YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

New Coleoptera of the Elateridae family from the Baltic amber.
Paleont.zhur. no.3 [illegible]97 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Baltic Sea region--Beetles, Fossil)

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

Role of zonality in the process of evolution. Zool. zhur. 40 no.6:797-808 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSSR, Yerevan.
(Evolution)
(Geographical distribution of animals and plants)

YABLOKOV-KHNOZORYAN, S.M., kand.biol.nauk

Insects in amber. Priroda 50 no. 3:57-60 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR, Yerevan.
(Blatic Sea region--Amber) (Insects, Fossil)

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

Circaeidae, a new coleopteran family from amber (Insecta, Coleoptera). Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.1:209-210 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Arm.SSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.I. Shmal'gauzenom.

(Beetles, Fossil)

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

Larva of Callisthenes breviusculus Mnnh. (Insecta, Coleoptera). Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 15 no.1:91-93 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(ARMENIA--BEETLES)

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

Representatives of Sternoxia (Coleoptera) from Baltic amber.
Paleont. zhur. no.3:81-89 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Baltic Sea region--Beetles, Fossil)

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

Characteristics of the reproduction dynamics of some insects injurious to the forests of the Armenian S.S.R. Vop. ekol. 7:213-214 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.
(Armenia--Forest insects)

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

New and little-known representatives of the tribe Trechini from the Armenian S.S.R. Zool. zhur. 42 no.1:53-61 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.
(Armenia--Beetles)

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

Characteristics of the structure of genitalia in some species of Caucasian ground beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae). Zool. zhur. 42 no.5:768-770 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.
(Caucasus--Ground beetles) (Generative organs--Insects)

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

Rhythm of evolution. Zool. zhur. 42 no.10:1433-1445 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.

YABLOKOV-KHNZARYAN, S.M.

Role of nutrition in evolution. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 68 no.5:109-112 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

New dung beetle (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae) from the Armenian S.S.R. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 39 no.1:61-63 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN ArmSSR V.O.Gulkanyanom.

YABLOKOV-KHZORYAN, S.M.

Larvae of two ground beetle species of the Armenian S.S.R. (Coleoptera, Carabidae). Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 18 no.1:29-33 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

New genera and species of Coleoptera from Transcaucasia and Central Asia. Zool. sbor.no.13:151-186 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

Coleoptera of the Armenian S.S.R. living in burrows, nests and anthills: pholeophilous, nidicolous and myrmecophilous beetles. Ibid.:187-212

YABLOKOV-KHNZORYAN, S.M.

New species of coleopters of the family Catopidae from the Armenian S.S.R. (Insecta, Coleoptera). Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 37 no.5:289-292 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Armyanskoy SSR V.O. Gulkanyanom.

YUSHKOV, Semen Ivanovich; YABLOKOVA, G.I., red.; KRUTOUS, V.P., tekhred.

[Advanced methods in metalworking] Progressivnye metody v obrabotke metalla. Checheno-Ingushskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 55 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Metalwork)

GOGOLEV, V.M. (Leningrad); MYRKIN, V.G. (Leningrad); YABLOKOVA, G.I. (Leningrad)

Approximate equation of state of solid bodies. PMTF no.5:93-98 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ZVAZIKOV, B.Kh., mayor zapasa; GRINCHENKO, V.Ye., polkovnik, red.; BELYAYEV, M.M., podpolkovnik, red.; SUKHOMLINOV, P.M., mayor, red.; GOLUBEV, G.G., polkovnik zapasa, red.; PAVLOV, P.I., polkovnik v otstavke, red.; YABLOKOVA, G.I., red.

[Gold Stars of the Chechen-Inguish A.S.S.R.; sketches on Heroes of the Soviet Union] Zolotye zvezdy Checheno-Ingushetii; ocherki o Geroiakh Sovetskogo Soiuza. Groznyi, Checheno-Ingushskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 310 p. (MIRA 18:4)

L 9553-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(c)/ETC(m) WW

ACC NR: AP5026030 SOURCE CODE: UR/0405/65/000/001/0086/0087

44,55 44,55 44,55

AUTHOR: Gogolev, V. M. (Leningrad); Myrkin, V. G. (Leningrad); Yablokova, G. Ya. (Leningrad)

74

B

ORG: none

1,55

TITLE: Calculation of a shock wave of an explosion in a solid medium

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye problemy goreniya i vzryva, no. 1, 1965, 80-87

TOPIC TAGS: explosion, detonation wave, shock wave, refracted wave, reflected wave, rarefaction wave, spherical explosion

21,44,55

ABSTRACT: The propagation of a strong shock wave induced by an explosion in solid media was studied theoretically. The pressures at the explosive-solid medium interface are evaluated and the parameters of the shock wave near the center of a spherical explosion are determined. The behavior of the original detonation wave depends on the rigidity of the solid medium. The wave may be reflected or refracted on the explosive-solid medium interface to form a reflected shock wave which propagates in the combustion products in the opposite direction or a refracted shock wave which propagates in the solid medium. In the case of less rigid media, the detonation wave is refracted and propagates in the solid medium and a rarefaction wave is formed in the combustion products. The following equation was derived for calculating the pressure at the front of the refracted wave in a solid medium.

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$$\sqrt{\frac{p_2}{\rho_0}\left\{1-\frac{1}{\left(5{,}5\frac{p_2}{\rho_0 c_0^2}+1\right)^{1/5}}\right\}}=V_1-\frac{(p_2-p_1)\cdot\sqrt{2k}}{\sqrt{R_0(k+1)\left[(k+1)p_2+(k-1)p_1\right]}}. \quad (1)$$

where p_2 is the pressure at the front of the refracted wave, ρ_0 is the density of the solid medium, c_0 is the speed of sound in the solid medium, p_1, V_1, a_1, and R_1, are the pressure, particle velocity, speed of sound, and the density at the front of the detonation wave, respectively; k is the isentropic exponent of the combustion products; and R_0 is the density of the explosive. Taking $p_1 = p_2$ as a limiting wave reflecting case and using equation (1), the following expression was derived for the boundary between the reflected shock wave and the rarefaction wave:

$$V_1^2=\frac{p_1}{\rho_0}\left\{1-\frac{1}{\left(5{,}5\frac{p_1}{\rho_0 c_0^2}+1\right)^{1/5}}\right\}.$$

Thus, the character of the refraction and reflection of the detonation wave at the explosive-solid interface is determined by the following parameters: R_0, D, ρ_0, and

c_0 (here, D is the detonation wave velocity). Shock parameters of the reflected and rarefaction waves are given for trotyl (R_0 = 163 kg-sec^2/m^4 and D = 7000 m/sec) and the following solids: diabase, granite, marble, limestone, organic glass, tuff, water, wet clay, loess, and sand. The following equation is given for the pressure in the refracted wave:

$$y_1 + \frac{2k}{k^2-1}\left[1-\left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{k-1}{2k}}\right] = \sqrt{\frac{p_2}{\rho_0}\left\{1-\frac{1}{\left[6{,}5\frac{p_2}{\rho_0 c_0^2}+1\right]^{1/6}}\right\}}.$$

Pressure data at the front of the refracted wave were calculated for some explosives in the above-listed solid media. It is shown that the effect of the density of the solids on the parameters of the refracted wave is greater than that of the speed of sound. Equations are also derived for calculating the parameters of a shock wave near the center of a spherical explosion in an infinite solid medium. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 5 figures, and 16 formulas. [PS]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4151

Card 3/3

GOGOLEV, V.M. (Leningrad); MYRKIN, V.G. (Leningrad); YABLOKOVA, G.Ya. (Leningrad)

Calcualtion of a shock wave following explosions in solid media. Nauch.-tekh. probl. gor. i vzryva no.1:80-87 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrogen Apr 49
Chemistry - Electrodes, Mercury

"Kinetics for the Isolation of Hydrogen From Buffer Solutions With the Aid of a Mercury Cathode," V. S. Begotskiy, I. Ye. Yablokova, Chair of Electrochem, Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 8½ pp

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXIII, No 4

Curves for the relation between overvoltage and logarithm of current density on the mercury electrode in phosphate buffer solutions with pH ranging from 2-3 to 7 show that the value for

57/49T18

57/49T18

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrogen (contd) Apr 49

overvoltage for a constant current density depends on pH and the over-all ionic concentration of the solution. An increase in either of the latter increases overvoltage in acid, weak acid, or neutral solutions alike. Results conform to the theory of Frumkin. Submitted 14 Apr 48.

57/49T18

YABLOKOVA, I. Ye.

YABLOKOVA, I. Ye.

"Mechanism of the Reduction of Oxygen and Hydrogen Peroxide on a Mercury Electrode." Sub 7 Dec 51, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

Cand. Chemical Sci.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

YABLOKOVA, L YE

8

Mechanism of the cathodic deposition of hydrogen and the reduction of oxygen on a mercury electrode. A. N. Bagotskii and L. Ye. Yablokova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Trudy Soveshchaniya Elektrokhim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1950, 57–70 [1953].—The slow discharge theory of Frumkin for H reduction (*C.A.* 44, 6742*f*) is reviewed. The effect of exptl. variables upon the cathodic reduction of O is described. Cf. *C.A.* 48, 6087*g*.
R. D. Misch

YABLOKOVA, I. YE.

Defended his Candidates dissertation in the Chemistry Faculty of Moscow State University on 11 February 1952.

Dissertation: "Mechanism of the Reduction of Oxygen and Peroxide of Hydrogen on a Mercury Electrode."

SO: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya Fiziko-Matematicheskikh i Yestestvennykh Nauk, No. 1, Moscow, Feb 1953, pp 151-157: transl. in W-29782, 12 April 54, For off. use only.

YABLOKOVA, I.Ye.

Equilibrium potential of the system oxygen-hydrogen peroxide. I. E. Yablokova and V. S. Bagotskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 85, 599–602 (1952). cf. *C.A.* 49, 2214*f*.—Kinetic measurements with a dropping-Hg electrode over a broad pH range verified the assumption made earlier that the cathode reduction of O in alk. soln. occurs under conditions approaching equil. and that the kinetics of the reaction are primarily detd. by concn. polarization. The results of the polarographic measurements show that in the presence of H_2O_2 a single oxidation-reduction wave occurs. The form of the wave for the reduction of O obeys the equation for the reciprocal polarographic wave. The surface-active ions Cl^- and Br^- that shift the reduction potential to more neg. values in acid soln. have no effect on the reduction potential in alk. soln. J. Rovtar Leach

YABLOKOVA, I. E.

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Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Electrochemistry

(3) Mechanism of electrochemical reduction of oxygen and hydrogen peroxide on a mercury electrode. V. S. Bagotskii and I. E. Yablokova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 27, 1063–75(1953); cf. *Doklady Akad. Nauk U.S.S.R.* 85, 599(1952).—Electrochem. reduction of O proceeded in 2 steps. (*a*) For the 1st step, i.e., O_2 + electron → O_2^- (followed by $O_2^- \rightarrow H_2O_2$), the equation $i = i_0/(1 + e^{\alpha\delta} + \gamma e^{\beta\delta})$ was derived from the theory of retarded discharge; α was a const. between 0 and 1, $\delta = (\varphi - \varphi_1)F/RT$, $\gamma = c/[h(h + K)]$, $\delta = (\varphi - \varphi^\circ)F/RT$; φ was the electrode potential, φ_1 the half-wave potential, i = c.d., i_0 the limiting c.d., c the soly. of O_2, h the H^+ concn., K the dissocn. const. of H_2O_2, and φ° was the standard potential of the O_2–H_2O_2 system in acid solns. This equation, which contained only 2 empirical consts. (α and φ_1), was confirmed for the reduction of O_2 to H_2O_2 in dil. H_2SO_4, Na phosphate buffers, and dil. KOH. φ_1 was 0.24–0.25 v. *vs. N* H electrode independently of pH between 1 and 9; at pH 12 and 13.6, φ_1 was 0.11 and 0.08 v., resp. In the equation $\varphi = \varphi_1 + b \log [(i_0 - i)/i]$, b was 0.11 v. at pH 1, 0.08 v. at pH 6, and 0.03 v. at pH > 9.5. Variation of the O pressure between 0.08 and 1 atm. had no effect on φ_1. In acid solns. the rate of reduction of O_2 was limited by the electrochem. reaction $O_2 \rightarrow O_2^-$, while in alk. solns. this rate was limited by diffusion. The φ_1 in acid solns. was made more neg. by surface-active anions; e. g., it was shifted 0.075 and 0.150 v. by 0.9*N* Cl^- and 0.45*N* Br^-, resp. These shifts were equal to those of the potential of the electrocapillary max. and corresponded to changes in the potential in the distance of one ionic radius from the Hg surface. (*b*) In the 2nd step, H_2O_2 was reduced to H_2O. Probably, H_2O_2 + electron → HO + OH^- was the slowest reaction. This agreed with the observation that φ_1 was independent of pH between 2 and 10 and changed from −0.56 to −0.95 v. when pH rose from 10 to 13.5.

J. J. Bikerman

YABLOKOVA, I. E.

USSR/Physical-Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Bagotskiy, V. S. and Yablokova, I. E.

Title : Regarding the question on the mechanism of catalytic disintegration of hydrogen peroxide on the surface of metallic mercury.

Periodical : Dokl AN SSSR 95, 6, 1219 - 1221, 21 Apr 1954

Abstract : Theoretically, reduction and oxidation of hydrogen peroxide on the surface of a metallic electrode should proceed together with the same speed. It was proved experimentally, however, that this is true only for non-concentrated solutions of hydrogen peroxide; in concentrated solutions, the speed of decomposition was ten times higher than the theoretical. Diagrams.

Institution : M. V. Lomonosov's State University in Moscow

Submitted : 18 Feb 1954

L 02424-67 EWT(1)/FSS-2 DS

ACC NR: AP6031519 SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/009/1055/1060

AUTHOR: Kazakevich, G. Z.; Yablokova, I. Ye.; Bagotskiy, V. S. 44 B

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Power Sources, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov toka)

TITLE: Behavior of silver polarized by asymmetric current in alkaline solution

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1055-1060

TOPIC TAGS: storage battery, battery component, silver zinc battery, silver cadmium battery, silver electrode, electrode polarization, SILVER, ANODIC OXIDATION, ELECTRIC POLARIZATION

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the electrochemical oxidation in ION KOH of a smooth silver anode during its polarization by asymmetric current. Asymmetric current is used for charging silver-zinc and silver-cadmium batteries for the purpose of improving electrical characteristics of the batteries. The charge mechanism remained unknown. The comparative study of the anodic polarization by direct and asymmetric current showed a difference in the shape of the polarization curves and a 20—30-fold increase in the length of the second plateau of the curve which was obtained in the experiment with asymmetric current. These differences indicated a simultaneous oxidation of silver and oxygen evolution and a

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.136

L 02424-67

ACC NR: AP6031519 O

sharp increase in the charge capacity in the case of anodization by asymmetric current. A characteristic increase of the number of steps on the cathodic reduction (decay) curve was observed following anodic polarization by asymmetric current of at least ~ 10 mA/cm^2 current density and having the i_{a-c}/i_{d-c} ratio of components of about 10. Oscilloscope traces of voltage-time curves during polarization and x-ray analysis of the silver oxides deposited on the electrode made it possible to conclude that an intermediate Ag_2O_3 is formed during oxidation of the silver electrode by asymmetric current when the anodic potential reaches a certain value. The observed anomalies on anodic polarization curves were correlated with the Ag_2O_3 formation. Subsequently, the unstable Ag_2O_3 is decomposed into highly texturized AgO deposit and oxygen. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [JK]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Aug65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 007

hs

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004491 SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/67/003/001/0104/0107

AUTHOR: Kazakevich, G. Z.; Yablokova, I. Ye.; Bagotskiy, V. S.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Current Sources, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov toka)

TITLE: Activation of silver oxide electrode

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 3, no. 1, 1967, 104-107

TOPIC TAGS: storage battery, electrode, silver oxide electrode, electrode polarization, electrode storage, electrode activation, metal electrode, anodic oxidation, electrode potential, cathode polarization, silver, oxide

ABSTRACT: Processes which occur in anodically oxidized silver electrodes during storage have been studied in view of the earlier observed effect of storage on the duration of the upper plateau of the reduction (discharge) curve in alkaline solution. Electrode potential versus the Hg/HgO electrode was measured on smooth silver foil in 10 N KOH, either immediately after its anodic polarization with asymmetric or direct current or after storage for various periods of time. The upper plateau on the cathodic polarization curve of the stored electrode disappeared gradually. The cathodic polarization curves of the stored electrode which was submitted to an additional dc anodic polarization displayed an upper plateau similar to that of the electrode reduced without storage.

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.136

ACC NR: AP7004491

The capacity of the recovered upper plateau was much higher than that of the additional anodic polarization, i.e., the electrode was activated. The effects were determined of the current density and temperature on capacity of additional anodic polarization. A dense, low porosity Ag_2O layer is formed on the electrode surface in storage by a slow decomposition of AgO. The possibility of activation of the stored electrode was presented as experimental evidence of this process. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas. [W. A. 100] [JK]

SUB CODE: 07, 10/ SUBM DATE: 23May66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

VOTINOV, Nikolay Petrovich; YABLOKOVA, K.M., red.; OVECHKIN, L.T., tekhn. red.

[Preserve and increase fish stock in the Ob'-Irtysh basin] Berech' i priumnozhit' rybnye zapasy Ob'-Irtyshskogo basseina. Tiumen', Tiumenskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 40 p. (MIRA 17:3)

S/137/62/000/001/063/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Semenov, Yu. N., Shmakov, G. S., Yablokova, L. A.

TITLE: Technique for obtaining an alloy of copper and aluminum oxide, and its characteristics

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 40, abstract 1G311 ("Poroshk. metallurgiya," 1961, no. 3, 40-46, English summary)

TEXT: Alloys of Cu-Al_2O_3 (1 - 3.5% Al_2O_3) were prepared by the mixing of rolling Cu cinders and a water solution of Al trichloride. After drying the mixture was reduced in dissociated NH_3 at 700°C. The weak sinterability of the charge and also additional experiments on the heating of briquets up to 1,100°C (the briquets did not lose their form under this treatment) testify to the fact that under this method of mixing the oxides are uniformly distributed over the surface of the Cu particles. The production of compact specimens of Cu-Al_2O_3 was realized by pressing, sintering, and repressing of the specimens, and also by hot-nozzle pressing. The results of the measurement of the electric conductivity of the specimens and of the hardness as a function of the annealing temperature are cited. Al_2O_3 additions inhibit the recrystallization process.

Card 1/2

Technique for obtaining an alloy ...

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A060/A101

As shown by operational tests, the alloy Cu-Al_2O_3 may be recommended for fabricating electrode-tools of electric-spark treatment machines and for electrodes of spot-welding machines.

R. Andriyevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PA 65/49T77

YABLOKOVA, M. L.

USSR/Medicine - Jaundice, Epidemic Apr 49
Hepatitis, Infectious

"Methods by Which Epidemic Hepatitis is Disseminated," M. L. Yablokova, Moscow Mun Inst of Epidemiol and Bacteriol, 2 pp

"Sov Med" No 4

Data on outbreaks of this disease confirm the opinion that the causative agent of serum jaundice is disseminated by natural means. It can be assumed that the noninoculated members of the institute's staff were infected through handling the urine and feces of patients whom they visited frequently.

65/49T77

NIH Translation in/M.

YABLOKOVA, M.I.

Some problems on the epidemiology of Botkin's disease according to material from children's institutions. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.10:99-100 O '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

YABLOKOVA, M.L.; DMITRIYEVA, Ye.M.

Problem of isolating children exposed to measles. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.9:68 S '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(MEASLES, prevention and control;
isolation of exposed child)

YABLOKOVA, M.L., kand.med.nauk

Recurrent incidences of epidemic hepatitis (Botkin's disease) in families and apartments. Sov.med. 21 no.12:75-78 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, epidemiol.
in families & communal dwellings in Russia (Rus)

YABLOKOVA, M.L.; RAYKHSHTAT, G.N.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; TOPOLYANSKAYA, S.I.; GRISHAYEVA, N.A.

Seroprophylaxis for Botkin's disease in children's institutions. Pediatriia 42 no.5:54-55 My'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskikh stantsiy Sverdlovskogo Dzerzhinskogo, Kalininskogo, Zhdanovskogo rayonov Moskvy i Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

YABLOKOVA, M.L.

17 (0) SOV/16-59-9-47/47

AUTHOR: Gimmel'farb, Ya.K.

TITLE: The Ukrainian Republican Scientific and Practical Conference on the Etiology, Laboratory Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Prophylaxis of Epidemic Hepatitis (Botkin's Disease)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 9, pp 155-157 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Republican Conference on Epidemic Hepatitis was held in Odessa from 2 - 10 October 1958 and was attended by 380 persons, mainly practising epidemiologists from sanitary-epidemiological stations, representatives of all the Ukrainian institutes of epidemiology and microbiology and some of the medical institutes. In addition, delegates attended from the Institutes of Virology and Infectious Diseases of the AMN, USSR, the Leningradskiy institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad), the Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut (Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Institute, Leningrad), and also the Moscow, Minsk, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Gor'kiy, Chita, Ashkhabad and Khabarovsk Institutes of

Card 1/4

Epidemiology and Microbiology and Institutes of Vaccines and Sera. The Conference heard 42 papers, divided among 3 sections. Papers were presented on: the cultivation of the causative agent of endemic hepatitis in developing chick embryoes (N.I. Krivaya-Usherenko), in human embryonic hepatic tissue (M.A. Morozenko, Leningrad) and in explantated human embryonic tissue (M.N. Soshnikova and I.A. Karaseva, Tashkent. Ya. K. Gimmel'farb spoke on the complement fixation reaction with non-bacterial adsorbent for the specific diagnosis of Botkin's disease. Verifying observations on this reaction were made by N.B. Proskuryakova and Ye.G. Fedulova of the Institut infektsionnykh bolezney (Institute of Infectious Diseases) of the AMN, USSR, by I.F. Shevchenko (Kiyev), N.K. Karapata (Leningrad), M.D. Aleynik (Gor'kiy), and K.N. Stepanova (Ashkhabad). According to the Odessa Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, this reaction can be used for detecting virus antigen in feces (Ye.V. Lychovskaya) and detecting a rise in the complement fixation antibody titer in patients (R.M.

Card 2/4

Seletskaya). N.V. Sergeyev and G.A. Sinayko (Moscow) spoke on the diagnostic value of determining the aldolase activity. K.G. Kapetanaki (Leningrad) spoke on the diagnostic value of determining the proconvertin. Professor V.A. Bashenin (Leningrad), M.L. Yablokova (Moscow) and I.M. Gol'shtern (Dnepropetrovsk) analysed the epidemiological features of Botkin's disease. V.P. Sokol'skaya (Odessa) and D.Kh. Fomina (Kiyev) spoke on the parenteral means of infection with Botkin's disease. V.A. Bashenin, L.A. Stankevich (Kiyev) and A.P. Levchenko (Poltava) presented papers on the chances of air-droplet transmission of infection. Corresponding Member of the AMN, USSR, Professor N.I. Morozkin and A.P. Sokolovskaya (Kiyev) demonstrated the epidemiological importance of abortive and jaundiceless forms of Botkin's disease. Yu.V. [illegible] ([illegible]) and M.D. Aleykin (Gor'kiy) summarized the successful results of gamma-globulin treatment of persons who had been in contact with endemic hepatitis patients. The Conference agreed on the need for a map showing the epidemiological investigation of such patients in the USSR and for a monograph on the etiology and epidemiology of Botkin's disease.

Card 3/4

YABLOKOVA, M. L.; SHAPIRO, S. L.; DODNOVA, O. N.

"On the basis problems of combatting measles."

Report submitted to the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygenists, Epidemiologist and Infestionists. 1959

YABLOKOVA, M. L.; KHROMETSKAYA, T. M.; DIMITRIYEVA, YE. M.;
RAVIKOVICH, KH. M.; MAUERMAN, O. YE.

"A decade of experience in using gamma-globulin for the prophylaxis of children's infections (measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough)."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

KOLESNIKOVA, L.I.; KHOLCHEV, N.V.; YABLOKOVA, M.L.; DMITRIYEVA-RAVIKOVICH, Ye.M.

Production of gamma globulin in connection with the problem of epidemic hepatitis. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:91-95 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

STARIKOVA, N.D.; YABLOKOVA, O.G.

Method of determining ammonium nitrogen and organic nitrogen in the solid and liquid phases of marine sediments. Trudy Inst. okean. 67: 157-164 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

STARIKOVA, N.D.; YABLOKOVA, O.G.

Methodology of determining amino acids in seawater. Trudy Inst. okean. 79:14-22 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

YABLOKOVA, S.N.

YABLOKOVA, S.N.

Preparing coarse cotton cloth and staple serge for uniform dyeing. Tekst.prom. 17 no.12:42-43 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskoy laboratoriyey fabriki Novo-Ivanovskoy manufaktury imeni Zhideleva.
(Dyes and dyeing--Cotton)

YABLOKOVA, G. N.: Prinimala uchastiye: PROKHOROVA, L. P., khimik-laborant

Corrosion of the color doctor in printing with insoluble azo dyes. Tekst. prom. 23 no.3:67-69 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik khimicheskoy laboratorii tekstil'noy fabriki imeni Zhideleva.

(Textile printing—Equipment and supplies)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

YABLOKOVA, T. B.

"Comparative Review of Methods of Typing of Diphtheria by Their Cultural-Biochemical and Serological Indexes." Cand Med Sci, First Moscow State Medical Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZh Biol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556 24 Jun 55

YABLOKOVA, T.B.

STAROVEROVA, A.G.; YABLOKOVA, T.B.

Role of various methods of investigating cultures of Corynebacterium diphtheriae in epidemiologic practice. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.9:26-28 S '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny dir. M.G.Kashtanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel'--prof. V.A.Chernokhvostov.

(CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE, cultures, isolation in foci of infect.)

YABLOKOVA, T.B., kand.med.nauk; RAKHIMOVA, N.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of the catalase test to determine the quantity of live microbes in BCG vaccine. Probl.tub. 36 no.7:95-98 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(VACCINES) (CATALASE)

YABLOKOVA, T.B., kand.med.nauk; RAKHIMOVA, N.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Comparative studies on culture media of whole blood and individual blood component in the quantitative determination of live bacteria in BCG vaccine [with summary in French]. Probl. tub. 37 no.1:98-101 '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

(BCG VACCINATION,
vaccine, determ. of live bact. with whole blood & blood component culture of media (Rus))

YABLOKOVA, T. B., kand. med. nauk

Standardization of tuberculin. Probl. tub. 40 no.4:29-34 '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov (dir. L. S. Ogloblina)

(TUBERCULIN--STANDARDS)

KOCHNOVA, I.Ye., prof.; ROMASHKINA, Z.S.; YABLOKOVA, T.B., kand. med. nauk; KOZHEVNIKOVA, T.P.

Diagnostic value of the tuberculin "mark" in the examination of adults for tuberculosis. Sov. med. 26 no.4:82-86 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. I.Ye. Kochnova) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i Kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A. Tarasevicha.

NAKHIMSON, L.I.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, T.P.; YABLOKOVA, T.B.

Effect of lasting storage in lyophilized state on the basic properties of the BCG vaccinal strain. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.1:52-57 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov im. L.A. Tarasevicha.

YABLOKOVA, T.B., kand. med. nauk; PISARENKO, N.N.; RAKHIMOVA, N.G.

Improved methodology for the determination of the viability of the BCG vaccine. Probl. tub. no.4:72-77 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya protivotuberkuleznykh preparatov (zav. - kand. med. nauk T.B. Yablokova) Kontrol'nogo instituta imeni L.A. Tarasevicha (direktor - dotsent I.F. Mikhaylov) i Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (direktor S.I. Didenko).

YABLOKOVA, V. A.

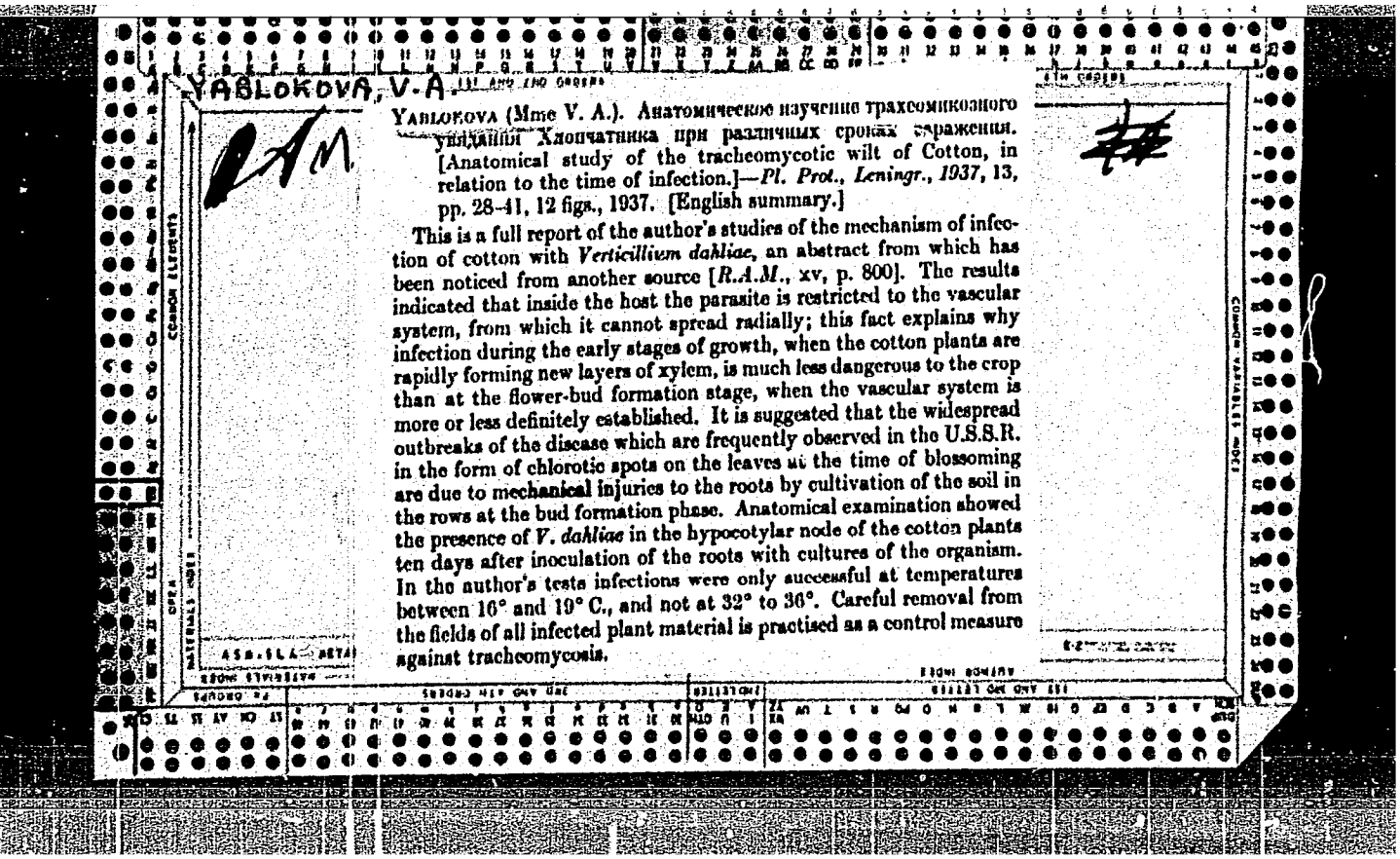
YABLOKOVA, V. A. "Determination of the Viability of the Spores and Mycelium of Ustilago tritici in Vitro by the Vital Staining Method," Zashchita Rasteniy, no.11, 1936, pp. 68-71. 421P942

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

YABLOKOVA, V. A.

YABLOKOVA, V. A. "Anatomical Study of Cotton Withering," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 225-228. 423.92 L54I

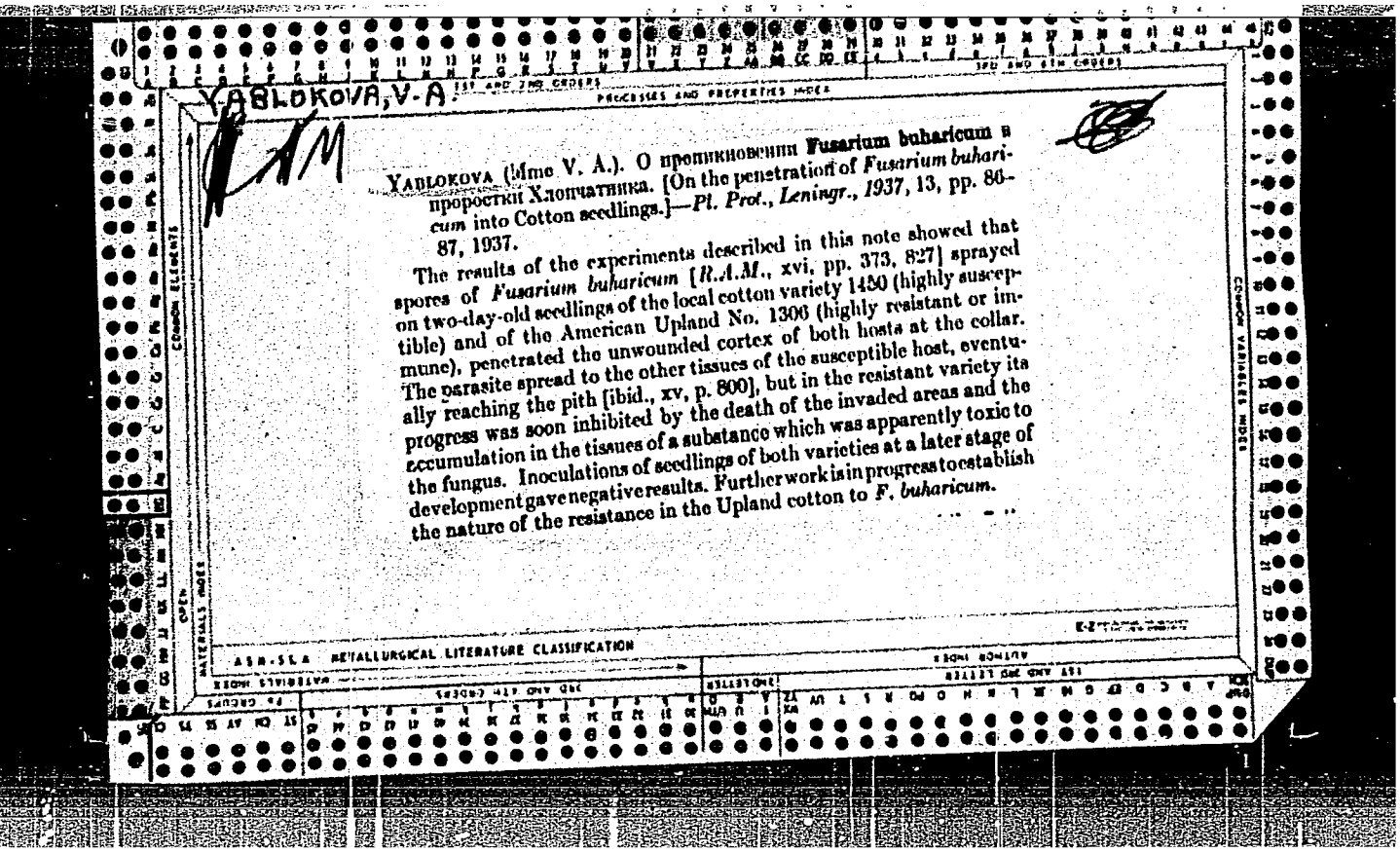
So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



YABLOKOVA, V.A.

YABLOKOVA (Mme V. A.). Анатомическое изучение трахеомикозного увядания Хлопчатника при различных сроках заражения. [Anatomical study of the tracheomycotic wilt of Cotton, in relation to the time of infection.]—*Pl. Prot., Leningr.*, *1937*, 13, pp. 28–41, 12 figs., 1937. [English summary.]

This is a full report of the author's studies of the mechanism of infection of cotton with *Verticillium dahliae*, an abstract from which has been noticed from another source [*R.A.M.*, xv, p. 800]. The results indicated that inside the host the parasite is restricted to the vascular system, from which it cannot spread radially; this fact explains why infection during the early stages of growth, when the cotton plants are rapidly forming new layers of xylem, is much less dangerous to the crop than at the flower-bud formation stage, when the vascular system is more or less definitely established. It is suggested that the widespread outbreaks of the disease which are frequently observed in the U.S.S.R. in the form of chlorotic spots on the leaves at the time of blossoming are due to mechanical injuries to the roots by cultivation of the soil in the rows at the bud formation phase. Anatomical examination showed the presence of *V. dahliae* in the hypocotylar node of the cotton plants ten days after inoculation of the roots with cultures of the organism. In the author's tests infections were only successful at temperatures between 16° and 19° C., and not at 32° to 36°. Careful removal from the fields of all infected plant material is practised as a control measure against tracheomycosis.



YABLOKOVA,V-A

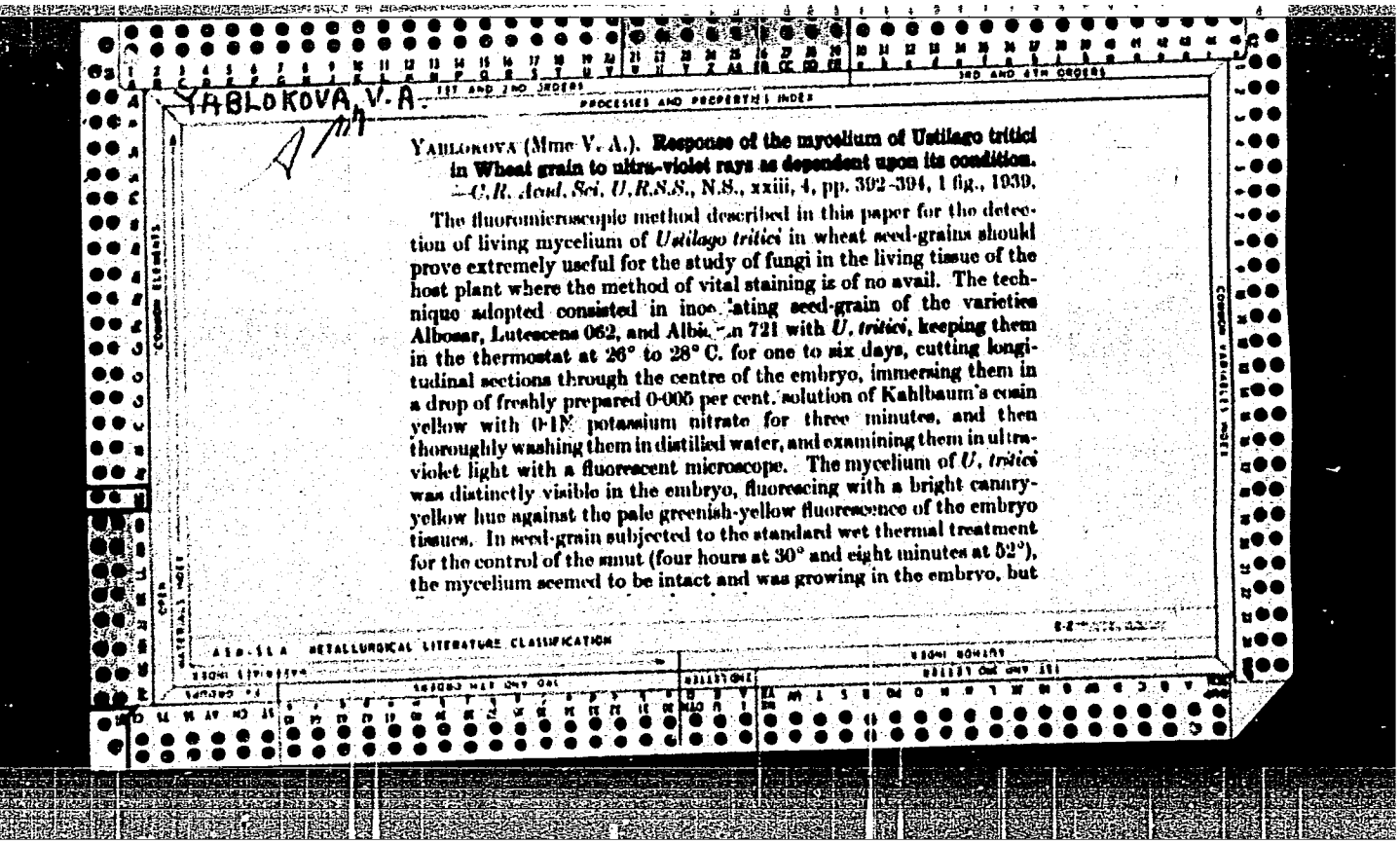
YABLOKOVA (Mme V. A.). О проникновении **Fusarium buharicum** в проростки Хлопчатника. [On the penetration of *Fusarium buharicum* into Cotton seedlings.]—*Pl. Prot., Leningr.*, *1937*, 13, pp. 86–87, 1937.

The results of the experiments described in this note showed that spores of *Fusarium buharicum* [*R.A.M.*, xvi, pp. 373, 827] sprayed on two-day-old seedlings of the local cotton variety 1490 (highly susceptible) and of the American Upland No. 1306 (highly resistant or immune), penetrated the unwounded cortex of both hosts at the collar. The parasite spread to the other tissues of the susceptible host, eventually reaching the pith [ibid., xv, p. 800], but in the resistant variety its progress was soon inhibited by the death of the invaded areas and the accumulation in the tissues of a substance which was apparently toxic to the fungus. Inoculations of seedlings of both varieties at a later stage of development gave negative results. Further work is in progress to establish the nature of the resistance in the Upland cotton to *F. buharicum*.

YABLOKOVA, V. A.

YABLOKOVA, V. A. "Methods for Determining the Viability of Mycelia of Ustilago tritici in Wheat Seeds," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1936 Goda, part 1, 1937, pp. 93094. 423.92 L54I

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



YABLOKOVA, V. A.

Yablokova (Mme V. A.). **Response of the mycelium of Ustilago tritici in Wheat grain to ultra-violet rays as dependent upon its condition.** —*C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, N.S., xxiii, 4, pp. 392-394, 1 fig., 1939.

The fluoromicroscopic method described in this paper for the detection of living mycelium of *Ustilago tritici* in wheat seed-grains should prove extremely useful for the study of fungi in the living tissue of the host plant where the method of vital staining is of no avail. The technique adopted consisted in inoculating seed-grain of the varieties Albosar, Lutescens 062, and Albidum 721 with *U. tritici*, keeping them in the thermostat at 26° to 28° C. for one to six days, cutting longitudinal sections through the centre of the embryo, immersing them in a drop of freshly prepared 0·005 per cent. solution of Kahlbaum's eosin yellow with 0·1N potassium nitrate for three minutes, and then thoroughly washing them in distilled water, and examining them in ultra-violet light with a fluorescent microscope. The mycelium of *U. tritici* was distinctly visible in the embryo, fluorescing with a bright canary-yellow hue against the pale greenish-yellow fluorescence of the embryo tissues. In seed-grain subjected to the standard wet thermal treatment for the control of the smut (four hours at 30° and eight minutes at 52°), the mycelium seemed to be intact and was growing in the embryo, but

its fluorescence was weaker than in the untreated material. It is concluded that the mycelium of the smut is injured rather than killed by the treatment and dies at a later stage. Dead mycelium observed in the grain heated at a temperature of 55° showed a still weaker fluorescence and the hyphae had lost the purity of their colour. The method thus provides a means of distinguishing dead from living mycelium in the host plant.

YABLOKOVA, V. A.

YABLOKOVA, V. A. "About the Vital Stain of the Mycelium of Loose Smut of Wheat," Vestnik Zashchity Rastenii, no. 1-2, 1940, pp. 235-239. 421 P942

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

YABLOKOVA, V. A.

YABLOKOVA, V. A. "The Application of Vital and Fluorescent Microscopy for the Detection of the Mycelium of Ustilago tritici in the Heated and Non-heated Wheat Grain," Botanicheskii Zhurnal SSSR, vol. 29, 1944, pp.72-79 451 R923

So: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

YABLOKOVA, V. A.

C.A.

Anatomic and microchemical examination of Cotinus coggygria. V. A. Yablokova and P. A. Yakimov (All-Union Horticult. Inst., Leningrad). *Botan. Zhur.* 34, 583-612(1949).—Numerous representations of microsections of various parts of the plant, a useful tannin source, are given. The most useful tests for tannin differentiation were developed. Pptn. by means of caffeine, quinine sulfate, or quinine hydrochloride, after preliminary treatment with 1% $FeCl_3$ soln., gives a blue ppt. with pyrogallol tannin, a green one with catechol tannin; the use of K antimonyl tartrate instead of the alkaloids gives an even sharper definition. Pyrogallol tannin gives a muddy-blue ppt., catechol tannin—a muddy-green ppt., gallic acid—a colorless ppt., myricetin—a yellow ppt.; in combination with rhodamine these colors are: red-pink, orange-pink, colorless, yellow. The reactions applied to the cellular matter showed that all tannin in this plant is based on pyrogallol and may not be assocd. with plant pigments. The tannin is localized largely in the parenchymous structures. The highest level of the yellow pigment is at the center of the plant stems. The vein development of the leaves depends only on conditions of illumination and not on age or size.

G. M. Kosolapoff

YABLOKOVA, V. A.

"A Cytophysiological of Ustilage Triciti (Pers) Jens in the Wheat Pericarp and in Vitro", Iz Ak Pedagog Nauk RSFSR (Reports of the Academy of Teaching Sciences RSFSR, No. 29, pp 87-108, 1950.

YABLOKOVA, V.A.
CA

11D

Reduction-oxidation characteristics of endosperms of conifers that show differences in green pigment in the dark. V. A. Yablokova (P. F. Lesgaft Nat.-Sci. Inst., Acad. Pedagog. Sci., U.S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 72, 205-8(1950).—Microscopic staining of the endosperm of *Picea excelsa*, *Pinus sylvestris*, and *Larix sibirica* by toluidine blue shows the interior of all cells to have rH over 14, the nucleus shows rH of only 12, and nucleolic structures have rH definitely under 14. Cell walls are stained only in fir. The cells of newly sprouting plants have a reducing rH and their colloids are negatively charged, with different shades of stained specimens of the 3 species. Apparently an electron flow occurs from the endosperm to the embryo. Relation to chlorophyll accumulation is discussed. G. M. Kosolapoff

YABLOKOVA, V.A.

USSR/ Biology - Cytology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 38/44

Authors : Yablokova, V. A.

Title : Cellular-physiological investigation of pH_n and fluorescence of plants having variegated leaves

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/1, 145-148, Sep 1, 1954

Abstract : The relation between the physico-chemical state of a live cell, particularly the intra-cellular pH and the fluorescence of plants having variegated leaves, was investigated and the results are described. Six USSR references (1902-1953). Drawings.

Institution : Acad. of Pedagogical Sc. USSR, The P. F. Lesgaft State Institute of Natural Sciences, Leningrad.

Presented by: Academician A. L. Kursanov, June 7, 1954

YABLOKOVA, V. A.

USSR/Biology - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 34/41

Authors : Yablokova, V. A.

Title : Physiological investigation of intracellular pH_n and gH_2 of etiolated and green wheat-plants

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/2, 293-295, Sep 11, 1954

Abstract : Physiological data on the intercellular content of pH_n and gH_2 in etiolated and green wheat-plants are presented. Thirteen USSR references (1902-1954).

Institution : Acad. of Pedag. Sc. USSR, The P. F. Lesgaft State Institute of Natural Sciences

Presented by : Academician A. L. Kursanov, June 7, 1954

YABLOKOVA V. A.

USSR/ Biology - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 60/62

Authors : Yablokova, V. A.

Title : Certain physiological changes in the growth of millet after termination of the photoperiodic effect

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/3, 645 - 648, May 21, 1955

Abstract : Scientific data are presented regarding the physiological changes in the growth of millet after termination of the photoperiodic effect. Fourteen references: 13 USSR and 1 English (1927-1952). Drawings.

Institution : Acad. of Pedag. Sc., The P. F. Lesgaft State Nat. Sc. Inst., Leningrad

Presented by: Academician A. L. Kursanov, February 14, 1955

VASILEYSKIY, S.S.; YABLOKOVA, V.I.

Variations in fetal beta-proteins in individuals. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:52-54 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii (zav. S.S. Vasileyskiy) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Submitted April 18, 1963.

YABLOKOVA, V.I.

Blood serum proteins in the human fetus. Akush. i gin. 40 no.2: 11-15 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (nauchnyye rukovoditeli - prof. V.I. Bodyazhina i kand. med. nauk S.S. Vasileyskiy), Moskva.

KUDRYAVTSEVA, F.A.; SHABASHOVA, Z.N.; GOLUBEVA, Kh.A.; YABLOKOVA, Z.I.; MOROZOV, P.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.G.

Using direct white dyes for the finishing of underewear cotton fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:57 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Cotton finishing)

SHABALIN, I.N.; YABLOKOVA, L.P.

Increase in the protein content of corn after foliar feeding with urea. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.4 Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.1:131-133 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy Sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

MOROZOVA, V.S.; FROLOVA, N.A.; YABLONEVA, A.I.

Physical development of children in the kindergartens of Kalinin. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.3:26-28 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. Ye.D. Belyayeva) i kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (zav. - dotsent N.A. Frolova) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHILDREN--GROWTH) (KALININ--KINDERGARTENS)

LEDENEV, Yu.N.; VAGIN, V.S.; YABLONENKO, P.I.

Calculating the frame bedplate of a 2000-ton crankshaft press.
Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 7 no.8:33-34 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

Yablonik, L. M.

AUTHOR: Yablonik, L. M. 32-2-17/36

TITLE: Ultrasonic Control of Bearing-Metal Coatings on the Soil Segments of Step Bearings and Journal Bearings (Ultrazvukovoy kontrol' pristavaniya babbita k osnove segmentov podpyatnikov i krupnykh podshipnikov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 176-178(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The hitherto used methods of knocking with a hammer or the "Petroleum Test" were found to be insufficient. A method was developed which by means of the pulses of ultrasonic defectoscopes not only makes possible to determine the presence but also the size of the area of peelings of the bearing metal form the basis. In principle it is based on the fact that sound waves in boundary layers between two media with different acoustic resistande reflect part of the energy while the other part penetrates to the second medium. The reflection coefficient is expressed by means of a formula and mentioned in a table for steel, copper, brass, bearing metal, transformer oil and air. Practically also the magnitudes of fading and of sound leakage must be taken into consideration. If one of the

Card 1/2

Ultrasonic Control of Bearing-Metal Coatings on the Soil Segments of Step Bearings and Journal Bearings 32-2-17/30

metals hardly or not at all conducts ultrasound (coarse-grained cast iron, bronze etc.) the well conducting metal must be used. The influence of the leakage of sound depends on the distance between sound emitter and center. The minimum distance to the boundary layer where the transmitter- and reflection pulse can still be measured depends on the velocity of sound propagation in the metal in question, which, with bearing metal is 3 mm and with copper about 4 mm. Of late the described method is used for the demanded control of big hydro electric generators. Several hundred investigations of domestic and foreign bearings proved the usefulness and reliability of this method. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 1 reference, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad "Electrosila" Works imeni S. M. Kirov
(Leningradskiy zavod "Elektrosila" im. S.M. Kirova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Bearings-Test methods 2. Metals-Ultrasonic factors
3. Ultrasonic radiation-Applications 4. Bearings-Ultrasonic inspection

Card 2/2

28 (5)

AUTHOR: Yablonik, L. M. SOV/32-25-7-19/50

TITLE: Ultrasonic Detection of Defects in Material of Articles With a Rough Surface (Ul'trazvukovaya defektoskopiya izdeliy po neobrabotannoy poverkhnosti)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 822 - 828 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the purity of the surface of the object to be tested on ultrasonic waves was examined under the application of the contact method (CM) and of the immersion method (IM) of ultrasonic control. Tests according to the (CM) were carried out with 0.6 and 2.2 megacycles, by means of feeler gauges (FG) of the design TsNIITMASh. Four samples made of cast steel OKhN3M were examined, and four samples of rolled steel St. 3 with surfaces differently worked, (Table 1). In order to achieve a sufficient sensitiveness of measuring, the surface had to be worked until a purity of at least ▽▽4 - ▽▽5 was achieved. Further investigations were carried out by means of different (FG), where among other things caps of ebonite and "stirofleks" were attached to the (FG) designed by the Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Institute for Electrotech-

Card 1/3

nology). The test results obtained (Table 2) showed that it is not necessary to work the surface as much as mentioned above, and that a purity of ▽▽5 or more is inexpedient. (FG) with a water current (according to the design of LETI, among others) (Fig 3) were constructed for investigations according to the (IM), and tests were carried out in a specially designed appliance (Fig 4), by means of the crack detectors UZD-7N or UZD-100-M and a multivibrator (with the tubes 6N8S) (Fig 5). The obtained diagrams show that the maximum angle of inclination α_{max} of the (FG) is considerably reduced with a decreasing thickness of the object to be tested, but this change is much weaker if the ray source is stronger. A comparison of the experimentally determined and computed values for α_{max} (Table 3) shows that the former are higher than the latter. Ultrasonic tests according to the (IM) (in water) give better results than those with normal (FG) of the TsNIITMASh design (Table 4, results obtained with samples of steel and cast iron), since the purity of the worked surface hardly has any influence at

Ultrasonic Detection of Defects in Material of Articles With a Rough Surface SOV/32-25-7-19/50

all. The (FG) of the design LETI with an aluminum foil could be well used in the (IM) for the investigation of raw surfaces. There are 8 figures, 4 tables, and 4 references.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Elektrosila" im. S. M. Kirova (Works "Elektrosila" imeni S. M. Kirov)

Card 3/3

BERGER, S.I., YABLONIK, L.M.

Spectrum analysis of the Alnimagnetic alloy and of B16 and B83 Babbit metals by the contact spark transfer method. Zav.lab. 26 no.5:576 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Alloys--Spectra)

YABLONIK, L.M., inzh.

Checking the quality of the soldered heads of stator poles in hydraulic turbines and turbogenerators. Vest.elektroprom. 31 no.3:72-74 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Hydraulic turbines) (Turbogenerators)

YABLONIK, L.M.

Development of a method and equipment for ultrasonic flaw detection in welded joints. Elektrosila no.19:62 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

YABLONIK, Lev Maksimovich, inzh.; ANUFRIYENKO, A.Ye., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Ultrasonic control of welded heads of stator winding rods of heavy machines] Ul'trazvukovoi kontrol' kachestva paianykh golovok sterzhnei statornykh obmotok kurpnykh mashin. Leningrad, 1961. 17 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Elektricheskie metody obrabotki materialov, no.4) (MIRA 14:12)
(Ultrasonic waves--Technological applications)

MERKULOV, L.G.; YABLONIK, L.M.

Performance of a piezoelectric transducer in the presence of several intermediate layers. Akust. zhur. 9 no.4:449-459 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Ul'yanova (Lenina) i Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki.

S/032/63/029/001/012/022
B104/B186

AUTHOR: Yablonik, L. M.

TITLE: The detectability of defects in ultrasonic flaw detection by the shadow method

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 46-48

TEXT: This is investigated by mathematical analysis of the sound pressure distribution of disk-shaped defects lying coaxially between the transducer and the circularly disposed receivers. It is assumed that the transducer oscillates harmonically and that the signal of the receivers is proportional to the mean pressure. The interferences are regarded as superposition of an additional sound field over that of the transducer. The detectability is defined as relative change of the mean sound pressure caused by defects. Assuming that $kr_{transd}, r_{defect}/l_2 \leqslant 0.8$ and $kr_{receiver} r_{defect}/l \leqslant 0.8$, $kr_{receiver} r_{transd}/l \leqslant 0.8$, $P_1/P_o = 1 - 0.5\, kl r^2_{defect}/l_1 l_2$ is obtained for the detectability within an

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The detectability of defects in ...

error of a few percent. P_o is the sound pressure of the undisturbed field, P_2 the sound pressure of the defect, which was defined as additional transducer, $P_1 = P_o - P_2$, k is the wave number, r_{defect} is the radius of the defect. An analogous relationship holds for r_{transd}, $r_{receiver}$, l_1 is the distance between defect and receiver, l_2 is the distance between transducer and defect, l the distance between transducer and receivers. The expression for the detectability was derived for media having no shearing elasticity. The range of application of the formula for arbitrary situations of defects inside bodies must be re-examined. Control tests on a model in which foam plastics disks were arranged coaxially in water gave useful results. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki
(Leningrad Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics)

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039285 S/0046/64/010/002/0234/0238

AUTHOR: Yablonik, L. M.

TITLE: On the question of electric load effect on multilayer transformer operation

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 2, 1964, 234-238

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric transformer, elastic waves, acoustic impedance, plate potential, multilayer transformer.

ABSTRACT: The exact formulas for piezoelectric transformers operating through an arbitrary number of intermediate layers are considered. Two waves (direct and reverse) are included in each layer and piezoplates and one in the damper. A set of 2n + 2 equations is given for determining the boundary conditions of equilibrium displacement and potential (see Fig. 1 in the Enclosure). The solution of these equations gives the dependence between the voltage applied to the piezoplate and the amplitude of the elastic waves. The transformation coefficient defined by the ratio of admission to radiation transformer potential is expressed by

$$K = \frac{|\Phi_{(l)}'|}{|\Phi_{(l)}|} = \left| \frac{2Se^2_{n1} U'_{2n+2} / U_{2n+1}}{d_1^2 z_{2n+1} (Y - j\omega C_n)} \right| \cdot F,$$ where $F = |F_1| \cdot |F_2|$, and F_1 is given by

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$$F_1 = \frac{(1-\cos x_1) + j\alpha_{01}\sin x_1}{Q_1\cos x_1 - jR_1\sin x_1 + jg\,[2R_0(1-\cos x_1) + jQ_1\sin x_1]}$$ and F_2 by

$$F_2 = \frac{(1-\cos x_1) + j\alpha_{01}\sin x_1}{Q_1\cos x_1 - jR_1\sin x_1 + jgb\,[2R_0(1-\cos x_1) + jQ_1\sin x_1]}.$$ The coefficient of reflection of sound waves from the transformer is given by

$$|r| = \left|\frac{Q_1^*\cos x_1 - jR_1^*\sin x_1 + jgb\,[2R_0^*(1-\cos x_1) + jQ_1^*\sin x_1]}{Q_1\cos x_1 - jR_1\sin x_1 + jgb\,[2R_0(1-\cos x_1) + jQ_1\sin x_1]}\right|,$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\psi = \frac{\operatorname{Im}(r)}{\operatorname{Re}(r)}.$$

To evaluate the effect of electrical load parameters and piezoelectric rectification, K and r are calculated numerically for a transformer operating on steel ($Z_2 = 46 \cdot 10^5$) at various damper acoustic impedances. For small $R\omega C_n$, K depends linearly on $f(R\omega C_n)$, and an increase in damper acoustic impedance reduces the value of K, maintaining the same type of functional dependence on $R\omega C_n$. A good agreement is obtained between the analysis and experimental data. "The author is grateful to L. G. Merkulov for his help." Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 5 figures.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039285

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy filial N.-I instituta elecktromekhaniki (Leningrad Branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics)

SUBMITTED: 03Aug63 DATE ACQ: 12Jun64 ENCL: 01

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Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4039285 ENCLOSURE: 01

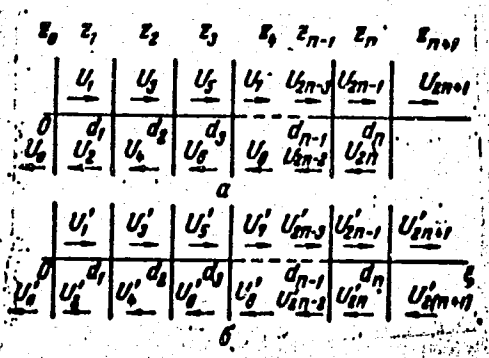

Fig. 1. Acoustic diagram of transformer.

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YABLONIK, R. M.

B. T. R.
V. No. 3
Mar. 1954
Physics

4110* Inverse Effect of Blade Cascade of a Turbine. (Russian.) R. M. Iablonik. *Vestnik Mashinostroeniia*, v. 33, no. 8, Aug. 1953, p. 5-9.
Presents mathematical formulas. Graphs.

KIRILLOV, I.I., professor; KANTOR, S.A., professor, retsenzent; KANAYEV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; retsenzent; YABLONIK, R.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MOIMIL' B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Gas turbines and gas turbines installations]Gazovye turbiny i gazoturbinnye ustanovki. Moskva, Ges.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Vol.1.[Gas turbines and compressor] Gazovye turbiny i kompressory. 1956. 434 p. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Bezhitskiy institut transportnego mashinostroyeniya (for Kirillov).

(Gas turbines)

KIRILLOV, I.I., prof.; KANTOR, S.A., prof., retsenzent; KANAYEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; YABLONIK, R.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MOIEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Gas turbines and gas-turbine units] Gazovye turbiny i gazoturbinnye ustanovki. Vol.2 [Gas-turbine units] Gazoturbinnye ustanovki. 1956. 318 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Beshitskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (for Kirillov).
(Gas turbines)

YABLONIK, R.M.

312

AUTHOR: Kirillov, I.I., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences and Yablonik, R.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: The influence of closed axial gaps on the efficiency of active type stages with cylindrical blades. (Vliyaniye zakrytogo osevogo zazora na k.p.d. stupeney aktivnogo tipa s tsilindricheskimi lopatkami.)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie", (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, No. 5, pp. 15 - 18, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Until recently, small closed axial gaps have been used in active type stages of steam turbines and sometimes also in gas turbines. Numerous experiments carried out in the Bryansk Institute of Transport Engineering as well as theoretical considerations show that the application of quite long closed axial gaps in active type stages can be very useful in increasing both the reliability of the blading and the stage efficiency. The gaps are classified as follows: a front open axial gap between the edge of the shroud and the body of the diaphragm, the back open axial gap, the closed axial gap bounded by the cylindrical solid wall of the fixed diaphragm and the closed axial gap formed by the overhang of the shroud. Another important gap is that between the outlet edges of the guide vanes and the inlet edges of the working blades. This gap and the closed axial gap bounded by the cylindrical walls are the subject of this article. Investigations on stationary