

31069
S/166/61/000/006/010/010
B102/B138

Determination of some parameters of ...

linearly with electron current increasing from 0 to 20 μ a. The ionization energy \mathcal{E} was determined from I_{sc} : $\mathcal{E} = 3.9 \pm 0.5$ ev for a 20-kev beam.

Finally there is a discussion of possible determination some recombination constants when irradiating a photocell by light or by electrons. The separation coefficient α can be determined from the relation

$\alpha = I_{sc} / qN(1-r)(1 - e^{-\chi d})\beta$, q is the electron charge, d the sample thickness,

N the incident quantum flux density, χ the absorption coefficient, r the reflection coefficient and β the quantum yield of the internal photoeffect. ✓

Using relations given by G. L. Bir and G. Ye. Pikus (ZhTF, 1957, XXVII, no. 3, 467) α can be used to determine the depth of the p-n junction, the surface recombination rate, carrier diffusion length and absorption coefficient. For electrons of 8 - 16 kev the absorption coefficient in

Si can be calculated with data from a paper by A. Ya. Vyatskiy and A. F. Makhov [Abstracter's note: No reference given.] (Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, v. 2, no. 5, 887).

The absorption coefficient can be used to find the hole diffusion coefficient and the surface recombination rate, and using a relation by V. K. Subashiyev (Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, v. II, no. 2, 205), the hole diffusion length can be estimated. There are 8

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3/10/81/000/006/010/010

B102/B138

determination of some parameters of ...

references. 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows. McKay K. G., McFee K. B. Phys. Rev., 1953, 21, 1079; Kappoport P. Phys. Rev., 1954, 93, 1, 246.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk UzSSR (Academy of Sciences Uzbekskaya SSR)

DATE: July 18, 1961

X

Photoelectric properties of ...

S/194/62/000/003/035/066
D256/D301

linearly dependent on the temperature. The photocurrent depends linearly on the illumination (up to 500 lux) changing slowly with the temperature; the photo-e.m.f. shows a nonlinear dependence on the illumination and decreases linearly with the temperature. The spectral characteristics are presented together with the sensitivity distributions of the cathodes. A linear dependence of the photocurrent on the X-ray intensity was obtained. The current is a linear function of the illuminated area at a constant flux as well as of the intensity of Co^{60} gamma rays (from 500 to 7,000 roentgen/hour). The photoelements can be used for measuring radiation doses; at 150 mcurie/sec the output current is 10^{-10} amp. [Abstracter's note: Dimension "mcurie/sec" is obviously erroneous; perhaps it should read "milliroentgen/sec" but then it would represent intensity rather than the dose.]. Expressions suitable for calculations are obtained, and the following diffusion lengths of the secondary charge carriers are derived for 3 samples: 118; 245 and 257 microns. 15 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/2

1. 31624.5 EWT(m)/EWP(f)/ETI LIP(c) SD/ID
ACC NRI AT6017941 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0035/0041

AUTHOR: Shalpykov, A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of leakage resistance of silicon p-n junctions with the aid of a narrow light probe

SOURCE: AN KirgSSR. Institut fiziki i matematiki. Vliyaniye primesey i strukturnykh defektov na svoystva nemetallicheskih kristallov (The effect of impurities and structural defects on properties of nonmetallic crystals). Frunze, Izd-vo Ilim, 1965, 35-41

TOPIC TAGS: silicon semiconductor, pn junction, surface property, photoresistance, photoelectric cell

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to determine the dependence of the photocurrent on the magnitude of the illuminated area and the distribution of the sensitivity over the surface of a photocell. Knowledge of this dependence makes it possible to estimate the role of the series resistance of the thin surface layer of the converter (n-layer). The measurements are made by focusing a light beam on the surface of the photocell in such a way that the area of the beam can be varied from a spot of 2 mm diameter to the complete surface of the cell, at a constant light-beam energy incident on the photocell. The tests yield the sensitivity of different areas of the photocell as functions of the positions of the light probe. The theory of the

Card 1/2

PA 20/49T71

SKAL'SKAYA, I. P.

USSR/Geophysics
Currents, Electric
Mathematics, Applied

Oct 48

"Field of a Point Source of Current Located on the
Earth's Surface Under an Inclined Strata," I. P.
Skal'skaya, Leningrad Physicotech Inst, Acad Sci
USSR, 15 pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XVIII, No 10

Solves problem using a slight variation of G. A.
Grinberg's method. Discusses problem under: (1)
Formulation of the problem, (2) and (3) formula
solved by integral methods, (4) representation of

20/49T71

USSR/Geophysics (Contd)

Oct 48

product obtained for propagation of potential along
the earth's surface, (5) asymptotic solution for
points on the earth's surface, and (6) conclusions.
Submitted 8 May 48.

20/49T71

USSR/Physics - Scattered particles distribution

FD-1087

Card 1/1 Pub. 153 - 23/24

Author : Skalskaya, I. P.

Title : A formula for the angular distribution of scattered particles in a gas

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 24, No 10, 1912, Oct 1954

Abstract : In a brief note the authoress comments on a particular formula for describing the angular distribution governing the scattered particles in a gas.

Institution : -

Submitted : May 21, 1954

SKAL'SKAYA, I. P.

Grinberg, G. A., Lebedev, N. N., Skal'skaya, I. P., and Uflyand, Ya. S. Wave problem for a parabolic mirror. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 95, 961-963 (1954). (Russian)

A critical survey of papers on the diffraction of electromagnetic waves by a parabolic cylinder, viz., [1] P. S. Epstein, Dissertation, Munich, 1914; [2] P. S. Epstein, Enzyk. Math. Wiss., Bd. 5, Teubner, Leipzig, 1915, p. 511; [3] W. Magnus, Jber. Deutsch. Math. Verein. 50, 140-161 (1940); [4] W. Magnus, Z. Physik 118, 343-356 (1941) [these Rev. 2, 56; 9, 125]. Limitations of the method used in [1] and [2] are mentioned (convergence of the series in part of space only). Lack of a detailed proof in [3] for the fact that the solution satisfies the radiation condition is emphasized and a full proof is announced. An expansion in terms of products of parabolic cylinder functions of integral (positive and negative) order is derived for the field produced by a line source in the focal line of the cylinder. The proof is sketched and based on [3]. The result is used for filling a gap in [4] by showing that the diffracted wave in [4] satisfies the condition of being finite on the focal line. The series for the diffracted wave found by the authors is shown to converge only in a finite part of the interior of the cylinder.

W. Magnus (New York, N. Y.)

SMALOGAYA, I. P.,

"Electromagnetic Field of a Dipole Emitter Situated Inside a Paraboloid Reflector."
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences)
Leningrad Physicotechnical Inst of the Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1955

SO: N-1036, 28 Mar 56

LEBEDEV, N.N.; SKAL'SKAYA, I.P.; UFLYAND, Ya.S.; AKILOV, G.P., redaktor;
VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Collection of problems in mathematical physics] Sbornik zadach
po matematicheskoy fizike. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tekhniko-teoret.
lit-ry, 1955. 420 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Mathematical physics)

Card 1/1 Pub. 153 - 19/26

Author : Skal'skaya, I. P.

Title : Electromagnetic field of a dipole radiator placed within a paraboloid reflector

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 25, No 13 (November), 1955, 2371-2380

Abstract : The present article is devoted to finding the electromagnetic field of a dipole situated within a paraboloid reflector for the case where the radiating dipole is directed perpendicular to the axis of the paraboloid. This problem was considered earlier in a work by E. Pinney (J. Math. Phys. MIT, 26, 42, 1947), but his representation of the solution in the form of series in Laguerre polynomials cannot be considered mathematically sufficiently grounded, as the present author shows in her investigation of the solution obtained here and in the passage to the geometrical optics. The author represents the final solution of the problem suitable in the entire region within the paraboloid by means of formulas giving the expressions of the sought-for components of the field in the form of complex integrals. She utilizes the obtained exact solution particularly also for finding the field in the limiting case of geometric optics where the wave length is much less than the focal distance of the paraboloid. She thanks G. A. Grinberg for posing the problem and N. N. Lebedev for advice. Five references: e.g. I.P. Skal'skaya, "Author's abstract of Dissertation," Leningrad Phys. Tech. Inst., 1955.

Submitted : May 25, 1955

SKAL'SKAYA, I.P.

Category : USSR/Radiophysics - Radiation of Radio Waves. Antennas

I-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4488

Author : Grinberg, G.A., Let-dov, N.N., Skal'skaya, I.P., Uflyand, Ye.S.
Inst : Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Leningrad

Title : Electromagnetic Field of Linear Radiator, Located Inside and Ideally-Conducting Parabolic Screen

Orig Pub : Zb. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 30, No 3, 528-543

Abstract : Analysis of the problem of the reflection of an electromagnetic wave from a conducting screen, shaped like a parabolic cylinder. The source of oscillation is considered to be linear and placed inside the cylinder, and the current in the source is $I = I_0 e^{i\omega t}$ where $I_0 = \text{const}$ is the amplitude of the current and ω is the angular frequency. It is shown that the results obtained in previously-published works are not sufficiently well founded. An accurate solution of the problem is given and is reduced to the solution of an equation with separable variables; the fundamental difficulty lies in a suitable choice of the partial solutions,

Card : 1/3

Category : USSR/Radiophysics - Radiation of Radio Waves. Antennas

I-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4488

the source in the integral in terms of the functions $A^{(1)}(\alpha)$. It is proved, that the solution obtained is a general solution of the problem. It is shown that for the case of high frequencies, the solution assumes a form corresponding to the geometrical-optics approximation. The solution is generalized to include the case of arbitrary location of the source along the axis of the cylinder. Bibliography, 10 titles.

Card : 3/3

The Axially Symmetrical Electrostatic Problem
Concerning a Conductor With a Shape of a Semi-Infinite
Tube With Thin Walls

57-28-4-22/39

in connection with the problems in the investigation of the acoustic and electromagnetic waves from an open orifice of cylindrical and flat tubular conductors (References 1-13). As an example for the employment of the general method the solution of the problem of the determination of the field of a point-charge at the axis of a conducting semi-infinite tube is given here. There are 6 figures and 14 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 1 1957

Card 2/2

S/057/60/030/05/02/014
B012/B056

AUTHORS: Lebedev, N. N., Skal'skaya, I. P.
TITLE: Electrostatic Field¹ of an Electron Lens² Consisting of Two Coaxial Cylinders
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 472 - 479

TEXT: An exact solution of the problem of field distribution in a lens consisting of two coaxial cylinders is given. The method employed for this purpose is based upon the solution of pairs of integral equations by means of the theory of the functions of one complex variable. On the basis of the formulas obtained, the distribution of the potential along the lens axis is calculated for various ratios between the inner and the outer cylinder radii. Results are given in Table 2 and in the form of curves in Fig. 2. A. Ya. Chernyak carried out the numerical computations of this investigation. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Physics and Technology of the AS USSR, Leningrad)

~~Card 1/2~~

✓B

3370

S/057/62/032/003/018/019
B119/B104

24.2477 (1257, 1147, 1325)

AUTHORS: Lebedev, N. N., and Skal'skaya, I. P.

TITLE: The force acting on a conducting sphere in the field of a plane capacitor

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 3, 1962, 375-378

TEXT: The authors calculate the charge of a conducting sphere which is in contact with the plate of a plane capacitor and the force acting upon it. It has been assumed that $a \ll h$ (a = radius of the globule, h = distance between the capacitor plates). The potential between the capacitor plates u was determined by integrating the Laplace equation:

$$u = E_0 a \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\text{sh } \nu (\beta_0 - \beta)}{\text{sh } \nu \beta_0} J_0(\nu \alpha) d\nu, \quad 0 < \beta < \beta_0$$

(E_0 = applied homogeneous field, $J_0(x)$ = Bessel function). The charge of the sphere was calculated by means of this relation:

Card 1/2

SHAL'T, V.

Establishing norms for expenditures and consolidation of business
accounting in elevator and warehouse management. Muk.-elev.prom.
23 no.1:4-6 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Planovyy otdel Ministerstva khleboproduktov SSSR.
(Grain trade--Accounting)

SHALTINSKAYA, M.P., meditsinskaya sestra.

Preparing patients for surgery and treating them after operations.
Med. sestra 16 no.2:20-23 F '57 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta
imeni G.I. Turnera, Leningrad.
(OPERATIONS, SURGICAL)

SHATTUPER, G.B.

Some problems associated with the elimination of dependent
coordinates. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.3:364-368 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

88335

S/024/60/000/006/001/015

E194/E484

97100

AUTHORS: Motkus, I.B. and Ehal'tyanis, V.R. (Kaunas)

TITLE: The Application of an Electronic Computer for Automatic Selection of the Optimum Variant of Future Development of Electric Power Supply Systems

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1960, No.6, pp.15-22

TEXT: Rural power distribution systems of up to 10 kV are usually designed without considering variants. It is a very complex dynamic problem to select the optimum economic variant for future development of such systems, and the use of existing mathematical programming methods to solve problems of this kind as a whole is very difficult. If these methods are used only a single optimum solution is determined and the consequences of deviating from this solution are unknown. A perfectly acceptable practical solution may, however, be obtained by means of algorithms. The algorithm for calculating the minimalizing functions is formulated in the light of the capabilities of modern computers on the basis of general system design formulae, particular prices for individual components of the system and also allowance for existing Card 1/6

88335

S/024/60/000/006/001/015
E194/E484

The Application of an Electronic Computer for Automatic Selection of the Optimum Variant of Future Development of Electric Power Supply Systems

technical standards, tolerances and the like. The algorithm of variant selection, which excludes the possibility of considering obviously irrational variants, is based on qualitative conditions that govern the sequence of change of the parameters and certain relationships between them. A priori conditions are also introduced which confine alterations in the main parameters within rational limits. A particular example of programme is considered, namely selection of the most economic variant of construction and development of a 10 kV distribution system allowing for growth over two successive five year periods. Means of increasing the transmission capacity that are considered are: increasing the section of the conductors; the use of low voltage power factor correction capacitors with automatic over-voltage disconnection; 10/0.4 kV transformers with on-load tap changing; and several combinations of these methods. A typical feeder circuit is presented with feeders, power transformers, capacitors and the like.

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S/024/60/000/006/001/015
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The Application of an Electronic Computer for Automatic Selection of the Optimum Variant of Future Development of Electric Power Supply Systems

The rate of load increase is taken as 75% in five years, the power factor at maximum load is 0.85 and the mean power factor 0.75. The costs are calculated with allowance for costs in the low voltage circuits and additional losses of power in systems of 35 kV and upwards. The programme formulated is universal and can be used for practically any radial distribution network with a comparatively small amount of initial information. The algorithm of variants is first considered, the following being included: selection of wire size according to current densities; location of voltage control points; the degree of compensation; combination of means of increasing the transmission capacity. The total number of variants to be considered is 615 and the programme was used twice both with and without counter-control so that the total number of variants considered is 1230. The calculation algorithm is then considered; it governs the variable part of the total costs which depends upon the selection of the variant and which in the
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88335

S/O24/60/000/006/001/015
E194/E484

The Application of an Electronic Computer for Automatic Selection of the Optimum Variant of Future Development of Electric Power Supply Systems

time could be appreciably reduced if the machine had a larger memory unit. On the basis of design of many variants, a table of optimum variants has been drawn up using counter control of voltage at the 35/10 kV sub-stations. The costs are calculated with allowance for the additional capital investment for on-load tap changing in the 35 kV transformer. The absolutely optimum variant, that is the one without limitation on the means of increasing the transmission capacity, shows that it is not advisable to use small conductors initially and later change them for a larger one. The conductor section of the 10 kV system should be selected to suit the load in ten years time taking a current density of 1 A/mm^2 . In the first stage, capacitance compensation is installed in forty sub-stations and in the second period it is installed in the majority of the sub-stations. Even if no method of control is provided full-size conductors should be used from the start and the costs are then 10% greater than for the absolute optimum solutions.

Card 5/6

S/271/63/000/003/049/049
A060/A126

AUTHORS: Motskus, I.B., Shal'tyanis, V.R., Leonas, V.L.

TITLE: Optimization problems in the task of raising the throughput capacity of power distribution grids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1963, 84, abstract 3B498 (Dokl. na 4-y Mezhvuz. konferentsii po primeneniyu fiz. i matem. modelirovaniya v razlichn. otraslyakh tekhn. Sb. 2, Moscow, 1962, 73 - 82)

TEXT: As an example of a problem in optimal design of industrial systems the authors analyze the problem of finding the values of the principal parameters of electrical distribution grids, corresponding to the estimated minimum losses. The basic characteristic traits of contemporary production systems are enumerated: Multidimensionality, connectivity, nonlinearity, balancing of the elements, dynamicity. It is concluded that the problem of optimal synthesis of such systems leads usually to multiextremal problems. The mathematical complexity of the solution of such problems is emphasized. To simplify their solution

Card 1/2

Optimization problems in the task of raising

S/271/63/000/003/049/049
A060/A126

in the design of systems it is proposed to use separate optimization and the limits of its expedient application are estimated. A method is set forth of constructing an algorithm for finding the optimal configuration of a construction and increasing the throughput capacity of a group of feeders corresponding to the least losses. The algorithm is realized on the computer BESM-2 (BESM-2). The organization of the program is described in detail. The results of calculations are discussed. It is noted that in order to solve problems of optimal design high-speed computers are required possessing a large-volume operating memory and well-developed possibilities of output of results. There are 4 figures and 1 reference.

V. M.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MOTSKUS, I.B. (Kaunas); SHALTYANIS, V.R. [SaltJanis, V.] (Kaunas)

Algorithm for the optimum design and multistage development of rural
electric power distribution networks. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk.
Energ. i transp. no.1:24-35 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Rural electrification) (Electric power distribution)

SHALTYKO, G. E.

USSR/ Chemistry Reaction processes

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 23/33

Authors : Veksler, V. I., and Shaltyko, G. E.

Title : Rate of reaction of formation of 1-ascorbic acid from hydrate of diacetone-2-keto-1-gulonic acid in an aqueous medium

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/8, 1422 - 1427, August 1954

Abstract : The rate of reaction leading to the formation of 1-ascorbic acid (vitamin C) from hydrate of diacetone-2-keto-1-gulonic acid during the heating of the latter with concentrated HCl, was investigated. The constants of the rate of formation and decomposition, the maximum possible yields and time necessary to attain maximum yield, were determined. Kinetic data, regarding the reaction mechanism, are included. Ten references: 6 USSR; 2 USA; 1 Swedish and 1 Swiss (1934 - 1953). Tables; graphs.

Institution : The Fr. Engels Institute of Soviet Commerce, Leningrad

Submitted : March 21, 1954

SHALTYKO, G. Ye.

VEKSLER, V.I.; SHALTYKO, G.Ye.

Study of the conversion of the diaceton-2-keto-*l*-gulonic acid hydrate into *l*-ascorbic acid in organic solutions not containing alcohol.
Zhur.ob.khim.24 no.12:2150-2153 D '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy trgovli im. Fr.Engel'sa.
(Gulonic acid) (Ascorbic acid)

AID P - 3577

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 14/20

Authors : Veksler, V. I. and G. Ye. Shaltyko

Title : Study of transformations of the hydrate of diacetone-2-keto-~~l~~gulonic acid into ~~l~~ascorbic acid

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 7, 761-765, 1955

Abstract : The course of the reaction is described in detail. Attention is called to the role of HCl, 70-80% of which is contained in the "solid" phase. Three tables, 5 references, 3 Russian (1948-1950).

Institution : None

Submitted : J1 2, 1954

Shulyko G.E.

6

Chem ✓ The rate of transformation of 2-keto-1-gulonic acid and its methyl ester into 1-ascorbic acid in aqueous medium. V. I. Vekeler and G. E. Shulyko (Inst. Soviet Trade, Leningrad): *Zhur. Khimichesk. Tekhn.* 26, 1160-66 (1953).
 2-Keto-1-gulonic acid and its Me ester heated with 2.00 moles concd. HCl are transformed into 1-ascorbic acid less rapidly than is the hydrate of diacetone-2-keto-1-gulonic acid. Kinetic curves are shown. The presence of about 50% Me₂CO in the mixt. does not affect the rate of the reactions. The expts. were performed at 60° and 70° (cf. C.A. 49, 702k). G. M. Kasalov

RM

Shaltyko, G.F.

The rate of transformation of 2-oxo-L-glutonic acid and its methyl ester to L-ascorbic acid in aqueous medium. V. I. Veksler and G. B. Shaltyko. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 26, 1839-42 (1956) (English translation). See C. A. 50, 14651f. R. M. P.

Chem 2
PM

100-100000

ADDRESS: Sverdlov, A. Ya. *Izvestiya*, No. 1, 1974.

TITLE: *Izvestiya*, No. 1, 1974.

PERIODICAL: *Zhurnal*, published in Moscow, U.S.S.R., No. 1, 1974.

ABSTRACT: The article reports on the results of the 'Pakhla-
lan' (Pakhla) program, which is designed to
provide a means of identifying and eliminating
the following categories of persons: (1) persons
who are hostile to the Soviet Union; (2) persons
who are hostile to the Soviet Union and its
people; (3) persons who are hostile to the
Soviet Union and its people and who are
active in the field of espionage and sabotage.
The article also discusses the results of the
program and the importance of the program in
the field of national security.

Page 1

SHALTYKO, G. Ye.

Chlorination of shale oils with the purpose of increasing their
fungicidal toxicity. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5:1229-1232 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Oil shales) (Chlorination) (Fungicides)

SHALTYKO, G.Ye.; VEKHOTKO, T.I.; SHAROBAYKO, T.N., red.

[High polymer compounds; a manual] Vysokopolimernye
soedineniia; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, In-t inzhenerov
zheldor.transp., 1961. 54 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Polymers)

SHALTYKO, G.Ye.

Fungicide properties of mixtures of shale oils with some phenol
derivatives. Trudy VNIIT no.10:189-195 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Shale oils)(Phenol)(Fungicides)

SHALTYKO, G.Ye., Primalni uchastiye: KULESHOVA, A.A.; SHESTAKOVA, N.A.
SOKOLOVA, Z.N.; BOBROV, V.V.

Increase of the toxicity of shale tar collected in a compartment
oven main with the purpose of using it for antisepting treating of
wood. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10:2362-2364 0 '61. (MIRA 14,11)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Wood preservatives) (Coal tar)

SHALTYKO, G.Ye.

Investigating oven-shale tar from a gas collecting main and from lighter fractions with the purpose of using it in wood impregnation. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2525-2533 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. (Shale oils)

SHALTYKO, G.Ye.

Fungicidal properties of the products from the separation of the diesel fraction of producer shale oil using methyl alcohol.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.3:685-687 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Shale oils) (Diesel fuel) (Fungicides)

ZELININ, N.I.; SHALTYKO, G.Ye.; CHERNYSHEVA, K.B.; TATARKINA, G.V.; FAYNBERG, V. S.; YANKOVSKAYA, T.A.; Primali uchastiye: SOKOLOVA, Z.N.; KULESHOVA, A.A.; KRESTENKO, M.N.; BOBROV, V.V.; PIMENOVA, F.G.

Developing methods for the cold fractionation of shale tar. Part 5.
Using light tar as wood impregnating oil. Khim. i tekhn.gor.sl. i
prod. ikh perer. no.12:278-284 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskii institut i Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

SHALTYKO, G.Ye.

Composition and fungitoxicity of phenols in producer tars
of Baltic shales. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.10:2281-2285
0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.

S/190/60/002/004/018/020
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Skazka, V. S., Shaltyko, L. G.

TITLE: Investigation of Light Scattering in Solutions of Siloxane Rubbers ψ

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 572-575

TEXT: In the present paper the light scattering of fractions of poly-methylsiloxane rubber (molecular weight between $0.22 \cdot 10^6$ and $4.6 \cdot 10^6$) and polymethylphenylsiloxane rubber (molecular weight between $0.12 \cdot 10^6$ and $2.2 \cdot 10^6$), in which 10% of the methylgroups were substituted by phenyl-groups, was investigated. The polydimethylsiloxane rubber was dissolved in toluene, the polymethylphenylsiloxane rubber in chlorobenzene. The fractions were obtained from industrial samples by a fractionated precipitation from benzene by means of methanol. Figs. 1,2 show the diagrams of light scattering. On the basis of the measured data, the average molecular weight \bar{M}_w and the average distance

Card 1/3

Investigation of Light Scattering in
Solutions of Siloxane Rubbers

S/190/60/002/004/018/020
B004/B056

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad
State University)

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1960

Card 3/3

SHALTYKO, L.G.; BARANOV, V.G.; VOLKOV, T.I.; LUTSENKO, V.V.;
FRENKEL', S.Ya.

Theory of heterophase polymerization. Part 2: Comparison
of molecular weight distributions of polymers obtained under
conditions of homophase and heterophase polymerization.
Vysokom. soed. 5 no.10:1527-1533 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh
volokon.

FRENKEL', S.Ya.; LYUBETSKIY, S.G.; SHALTYKO, L.G.

Contribution to the theory of heterophase polymerization. Part 3:
Heterophase polymerization with the precipitation of the polymer
formed as a continuous deposit. Vysokom.sced. 5 no.11:1620-1626 N
'63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 60263-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T. Pc-4/Pr-4 JAJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5013060

UR/0190/65/007/005/0854/0859
678.01:53

37
36
B

AUTHORS: Frenkel', S. Ya.; Volkov, T. I.; Baranov, V. G.; Shaltyko, L. G.

TITLE: Polarization optical method for studying structural transitions in polymeric solutions and films

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 5, 1965, 854-859

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, resin, molecular structure, polarized light, polypropylene, spherulite, fusion kinetics

ABSTRACT: A relatively simple method for studying structural transitions in polymers has been developed. It extends currently available methods based on electron microscopy, x-ray analysis, IR and radio spectroscopy. The new method is based on observation of samples and specimens in polarized light. The installation is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The possibilities of the new method are illustrated on four examples: determination of the size of spherulites in polypropylene films, study of fusion kinetics in linear and branched chain polyethylene films, orientation of semicrystalline polyethylene film, and formation of colloids in aqueous solutions of Bombyx mori fibroin. It is suggested that the method should prove

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L 60263-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013060

useful in the study of appearance and destruction of supermolecular structure in laminar capillary flow, the nature of transition states associated with critical opalescence, as well as in the determination of molecular weight and size of macromolecules. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs and 7 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy, AN SSSR (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Jul64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC, OP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 007

Card 2/3

L 60263-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013060

ENCLOSURE: 01

0

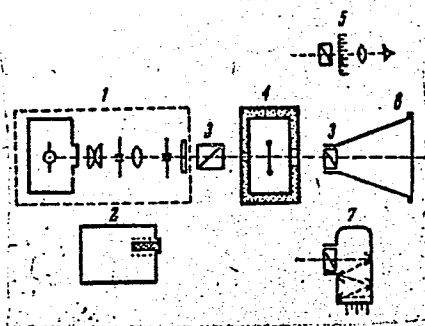


Fig. 1. Schematic of the installation. 1- light source (mercury lamp or laser 2 of type OKG-L-1); 3- polaroids; 4- thermostat; 5- microscope; 6- photogoniometer; 7- photomultiplier

Card 3/3

SHALUYKOV, G. I., [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

Organization of veterinary measures on seasonal pastures.
Veterinariia 11, no. 9-11, 51-61, (MFB 18 17)

1. Demapalatinatsiya i kishchnoye upravleniye proizvodstva i
tegotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov (for Shaluykov).
2. Dempalatinatskiy i kishchno-energiy tsinstan (for Paderan).

NOVICHKOVICH, E.B.; ZAKHAROVA, L.YU.; ZUBOVA, M.A.; KOCHAR'YANTS, S.B.
MELIK-PASHAYEVA, N.V.; SHALUKHINA, A.D.

Basic problems of the correlation of Mesozoic and Paleogene sedi-
ments in the Volga-Don territory. Trudy NII neftegaza no.13:5-38
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

MEYER, I.S.; MELNIKOV, K.A.; VIKTOROV, D.N.; ZEBOVA, M.A.,
IZANIS, S.B.; MERIK-FASHAYEVA, F.V.; SHALYKHINA, A.D.

on characteristics of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic stage of geological
development in the Volga-Bon territory. Trudy NII neftegaza no.13:
18-170 165. (MIRA 18:9)

GLUKHOV, I.A.; SHALUKHINA, L.M.

Reductive chlorination of calcium molybdate. Dokl. AN Tadjh. SSR
3 no.1:23-26 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadjhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN Tadjhikskoy SSR S.Yusupovoy. (Chlorination)
(Calcium molybdate)

GLUKHOV, I.A.; SHALUKHINA, L.M.

The reaction of reduction chlorination of lead molybdate
and molybdenum trioxide. Dokl. AN Tadjh. SSR 4 no.4:19-23
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadjhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN Tadjhikskoy SSR K.T. Poroshinym.
(Molybdenum oxides)
(Lead molybdates)
(Chlorination)

SHCHUKAREV, S.A.; VASIL'KOVA, I.V.; SHALUKHINA, L.M.

Thermodynamic analysis of the chlorination of molybdates
by a gaseous mixture of chlorine and sulfur chlorides. Zhur.
prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1459-1463 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Molybdates) (Chlorination)

KARPENKO, M.M.; SHEVTSOV, A.S.; SHALUMOV, Sh.I.

Methods for designing wells and drilling them at depths up to 7000
meters in the Zerya area. Trudy AzNII DN no.10:228-256 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Azerbaijan—Oil well cementing)

S/080/62/035/007/002/013
D267/D307

AUTHORS: Shchukarev, B.A., Vasil'kova, I.V. and Shalukukhina, I.M.

TITLE: Thermodynamic analysis of the chlorination of molybdates with the gaseous mixture of chlorine with sulphur chlorides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1962, 1459-1463

ABSTRACT: It was shown earlier that a mixture of Cl_2 with sulphur chlorides begins to react with calcium and lead molybdates and with MoO_3 at about 160-1700°C, giving rise to volatile Mo chlorides, chlorides of the corresponding metal and SO_2 . To evaluate the processes involved from the thermodynamic standpoint and to find there- by the most probable reactions of chlorination, the values of enthalpies, free energies and $\log K$ were calculated in the interval 293 - 800°K for all possible reaction schemes between $CaMoO_4$, $PbMoO_4$ and MoO_3 , on the one hand and mixtures of Cl_2 with S_2Cl_2 (or pure Cl_2),

Card 1/2

S/137/63/000/002/011/034
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I. A., Shalukhina, L. M.

TITLE: On the reaction of reduction chlorination of lead molybdate and molybdenum trioxide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 28, abstract 2G154
("Dokl. Akad. Fankhoi RSS Tochikiston, Dokl. AN TadzhSSR", 1961, v. 4, no. 4, 19 - 23, Tadjhik summary)

TEXT: An investigation was made of $PbMoO_4$ and MoO_3 behavior under conditions of reduction chlorination. The experiments show that the mechanism of chlorinating $PbMoO_4$ and MoO_3 consists in the following process: $2PbMoO_4 + S_2Cl_2 + 3Cl_2 = 2MoO_2Cl_2 + PbCl_2 + 2SO_2$. $4MoO_3 + S_2Cl_2 + 3Cl_2 = 4MoO_2Cl_2 + 2SO_2$. The interaction of $MoPbO_4$ with a gaseous Cl_2 and S_2Cl_2 mixture begins below $160^\circ C$ and is fully completed with 40 - 50 min at $200^\circ C$. MoO_3 is able to react to 45 - 60% under the same conditions. Full chlorination of MoO_3 begins within 1 hour only at $300^\circ C$. Thermodynamical calculations show that under the

Card 1/2

AVERBUKH, B.S.; ABRAMOVA, L.V.; BREGER, A.KH.; VAYNSHTEYN, B.I.; GOL'DIN, V.A.;
KOCHEZHKOV, K.A.; SYRKUS, N.P.; SHALYAPIN, N.K.; SHEVERDINA, N.I.

Determination of the optimum conditions for the reaction of radiation-
chemical synthesis of dibutyltin dibromide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.10:
2445-2448 0 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

SHALIMOVICH, V.H.

Method for differentiating argyrophil structures following silver impregnation. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 32 no.4:84-85 O-D '55.

(MIRA 9:5)

1. Kafedra gistologii s embriologii (nach. deystv. chlen. AMN SSSR prof. N.G. Khlopin) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(HISTOLOGY,

differentiation of argyrophil structures after silver impregnation)

SHALUMOVICH, V. N.

USSR/ Medicine - Histology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 41/46

Authors : Berlin, L. B., and Shalumovich, V. N.

Title : Study of the skin of a frog and especially its glands by means of luminescent and ultraviolet microscopy and certain histochemical methods

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/1, 153-155, Jul 1, 1955

Abstract : The characteristics of frog skin and especially the characteristics of its glands were investigated by means of luminescent and ultraviolet microscopy and by some other histochemical methods. Results are described. Seven references: 4 USSR, 2 Berm. and 1 Scand. (1840 and 1954). Illustrations.

Institution : Military-Medical Academy im. S. M. Kirov

Presented by: Academician Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, March 5, 1955

SHALUMOVICH, V. N.

ND ✓ A study of the structure of yolk membrane of a hen egg by means of luminescent and ultraviolet microscopy and some histochemical methods. V. N. Shalumovich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 105, 684-6 (1955).—Luminescent and ultraviolet microscopy show the existence of at least 6 layers differing in optical properties (photographs are shown). Differences in staining are also shown by the color tests for deoxyribonucleic acid and staining with azure II-eosin. Ribonucleic and deoxyribonucleic acids are located principally in the center layers of the membrane.
G. M. Kosolapoff

BERLIN, L.B., SHALUMOVICH, V.N.

Luminescent and ultraviolet microscopy in the histological study
of the skin and its glands in the axolotl. Dokl. AN SSSR 105
no.4:824-827 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Veyenne-meditsinskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kireva. Pred-
stavleno akademikem Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Axolotls) (Skin)

SHALUMOVICH, V. N.

A study of the sheath of ripe egg cell in *Lampetra fluviatilis* with the aid of luminescent, ultraviolet, and anopsial microscopy. V. N. Shalumovich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 107, 594-6(1958).—The sheath of the ripe egg was shown to consist of 5 layers, except for a 3-layer structure at the junction of the yolk with the cap. Ribonucleic acid is contained in the 4th layer, and both this and deoxyribonucleic acid are contained in the 2nd layer. G. M. K.

Shalunovich, V.N.

1

✓ Histological study of epidermis of lamprey by methods of luminescent, ultraviolet, and dark-field microscopy. L. B. Berlin and V. N. Shalunovich (S. M. Kirov Military - Med. Acad., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 107, 891-4(1956).—A detailed description with illustrations of the structure of epidermis of *Lampetra fluviatilis*, obtained after fixation with formalin. In the cells of the outermost sheath the basophilic cytoplasm absorbs strongly at 250-80 m μ . The bulb-formed cells in the deeper epidermis show intense absorption at 250-80 m μ in the nuclei and cytoplasmic threads. Intense absorption in this region is found in cytoplasm and nuclei of the granular cells. The secretion of the mucous cells does not absorb in ultraviolet and has a brown luminescence. The granular cells produce a lipid secretion, while the mucous cells produce a mucous secretion which is unlike that produced by fish, in general, and amphibia.

G. M. Kosolapoff

2/

BERLIN, L.B. (Leningrad, P-10, Primorskiy pr., d.39, kv.3); SHALUMOVICH, V.N.
(Leningrad, K-44, pr. Karla Marksa, d.56, kv.50)

Study of the glandular components of the skin in lower vertebrates using luminescence, ultraviolet, and anoptical microscopy and some histochemical methods [with summary in English]. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 34 no.4:46-53 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii s embriologiyey (nach. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.G.Khlopin) 'oyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova.

(SKIN, anatomy and histology,
glandular components in lower vertebrates (Rus))

BESSEDINA, L.G.; Balyuzek, F.V.; Shalunovich, V.N.

Determination of the viability of vascular homotransplants by the
method of fluorescence microscopy. Khirurgia 35 no.8:63-67 Ag
'59. (MIRA 13:12)

(BLOOD VESSELS)

(FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY)

SHALUMOVICH, V.N. (Leningrad, K-44, pr. Karla Marksa, d. 56, kv. 50)

Medium for fixing fluorochromium-treated histological sections.
Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 36 no.2:79 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra gistologii s embriologiyey (nach. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. S.I. Shchelkunov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina
akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(MICROSCOPY,
fluorescence, prep. of sections (Rus))

17(1)

SOV/20-127-5-49/58

AUTHOR:

Shalumovich, V. N.

TITLE:

The Application of Ultraviolet Luminescence Microscopy for the Investigation of the Structures of Mucous Membranes of the Accessory Nasal Cavities

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 5, pp 1110-1113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The method mentioned in the title made in combination with the other usual histological methods a new solution of several problems possible with respect to the vital activity of the secretory main elements of lower vertebrates (Refs 1 - 3). These new methods were used in the present paper for the investigation of the nasal cavities mentioned in the title of man (Refs 4 - 9), of horned cattle, and dogs. Figures 1 - 4 show the obtained results. The author describes in detail the structure of the tissue mentioned in the title. On the strength of the obtained results he draws the following conclusions: the metamorphosis of the epithelial cells acting as a sheath into mucous secreting cells is connected with a protoplasm change, in the first place with that of the ribonucleic acid.

Card 1/2

SHALUMOVICH, V.N.

Age characteristics of mucosal glands in accessory sinuses of the human nose. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.2:453-456 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Leningradskiy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Anichkovym.

~~{NOSE, ACCESSORY SINUSES OF}~~. (MUCOUS MEMBRANE--AGING)

SHALUMOVICH, V.N. (Leningrad, prosp. K.Marksa, 56, kv.50.)

Localization of nucleoproteins in the other structures of
the ovum of the frog (*Rana temporaria*). Arkh. anat., gist.
i embr. 44 no.4:48-54 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra fiziki (zav.-dotsent Yu.V. Shuvalov) i kafedra gistologii
s embriologiyey (zav.-prof. A.G. Knorre) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

SHALUMOVICH, V.N.; GABAYEVA, N.S.

Determination of the localization of nucleoproteids in the oocytes of the frog (*Rana temporaria*) by the methods of ultra-violet and luminescence microscopy. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.6: 1461-1464 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.

VARANOVSKIY, Ya.M.; LEV, I.D.; SHALUMOVICH, V.N.

Use of infrared rays in studying superficial veins in man under normal and pathological conditions. Arkh.anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.10:83-89 9 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra meditsinskoy fiziki (zav. - dotsent Yu.S.Vayl'), kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.N.Murat) i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (nachal'nik - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Chistovich) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova. Submitted April 6, 1965.

KOZLOV, N.; SHALUN, G., inzh.

Laminated plastics and glass-reinforced plastics. Na stroi. ⁴Ro.
no.4:28-28b :6l. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Direktor Leningradskogo zavoda sloistyykh plastikov (for Kozlov).
(Leningrad--Plastics)

KOZLOV, Nikolay Fedorovich; SHALUN, Grigoriy Borisovich; POZDYSHEVA,
V.A., red.; FOMKINA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Decorative laminated plastics] Dekorativnyi **oleisty** plastik.
Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 76 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Laminated plastics)

SHALUN, Grigoriy Borisovich; LAVRUSHINA, N.S., red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, I.S.,
red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Laminated plastics and glass plastics for the electric equip-
ment industry] Sloistye plastiki i stekloplastiki dlia elektro-
tekhnicheskoi promyshlennosti. Leningrad, 1962. 27 p.
(Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen
peredovym opytom. Seria: Sinteticheskie materialy, no.7)
(MIRA 16:2)

(Glass reinforced plastics)
(Electric engineering--Materials)
(Laminated plastics)

KOZLOV, N.F.; SHALUN, G.B.

Glass reinforced plastics for construction. Stroi.mat. 8
no.11:22-23 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Direktor Leningradskogo zavoda sloistyx plastikov (for Kozlov).
2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Leningradskogo zavoda sloistyx plastikov (for Shalun).
(Glass reinforced plastics)

SHALUN, G.; SHAMARINA, A., inzh.

The assortment of plastics has expanded. Na stroi. Ros. 4
no.4:19-20 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela zavoda sloistykh plastikov Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Shalun).
2. Trest Orgtekhstroy Glavzapstroya (for Shamarina).

(Plastics)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6373

Shalun, Grigoriy Borisovich

Sloistyie plastiki i stekloplastiki dlya elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti (Laminated Plastics and Glass Plastics for the Electrical Equipment Industry) Leningrad, 1962. 27 p. (Series: Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Sinteticheskiye materialy, no. 7) 5100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Leningradskoye otdeleniye Obshchestva po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR.

Ed.: N. S. Lavrushina; Ed. of Publishing House: I. S. Grigor'yeva; Tech. Ed.: I. A. Belogurova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader.

Card 1/3

Laminated Plastics (Cont.)

SOV/6373

COVERAGE: The book describes in brief the properties, manufacture, and uses of laminated plastics 1) with paper filler (getinaks), 2) with cloth filler (textolites), and 3) fiberglass-reinforced plastics (SVAM). This text describes these materials as used in electrical engineering. There are 5 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
1. Brief Review of the Technology of Manufacturing Laminated Plastics	4
2. Laminated Plastics on Paper Base and Cloth Base	11
3. Fiberglass Textolites, High-Strength Electrical Insulating Materials	18

Card 2/3

GLAZOV, Vladimir Vladimirovich; NAUMOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich;
SHALUN, Grigoriy Borisovich; NAUMOV, V.I., otv. za
vyp.; BELOTSEKOVSKAYA, S.I., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Using synthetic resins in repairing body parts and trim-
mings of motor vehicles] Remont detalei kuzovov i opereniia
avtomobilei s pomoshch'iu sinteticheskikh smol. Moskva,
Avtotransizdat, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Motor vehicles—Maintenance and repair)
(Resins, Synthetic)

MCLOTKOV, Roman Vladimirovich; LYKOVA, Tamara Alekseyevna;
SHALUN, G.B., red.; ALAÏYSHEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTS,
V.L., tekhn. red.

[Premixes, the new molded materials] Novye pressmaterialy -
premiksy. Leningrad, 1963. 19 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-
tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seria:
Sinteticheskie materialy, no.4) (MIRA 17:3)

SPATNICOV, N. M.

"Dinitroethane and 'Markolol' Anesthesia of the Large Intestine."
Diss. Med Sci, Kazan' State Medical Inst, Kazan', 1954. (RZhMed,
1955, Mar 5)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SHALUNOV, G.M.

Subtotal gastrectomy in tuberculosis. Khirurgiia no.6:77-78 Je '54.
(MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz properdevticheskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL, surgery,

*gastrectomy, subtotal)

SHALUNOV, G.M.

Fractionated narcolan and barbiturate colonic anesthesia. *Khirurgiia*
32 no.3:10-13 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent R.A.Vyaselev)
kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav.-prof. V.N.Shubin)
(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL,
colonic (Rus))

SHALUNOV, G.M., kand. med. nauk

Association of local anesthesia with neurplegic, ganglionic
blocking and antishock agents. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:72-73
S-0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.N. Shubin)
Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHALUNOV, G.M.

Outcome of a vascular transplant and the role of the omentum as the vascularizing agent in obliterating vascular diseases. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:325-326 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.N.Shubin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

8(3), 9(3)

SOV/125-12-6-11/14

AUTHOR: Shalunov, G.P., Engineer

TITLE: Balancing Transformers

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Vol 12, Nr 6 (75)
pp 87-88 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states, that there is a remarkable decrease of the net-voltage at several factories. Thus automatic and half-automatic welding is rendered as good as impossible. For the improvement of the ignition and a steadfast burning of the welding arc, a balancing transformer type VST-500 is used, which was constructed by Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona (Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton). The experiment branch of the Khar'kovskiy kotel'no-svarochnyy zavod (Khar'kov Boiler Welding Factory) constructed a balancing transformer with a sectionized secondary induction for 15, 20, 25 and 30 V. The author states, that the balancing transformer with sectionized secondary induction should be made in serial production

Card 1/2

KOROVKIN, B.F., kand.med.nauk; PASHENIN, P.M.; SHALUNOV, S.V.

Diagnostic value of the determination of C-reactive protein in acute coronary insufficiency. Sov.med. 24 no.12:94-98 D '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Leningradskogo okruzhnogo voyennogo gosпиталя (nachal'nik N.S.Sokolov) i kafedry mikrobiologii (nachal'nik - prof. A.A. Sinitskiy) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

L 27195-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP600486L (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/65/000/005/0551/0557

AUTHOR: Shalunova, N. V.; Karpovich, L. G.; Levkovich, Ye. N.

25
B.

ORG: Institute of Polyomyelitis and Virus Encephalitis, AMN SSSR,
Moscow (Institut poliomielita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of interference of the Japanese encephalitis virus with
some cytopathogenic viruses in tissue cultures

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 5, 1965, 551-557

TOPIC TAGS: virus disease, ~~biological~~ physiology, experiment animal, ~~virus~~,
~~interference~~, immunity, encephalitis, *histology*

ABSTRACT: This is a study on the interference of strains P-1 and K-2
of this virus (JEV) with polio virus type I (LSc = 2ab) grown in
cultures of skin-embryonal human tissue, and with the viruses of
Newcastle disease (ND) and Western equine encephalitis (WEE), both
grown in several passages of chicken embryo cell cultures. To determine
interference the cultures with a developing monolayer (800,000 cells per
ml) were infected with a diluted brain suspension of JEV. Immediately
after infection and 24, 48, 72, 96 and 120 hours later the cultures were
added with the cytopathogenic indicator viruses (Polio, ND and WEE).

2

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.858.25.095.38

SHALUNTSOV, V.; LAVRENT'YEV, A., pozharnyy inspektor; LISTANCHUK, T.

In the Kostroma Province. Pozh.delo 9 no.5:15 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik Makar'yevskoy gorodskoy pozharnoy komandy (for Shaluntsov). 2. Nachal'nik Buyskoy gorodskoy pozharnoy komandy (for Listanchuk)

(Kostroma Province—Fires and fire prevention)

SHALUPENKO, K. V.

Shalupenk, K. V. "On the problem of congenital malaria," *Trudy krymsk, med. in-ta im. Stalina*, Vol, XII, 1948, p. 283-85

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949)

SHALUPENKO, K. V. DOCUMENT

34/4977

USSR/Medicine - Children, Diseases
Medicine - Penicillin, Therapy

Sep/Oct 48

"The Administration of Penicillin for Treating Some Childhood Diseases," Prof P. I. Il'inskiy, Docent K. V. Shalupenko, N. Ya. Kamenskiy, Chair of Children's Diseases, Therapeutics Faculty, Crimean Med Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 3½ pp

"Vop Ped i Okhran Mater i Det" Vol XVI, No 5

Summarizes results of using penicillin in purulent and septic infections in children. Material includes 125 cases.

34/4977

SHALUPENKO, K.V.

Combined "bigamal," atabrine and "plasmocid" therapy of malaria in children.
Pediatría no.3:74-75 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta Krymskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.V.Stalina. (Malarial fever)

SHALUPENKO, K.V., dots.

Features of the course of poliomyelitis in the Crimea in 1955. Ped.,
akush. i gin. 19 no.4:29-30 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney (zav. - dots. K.V. Shalupenko) Krym-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dots. S.I. Georgiyevskiy).
(CRIMEA--POLIOMYELITIS)

SHALUPENKO, K.V., dotsent; GRISHCHENKO, V.V.; SHAPOVALENKO, Ye.A.;
FILIPSKAYA, S.S.

Clinical course of diseases caused by Coxsackie and ECHO viruses.
Sov.med. 25 no.1:49-53 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. K.V.Shalupenko) Krymskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES) (VIRUS DISEASES)

SHALUENKO, V. N.

"Data on Pyogenic Diseases of the Skin and the Subcutaneous Cellular Tissue in the City of Simferopol' and on the Pathogenesis of Pyoderma." Card Med Sci, Crimean State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Simferopol', 1954. (KB, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.11/2 Dermatology, etc. Feb 57
SHALUPENKO, V N

410. SHALUPENKO V. N. Health Resort Polielin., Yalta, USSR. *Factor of permeability in pyodermas (Russian text) VESTN. VENER. DERM. 1955, 3 (24-38) Tables 2 Illus. 2

The rôle of hyaluronidase in the pathogenesis of pyodermas was studied. The estimation of hyaluronidase was done by the method of Macklin, modified by Smirnova. Out of 161 strains, isolated from the different forms of pyoderma affecting the patients, 40 strains showed a strongly positive, 72 a positive and 42 a weakly positive hyaluronidase reaction. The overwhelming majority of the strains containing hyaluronidase are pathogens; with other indicators 81.1% produced a gold-coloured pigment, 81.1% coagulated the blood plasma, 86.3% fermented mannite and 57.7% haemolysed sheep blood. The invasive properties of staphylococci were also investigated by the method of Duran-Reynals, modified by Taratorina. The filtrate of a staphylococcal culture mixed with a 0.75% aqueous solution of trypan blue was injected into the shorn side of a rabbit. The results were judged by Claude's index, i.e. by comparison of the spreading of the colouring matter in treated animals and normal controls. Of the 58 strains investigated, 11 produced a strongly positive, 39 a positive and 8 a weakly positive reaction. The author concludes that the presence of the ferment hyaluronidase is one of the basic indicators of the pathogenic property of staphylococci. The staphylococcal cultures, obtained by inoculation with the secreta of patients with pyodermas, possess invasive properties.

Kozhernikov - Leningrad

SHALHPENKO, V.N.

Photodermatitis on the southern shores of the Crimea. ~~West.derm.~~
i ven. 34 no.9:21-22 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy kurortnoy polikliniki (dir. - E.F. Pedorenko),
Yalta.

(SOLAR RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SHALUPENKO, V.N., kand.med.nauk

Dermatitis arising from contact with fraxinella. Vest. dermat.
i ven. 36 no.10:82-83 0'62 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy kurortnoy polikliniki (dir. S.M.Shamin)
Yalty.

*

SHALUYEV, M.

Using terramycin for feeding swine. Mias. ind. SSSR 32
no.1:37 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskaya skotozagotovitel'naya kontora.
(Terramycin)
(Swine—feeding and feeds)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SCV/5700

Shereyasn, Artemiy Luk'yanovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Shalva
Andreyevich Dzhatua, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

Konstruktivnyye skhemy i uzly krupnopanel'nykh zdaniy dlya seysmicheskikh rayonov
(Construction Designs and Units for Large-Panel Buildings in Seismic Regions)
Moscow, Gostroyizdat, 1961. 238 p. 5000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S.Yu. Duzinkevich, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: B.A.
Begak; Tech. Ed.: V.A. Ignat'yev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technical and scientific per-
sonnel concerned with research and design of large-panel and other buildings
for seismic regions.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss constructional problems of earthquake-resistant
large-panel frame and frameless buildings. General principles of designing
earthquake-resistant structures and data on the effects of earthquakes on
brick and reinforced-concrete frame buildings are given. Various construc-
tional designs and methods for jointing structural members in large-panel

Part 1/4

Construction Designs and Units (Cont.)

SCV/5700

Buildings are described. Some of the most satisfactory solutions for designing earthquake-resistant constructions are recommended. Ch. I, "Effects of Earthquakes on Buildings," is stated to be based on experimental and calculation data. A.S. Kalmanok and D.A. Pitlyuk are mentioned as having contributed to this field. There are 93 references: 79 Soviet, 10 English, 2 French, 1 Hungarian, and 1 German.

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