Wirten. The specificity and variability of the Coccidioides
in different hosts FOLIA BIOL. (Praha) 1956, 2/2 (65-71) Tables 2
It is stated that some types of Coccidioides may, under certain oecological con-
ditions, pass from one host to another, even when the hosts are distant phylo-
genetically. The variability of the type Isospora lacazei in different hosts is the
result of nutritional influences as can be shown by artificial infection. The appa-
rently new types are, therefore, oecological morphological variations of one and
the same type.   Königsbauer – Knittelfeld

RYSAVY, B.

" A few contemporary problems in the research on hrlminthology. p. 396"

P. 396 (Ceshoslovenska, Biolo_ie, Vol. 5, no. 5, Oct., 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1958

KISLY, J.

Specificity and variability of Coccidia in various hosts.   p. 65.

CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE   vol. 5, no. 2, Mar. 1956

Czechoslovakia

so.   EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST   vol. 5, no. 7   July 1956

RYSAVY, BOHUMIL

Parasiti ovci. Praha, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, 1953. 188 p. (Sheep
parasites)
      DA   Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Zooparasitology.   Parasitic Protozoa.   G

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, No 53006

Author   : Rysavy, B.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : Some Actual Problems of Helminth Study.

Orig Pub   : Ceskosl. biol., 1957, 6, No. 5, 396-399

Abstract   : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

RYSAVY, B.

RYSAVY, B. Helmintologicks diagnostika (Helminthologic Diagnostics);
a book review. p.121.

Vol. 11, no. 2, 1956, BIOLOGIA, BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

RYSAVY, B: MICHALEK, J. FIDLER, V.

Possibilities of adaptation of Amidostomum anseris
(Zeder, 1800), Railiet and Henry, 1909, parastic worm
of geese, ti bird hosts of other genera. p. 393.

CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE.   (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.
                            Biologicky ustav) Praha.

Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library
         of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January. 1956.

ERHARDOVA, B.; RYSAVY, B.   "Effect of External Environment Upon the Pre-Invasion Stage of the Pulmonary Helminth (Mullerius Capillaris Muller, 1889)". p. 39.
(Chekhoslovatskaia Biologiia. Vol. 2, no. 1, Apr. 1953. Praha).

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,   East European   Vol. 3, No. 6   June   1953, Uncl.

"Effect of Chemotherapeutic agents on the Glucose Consumption of Flagellates in Vitro."
p. 215. (Chekhoslovatskaia Biologiia. Vol. 1, no. 2, Dec. 1952. Praha.)

East European   Vol. 3, No. 6   4

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

"Artiodactyl Animals as a Source of Sickness Caused by Parasites in Sheep; Ecologic Condition of Mutual Exchange of Sheep Parasites and Parasites of the Artiodactyla."   p. 138. (Zoologicke A Entomologicke, Listy.   Vol. 2, no. 2, June 1953.   Praha).

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, East European Vol. 3, No. 6 June 1953, Uncl.

ERHARDOVA, B.; RYSAVY, B.

Cochlosoma scolopacis, n. sp., a new species of flagellate parasite
of the woodcock (Scopolax rusticola L.) [with summary in German].
Chekh. biol. 1 no.1:126-129 '52.   (MLRA 6:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut biologii, parazitologiya, Praha.
              (Flagellata) (Parasites--Woodcock)

ERHARDOVA, B.; RYSAVY, B.

Effect of external environment upon the pre-invasion stage of the
pulmonary helminth Müllerius capillaris Müller, 1889. Chekh.biol.
2 no.1:39-43 Ap '53.   (MLRA 7:2)

1. Biologicheskiy institut ChSAN, parazitologiya, Praha.
                                                    (Lungworms)

RYSAVY, B.

Effect of chemotherapeutic agents on the glucose consumption of flagellates in vitro [with summary in German].   Chekh. biol. 1 no.2:215-219 '52.   (MLRA 6:12)

1. Parasitologicheskiy institut Karlova universiteta i Tsentral'nyy institut biologii, parazitologiya, Praha.
                                        (Flagellata)

RYSAVY, Bohumil; MICHALEK, Jaromir; FIDLER, Vladimir.

Possibility of adaptation of Amidostomum anseris (Zeder, 1800) Railliet and Henry, 1909, in other birds.   Cesk.biol 4 no.7: 393-396 Jl '55.

1. Biologicky ustav CSAV, parasitologie, Praha a Drubezarske zavody, Libus.
     (PARASITES,
          Amidostomum anseris, adaptation in birds other
          than geese)
     (FOWLS, DOMESTIC,
          adaptation of Amidostomum anseris in birds other
          than geese)

H

Country   : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Category   : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
                 Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.

Abs. Jour   : Ref. Zhur. - Khim., No. 10,   Plastics.
                 1959, 36935.

Author   : Rysavy D.

Institut.   : Not given.

Title   : The Production of Polyvinylchloride for the
                 Preparation of Pastes.

Orig. Pub.   : Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No. 3, 153-157.

Abstract   : As a consequence of the investigation of
                 various methods (drying in an atomizing des-
                 iccator, on rollers and precipitation with
                 $Al_2(SO_4)_3$), it was established that the best
                 results, in the production of pastes from
                 polyvinylchloride emulsions, were obtained
                 by drying in an atomizing desiccator. Rigid
                 drying conditions (for example, at 183° in-
                 stead of at 162°) reduces the ability of I
                 to form stable pastes, which is confirmed,
                 particularly, by a comparative drying test
                 of powderlike I, possessing excellent paste-

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Distr: 4E2c(j)

() Preparation of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) paste-forming types in spray installations. Drahomír Ryšavý (Forsch. Inst. Makromol. Chem., Brünn, Czech.) *Kunststoffe* 48, 108–10(1958).—The prepn. of PVC pastes by spray-drying methods and the optimum conditions were investigated. Temp. conditions during drying were found to be a vital factor in producing a plastic dispersion with good flow properties. A water content below 1% by wt. had no influence on the rheological characteristics of the PVC pastes.
— Arthur Lyem

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Z/003/61/000/012/004/005
E112/E953

15.8061

AUTHOR: Ryšavý, Drahomír

TITLE: Inhibited oxidation of polypropylene

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, no.12, 1961, 663-665

TEXT: The mechanism of ageing of atactic polypropylene in
presence of phenyl-2-naphthylamine (PBNA) as antioxidant is
studied. It is characterised by an induction period. In general,
an optimum concentration exists for each antioxidant, below which
additional antioxidant decreases the rate and above which addit-
ional antioxidant increases the rate. The fact that such an
optimum is observed indicates that these materials function in
more than one way. The author has already (Ref.1: Vys.sojed.v.3,
1961, 464) shown plots of induction times against concentration of
PBNA and drawn attention to the existence of a critical tempera-
ture, at which a steep rise of the induction period took place. Its
numerical value can be computed from

$$\frac{k_2 \, (RH)}{k_5}$$

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where k_2 = rate constant of chain propagation, k_5 = rate constant of chain termination and (RH) = concentration of hydrocarbon. The author now presents a study of the second maximum on the induction plot, namely the point at which further additions of PBNA remain without effect. Experimental: Propylene was converted into the atactic polymer by means of $TiCl_3-AlCl_3$ or $Al(C_2H_5)_3$ as catalysts. The reaction mixture was then exposed to atmospheric moisture to decompose the catalyst system. The powdered polymer was impregnated with an acetone solution of PBNA, and pressed into foils at 250°C. The rate of oxidation inhibition was assessed from the induction period at 180°C, i.e. from the period in which no absorption of oxygen took place. Results showed considerable discrepancies and scatter of points. It is concluded that they are affected fundamentally by the mixed crystals of $TiCl_3-AlCl_3$, used as a catalyst. Increased quantities of the catalyst will offset the function of the antioxidant. Incompletely reoxidised mixed crystals of $TiCl_3-AlCl_3$ have a particularly deleterious effect. As to the action of PBNA, its effectiveness is commensurate with its solubility in the polymerisation system and its concentration

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Inhibited oxidation of ...

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E112/E953

should not exceed 0.8%. There are 2 tables, 3 figures and 5
references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-
language references read as follows: Ref.3: Shelton J.R., Cox W.L.,
Ind. Eng. Chem. 46, 816 (1954); Ref.5: Shelton J.R., Donel E.T.,
Crane J.C., J. Pol. Sci. 42, 289 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav makromolekulární chemie, Brno
             (Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1961

RYSAVY, D.

Ing. Drahomir Rysavy (Brno), "Herstellung pastenbildender PVC-Typen in Zerstaeubungsanlagen," Kunststoffe (Munich), 48/3, March 1958, pp. 108-10.

Published from the Research Institute for Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno.

15·8061   25273

AUTHORS: Ryšavy, D., Balaban, L., Slavik, V., Ruža, J.

TITLE: Oxidation of isotactic polypropylene

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 7, 1961,
              1110 - 1115

TEXT: Polypropylene being processed at very high temperatures, the target
of the present paper was to study the oxidation of isotactic polypropy-
lene at 120 - 150°C. For all experiments, polypropylene of a molecular
weight of 400,000, ash contents 0.5 % was used. Absorption of oxygen
was measured at atmospheric pressure by heating the polypropylene in a
reaction vessel filled with O_2. Decrease of volume due to absorption of
O_2 was determined visually by means of a graduated, horizontal, U-shaped
capillary tube (total length about 1300 mm) filled with mercury, or a
platinum wire (diameter 0.1 mm) was fused into the capillary tube and the
change of reactance, due to the shift of the mercury within the capillary

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Oxidation of isotactic polypropylene

tube, was measured by a Wheatstone bridge. Volatile acids were determined by passing O_2 through the heated reaction vessel and subsequent bubbling through $Ba(OH)_2$. Acid quantity absorbed was determined by titration. For determining the acetaldehyde and formaldehyde, the gaseous products were trapped in a 0.1 molar solution of LiOH; the aldehydes were determined by polarography. Acetic acid was determined by conversion to calcium acetate, heating to high temperature, and reacting the acetone produced with o-nitro-benzaldehyde in alkaline medium. Reducing the sample with magnesium powder, presence of formic acid was proved by drop reaction with phenylhydrizin hydrochloride and potassium ferrocyanide. Passing the reaction products with O_2 in the absorber failed to turn out reproducible

results. These were obtained by following arrangement of experiment: A test tube, lined inside with solid KOH, was placed into the reaction vessel. Into this test tube the polymer film (0.1 mm thick, weight 0.03 g) wound around a glass tube was introduced leaving a clearance of about 3 mm between KOH and film. Fig. 5 shows the experiment results at 150°C. The maximum oxidation rate w was rapidly attained after the beginning of

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B101/B230

Oxidation of isotactic polypropylene...

oxidation. It was depending on the surface area of the sample and, here-with, on the rate of diffusion. After consuming 0.73 moles of O_2 per mole of monomer links, oxidation ceased. About 50 % of the original weight of the sample were left over. In the oxidation products were found: acetic and formic acids; acetaldehyde and formaldehyde occurred only in subsequent phases of oxidation. For formaldehyde, merely qua-litative determination was possible, probably, for being oxidized either to formic acid or to CO_2. Formation of acetaldehyde and acid products was in correspondence with the Arrhenius equation. For the formation of volatile acids E = 22 kcal, for the formation of acetaldehyde E = 30.4 kcal was calculated. Various possible types of reactions were discussed: 1) Isomerization of the peroxide radicals with formation of formaldehyde and acetaldehyde; 2) decomposition of peroxides with formation of alcohol groups in the chain; 3) breaking the chain and decomposition of hydro-peroxide; formation of the radical CH_2-CH-R_2 forming again a peroxide;

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Oxidation of isotactic polypropylene

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B101/B230

this may decompose a) forming an alcohol group at the end of the chain;
b) forming formaldehyde and acetaldehyde. From Fig. 5 it is deduced that
the rate of formation of volatile acids is lower by two orders of magni-
tude than the rate of O_2 absorption. At maximum oxidation rate merely
8 % are ascribed to reactions 1) and 3b). Accordingly, in the first
phase of oxidation, predominantly alcohols are formed. Mentioned are:
V. B. Miller, M. V. Neyman, V. S. Pudov, Yu. A. Shlyapnikov, and L. I.
Lafer. There are 6 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-
Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as
follows: W. L. Hawkins, W. Matreyek, F. H. Winslow, Papers presented at
Boston Meeting of American Chemical Society, 19, 30, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute of Macromolecular
                 Chemistry, Brno

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1961

Card 4/5

RYSAVY, Drahomir (Ing.)

Drahomir Rysavy (Brno), "Ueber die Eigenschaften pastenbildender PVC-Sorten," Kunststoffe (Munich), 47/12, December 1957, pp. 683-5.

From the Research Institute for Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno.

The Properties of PVC Paste Resins.

Ryšavý, Josef, Academician

Geodesie II (Surveying, v. 2) 4th ed. enl. Prague, SNTL, 1955. 387 p. 4,200
    copies printed.

Reviewer: Kučera, Karel, Engineer, Doctor; Resp. Ed.: Polák, Bedřich, Engineer,
    Doctor; Tech. Ed.: Polák, Bedřich, Engineer, Doctor; Chief Ed. for Theoretical
    Literature: Čihák, Vlastimil, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for students in geodetic departments of vuzes and for
    practical field use.

COVERAGE: This is the second part of the "Surveying" (Geodesie) textbook. In the
    first part instruments and methods were described in detail whereas the second
    part is dedicated to the problems of leveling, angular measurements, area compu-
    tation, adjustments etc. No personalities are mentioned. There are 394 figures,
    numerous tables (15 tables in the appendix) and approximately 170 references of
    which 50 are Czech, 50 Soviet and the remainder English, French, German and Po-
    lish. In addition, some 35 geodetic periodicals are listed, of which 12 are
    Czech.
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Surveying, v. 2   CZECH/1253

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PART IV.   MEASUREMENTS OF ELEVATIONS

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PART IX.   AREA MEASUREMENT

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Z/023/60/004/002/003/009

AUTHOR: Ryšavý, Josef

TITLE: The Development of Czechoslovak Geodesy and Cartography from
1945 to 1960

PERIODICAL: Studia Geophysica et Geodaetica, 1960, Vol. 4, No. 2,
pp. 119 - 129

TEXT: The development of Czechoslovak geodesy and cartography during
the last fifteen years is characterized by the concentration of the places
of geodetical work, increase in their activity and by the establishment of
the Institute of Geodetic and Cartographic Research (VUGTK). Scientific
education of the new young generation was stepped up. Practical workers in
the field of geodesy were familiarized with the latest results in this sci-
ence by organizing study conferences and seminars. The geodetic scientific
work was directed by the Commission of Geodesy and Geophysics of the CSAV.
The number of lessons in mathematics and physics was increased in high schools
of Bohemia and Moravia, so that students leaving those schools and intending
to choose geodesy as their career would be well prepared for their studies
at the universities. Similar changes in the syllabus of scientific educa-

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Z/023/60/004/002/003/009

The Development of Czechoslovak Geodesy and Cartography from 1945 to 1960

tion at the high schools took also place in Slovakia. The specialists in geodesy and geodetic astronomy took part in a number of international conferences of a scientific and technical character. In most of these conferences the Czechoslovak experts presented their scientific reports. The national trigonometric network is of great scientific importance. Its eastern part was measured between 1949 and 1955. The net is linked with a similar system of neighbouring countries. The angles of the individual directions were measured by a method developed in Czechoslovakia. The astronomic determination of the geographic arrangements and the azimuths on the trigonometric points are important for a whole series of questions connected with the gravitation field of the earth. For this purpose various accurate methods and apparatus were used, among them the circumzenithal by Nušl-Frič which was improved by an impersonal optic micrometer. The gravimetrical net of Ist and IInd class was measured between 1948 and 1954. Its points are grouped in triangles whose sides are 15 km long on the average. The works enabled the relative determination of the geoid carried out for the first time in Czechoslovakia by the method of astronomic levelling using the adjustment of profiles. There are 6 photographs and 9 Czech references.

Card 2/3

RYSAVY, JOSEF

"Geodesy; a university textbook. "

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni nakl. tech icke literatury., Vol. I.,1955,
402 p.

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept 59
Unclas

RYSAVY, Josef

    Mereni podzemnich prostor. 3. vyd. Praha, Nakl. Spolku posluchacu zememe-
ricskeho inzenyrstvi, 1950. 206 p. (Measurement of underground spaces; a testbook.
3rd ed. 13 plates (in portfolio), bibl.)

RYSAVY, L., inz.

Problems of rail brakes. Zel dop tech 11 no.9:272-273 '63.

RYSAVY, Ladislav, inz.

Remarks on repair services. Zel dop tech 12 no.9:243-244 '64.

1. Shops of Czechoslovak State Railroads, Ceska Lipa.

RYSAVY, Premysl, RNDr., nositel cestneho odznaku "Nejlepsi pracovnik
geologicke sluzby".

On the effectiveness of the geologic survey of deposits of
nonore raw materials. Geol pruzkum 5 no.12:354-356 D '63.

1. Geologicky pruzkum, m.p., Brno.

Ryšavý, Vladimír. Two elliptic cubatures. Časopis Pěst.
Mat. Fys. 73, D52–D56 (1949). (Czech)

The author studies two surfaces related to the ellipse E:
$x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 - 1 = a = 0$. The one is the envelope of all
spheres whose centres are on E and which pass through
the origin; the other is the locus of circles in planes through
the y axis whose centre is at the origin and which meet E.
He shows that the volume enclosed by either of these
surfaces can be expressed in terms of elliptic integrals.

A. Erdélyi (Pasadena, Calif.)

NESMELOV, V.V.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; LATYPOV, R.Sh.; MAMINOV, O.V.;
RYSAYEVA, L.D.

Continuous oxidation of hydrocarbon raw materials in the foam
state. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.3:23-25 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.

LEBEDEVA, N.M.; NESMELOV, V.V.; RYSAYEVA, L.D.; MADYAKINA, R.V.

Selecting the optimum conditions for the oxidation of paraffins in a foam state. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 8 no.11:15-20 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

ABDULIN, A.A., kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; KUNAYEV, D.S., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; RYSBEKOV, K.U., kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Maylishat copper-ore deposits in the Chingis Range. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.6:60-70 Je '61.   (MIRA 14:6)
                    (Chingis-Tau--Copper ores)
                    (Chingis-Tau--Gold ores)

AUTHORS: Rysenko, A.G., Ulmanis, U.A.

TITLE: Some investigations of γ-ray albedo.

SOURCE: Radioaktivnyye izlucheniya i metody ikh issledovaniya.
Inst. fiz. AN LatvSSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatvSSR, 1961, 3-11.

TEXT: This is a report on a scintillation-spectrometer investigation of the em-
pirical γ-ray-albedo expression $A_{E(d)} = A_{E(\infty)}(1 - \exp(-d/a))$ (Bulatov, B.P.,
Garusov, Ye.A., Atomnaya energiya, v.5, no.6, 1958, 631) in which $A_{E}(\infty)$ is the
albedo of the scatterer with saturation thickness (ST), d is the given scatterer thick-
ness, and a is a constant which, for substances with atomic number Z<26, is 10
g/cm^2, a value which corresponds to approximately one-half the free-path length of
Co^{60} γ-quanta in the scatterer. The purpose of the present tests was a determination
of the constant a and an exploration of the usability of the Bulatov-Garusov formula
for other γ-radiation sources. This was done by separating the single- and
multiple-scatter components of the energy albedo of (Co^{60}, Cs^{137}), investigating
the components of the energy albedo of Tm^{170}, and studying the dependence of A_E
on the impingement angles of the primary γ-quanta. The experimental setup used
was that of N. Dubinskiy and U. Ulmanis (Akad.n. LatvSSR, Izv. v.5, 1960, 61). The
formulas employed to assess the energy albedo (A_E) and the γ-quantum-number
albedo (A_N) are set forth. The energy flux of the primary γ-radiation incident on

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Some investigations of γ-ray albedo.

the scatterer is integrated graphically, since the relationship between the number and the energy of the γ-quanta is not known. Some simplification occurs in the case of monochromatic radiation with >200 kev energy, in which the mean energy of the reflected radiation depends but little on the properties of the scatterer and can be determined from a single angular energy distribution for the given source and some one scatterer. Test results: The saturation thickness (ST) of Fe (defined as that thickness beyond which A_E does not increase more than 5%) was tested with various γ-sources (graph). ST is smaller for lower-energy γ-sources. The absolute value of A_E increases with diminishing primary γ-ray energy. A_N is numerically greater than A_E; it, too, grows with growing scatterer thickness and attains a saturation value (graph). The saturation thicknesses are expressed in terms of the free path of the γ-rays in a given scatterer $(1/\mu)$. From 0.2 to 1.25 mev the ST for Fe and Al equals appx. $1.5(1/\mu)$, for Pb 0.6 $(1/\mu)$, consistent with the Bulatov-Garusov values and their empirical formula. The constant a decreases only slightly through that energy interval (0.64-0.52 for Al, 0.48-0.37 for Fe, 1.0 ± 0.2 for a Tm^{170}-Al scatterer combination, and 0.7 ± 0.1 for a Tm^{170}-Fe scatterer combination, all in $1/\mu$ units). The single- and multiple-scattering radiation-albedo components increase in different measure with increasing scatterer thickness. In an Al scatterer, for example, the single-scattering component (SSC) of Co^{60} energy albedo is greater than the multiple-scattering component (MSC) up to a thickness of 7 g/cm^2; at

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Some investigations of γ-ray albedo.   S/798/61/000/000/001/012

greater thickness the MSC prevails over the SSC. For Fe the SSC predominates for both Co^{60} and Cs^{137}, which is attributed to the strong self-absorption of the MSC in Fe. The curves of MSC/SSC for the Co^{60} energy albedo versus the thickness of Fe and Al cross over each other (that of Al starts lower, but rises more steeply); this is interpreted in Gubatova, D. Ya., Ulmanis, U. A., same compendium, p. 13, Abstract S/798/61/000/000/002/012. For Tm^{170} the energy-albedo component that corresponds to a primary soft radiation with a 53-kev energy, at small thicknesses to 2 g/cm^2, exceeds the energy albedo of the sum total of the other components (bremsstrahlen and 84-kev γ-rays). If an Al scatterer of greater thickness is employed, the sum of the intermediate and hard albedo components predominates over the soft albedo component. The energy-albedo curves versus angle of incidence of the primary γ-radiation for Al, Fe, and Plexiglas are shown to be analogous to those for backscatter (same authors, same compendium, p. 21, Abstract S/798/61/000/000/003/012), i.e., a 1/cos φ function. There are 9 figures and 6 references (5 Russian-language Soviet and 1 English-language: Perkins, J. F., J. Appl. Phys., v. 26, no. 6, 1955, 655).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

S/798/61/000/000/003/012

AUTHORS: Rysenko, A.G., Ulmanis, U.A.

TITLE: On the angular distribution of the intensity of reflected γ-radiation.

SOURCE: Radioaktivnyye izlucheniya i metody ikh issledovaniya.
Inst. fiz. AN LatvSSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatvSSR, 1961, 21-26.

TEXT: This is a report on a scintillation-spectrometer investigation of the dependence of the angular distribution of the intensity of reflected γ-radiation issuing from a Co^{60}, Cs^{137}, and Tm^{170} source and reflected by Plexiglas, Al, Fe, and Pb scatterers. The experimental setup is that described by N.A. Dubinskaya and U.A. Ulmanis, Akad.nauk LatvSSR, Izv., no.5, 1960, 62). Reference is made to the theory of Corner, J.H., and Liston, R. (Roy. Soc., Proc., v. A 204, 1950, 323), and earlier tests by three groups of Soviet authors (all AN LatvSSR). Test results: Tests were made with a scatterer having a saturation thickness corresponding to a 0° incidence angle. With increasing incidence angle, the saturation thickness decreases (Berger, M.J., Doggett, J., NBS,J.Res., v.56, no.2, 1956, 89). At normal incidence, the highest count occurs at zero angle of reflection. With increasing incidence angle, the highest-count angle moves off zero and, at an incidence angle of appx. 60, a twin peak occurs; at still greater angles the outer peak grows faster than the inner peak, attains an absolute maximum near 75°, and drops to zero at 90°. Cartesian and polar-coordinate representations of this phenomenon are shown. The variation of the intensity of the reflected γ-radiation as a function
Card 1/2

On the angular distribution of the intensity...   S/798/61/000/000/003/012

of the incidence angle is shown for Tm^{170} radiation and the four scatterers tested. The steepest outer peak occurs with intermediate and elevated Z (Fe, Pb); scatterers with lower Z have a more isotropic distribution with a flatter hump. This finding agrees well with those obtained by B. P. Bulatov and Ye. A. Garusov by different methods (Atomnaya energiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1958, 631). With increasing incident energy the 75° angle of the outer peak remains unmoved, but the relative height of the peak increases; this finding agrees with that of Bulatov-Garusov (last cited reference) and the Corner-Liston theory (cited in Card 1/2). These characteristics are interpreted as follows: (1) With increasing incidence angle the irradiated area $S = S_o/\cos \phi$ increases, so that the number of reflected γ-quanta increases; (2) since the minimal path of the reflected γ-quanta in the scatterer obtains in a direction normal to the plane of the scatterer, the self-absorption minimum moves toward smaller scattering angles as the incidence angle increases; (3) the mean scattering angle decreases with increasing incidence angle. With primary-γ-radiation energy > 500 kev the intensity of the reflected γ-radiation increases with decreasing scattering angle. For smaller energies the angular distribution of the intensity of singly-scattered radiation has a minimum at scatter angle of 90-110°. At any energy of the primary radiation the intensity of the reflected radiation increases with increasing incidence angle, regardless of Z. There are 5 figures and 7 references (5 Russian-language Soviet and the 2 English-language US papers cited in the text). ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Rysenko, A. G., Ulmanis, U. A.

TITLE: Investigations into the albedo of gamma rays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 59, abstract 8B424
                 (In collection: Radioakt. izlucheniya i metody ikh issled.,
                 Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1961, 3 - 11)

TEXT: The albedo of energy (A_E) and gamma quantum number (A_N) for Co^{60},
$Eu^{152;154}$, Tu^{170}, Cs^{137}, and Se^{75} gamma radiation was studied as a function of the
scatterer thickness. The empirical relation $A_E(d) = A_E(\infty)$ $(1 - \exp(d/a)$ obtained
earlier (see RZhFiz, 1959, no. 8, 17428) was examined. d denotes the scatterer
thicknes, $A_E(\infty)$ the albedo for infinitely thick scatterer, and a is a constant.
The saturation thickness for Al and Fe was obtained as a function of the primary
gamma radiation energy, and the values of constant a are given for different gamma
quantum energies. Data of albedo for singly and multiply scattered radiation are
given.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]   K. Aglintsev
Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Rysenko, A. G., Ulmanis, U. A.

TITLE: Angular distribution of the reflected gamma radiation intensity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 59, abstract 8B423
             (In collection: Radioakt. izlucheniya i metody ikh issled.,
             Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1961, 21 - 26)

TEXT: A scintillation spectrometer was used to study the angular distribution of the reflected gamma radiation intensity as a function of the angle of incidence of primary gamma radiation. Co^{60}, Cs^{137}, and Tu^{170} gamma-ray sources were used along with Plexiglas, Al, Fe, and Pb scatterers. The scatterer thickness corresponded to that of saturation, measured at the angle of incidence $\varphi = 0°$. The anisotropy of the angular distribution of the reflected radiation intensity was observed to increase with the angle of incidence. The intensity rose with a drop of the scatterer Z value and an increase of the angle of incidence of primary radiation. It attained a maximum at an angle of incidence of $75°$ and with a Plexiglas scatterer. The most anisotropic intensity distribution as a function of the angle of incidence was obtained for scatterers with average and high Z values and a primary gamma-radiation energy $E_\gamma > 500$ kev. The investigation results are presented

Card 1/1

S/058/62/000/008/028/134
A061/A101

Angular distribution of the...

in the form of curves.

A. Mosharov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BEDEL'YAN, L.P., inzh.; ZHILYAKOV, I.G., inzh.; KANEVSKIY, V.M., inzh.;
RYSEV, A.I., inzh.; URINSON, A.I., inzh.

Operation of a 185-ton open-hearth furnace burning natural gas.
Stal' 17 no.12:1082-1085 D '57.   (MIRA 11:1)

1. Taganrogskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Andreyeva.
                         (Open-hearth furnaces)

133-12-6/26

AUTHORS: Bedel'yan, L.P., Zhilyakov, I.G., Kanevskiy, V.M.,
           Rysev, A.I., and Urinson, A.I., Engineers.

TITLE: Operation of 185-ton Open Hearth Furnaces on Natural Gas
           (Rabota 185-t martenovskikh pechey na prirodnom gaze)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.12, pp. 1082 - 1085 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Operation of a 185-ton open hearth furnace fired with
           natural gas carburised with fuel oil is described. Originally
           designed and actually used gas-oil burners are shown in Figs.
           1 and 2, respectively, and the gas installation used in Fig.3.
           For the atomisation of the fuel oil, the use of gas and steam
           was tried. Operational indices of best heats and a comparison
           of the furnace operation when fired with gas-fuel oil, gas-fuel
           oil (atomised with steam) and fuel oil alone are given in
           Tables 1 and 2, respectively. It is concluded that on transfer
           of furnace from oil to natural gas (10 atm.) firing the output
           will not decrease only if high pressure superheated steam is
           used for the atomisation of fuel oil. The flame obtained with
           natural gas, carburised with 25% of oil has similar properties
           as fuel-oil flame. A proposal is made to carry out experiments
           on firing an open hearth furnace with natural gas preheated to
           250-300 °C, as well as with gas of increased pressure (13 - 15
           atm.). There are 2 tables and 3 figures.

Card1/2

133-12-6/26

Operation of 185-ton Open Hearth Furnaces on Natural Gas

ASSOCIATION: Taganrog Metallurgical Works im. Andreyev
                 (Taganrogskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni
                 Andreyeva)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4024768   S/0080/64/037/003/0568/0574

AUTHOR: Sklyarenko, S. I.; Smirnov, I. V.; Ry*sev, A. P.

TITLE: Derivation of lithium hydroxide in a solid cathode by electrolysis of a lithium chloride solution in an electrolyzer with a filtering diaphragm

TOPIC TAGS: Lithium hydroxide, electrolysis, lithium chloride, filtering diaphragm solid cathode, lithium chloride solution

ABSTRACT: This research was concerned with the process of electrolysis of aqueous solutions of lithium chloride with the use of a horizontal filtering diaphragm. A series of physical chemical properties of the catholyte were also studied. Electrolysis of aqueous solutions of lithium chloride with concentrations from 2.5 mol./liter to 12.51 mol./liter, in an electrolyzer with a filtering diaphragm and a solid cathode indicated that it is possible to obtain saturated and even supersaturated hydroxide solutions with high current efficiency (95-99%), by electrolysis of aqueous solutions of lithium chloride in electrolyzers with a filtering diaphragm in a solid cathode. It is possible to precipitate, in the form of the monohydrate LiOH . H₂O, up to 50% of that formed during hydroxide

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024768

electrolysis by control of catholyte concentration. The hydroxide which remains
in the catholyte after part of it has been precipitated in solid form, can be
precipitated in the form of lithium carbonate by means of carbonic acid gas
saturation. The chloride solution can be used repeatedly for electrolysis after
separation of the carbonate residue and neutralization of the solution with a
small amount of hydrochloric acid. It was indicated that the ratios which permit
a calculation of current efficiency and chloride concentration in the catholyte,
are well confirmed quantitatively during conditions where hydroxide concentrations
in the catholyte are less than required for saturation at a given temperature.
Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Dec61   DATE ACQ: 16 Apr64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH   No. REF. SOV: 004   OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SKLYARENKO, S.I.; RYSEV, A.P.; SMIRNOV, I.V.; CHUBAROVA, T.Ya.

Electrolysis of an aqueous solution of a mixture of potassium and lithium chlorides with a moving mercury electrode. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:849-855 Ap '65.   (MIRA 18:6)

SKLYARENKO, S.I.; RYSEV, A.P.; CHUBAROVA, T.Ya.

Electrolysis of an aqueous solution of mixtures of alkali metal
chlorides by means of a moving-mercury cathode. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 36 no.12:2781-2782 D'63.   (MIRA 17:2)

RYSEV, F.

Unsolved problems. Prom.koop. 13 no.12:6 D '59.   (MIRA 13:4)

1.Predsedatel' pravleniya kraypromsoveta, Krasnodar.
        (Krasnodar Territory--Cooperative societies)

RYSEV, F.

Settlement for cooperative society members. Prom. koop. 12 no.1:
26 Ja '58.   (MIRA 11:1)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya kraypromsoveta, Krasnodar.
            (Krasnodar--Apartment houses)

LATSKIY, V.I.; YANKELEVICH, M.D.; RYSEV, G.S.

Review of the book by K.S. Gurkov, IA.B. Kal'nitskii, A.D.
Kostylev, P.A. Mikhirev, I.M. Press, G.V. Rodionov, A.V. Sobol',
and V.V. Soroko, "Loading machinery for loose and lump materials."
Gor. zhur. no.8:78 Ag '64.   (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy
institut gornogo i obogatitel'nogo mashinostroyeniya, Sverdlovsk.

SIMONOV, Ye.K., inzh.; MINEYEV, B.V., inzh.; RYSEV, G.S., inzh.;
        YANKELEVICH, M.D., inzh.

        The 1 PDN-2 loading and transporting machine. Shakht. stroi.
        8 no.2:19-20 F '64.   (MIRA 17:3)

        1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy
        institut gornogo i obogatitel'nogo oborudovaniya, Sverdlovsk.

VYATKIN, I.I., inzh.; RYSEV, G.S., inzh.; KISLYKH, A.S., inzh.;
    PLEKHANOV, G.V., inzh.

Industrial testing of PP-1 mining unit. Gor.zhur. no.2:27-30
F '63.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut
Gornogo i obogatitel'nogo oborudovaniya, Sverdlovsk (for Vyatkin,
Rysev, Kislykh). 2. Vysokogorskoye rudoupravleniye, Nizhniy Tagil
(for Plekhanov).
                    (Mining machinery--Testing)

RYSEV, I.F.

INOZEMTSEV, N.P.; SOKOL, Ya.I.; RYSEV, I.F.; TARASENKOV, D.A.; ZAMYATIN, S.I.

Organization of production quality control. Metallurg 2 no.9:1-2
S '57.   (MLRA 10:9)

1. Zavod "Serp i molot."
(Metallurgical plants--Quality control)

R Y S E V)

130-9-1/21

AUTHORS: Inozemtsev, N.P., Sokol, Ya.I., Rysev, I.F., Tarasenkov, D.A. and Zamyatin, S.I.

TITLE: Organisation of Production Quality Control (Ob organizatsii kontrola kachestva produktsii)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, Nr 9, pp.1-2 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a contribution to discussions on the present short-comings and desirable changes in quality control organisation in the Soviet iron and steel industry. The present organisation according to which a special department is responsible for seeing that instructions have been correctly carried out at each stage of the production process is considered harmful since it encourages an irresponsible attitude on the part of the operators and requires a very large control organisation. As an example the number of reports of various types of in-correct procedure at the "Serp i Molot" works are given. A further criticism is that the present organisation is on a shop basis, thus sometimes operating contrary to the interests of the enterprise as a whole. A two-stage reorganisation is recommended: review of the activity of each control worker and preparation for his work to be undertaken by a production worker, the few remaining control workers to be assembled

Card 1/2

RYSEV, O.V. (Moskva)

Some characteristics of the scattering into vacuum of a gas sphere.
Inzh.zhur. 4 no.3:543-544 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

AUTHOR: Ryaev, O.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: A class of exact solution of magnetohydrodynamics equations taking gravity into account

TEXT: The axially symmetric non steady flow of an infinitely conducting gas under the action of newtonian gravity forces is considered. The magnetic field is assumed symmetric about an axis. The assumptions are made that the pressure depends only on time, while velocity u is represented by $u = \dfrac{r}{t-t_0}$, with constant t_0. The solutions is obtained in terms of the independent variables t and u instead of t and r. Explicit solutions are given elsewhere (Riazanov, Dokl. AS USSR, 126, No.5, 1959; Riazanov, Prikl. matem. i mehan., 23, No.1, 1959)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1961.

Card 1/1

BUNDZEN, P.V.; MAGRACHEV, Ya.I.; MENITSKIY, D.N.; RYSEV, V.S.

Methodology of photic stimulation with a feedback for studying
the functional state of the central nervous system. Fiziol.
zhur. 51 no.9:1128-1130 S '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

RYSEV, Ye. N.

"Results from Combining the Therapeutic Department of the Hospital and the

Polyclinic," Sov. Med., No. 11, 1949.

Prof. Chair Organization Public Health, Gor'Kiy Med. Inst., -c1949-.

RYSEV, Ya.S.

Problems in safeguarding public health in V.I. Lenin's works.
Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no. 4:3-8 Ap '60.   (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Tomskogo oblastnogo zdravotdela.
                    (LENIN, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1870-1924)

RYSEV, Ye.S.

Doctor W.S. Piruski and his activity at the Tomsk Transfer Station.
Sov.zdrav. 17 no.11:54-55   (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Tomskogo oblazdravotdela (zav. I.Ye. Kamchatka).
        (BIOGRAPHIES,
                Piruski, Wladyslaw (Rus))
        (PUBLIC HEALTH,
                contribution of W. Piruski (Rus))

RYSEV, Yn.S.

Organization of a floating polyclinic in the northern area of
Tomsk Province.   Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.7:12-17 Jl'58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Tomskogo oblzdravotdela (zav. I.Ye. Kamchatka).
       (TOMSK PROVINCE--MEDICINE, RURAL)

MARKMAN, A.L., professor; RYSEVA, G.B., redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I.,
    tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Principles of oil and fat industrial plant design] Osnovy
proektirovaniia predpriiatii maslozhirovoi promyshlennosti.
Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1952. 251 p. [Microfilm]   (MLRA 7:12)
        (Factories)

ZHURAVSKIY, G.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; NOVOSELOVA. L.V., mikro-
    biolog; YELISEYEV, M.I., inzhener-khimik; BULIKHMAN, A.A., inzhener;
    ZAKHAROVA, G.S., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; ZHURAVLEVA, Ye.I.,
    kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RYSEVA, G.B., redaktor;
    MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production of the food acids] Proizvodstvo pishchevykh kislot. Pod
obshchei red. E.I.Zhuravlevoi. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1953. 233 p.
[Microfilm]   (MIRA 7:10)
        (Citric acid)   (Tartaric acid)   (Latic acid)

S

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35892

Authors   : Ryseva, M. G.; Mironova, Z. B.
Inst   : Kiev Institute of Physical Culture.
Title   : Concerning the Anatomic Functional Changes of the Foot in
              Sportsmen Weight-lifters. (Report No. 1).

Orig Pub   : Tr. Kievsk. in-ta fiz. kul'tury, 1957, vyp. 2, 95-101.

Abstract   : In sixteen weight-lifters of different ages in all weight
              categories and of various durations in the sport's length
              of service, complex morphological and functional observations
              of foot changes at different physical loads were made. Signi-
              ficant displacement of hemodynamic indicators and the appea-
              rance of flat-footedness in trained weight-lifters were not
              noticed. -- I. N. Mikhaylov.

Card 1/1

RYSEVA, M.G. [Rysieva, M.H.]

Development of collateral paths after exclusion of axillary
and brachial arteries in a rabbit. Dop. AN URSR no.10:
1379-1382 '62.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury.

RYSEVA, R.S.

The 7M386 and KY-41 heavy shaping machines. Stan.i instr. 29
no.11:25-29   N '58.   (MIRA 11:11)
                        (Shapers)

GAKEL', R.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: KOVYAZINA, L.Ye.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sc'rudnik; BELYAYEV, N.N., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, R.N.;
RYSEVA, S.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Development of the technology for the manufacture of bulk yarn
with the method of tow converting of synthetic fibers. Nauch.-
issl.trudy TSNIISheresti no.18:75-93 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

RYSEVA, S.N.

Properties and utilization of the wastes from the spinning of
viscose fibers and their blends with cotton. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; tekh. tekst. prom. no.2:3-8   '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.