

L 47312-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007922

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute,
AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, MF

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 5/57:2

SHENKOVICH, A.M. [Shenderovich, A.M.]

Propagation of electromagnetic waves in pulse magnets with
ferromagnetic cores. Ukr. fiz. zhurn. 9 no. 5:568-570 My '61.
(1961 17:9)

IL'IN, O.G.; SHENDEROVICH, A.M.

Measurements of nonlinear inductances. Izv. tekhn. no.8:55-56
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 36959-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Feb

ACCESSION NR: AP5007037

S/0120/65/000/001/0112/0113

AUTHOR: Il'in, O. G.; Shenderovich, A. M.

TITLE: Steepening the front of a hv pulse by means of a nonlinear inductance

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1965, 112-113

TOPIC TAGS: hv pulse, pulse front, pulse shaping

ABSTRACT: Steepening a pulse front may be achieved by inserting a nonlinear inductance between the transmission line and the load. The inductance (a ferrite-core winding) will be high during the voltage front and low (core saturation) after that. Hence, the current increases at first very slowly and then abruptly, and the current-pulse front becomes steep. Experimental verification was made with a piece of cable charged to 25 kv and then discharged into a 0.15- μ henry inductance. Front steepening from 30 nsec to 7 nsec was recorded by an oscillograph. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [03]

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L 36959-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007037

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physicotechnical
Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3223

me
Card 2/2

SHANTEROVICH, S.M. [Shanterovich, S.M.]

Conditions for the genesis of rapidly decreasing fields in in-
ductor devices. Part 1. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.8:836-838 4g
1965. (MIRA 18:9)

1, Fiziko-tekhnicheskii Institut Ak. Nauk, Kharkov.

IL'IN, O.G. [Il'in, O.G.]; SHENDEROVICH, A.M. [Shenderovich, A.M.]

Conditions for obtaining rapidly fading fields in inflector
devices. Part 2. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.9:985-989 1965.
(Ukr. 18:9)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov.

L 7752-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)

ACC NR: AP5025895 IJP(c) JD/GG/WS-2 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/010/1825/1833

AUTHOR: Shenderovich, A.M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Propagation of electromagnetic waves in a ferrite inflector

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 10, 1965, 1825-1833

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic accelerator, particle accelerator component, ferrite, electromagnetic wave

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the propagation of electromagnetic waves in an infinite plane line partly filled with ferrite magnetic material in order to assess the possible advantages of employing ferrites in the construction of inflectors for storage rings and deflectors for cyclic accelerators. The partly filled plane line was selected for discussion because it leads to tractable mathematics and is sufficiently like a real inflector so that the results derived for it are of practical interest. It is shown that the critical frequencies for TM waves are considerably above the frequencies that occur in the pulses employed for inflectors; TM waves, therefore, will not propagate in a ferrite inflector. The critical frequencies for TE_m waves with m > 0 are also high and these waves are also of no practical significance. The dispersion equation for TE₀ waves is derived and is discussed in detail for the two limiting cases of low frequency and high permeability. It is shown that in both cases

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UDC: 538.566

L 7752-66

ACC NR: AP5025895

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the propagation velocity is nearly that of light in vacuum and that the waves closely approximate transverse TEM waves; in the case of high permeability the waves approximate TEM waves at all frequencies of practical interest. Expressions are derived for the electric and magnetic field strengths and for the stored energy. If the permeability is large the stored energy is $(d/2)W_{i.f.}$, where d is the dielectric constant and $W_{i.f.}$ is the stored energy for the corresponding iron-free inductor. The large stored energy is due in part to peculiar features of the model, and a greater advantage in this respect can be expected for practical inductors. It is concluded that ferrites can be employed with advantage in inductor design. The author thanks V.D. Tkachenko and A.A. Sharshanov for valuable advice and a discussion of the results.

Orig. art. has: 33 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Nov64 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

SHIMBERGICH, Abram Levonovich; ZSC:Ab, S.I., etc. rec.;
KONOPAL'YNSVA, V.I., red.

[Audio signal amplifiers of television receivers] Uoi-
titeli signalov zvukovogo soprovozhdenia v televizion-
nom priemnike. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 78 p. (bibliote-
ka "Televizionnyi priem, no.22) (SIRA 22180)

L 41700-66

ACC NR: AP6019585

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/004/0090/0091

AUTHOR: Il'in, O. G.; Shenderovich, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Oscillography of magnetic-field pulses Δm

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1966, 90-91

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field measurement, oscilloscope, electron beam, time signal/
OK-19M oscilloscope

ABSTRACT: The described method is based on direct action of the measured field on the oscilloscope beam, and is free of the distortion introduced by the intermediate elements (amplifier) used in other methods. The magnetic field is oriented in the horizontal sweep direction, and time pips are superimposed on the measured pulse. Any distortion inherent in the sweep circuit produces an equal effect on the time pips, so that the measuring accuracy depends only on the pip repetition frequency. The method was tested with an OK-19M oscilloscope and used to measure a magnetic-winding current pulse of 2000 a and 0.1 μ sec duration (field of several hundred Oe). The required deflection of the oscilloscope beam was obtained with the CRT placed 10-15 cm from the magnet. The method can also be used with arbitrary tube inclination relative to the magnetic force lines. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 14, 20/ SUBM DATE: 00

Card

1/1-50

UDC: 621.317.351: 621.317.42

L 23620-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6009515

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Il'in, O. G.; Shenderovich, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for shortening the trailing edge of high voltage ²⁵pulses. Class 21, No. 179357 [announced by Physicotechnical Institute, AN UkrSSR (Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, pulse shape, pulse compression

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for shortening the trailing edge of high voltage pulses. Multiple reflections are eliminated when the load is a reactance or a mismatched resistance by connecting a three-electrode discharger and an inductance in parallel with each other and in series with the load. A symmetric delay line is connected to the electrodes of the discharger.

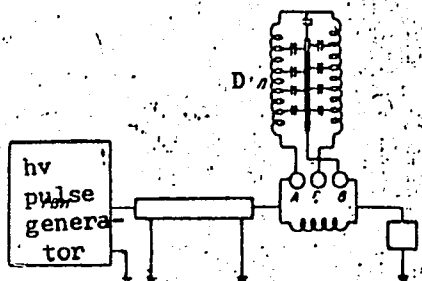
UDC: 621.374.027.3

Card 1/2

L 23620-66

ACC NR: AP6009515

0



A, B, C--discharger electrodes; L--inductance; D--delay line

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 13Nov64/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *SL*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

ACC NR: AP6031314

SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/007/0730/0738

AUTHOR: Il'yin, O. H. & Il'in, O. G.; Shenderovych, O. M. - Shenderovich, A. M. 51/50

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute, AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AN URSR)

TITLE: Concerning the passage of strong waves in lines through a lumped inhomogeneity with a ferrite

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 7, 1966, 730-738

TOPIC TAGS: nanosecond pulse, pulse shape, ferrite, transmission line, magnetization, F-1000 ferrite, F-400 ferrite

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (PTE no. 1, 112, 1965), where it was experimentally demonstrated that the fronts of high-voltage nanosecond pulses can be made steeper with the aid of nonlinear inductances. Inasmuch as an earlier analysis of this phenomenon (by G. A. Mesyats and R. B. Baksht, ZhTF v. 35, no. 5, 889, 1965) using the Landau and Lifshits equations was limited to the case when the magnetic vector rotates without change in absolute magnitude, and is therefore not applicable to ferrites, the authors present an analysis, based on the modified Bloch equation, which takes into account the change of the magnetization in both magnitude and direction. The analysis yields a differential equation for the

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L 09352-67

ACC NR: AP6031314

output voltage of a nonlinear inductance; this equation is integrated for the case of a piecewise linear static magnetization curve. The results were checked experimentally by passing pulses of magnetic, with amplitudes up to 100 Oe (current pulse amplitude 50 - 100 A) through ferrites (F-1000 and F-400). The tests show that by suitable choice of parameters the results of the calculations can be reconciled with the experimental data. Measurements over a larger range of voltages are necessary to determine whether the Bloch equations or the Landau and Lifshits equations are more suitable. The authors thank G. A. Mesyats for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 16 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20, 09/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6022030

(IV)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/00/000/003/0192/0194

AUTHOR: Il'in, O. G.; Shenderovich, A. M.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Characteristics of pulsed ferrite magnets with large magnetizing currents and under conditions of external constant magnetic fields

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 192-194

TOPIC TAGS: pulsed magnetic field, ferrite, magnetic field intensity, external magnetic field

ABSTRACT: This investigation examines the effect of core saturation on the magnitude and distribution of the pulsed field in a ferrite magnet. The pulse time was 0.1 microsecond. The dependence of the field in the gap upon the magnetizing current is graphed. With the windings inside the ferrite magnet gap, it is possible to attain pulse fields of approximately 7 kilooersted. It was found that the distribution of the magnetic field at 7 kilooersted differed very little from the distribution obtained at low magnetizing current. The performance of the ferrite magnets under conditions of constant external magnetic field is shown in figure 2. In any configuration, the ferrite MNTS-120, which has a large saturation inductance, possesses better characteris-

UDC: 621.318.3

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AP6022030

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

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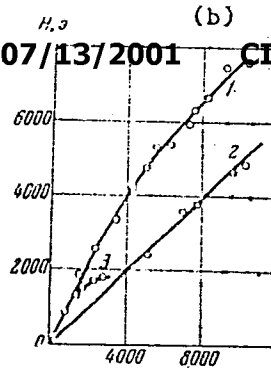
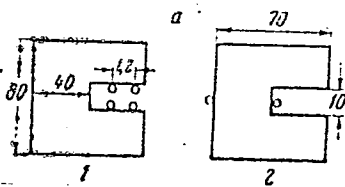


Fig. 1. a--configuration of windings; b--magnetization curves for the pulsed magnet. 1--ferrite PH₂-400, winding configuration 1; 2--nonferrous magnet, winding configuration 1; 3--ferrite PH₂-400, winding configuration 2.

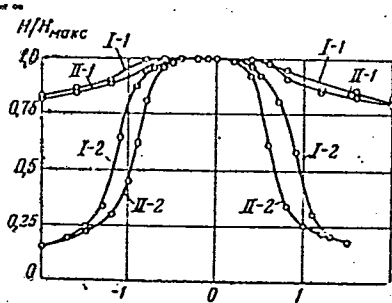


Fig. 2. Dependence of the pulsed field in gap of a ferrite magnet upon constant magnetizing field. The positive direction of the abscissa corresponds to identical direction of constant and pulsed field in core. Pulsed magnetizing current is equal to 5000 amp. I--ferrite MNTS-120; II--ferrite PH₂-400; 1--configuration 1 (fig. 1,a); 2--configuration 2.

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ACC NR: AP6022030

tics than the ferrite PH₂-400. In configuration (1) the field intensity is not reduced by the presence of an external constant magnetic field of any polarity up to 1 kilooersted. Curves I-1 and II-1 practically do not change with an increase in the pulse magnetizing current up to 1500 amp. An external constant magnetic field intensity up to 1 kilooersted has practically no effect upon the operation and distribution of the ferrite magnetic field. With further increase in the external constant magnetic field the distribution of the pulsed field largely approximates that in a nonferrous magnet. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 17Sep64/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 001

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ACC NR: AP6022027

oersted which was insufficient to saturate the ferrite plates. The winding had two turns which were placed symmetrically with respect to the middle plane of the magnet. Three winding configurations were used in the measurements. The distribution of leakage fields did not differ appreciably from that of coreless magnets. It was concluded that an increase in the thickness and length of the plates is of little advantage because the associated increase in the field and the changes in the leakage fields are very small. The leakage field remains substantially greater than for magnets with a closed path. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20,09,11/

SUBM DATE: 12Nov64/

ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/011/2013/2016

ACC NR: AP6036033

AUTHOR: Grishayev, I. A.; Shenderovich, A. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: Beam loading of a linear electron accelerator under transient conditions

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 11, 1966, 2013-2016

TOPIC TAGS: linear accelerator, electron accelerator, spectral energy distribution, particle storage ring, particle injection

ABSTRACT: E.L.Burshteyn and G.V.Voskresenskiy (Nauchnyye trudy RIAN SSSR, III, No.3, 1961; Atomnaya energiya, 13, No.5, 466, 1962) have discussed the nonstationary effects associated with the beam loading of a linear electron accelerator using for this purpose their expressions for the Cerenkov field produced by the beam. The present authors obtain the same results more simply from the energy balance equation. A formula is derived for the energy acquired by an electron in traversing a section of the accelerator as a function of the length of the section, the time of injection, the high frequency power supplied to the accelerator, the velocity of the electrons, the group velocity of the waves, the ratio of the square of the electric field in the accelerator to the high frequency power supplied to it, the linear density of the beam,

UDC: 621.384.62

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ACC NR: AP6036033

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001549110002-8

and the damping constant of the unloaded accelerator factor can be neglected in practical calculations. A formula is derived for the energy spread of the beam as a function of the pulse duration and the other factors mentioned above. The energy spread is maximum for a pulse duration close to $L(c - v)/cv$, where L is the length of the section, c is the electron velocity, and v is the group velocity of the waves. When the total charge in the pulse (rather than the charge density) is held constant, the energy spread increases monotonically with decreasing pulse duration. For injection of electrons into a storage ring, the energy spread can be significantly reduced when capture into the orbit takes place during a time interval that is shorter than the pulse duration. A good spectrum can also be obtained under conditions of considerable loading by cutting off the initial portion of the beam with a pulsed magnet. The authors thank A.I.Zykov, G.M.Ivanov and L.A.Makhenko for discussions. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/
ATD PRESS: 5106

SUBM DATE: 13Dec65/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

20806

S/138/61/000/002/002/008
A051/A129

15.9260 2209, 1372, 1451-

AUTHORS: Nemtsov, M.S.; Shenderovich, F.S.

TITLE: The modification of colophony for producing emulsifiers to be used in the production of butadiene-styrene rubbers

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1961, 4 - 11

TEXT: According to available literature data (Table 1) the authors conclude that resin acids containing conjugated double bonds have the strongest retarding effect on the process of "hot" copolymerization of butadiene with styrene. These bonds are thought to be the main reason for the disruption in the normal polymerization process and, thus, the cause of ordinary colophony being unsuitable for technical use. The main task in modifying colophony is thought to be the removal of the compounds containing the conjugated bonds. The two main chemical transformations suggested for this purpose are hydration and disproportionation (see scheme). Both processes are based on the destruction of the conjugated double bonds, either by the addition of hydrogen or as a result of its splitting-off. The disproportionation differs from the hydration in the source of the hydrogen used and the presence of compounds with an aromatic nucleus (dehydroresin acids)

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20806

S/138/61/000/002/002/008
A051/A129

The modification of colophony....

in the products of reaction. Extensive research was carried out in the Soviet Union, in order to determine which of the two processes to use for the modification process of colophony and the production of colophony emulsifiers for the SR Industry. Hydration work was carried out at the Yaroslavl' (Ref. 4) and Voronezh (Ref. 6) SR Plants and at the VNIISK. Disproportionation was systematically carried out at the VNIISK and at the VNIINeftekhim. The present article deals with the main summary of these works and the further methods for perfecting the developed processes. Several types of nickel catalysts were tested and the industrial "nickel on diatomaceous earth" used in the petroleum industry was found to be the most active one. Certain relationships between the pressure of hydrogen and the rate of its absorption in the hydration of colophony on the above-mentioned catalyst were derived which led to the following conclusions: 1) The maximum quantity of the absorbed hydrogen increases with the pressure of the latter assumed to be connected with the state of equilibrium. 2) The rate of hydration increases proportionately to the hydrogen pressure (Fig. 1). 3) The stoichiometric difference in the experiment at $p_{H_2} = 12$ atm between the residual content of the abietic acids (2.4%) and the quantity of the absorbed hydrogen (0.42 moles to 1 mole of acid) leads to the conclusion that at low pressures of hydrogen, simultaneously with the hydration on an active catalyst, the reactions of disproportionation may

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S/138/61/000/002/002/008
A051/A129

The modification of colophony....

take place at a sufficiently high rate; 4) The harmful reaction of the splitting off of the carboxyl group, the specific gravity of which drops with an increase in the hydrogen pressure takes place at a sufficiently high rate simultaneously with the hydration on the nickel catalyst. The consumption of the catalyst during the hydration process was tested on two types of nickel catalyst, using two different methods of transformation depth control (Figs. 2, 3). The results seen on the graphs are explained by the fact that the initial colophony contains catalytic "poisons", which irreversibly block the active surface of the catalyst and bring about the deactivation of a certain amount of the submerged contact, the value of which depends on the concentration of the "poisons" in the colophony. Conclusions are drawn from the experimental results that the isomerization reactions of the resin acids with the nickel contact do not catalyze, i.e., they take place homogeneously (thermally). The average rates of reaction were determined in order to establish the relationship of the hydration rate to the quantity of the catalyst from the curves in the experiment with 2, 4 and 8% "Ni-Cu" of the contact (Fig. 3, dotted lines, and Fig. 4). The relationship was found to be $k = v(S - a)$, where v is the rate of reaction, k - constant of the rate of reaction, S - quantity of the submerged catalyst, % of the colophony weight, a - the quantity of the irreversibly poisoned catalyst (for the given case the value some-

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S/138/61/000/002/002/008
AO51/A129

X

The modification of colophony....

what exceeds 1% of the colophony weight). The relationships are thought to explain the insufficient stability and relatively low production indices of the experimental-industrial hydration of colophony at the Voronezhskiy zhirkombinat (Voronezh Fat Combine). The authors conclude with respect to the hydration process that in the case of colophony it could be accompanied by reactions of disproportionation if the applied catalyst has sufficient activity for this purpose. In the case of disproportionation, "Ni on diatomaceous earth" proved to be applicable as catalyst yielding a product of reaction with a sufficiently low content of abietic acids. Comparisons were made of the colophonies obtained during the process of low-temperature ampoule copolymerization of butadiene with styrene according to a trilon-rongalite formulation at the VNIISK. Obtained data showed that in the first approximation both methods give satisfactory emulsifiers to the same degree. The initial non-modified colophony is unsuitable for the polymerization process. The quantity of nickel catalyst was found to have the same effect on the disproportionation process of colophony as on the hydration process, i.e., at low quantities of the contact the rate of reaction is very low. There is a partial poisoning of the catalyst (Table 4) and substantial splitting-off of the carbonic acid. A decrease in the specific gravity of the decarboxylation can be accomplished by a thermodynamic shift to the left of the state of equilibrium:

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S/138/61/000/002/002/008
A051/A129

The modification of colophony....

$\text{RCOOH} \rightleftharpoons \text{RH} + \text{CO}_2$, achieved by increasing the partial pressure of the carbonic acid. The large batches VNIISK-produced of disproportionated colophony on "Ni on diatomaceous earth" were tested and proved to be of satisfactory quality. However, the disproportionation process on the nickel catalysts was considered unpractical for industrial use, since this catalyst speeds up, in addition to the main reaction, the non-desirable splitting-off of the carbonic acid with a loss of 10% and more of resin acids. Palladium was tested in this connection to be used as a catalyst. Conclusions were drawn here that palladium is subjected to poisoning by the "poisons" present in the colophony during the process. The application of the palladium catalyst was found to decrease the raw material losses due to practical removal of the decarboxylation reactions and is cheaper as a catalyst. Experiments at the VNIISK showed that the specific activity of a unit weight of palladium exceeds that of nickel by 450 times. There are 6 figures, 6 tables and 12 references: 9 Soviet and 3 English. X

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kau-
chuka im. S.V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of
Synthetic Rubber im. S.V. Lebedev)

Card 5/8

L-53985-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017375

UR/0138/64/000/007/0021/0023

AUTHOR: Khoroshin, A. V.; Shenderovich, F. S.; Nemtsov, M. S.

TITLE: Viscosity of concentrated soap pastes of disproportionated collodion

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 7, 1964, 21-23

TOPIC TAGS: thixotropic fluid, fluid viscosity, soap, viscous fluid, sodium compound

ABSTRACT: A study of the thixotropic properties of the sodium salt of disproportionated collodion showed that the viscosity of collodion soap pastes can vary substantially (four- to fivefold), depending on the intensity of mixing. In the mechanical mixing of structured collodion soap paste, its structural viscosity is broken down rapidly; restoration of the structural viscosity of the paste at the state of rest occurs very slowly. The temperature dependence of the viscosity of the structured paste of the sodium salt of disproportionated collodion containing 24% water is described by an equation.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 4 formulas, 1 graph, 2 tables.

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10
B

L-53985-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017375

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MF, ME

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

KHOROSHIN, A.V.; SHENDEKROVICH, F.S.; NEMISOV, M.S.

Viscosity of concentrated soap pastes of disproportionated
rosin. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.7:21-23 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteti-
cheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva.

OVCHARENKO, V.I. [Ovcharenko, V.I.F.]; SHENDEKOVICH, I.B. [Shenderovich,
I.B.]

Determining the oil content of oil cake. Izv. vuzov. no. 2:44-51
Apr 1965. (MIRA 13:5)

KRASIVSKIY, Sergey Petrovich; SHENDEROVICH, I.L., nauchnyy red.;
KLIMOVICH, Yu.G., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Principles of automatic and remote control in industry] Os-
novy avtomatizatsii i telemekhanizatsii proizvodstva. Moskva,
Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 382 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Automatic control) (Remote control)

Handwritten text, possibly a name or reference number, partially obscured by noise.

Theory of washing chromatographic strips. N. N. Tunitskii and I. M. Shenderovich (L. Ya. Karpov Phys.-Chem. Inst.). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 81, 640-60 (1951).—The basic parameters of a chromatographic strip (center of gravity, av. width, and the nature of asymmetry) have been detd. by statistical methods. J. Rovtar Leach

SHENDEROVICH, I.M.

Dynamics of adsorption and chromatography. II. Spreading of chromatographic bands by simultaneous calculation of external and internal diffusion. N. N. Tunitskii and I. M. Shenderovich (L. Ya. Karpov Phys.-Chem. Inst., Moscow). *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* 26, 1425-33 (1952); *cf. C.A.* 45, 6896g.—An expression is derived for the coeff. of spreading of a chromatographic band in the cases of external and internal diffusion when the adsorption coeff. is of the order of unity. In the general case the total spreading coeff. is equal to the sum of the partial spreading coeffs. for external and internal diffusion taken separately. J. W. L., Jr.

Ch
6

AM

SEBENDEROVICH, I.M.

Tide gauge for observations in the open sea. Trudy NIIGMP
no.6:93-110 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(Tide gauges)

SHEDEDOVICH, I.M.; KLEBAN, L.S.

Automatic bathometer-thermobathygraph. Trudy NIIGMP no.7:
116-121 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Bathythermograph) (Bathometer)

SHENDEROVICH, I.M.; PLAKHOTNIK, A.F.

Improved bathythermograph. Trudy NIIGMP no.7:122-131 '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Bathythermograph)

SPENDEROVICH, I.M.

Some results of sea tests of tide gauges designed for use in the
open sea (MOM). Trudy NIIGMP no.7:147-154 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Tide gauges--Testing)

SHENBEROVICH, I.M.

Tsunamis and methods of recording them. Trudy NIIGMP no.8:
55-70 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Tidal waves)

SHENDEROVICH, I.M.

Recorders of long ocean waves; a survey of literature. Meteor.
i gidrol. no.9:44-48 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Waves) (Oceanographic instruments)

SHENDEROVICH, I.M.

Tsunami recorders designed by the Scientific Research Institute
of Hydrometeorological Instruments. *Biul. Sov. po seism. no.9:*
'67-73 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tidal waves) (Oceanographic instruments)

SHENDEROVICH, I.M.

Some methods for detecting tsunami waves. Trudy NIIGMP
no.9:90-96 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Tidal waves)

SHENDEROVICH, I.M.; KLEBAN, L.S.; PLAKHOTNIK, A.F.

Results of testing an improved bathythermograph. Trudy
NIIGMP no.9:97-101 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Bathythermograph--Testing)

S/778/61/000/010/001/001
I044/I244

AUTHORS: Shenderovich, I.M. and Kleban, L.S.

TITLE: Tsunami wave registration

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy no.10. Moscow, 1961, 110-120

TEXT: The measurement of tsunami waves is hampered by the fact that they usually occur together with wind-swept and tidal waves, and these have to be screened out. As yet, no instrument exists for registering tsunamis of catastrophic force. The present paper details a solution for this difficulty with an apparatus which consists of two registrators. The first one, operated by means of a float, registers small tsunamis, while the second is hydrostatic and is activated automatically whenever a large tsunami wave approaches. Both instruments have been tested, both in the laboratory and at sea and proved to be satisfactory in all respects - they remained waterproof, successfully screened out non-tsunami waves, and did not develop defects. The hydrostatic registrator was devised so that it recorded surface movements of up to 1008 cm magnitude on a 100 mm recording band. A comparison between the two instruments is presented. The instruments were recommended for use in the Far East
Card 1/2

S/778/61/000/010/001/001
I044/I244

Tsunami wave registration

of the Soviet Union. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

SHENDEROVICH, I.M.

Design of hydraulic systems by the method of electrical analogies.
Trudy NIIGMP no.10:121-145 01. (MIRA 15:5)
(Hydraulic engineering--Electromechanical analogies)

SHENDEROVICH, I.M.

Vibrottron- a new precision pressure pickup. Priborostroenie no.7:11-
13 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Strain gauges)

BELOV, V. B., gornyy inzh.; ZHAVLYUCHENKO, A. I., gornyy inzh.;
KHUDYAKOV, M. Ya., gornyy inzh.; SHENDEROVICH, I. M., gornyy
inzh.; SONKIN, V. D., gornyy inzh.

Anchor bolting in hydraulic mines. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.10:31-32
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrodobychi
uglya.

(Donets Basin—Hydraulic mining)
(Mine roof bolting)

ACCESSION NR: AT4038815

S/2778/63/000/011/0106/0113

AUTHOR: Shenderovich, I. M.; Kleban, L. S.; Timofeyev, V. N.

TITLE: The GM-30 tsunami (tidal wave) warning device

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy*, no. 11, 1963, 106-113

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, tidal wave, seismic tidal wave, earthquake, tsunami, tsunami detection

ABSTRACT: In previously published papers, a method has been developed for the detection of tsunami waves arising against a background of tidal variations in the level of the sea. This method is based on the fact that the rate of change in level due to tides (ebb and flow) and to tsunami waves is different. In order to determine these rates by means of the currently used sea-level recorder (or floating tsunami recorder), the floating system of the latter converts sea level variations into displacements of a special mechanical carrier arrangement, the speed of which is measured according to the value of the braking force of a piston traveling in a cylinder with a viscous liquid. This method of speed measurement was chosen because these speeds are very small in terms of absolute magnitude and are approximately equal to 0.5 mm/min for tidal variations and 3-5 mm/min for

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ACCESSION NR: AT4038815

tsunami waves. Maximum and minimum rates and periods of tidal- and tsunami-caused sea level changes are discussed in the article and tables are given illustrating the maximum (and minimum) numerical values of tidal speeds at installation sites of sea level recorders and the ratio of level variation rates as caused by ebb and flow and tsunami waves for various ranges of level measurement. A method is also described for furnishing warning signals regarding the approach of tsunami waves to the installation site of tsunami or tidal wave recorders and sea level indicators. The operation of this device is based on measurement of the speed of movement of a carrier which is rigidly connected with the movement of the floating wheel of the sea-level recorder (or floating tsunami recorder) which records the sea level variations. When the level variations are of tidal origin, the carrier movements are slow, whereas with the advent of tsunami waves the movement of this carrier arrangement is accelerated, this fact being determined by means of a special device pictured and described in the text of the article, along with an explanation of its electrical circuitry. In order to achieve uniform speeds in the movement of the tsunami indicator, the floating wheel of the sea level indicator was uniformly rotated by means of an SD-2 synchronous motor (2 rpm), with rubber washers of different diameters placed on the shaft of the motor in order to ensure the necessary speeds of carrier displacement (15-mm washer to simulate "slow tsunami waves" at 2.4 cm/min; 5-mm washer to simulate "rapid tides" at 0.8

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ACCESSION NR: AT4038815

cm/min; 9-mm washer to simulate "intermediate speeds of level variation" at 1.4 cm/min). The results of laboratory tests using this type of set-up are described in the article. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya, Leningrad. (Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorological Instrument Building)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SHENDEROVICH, I.M.

The vibrotron, a wire pressure transducer and its use in the manufacture
of hydrometeorological instruments. Trudy NIIGMP no.11:174-183 '63.
(MIRA 18:1)

L 27614-65 EWT(1) GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5001379

S/2778/64/000/012/0018/0028

AUTHOR: Shenderovich, I. M.; Kleban, L. S.

TITLE: The small GM-28 coastal tide gage

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy, no. 12, 1964. Voprosy gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya (Problems in hydrometeorological instrument manufacture), 18-28

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, ¹² tide, oceanographic instrument, tide gage, GM-28
tide gage ₁₀ ²⁸

ABSTRACT: This article gives a brief description of the design of a small coastal tide gage, the GM-28, the principle of its operation and specifications and some results of its testing. The apparatus can be used either under stationary conditions or on expeditions. It is set up easily along any part of the coast. In this tide gage, fluctuations of hydrostatic pressure caused by tidal changes of sea level are transformed into the mechanical movement of an indicating hand by means of a slyphon; these movements are recorded on a paper tape on a drum moved by a clock mechanism. The gage (shown schematically in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) is a sealed automatic recorder of hydrostatic pressure. Instrument readings are

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9
B+1

L 27614-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001379

5

unaffected by changes in the surrounding temperature because there is a temperature compensator. The instrument sits on a cast base 1. The siphon 2 is attached to the outer side of the base. The linear movement of the bottom 3 of the siphon, caused by a change of sea level, is transformed into rotational movement of the axle 4 by a rod 5 attached to the bottom of the siphon on the inner side and a plate 6 attached to the axle. The axle carries a bimetallic curved piece to which is attached an indicator 8 with a pen for recording on the paper on the drum 9 with a daily or weekly clock mechanism. The rod is supported by a bushing 10. The mechanism ensuring recording of sea level, minus the initial depth of the instrument, consists of a special nut 11, a locking/checking device and support 12, and other components. The apparatus is kept air- and watertight by a protective housing 13, bolts 14 and nuts 15. Influence of wind waves is excluded by damping. The apparatus weighs 10 kg and measures 350 x 220 x 200 mm. The time required for initial setting up of the gage does not exceed 30-40 minutes. Tests in the White and Baltic Seas have demonstrated the good operating qualities of the gage. The GM-28 is now in production. "The authors wish to thank A. S. Pchelkin, V. M. Nikitina and M. A. Molochnik, specialists at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya (Scientific research institute of hydrometeorological instrument making) and A. A. Farikh and I. A. Yel'tsova, specialists at the Rizhskiy zavod gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya

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L 27614-55

ACCESSION NR: AT5001379

J
(Riga hydrometeorological instrument making plant), who took an active part in designing the GM-28 tide gage and in its laboratory, factory and acceptance tests".
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya, Leningrad (Hydrometeorological instrument making scientific research institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

(N) L 4012-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) WH/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5024408

UR/0286/65/000/015/0088/0088

AUTHORS: Popandopulo, G. K.; Zudova, L. A.; Shenderovich, I. M.; Volkova, O. A.

TITLE: Attachment for water level recorders. Class 42, No. 173430

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 88

TOPIC TAGS: liquid level instrument, remote control system

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an attachment for water level recorders, containing an electric current source, a device for obtaining heteropolar electric signals obtained as a result of a change in the monitored level, and a double lead communication line. To increase the reliability of remote control, the limiting resistance of the electric current source is shunted by a normally open contact unit which closes at a predetermined level (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya (Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorological Instrument Manufacturing)

Card 1/3

UDC: 681.128.6:621-519

L 4012-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024408

SUBMITTED: 30Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 4012-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024408

ENCLOSURE: 01

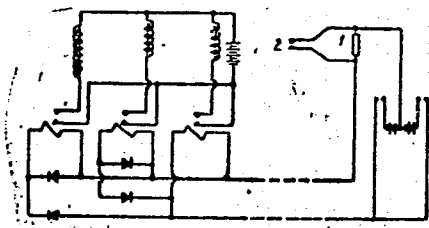


Fig. 1. resistance of electric current
source; 2- normally open contact unit

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Card 3/3

ACC NR: ²L 9819-66 EWT(1) AT5022095

AUTHOR: Kleban, L.S.⁵⁵; Shenderovich, I.M.⁵⁵ UR/2778/65/000/014/0010/0015

TITLE: Large volume water sampler 29 B+1

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy, no.14, 1965, 10-15

TOPIC TAGS: ⁵oceanographic instrument, ^{10, 55}sea water, hydrology

ABSTRACT: ¹²The authors describe the design and operational characteristics of a large sea water sampler, GM-42. ¹⁰The development was done by the instrument division of the NIIGMP, with the aim of producing a fairly large (54 liters) water sampler causing no sample contamination and having good operational suitability. The sampler is essentially a horizontal stainless steel cylinder with an external closure system. A general view is shown in Fig.1, Enclosure 01. The sampler passed acceptance tests in the Caspian Sea. The orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NIIGMP

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL.: 01 SUB CODE: 08

NO REF SOV.: 001 OTHER: 002 (18)

Card 1/2

L 9820-66 EWT(1) FCC GH

UR/2778/65/000/014/0109/0112

ACC NR: AT5022099

AUTHOR: Kleban, L.S.; Shenderovich, I.M.

24
B+1

TITLE: Low inertia thermal sensor for manometric thermometers

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy, no. 14, 1965, 109-112

TOPIC TAGS: Thermometer, temperature pressure transducer, manometric thermometer

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss and evaluate a new design for a temperature-pressure transducer suitable for oceanographic applications and previously described by them in detail (Avtorskoye svidetel'stvo No 159309, Bull. Izobreteniy, no. 24, 1963). In this concept, the sensor liquid (e.g. toluol) occupies the volume between two coaxial metal tubes, instead of the conventional capillary tubing. The instrument has a much lower time constant than the conventional design. The orig. art. has 1 figure, 1 table and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: NIIGMP

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL.: 00

SUB CODE: 08, 09

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 00

(18)

HW
Card 1/1

ACC NR: AT7001810

SOURCE CODE: UR/2778/66/000/Q15/0040/0058

AUTHOR: Shenderovich, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Errors in measuring hydrometeorological elements represented as random functions (review article)

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy, no. 15, 1966, 40-58

TOPIC TAGS: hydrometeorology, error measurement, hydrometeorological element, hydrometeorological element measurement error, measurement error, error, random function measurement

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the computation of errors arising in the measurement of hydrometeorological elements when the latter are represented by random functions. Errors in measurement are computed which are a function of the characteristics of the measurements made (instantaneous or average values), the characteristics of the equipment used (inertial or noninertial), and the characteristics of the random process employed (structural or correlational

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7001811

SOURCE CODE: UR/2778/66/000/015/0059/0065

AUTHOR: Shenderovich, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of instrumental inertia on the accuracy of determining the mean values of a measured parameter

SOURCE: Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya. Trudy, no. 15, 1966, 59-65

TOPIC TAGS: error measurement, measuring instrument, measurement accuracy, inertia, inertia effect, instrument inertia, mean value, inertia instrument

ABSTRACT: Computations are made of the errors arising in the measurement of the mean value of a parameter when inertia instruments are used. The dependence of the averaging interval on the coefficient of inertia of the instrument and the statistical characteristics of the medium is determined for a given error in average value measurement. Orig. art. has: 25 formulas. [Translation of author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 12/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 010/

[SP]

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Shenderovich, I.Z. SOV-128-58-9-11/16

TITLE: A Pouring System for Castings on Fusible Models (Litniko-
vaya sistema dlya otlivok po vyplavlyayemym modelyam)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1952, Nr 9, p 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A ring collector on which the casting models are mounted is
described. The feeding of metal to the molds is simplified
by this device.
There are 2 photos.

1. Metals--Casting

Card 1/1

ZHEBROVSKIY, V.V.; LIVSHITS, Kh.M.; SHENDEROVICH, L.I.

Lacquers and paints from modified epoxy resins. Report No.1.
Preparation of epoxy esters from epoxy resins and fatty acids of
vegetable oils. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:11-15 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Protective coatings) (Paint materials)

SHENDEROVICH, L. M.: Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "Material on the history of Soviet neuropathology". Krasnoyarsk, 1958. 20 pp (Tomsk State Med Inst), 250 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 141)

SHANLEY, K.H., M.S.

Stellin

Concerning sintered lining of small tesstor converters and graphite lining of ladles.
Lit. review. Vol. 3, 1955.

Monthly Listed Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress
June 1955. 1955.

LEBNIN, Yu.S., inzh.; BUENAC, Vasil' Ivan.; SHENKROVICH, M.B., inzh.

Specialized shop for founding magnesium cast iron. Mashinostroenie
no. 163-65 Ja-F 164.

МАШИНОСТРОЕНИЕ, М.М., Инст.; МАШИНО, М.М., Инст.; МАШИНО, М.М., Инст.

Parts made of manganese cast iron for heavy motortrucks.
Машиностроение no.3:47-48 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

LSNER, Yu.S., inzh.; SHENDSKOVICH, M.B., inzh.

Machinability of magnesium and malleable cast iron. Mashino-
stroenie no.6345-47 No-D '64 (MIRA 1822)

SHENDEROVICH, M.B., LERNER, Yu.S.; RUDENKO, V.A.; KLIMENT'YEV, I.D.;
IVLEV, V.A.

. Magnesium cast iron castings for agricultural machinery. Lit.
proizv. no.1:35 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

IERNER, Yu.S., Inzh. SHENDEROVICH, M.B., Inzh.

Preparing magnesium cast iron with high plasticity and toughness.
Mashinostroenie no.1:46-48 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

BEVENTSEV, A.F.; SHESTEROVICH, M.L.

A simple chamber for studying fish egg development in running water.
Zool. zhur. 43 no.7:1087-1089 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institute of Hydrobiology and Laboratory of Scientific-Applied
Photography, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.

NOTKINA, F.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SHENDEROVICH, M.M.

Evaluating pains in the cardiac region in determining working capacity. Sov.med. 20 no.6:29-36 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz Moskovskoy bol'nitsy ekspertizy vremennoy netrudosposobnosti (glavnyy vrach A.T.Korshunov).

(ANGINA PECTORIS, differential diagnosis,
chest pain, determ. of working capacity in(Rus))

(PAIN,
chest pain, determ. of working capacity in (Rus))

(WORK,
capacity, determ. in chest pain (Rus))

(THORAX, diseases,
same)

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery
Metaplasia

Jan/Feb 50

"Myeloid Metaplasia in the Wall of the Intestines,
Lymph Nodes, and Spleen in Cases of Bacillary Dys-
entery," M. Ya. Shenderovich, Chair of Pathomnat,
Leningrad Sanitation and Hygiene Inst

"Arkh Patol" No 1, pp 89-94

Findings in cases of bacillary dysentery accumulations
of cells in intestine wall which can be defined
as myeloid metaplasia. Most of them are found in
submucous region, especially in cases showing
toxic changes such as occurrence of fibrin and
162T74

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery (Contd) Jan/Feb 50

edema. They are found before 10th day of disease
and do not depend on character of colitis or age
of patient. When myeloid metaplasia is present
in intestine wall there is corresponding change
in lymph nodes though there is no direct correla-
tion in degree. Myelosis of spleen pulp was also
observed frequently in all phases of fatal dysen-
tery, although there was no strict parallel be-
tween it and myelosis of the intestine wall.
Chief, Chair of Pathomnat; V. C. Teinzerling,
Corr Mem, Acad Med Sci USSR.

162T74

Shenderovich, M.

SHENDEROVICH, M.Ye., inzh.

Polymeric materials in the building of passenger cars. Zhel.
dor. transp. 46 no.7:45-48 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor vagonostroitel'nogo zavoda im. Yegorova,
Leningrad.

SIEMENOVICH, S. F., ZLATOVSKAYA, N. M., ZAKSTELSKAYA, I. YA., SUKHAREVA, Y. HE.

"Interrelation of respiratory and enteric viruses under natural conditions and in experiment."

Report submitted for the 1st Intl. Congress on Respiratory Tract Diseases of Virus and Rickettsial Origin. Prague, Czech. 23-27 May 1961.

ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya.; FAN I-LIAN [Fang I-lang]; SHENDEROVICH, S.F.

Culture properties of the ECHO virus 28, the pathogen of diseases
resembling influenza. Vop. virus. 6 no.5:623-625 S-0 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Iyanovskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(VIRUSES)

ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya.; SHENDEROVICH, S.F.; SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; ZLATKOVSKAYA, N.M.

So-called neuroinfluenza in children. Sovet. med. 26 no.5:
64-71 My'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
G.M. Speranskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey i Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo (dir.
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.M.Zhdanov) AMN SSSR.

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; ZLATKOVSKAYA, N.M.; ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya; SHENDEROVICH, S.F.

Combination of virus infections. *Pediatrics* 42 no.5:9-15 My'63.
(MIRA 16 :11)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatrii (zav. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. G.N. Speranskiy) i Instituta virusologii (dire. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN prof. V.M.Zhdanov) AMN SSSR.

*

CHEREDNICH, S.F.; KOSTOMAROVA, L. Ya.; ANTSAROVA, M.N.

Correlation of influenza viruses A3 with enteroviruses and their multiplication in tissue culture. Vop. virus 1961: 138-143. JI-Ag 161

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo ANU SSSR, Moskva.

SAKHARNOV, A.V.; BOGATYREV, P.M.; SHENDEROVICH, S. I.

Methods for the dephenolization of waste waters. Lakokras.mat. i
ikh prim. no.5:37-40 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Sewage--Purification) (Phenols)

GOLOSOVA, T.V.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; SHENDEROVICH, V.A.; BLOSHANSKIY, Yu.M.

Antibiotic decontamination of staphylococcal carriers. Antibiotiki
6 no.2:143-148 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
Z.V.Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachev, roditel'nyy dom No.26 Leningradskogo rayona Moskvy (glavnyy
vrach Yu.M. Bloshanskiy).

(ANTIBIOTICS)

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)

(INFANTS (NEWBORN)--DISEASES)

VED'NIKA, Ye.A.; GOLOSOVA, T.V.; SHENDEROVICH, V.A.

Biological properties of pathogenic staphylococci isolated from persons employed in a maternity hospital. Lab.delo 7 no.7:48-51
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V.Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

GOLOSOVA, T.V.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; SHENDEKOVICH, V.A.

Study of the antibiotic sensitivity of pathogenic staphylococci
isolated from the medical personnel of a maternity home. Antibiotiki.
6 no.10:942-945 0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

z. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
Z.V. Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(MATERNITY HOMES)

GOLOSOVA, T.V.; SHENDEROVICH, V.A.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; BLOSHANSKIY, Yu.M.

Control of pathogenic staphylococcal carrier state. Zhur. mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 33 no.3:118-122 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i roditel'nogo
doma No. 26 Leningradskogo rayona Moskvyy.
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; GOLKOVA, T.V.; VED'MINA, Ye.A.; SIEMEROVICH, V.A.;
ZHUKOVSKAYA, N.A.

Use of lysozyme in curing carriers of pathogenic Staphylococci
Antibiotiki 7 no.4:359-361 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(LYSOZYME)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE)

The above information is being furnished to you for your information only.

Methods for the control of numbers of parasitic stages of the
Trany TSP 63172-130 1963

GOLOSOVA, P.V.; SHENBEROVICH, V.A.; VOGELINA, Ye.A.; ANISHINA, I.I.

Antibiotic sensitivity and phage typing of staphylococci of various origins. Antibiotiki 9 no.8:738-743 Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen ANI SSSR prof. Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

GOLOSOVA, T. V.; VEDMINA, Ye. A.; SHENDEROVICH, V. A.; ANIKINA, T. P.

"The biological properties of pathogenic staphylococci of different origin and the means of control of carriers of pathogenic staphylococci."

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

Microbiology Inst, Central Postgraduate Medical School, Moscow.

GQLOSOVA, T.V.; SKURKOVICH, G.V.; SHENDEROVICH, V.A.; ANIKINA, T.P.

Lysozyme titer in patients with various otorhinolaryngological diseases.
Antibiotiki 10 no.5:447-450 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chler ^{AN} SSSR prof.
Z.V.Yermol'yeva) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey i 36-ya Gorodskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach S.V.Karpovskaya),
Moskva.

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EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5025978

SOURCE CODE: JR/0297/65/010/009/0856/0859

AUTHOR: Shenderovich, V.A.; Skurkovich, G. V.; Golosova, T. V. 44,55

32
B

ORG: Laboragory of New Antibiotics, Department of Microbiology, Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians (Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov kafedry mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey); 36th City Hospital, Moscow (36-ya Gorodskaya bol'nitsa)

TITLE: Experimental study of lysozyme and ecmonovocillin aerosols 44,55

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 10, no. 9, 1965, 856-859

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, antibiotic, respiratory drug, respiratory system disease

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using ecmonovocillin and lysozyme in the form of aerosols was investigated by studying the concentration of both substances in palatine tonsils, adenoids, washings from the nose, and blood serum of patients after aerosol administration. Lysozyme was found in high concentrations (0.34 - 2.0 mg/ml) in the lymphoid

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UDC 615.779.935-092

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SHENDEROVICH, V.A.; SKURKOVICH, G.V.; GOLOSOVA, T.V.; LCSEVA, R.A.

Therapeutic use of the aerosols lysozyme and ecmonovocillin.
Trudy TSIU 80:90-92 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

SHENDEROVICH, V.N., inzh.

Level regulator for slag chambers of boilers equipped with liquid
slag removal. Elek. sta. 29 no.7:77-78 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Boilers)

SHENDEROVICH, V.N., inzh.

Automating the temperature signaling protection in a boiler
department. Energetik 9 no.5:14-17 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Boilers)
(Automatic control)

SHENDEROVICH, V.N., inzh.

Electronic device for signaling the water level in a boiler.
Energetik 9 no.8:6-8 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Boilers—Safety appliances) (Liquid level indicators)

SHENDEROVICH, V.N., inzh.

Redesigning of a boiler feeding system. Energetik 9 no.9:
12-14 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Boilers) (Feed water)

TURUBINER, A.L.; SHENDEROVICH, V.N.

Automatic distribution system of combustion products among regenerators
of an open-hearth furnace. Avtom. i prib. no.1:8-12 Ja-Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Zaporozhskiy filial Instituta avtomatiki Pridneprovskogo soveta
narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Electronic control)

L 07183-67

ACC NR: AP6013302

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0097/0097

AUTHORS: Shinkarenko, V. L.; Shenderovich, V. N.

17
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Reversible decade counter.¹⁰ Class 42, No. 180853 /announced by
Zaporozhye Branch of Institute of Automation (Zaporozhskiy filial instituta
avtomatiki)

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 97

TOPIC TAGS: electronic counter, trigger circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a reversible decade counter containing triggers and transfer gates whose control inputs are connected to the addition and subtraction buses. To increase the resolving power of the counter, the carry and borrow outputs of the first trigger are connected to the one and zero set inputs of the fourth trigger and through gates to the counter input of the second trigger (see Fig. 1). The control inputs of the gates are connected to the outputs of the fourth trigger.

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UDC: 681.142

L 07183-67

ACC NR: AP6013302

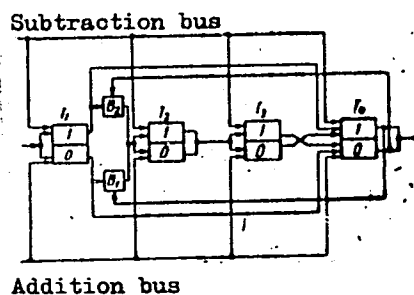


Fig. 1. T_1-T_4 - triggers; B_1-B_2 - gates

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 29Mar65

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TYŪTYUNNIK, Yu.F.; SHENDEROVICH, Ye.Ye.

Eccentric device for determining ground distances of roads. Geod.1
kart. no.6:56-66 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Distances--Measurement)

L 16419-66 EIT(d)/EPP(n)-2/EIP(1) IJP(c) EE/GG
ACC NR: AP6006387 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0118/0118

INVENTOR: Staros, F. G.; Berg, I. V.; Kreynin, S. I.; Lashevskiy, R. A.;
Maksimov, M. N.; Tamarchenko, N. G. Shenderovich, Yu. I.; Yevstegneyev, M. I.; 41
Bekker, Ya. M. 8

• ORG: none

TITLE: Storage device. Class 42, No. 178178

• SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzysy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 118

• TOPIC TAGS: storage device, computer circuit, microelectronic device

• ABSTRACT: The proposed storage device (see Fig. 1) utilizes multiple-aperture ferrite plates and contains number plates and a decoder plate. To facilitate manufacture and microminiaturization of the device, the number conductor, which is printed on the number plate, is connected to a conductor passing through the

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UDC: 681.142

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