ZEYNALOVA, Kh. K., Shakhmamedbekova, E. Z., and Bagbanly, I. I.

"Bleaching Properties of Binagadinks and Karachukhursk Clays"
Azerbaychan SSR Elmler ARademiyanynyn m'ruzeleri, 9, No 7, 1953, 381-384
(Azerbaydzhani with Russian resume)

The best clays of the Apsheron Peninsula for bleaching oily distillates are clays from the Binagadinkk and Karachukhursk deposits. As adsorbents in the clenaing of oils they are not worse than gumbrin (a clay peculiar to Russia), but yield to gumbrin in the matter of speed of filtration and oil capacity. (RZhGeol, No 6, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

BAGBANLY, I.L.; ZEYNALOVA, Kh.L.

Preparation of aluminum sulfate from kaolins. Trudy Inst.khim. AN Azerb.SSR no.13:104-113 '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Aluminum sulfate) (Kaolin)

ZEYNALOVA, Kh. L.

MT

New form of cement (concrete) based on alunite from Zaglikskk deposits. I. L. Bagbanly, Kh. L. Zeinalova, and T. R. Mirzoeva. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R.* 11, No. 4, 249–52(1955)(in Russian, Azerbaijzhan summary, 252-3).—The clay residue obtained from partial calcining of alunite, contg. SiO_2 9.41%, Al_2O_3 30.98%, and SO_3 26.48%, forms a compn. with limestone at 1:1 proportion which clinkers at 1250–300° to a gray clinker, which on powdering and mixing with H_2O shows good hardening and binding ability.

G. M. Kosolapoff

(2)

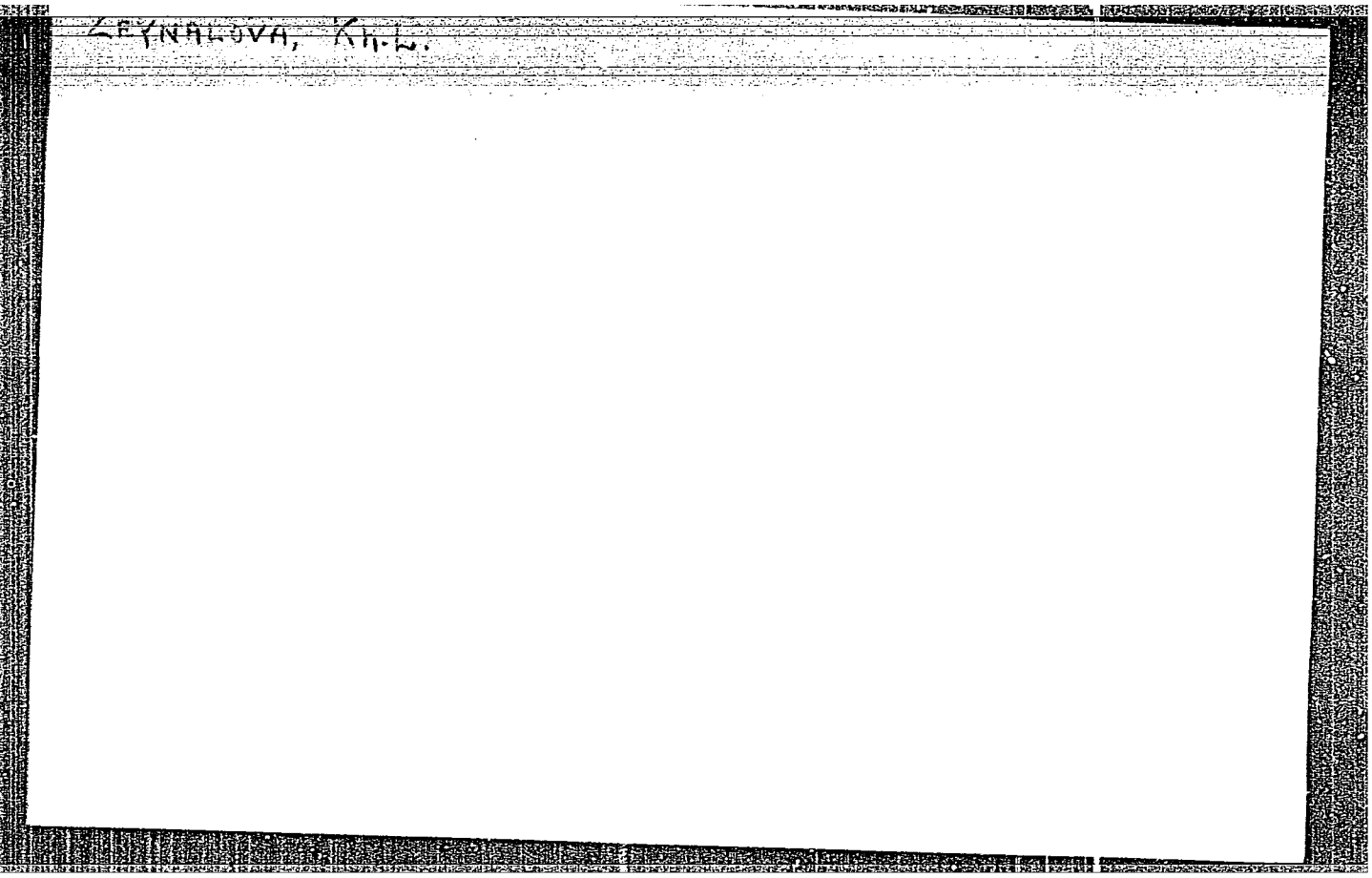
ZEYNALOVA, Kh. L.

BAGBANLY, I.L.; ZEYNALOVA, Kh.L.; MIRSOYEVA, T.R.

New type of cement based on alunite from the Zaglik deposits. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 11 no.4:249-253 '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Institut khimii Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.A.Kashkayevm.

(Zaglik--Alunite) (Cement)



SOV/152-59-1-26/31

14(5)
AUTHOR: Zeynalova, M. K.

TITLE: Investigation of the Variation of the Parameters of a Single-core Electric Logging Cable Under Conditions of High Pressure and Temperature (Issledovaniye izmeneniya parametrov odnozhil'nogo karotazhnogo kabelya v usloviyakh bol'shikh davleniy i vysokikh temperatur)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959, Nr 1, pp 115 - 116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper gives the result of an investigation conducted on the single core cable KOBD-4 with a tearing strength of 4 tons and an outside diameter of 8 mm. The dependence of the cable parameters on pressure and temperature was investigated. For this purpose a special testing device was constructed. The tests showed that the cable volume increases with a rise of pressure and that this variation of volume is proportional to that of pressure. A variation of pressure from 0 to 300 kg/cm^2 and a variation of temperature from 20° up to 150° leads to an increase in cable

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Variation of the Parameters of a Single-core Electric Logging Cable Under Conditions of High Pressure and Temperature SOV/152-59-1-28/31

volume by approximately 3.5%. In the case of isobaric temperature variation the ohmic Resistance varies linearly. The ohmic Resistance changes by 10 to 12% with a pressure rise of from 0 to 300 kg/cm^2 and a rise in temperature of from 20 up to 150°. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova (Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute imeni M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1958

Card 2/2

ZEYNALOVA, T.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12157

Author : Ismailzade I.G., Mamedaliyev Yu.G., Mirzoyeva Sh., Zeynalova T., Abdullayeva Kh.M.

Inst : Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR

Title : New Method of Analysis of Isomeric Dialkylbenzenes

Orig Pub : Izv. AN AzSSR, 1956, No 4, 25-31

Abstract : The available methods of chemical separation of dialkyl-substituted benzenes are not accurate. The new method of analysis of dialkyl-substituted benzenes is based on comparison of intensity of the characteristic x-ray diffraction lines of isomers of phthalic acid. The method yields entirely satisfactory results.

Card 1/1

ZEYNALOVA, T.

A new method of analysis of isomers of dialkylbenzenes
Yu. G. Mamedaliev, I. G. Ismailzade, Sh. Mirzoeva, T. Zeinalova and [illegible]

ZEYNALOVA, T.

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 29/62

Authors : Mamedaliyev, Yu. G., Act. Memb. of Ac. Sc., Azerb. SSR.; Ismailzade, I. G.; Mirzoyeva, Sh.; Zeynalova, T.; and Abdullayeva, Kh. M.

Title : Analysis of isomers of dialkyl benzenes

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/3, 529-530, May 21, 1955

Abstract : A new method is described for the analysis of dialkyl substitutes of benzene through roentgenographic quantitative determination of each phthalic acid isomer present in oxidation [illegible]. The accuracy of the analysis method is of the order of [illegible]. [illegible] eliminates the [illegible] [illegible] acid [illegible] according to their sol[illegible]. The results [illegible] the new method are listed. Five references: [illegible] USSR and 1 USA ([illegible]). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Azerb. SSR, Inst. of Petroleum

Submitted : October 30, 1954

ZEYNALOVA, T.

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G.; ISMAILZADYE, I.G.; MIRZOYEVA, Sh.; ZEYNALOVA, T.; ABDULLAYEVA, Kh.M.

A new method for analyzing dialkyl benzene isomers. Dokl. AN SSSR 102 no.3:529-530 My '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Institut nefti Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Benzene derivatives)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; KAMBAROV, Yu.G.; ZEYNALOVA, T.A.

Synthesis of some alkyl-substituted cyclohexanes. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 86, 547-50 '52. (MLRA 5:9)
(CA 47 no.22:12271 '53)

ZEYNALOVA, T. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Cyclic Hydrocarbons 21 Sep 52

"Synthesis of Some Alkyl-Substituted Cyclohexanes," S. D. Mekhtiyev, Yu. G. Kambarov, and T. A. Zeynalova

DAN SSSR, Vol 86, No 3, pp 547-550

1, 4-Diisopropylcyclohexane, 1,2,4-triisopropylcyclohexane, 1,4-di-sec-isopropylcyclohexane, and 1,4-diter-butylcyclohexane were synthesized for the first time from the corresponding alkylbenzenes by hydrogenation over Raney nickel and nickel-kieselguhr catalysts. 1,2,4,5-tetraisopropylbenzene does not hydrogenate. Presented by Acad B. A. Kazanskiy 15 Jul 52

PA 247T6

ZEYNALOVA, V.A.

A case of calculous pyonephrosis with perforation into the pleural cavity. Urologiia 21 no.4:53-54 O-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry urologii (zav. - prof. M.B.Abiyev) Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Baku.

(NEPHROSIS, case reports
calculous pyonephrosis with perf.)
(KIDNEYS, calculi
causing pyonephrosis with perf.)

GORIN, V.A.; ZEYNALOVA, Z.G.

Migration of petroleum along fractures in the Kirmaki series of a productive layer. Dokl. An Azerb. SSR 17 no.5:387-393 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.A. Kashkayem.
(Apsheron Peninsula—Petroleum geology)

AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; ZEYPALOV, M.B.; GADZHIYEV, T.G.

Analysis of facies and thickness of middle Miocene sediments in the Nakhichevan Depression in Azerbaijan. Dokl.AN Azerb. SSR 15 no.11:1025-1029 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR.
(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R.--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ZEYTLINCK, Prof. G. A. (c1906).

Ch. Electronic Designer, Komintern Plant, Leningrad -c1944-

Dr. Technical Sci.

"An Investigation of Parasitic Oscillation in Radio Transmitters," 1940;

"Stability Criteria for Output Stages of Powerful Radio Stations," Radiotekh., 4, No. 3, 1949.

ZEYTLENOK, G. A.

"Modern Schemes of Neutralization Circuits in Radio Engineering," Sbornik Trudov LEIS imeni Bonch-Bruyevich, No 6, 1949.

ZEYTLENOK, G.A., doktor tekhn. nauk.

Parameters of electron tubes operating on ultrahigh frequency.
Radiotekhnika 8 no.1:16-31 Ja-F '53. (MIRA 11:6)
(Electron tubes) (Radio, Shortwave)

ZEYTLENOK G. A

М. Б. Голант,
А. С. Тагер

О механизме работы параметрических усилителей СВЧ, в которых используются потоки свободных электронов

Э. О. Саакян

О предельных параметрах мощных электронных приборов миллиметрового диапазона.

9 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

А. Д. Власов

О методе граничной частоты в теории электронных пучков

Г. А. Зейтленок

О взаимодействии электронного потока с электрическим полем.

М. Б. Голант

Метод расчета параметров электронно-лучевых СВЧ генераторов переменного типа.

Л. Н. Лошаков,
Ю. Н. Пчельников

Об определении коэффициента усиления для постоянных распространения в замедляющей системе при наличии электронного пучка.

А. В. Гапонов

Взаимодействие электромагнитных волн с непрямолинейными электронными потоками.

10 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

А. И. Терентьева,
В. А. Коробков

О возможности улучшения параметров резонаторной системы магнетрона посредством изменения формы резонаторов.

М. И. Кузнецов,
Г. В. Розанов

К вопросу о механизме флюктуаций в магнетроне.

М. И. Кузнецов,
М. М. Барбасов,
В. Е. Нечаев

Экспериментальное исследование флюктуаций в магнетроне.

Н. М. Клейнер,
Я. М. Мустонен,
В. В. Конев

Малогабаритный траектограф для решения уравнений движения заряженных частиц в электрических и магнитных полях.

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

ZEYTLENOK, Grigoriy A., DOLUKHANOV, M. P., MURAVYEV, K. Kh., PALSHKOV, V. V., FOMICHEV, I. N. and FRADIN, . A. Z.

"Research Work of the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications of the Propagation of Radio Waves by Means of Tropospheric Scatter on the Experimental Leningrad-Petrozavodsk Line."

paper presented at the Conference on Propagation of Very Short Waves in Prague (Liblice) 10-12 November 1958.

ZEYTLENOK, G. A.

G. A. Zeytlenok, "On the theory of a power amplifier in a circuit with a common grid." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1958, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep 58.

It appears that three feedback channels between the output and input circuits exist in an amplifier in a circuit with a common grid. A converted amplifier circuit is given and the equivalent circuits of the input and output loops are determined. The induced resistance in the input circuit is computed and the dependence of the exciter region on the amplifier adjustment is determined. Questions of amplifier stability are analyzed. A method of computing the amplifier region is given.

89-4-5-6/26

AUTHORS: Zeytlenok, G. A., Rumyantsev, V. V., Smirnov, V. L., Fomin, L. P., Khokhlov, V. K., Grishayev, I. A., Zeydlits, P. M.

TITLE: Principles of the Selection of the Basic Parameters of a Linear Accelerator of Electrons to High Energy (Osnovaniya dlya vybora osnovnykh parametrov lineynykh uskoriteley elektronov na bol'shiye energii)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 5, pp. 448 - 454 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By a comparative analysis the dependence of the accelerator length, the number of sections, the input power, the construction costs, and the possibilities of use on the value of the electric field strength in the axis of the waveguide are shown. The section of the waveguide in this case is fed independently by a high-frequency generator. The minimum of the construction cost and of the possibilities of use is not determined by the final energy of the electrons.

Card 1/3

Principles of the Selection of the Chief Parameters of a Linear Accelerator for Electrons of High Energy

There is no relation between these points. It could be shown that for the feeding of the accelerator sections a high-frequency generator with a power of more than 20 MW is best suited. The problem of the increase of the duration of the useful part of the high-frequency impulse is ventilated. If a rectangular waveguide is used, the duration of the impulse at the input of the excitation line must be increased by the amount of $L/V_{limit} - L/C$. In this case it is as well necessary that the high-frequency impulse reaches the amplifying klystron of the first section with a deceleration of the same amount. For that purpose a special synchronizing scheme is needed which simultaneously transfers the phase shift to the other sections. The relation between the duration of the useful part of the impulse and the total duration of the impulse is independent of the final energy of the accelerated electrons. There are 13 figures, 1 table and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

89-4-5-6/26

Principles of the Selection of the Chief Parameters of a Linear Accelerator of Electrons to High Energy

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electron accelerators—Design

Card 3/3

ZEYTLENOK,G.A.

"Neue erkenntnisse der tropospharischen Wellenausbrietung."

Report submitted for the 4th Intl. Electrical Engineering Conference
East Germany 26-30 Oct 1959

82872
S/120/60/000/02/003/052
E032/E314

21.2200

AUTHORS: Zeytlenok, G.A., Zinov'yev, L.P. and Royfe, I.M.

TITLE: High Voltage Supply for the Deflecting Plates in the Ion Beam Injection System of the 10 GeV Synchrophasotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 2, pp 16 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper was originally communicated to the All-Union Conference on High Energy Particles in 1956 (Refs 1 and 2). In the 10 GeV synchrophasotron, the proton beam is directed onto the equilibrium orbit by a system of five deflecting plates (Figure 1). Mechanical displacement of the plates and the voltage across each pair can be adjusted so that the beam can be directed onto an orbit of any radius in the accelerator chamber. The voltage across the plates can be between 20 and 100 kV. In order to eliminate the effect of the electrostatic field between the plates on the particle trajectories outside the injection process, the voltage is removed from the plates in 0.5 μsec. The form of the voltage applied to the plates is shown in Figure 2. The reduction in the voltage takes place at the rate of

Card1/3

82872
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E032/E314

High Voltage Supply for the Deflecting Plates in the Ion Beam Injection System of the 10 GeV Synchrophasotron

about 2×10^{11} V/sec and is obtained by using a large number of hydrogen thyratrons in parallel with the plates. In order to maintain a constant voltage during the injection process, a sufficiently large capacitor is connected across the deflecting plates. The magnitude of this stabilizing capacitor was determined from the condition that the relative reduction of the voltage during the injection time (about 300 μsec) should not exceed 0.5%. The final value for this capacitor was 0.01 μF. At the maximum pulse repetition frequency, the power required to charge this capacitor is 0.5 kW. Since it is inconvenient to use capacitors greater than 0.01 μF (because of the increased power), the high voltage rectifier was not used at the ordinary mains frequency. Instead, a supply frequency of 100 kc/s was employed. A block diagram of the installation is shown in Figure 3. It consists of a master oscillator (100 kc/s) and an aperiodic preliminary amplifier. The latter is followed by a cascade multiplier. A detailed circuit of the

Card 2/3

High Voltage Supply for the Deflecting Plates in the Ion Beam Injection System of the 10 GeV Synchrophasotron

high-voltage supply is shown in Figure 4. The system can be used to maintain a voltage across the plates to an accuracy better than ± 0.02%. Figure 5 shows the change in this voltage as a function of time for four of the deflecting plates. Acknowledgment is made to the following persons who took part in the experiments: N. Boyko; G.A. Ivanov; A.N. Semenov; I.I. Finkel'shteyn; A.A. Tsepelev; S.K. Yesin and N.A. Chubaro. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references:

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959

Card 3/3

S/194/61/000/007/068/079
D201/D305

9.2584

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G.A.

TITLE: A more precise design of some of the regimes of tube oscillation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1961, 1, abstract 7 K3 (Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi, M-vo svyazi SSSR, 1960, no. 4, 31-40)

TEXT: The problem is considered of a more precise design of regimes of a tube-oscillator with common cathode and common grid. The relationship is derived for the optimum value of the anode voltage for a given output power and the off-load resistance of the tank circuit. The optimum value of the anode voltage is determined from the maximum overall efficiency of the oscillator. A similar problem is solved when higher frequencies are involved (e.g. for UHF), when the value of the tank circuit resistance at resonance is single-valued. A technological approval to the oscillator design is

VB

Card 1/2

A more precise design...

S/194/61/000/007/068/079
D201/D305

considered next, the oscillator working in a slightly over-driven state: $\zeta < 1$ [Abstracter's note: $\zeta < \zeta < 1$ given in text]. From the assumptions made, several formulae, of practical interest, have been obtained. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

B

Card 2/2

S/108/60/015/009/009/012/XX
B012/B063

9.3100

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G. A., Active Member of the Society

TITLE: The Time of Passage of Electrons Through the Grid - Anode Space of a Triode

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 9, pp. 33 - 39

TEXT: The dimensionless time during which an electron travels through the space between grid and anode is indicated by ψ, which is one of the principal parameters characterizing the traveling conditions in this space. The author studied a planar tube, neglecting the edge effect, the action of the magnetic field generated by the traveling electron, and the effect of the mutual repulsion of electrons. The basic equations (2), (4), and (5) express the motion of the electron in the constant and alternating fields. These equations are used to study the interaction between electrons and electric field. Equation (5) determines the dependence of ψ on the phase relationship when the electron hits the anode. The solution of ψ is given by a harmonic progression:

Card 1/2

The Time of Passage of Electrons Through the Grid - Anode Space of a Triode

S/108/60/015/009/009/012/XX
B012/B063

$$\psi = \psi_0' - \frac{\gamma_0}{2}\xi_0 \cos(\omega t + \gamma_0') + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{\xi g_0}{2}\right)^2 \gamma_0 \cos(2\omega t + 2\gamma_0') \quad (19).$$

Figs. 1 and 2 show the ψ curves as a function of the phase relationship when the electron hits the anode. Next, the author describes the effect of the alternating voltage amplitude upon ψ. It is noted that formula (19) is one of the most important formulas characterizing the flight of electrons through the space between anode and grid. In the following papers, the current induced in the anode circuit and the most favorable conditions in an ultrahigh-frequency oscillator with triodes and tetrodes will be determined with the aid of formula (19). There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1960

Card 2/2

ZEYTLENOK, G.A.

Induced current in the plate circuit of a triode. Radiotekhnika 16 no.1:41-51 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova.
(Triodes)

ZEYTLENK, G. A.

95

S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inshenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400 delegates participating. A review is given of these lectures that are assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev, design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body problem; Yu. D. Fivejskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect; M. I. Ryazanov, theory of ionization losses in nonhomogeneous medium; Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadze, h-f conductivity of suboritical plasma;

Card 1/4

35

Nauchnaya konferentsiya... S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

design of 30-Mev electron linear accelerator; Ye. G. Pyatnov, A. A. Glaskov, V. G. Lopato, A. I. Finogenov, G. N. Skopskiy, V. D. Selesnev, experimental characteristics of low-energy electron linear accelerators; G. A. Zeytlenk, V. M. Levin, S. I. Piskunov, V. L. Smirnov, V. K. Khokhlov, radiocircuit parameters of ЛУЭ (LUE)-type accelerators; G. A. Tyagunov, O. A. Val'dner, B. M. Gokhberg, S. I. Korshunov, V. I. Kotov, Ye. M. Moroz, accelerator classification and terminology; O. S. Milovanov, V. B. Varakeiн, P. R. Zenkevich, theoretical analysis of magnetron operation; A. G. Tragov, P. R. Zenkevich, calculation of attenuation in a diaphragmated waveguide; Yu. P. Lazarenko, A. V. Ryabtsev, optimum attenuation length for linear accelerator; A. A. Zhigarev, R. Ye. Yeliseyev, review on trajectographs; I. G. Morozova, G. A. Tyagunov, review on more than 500 ion sources; M. A. Abroyan, V. L. Komarov, duoplasmatron-type source; V. S. Kuznetsov, A. I. Solnyshkov, calculation and production of intense ion beams; V. M. Rybin (Ye. V. Armenskiy), inductive current transmitters of high sensitivity; V. I. Koroza, G. A. Tyagunov, kinetic description of linear acceleration of relativistic electrons; A. D. Vlasov, phase oscillations in linear accelerators; E. L. Burshteyn, G. V. Voskresenskiy, beam field effects in the waveguide of an electron linear accelerator; R. S. Bobovikov,

Card 3/4

43261

S/108/62/017/012/001/010
D413/D308

9,4220 (also 4205)

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G.A., Member of the Society (see Association)

TITLE: On the interaction of the electron stream with the electric field in klystron (resnatron) resonators

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 17, no. 12, 1962, 3-12

TEXT: The author considers the interaction problem for the case where the RF voltage amplitude applied to the gap is comparable with the accelerating voltage; there is no rigorous solution for this case, but the author's methods developed in previous papers (Radiotekhnika v. 15, no. 9,* 1960 and v. 16, no. 1,† 1961) can be extended to give quite simple and useful results. An equation is derived for the transit angle, and expressions are obtained for the active and reactive components both of the induced resonator current and of the electron load admittance. The RF voltage across the gap is shown to affect

Card 1/2 * S/108/60/015/009/009/012/XX ; †: Not abstracted

the induced current significantly only near transit angles that are multiples of 2π, and the presence of harmonics (all above the second may be neglected) in the convection current affects only the susceptance of the electron load. A comparison with the triode case shows that to obtain the same mean transit angle the accelerating voltage in the triode has to be four times that in the klystron (or resnatron), and even then the range of variation of the angle in the triode is twice that in the klystron. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications imeni A.S. Popov)
[Abstractor's note: Name of association was taken from first page of journal.]

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1962

ZEYTLENOK, G.A.

Calculation of a hard-driven electron-tube generator. Radiotekhnika 19 no.2:38-46 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni A.S. Popova.

L 39506-66 GD

ACC NR: AR6012299 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/010/A010/A010

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G. A.

TITLE: Method for solving complex problems of supercritical conditions in an electron tube oscillator

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 10A68

REF SOURCE: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, vyp. 1, 1964, 35-42

TOPIC TAGS: electronic oscillator, oscillator theory, broadband transmission

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for calculating load characteristics and operation of a broadband transmitter and also for calculating the modulation characteristic (anode modulation). The calculation is limited to the case of a resistive load. The case of oscillator operation with a reduced anode voltage is specifically considered. An illustrating example is given in a Supplement. Four figures. Bibliography of 7 titles. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.373.421

L 3773-66 EWT(m) DIAAP GS S/0000/64/000/000/0791/0794

ACCESSION NR: AT5007950

AUTHOR: Davydov, M. S.; Dorfman, L. G.; Yekimov, V. V.; Zalmanzon, V. N.; Zeytlenok, G. A.; Levin, V. M.; Malyshev, I. F.; Petelin, I. G.; Petrunin, V. I.; Popov, V. A.; Trushin, N. Kh.; Umanskiy, I. G.; Finkel'shteyn, I. I.

TITLE: Deflecting system of 5-Gev antiproton channel

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 791-794

TOPIC TAGS: antiproton, high energy particle, particle beam, high energy accelerator

ABSTRACT: Specific requirements flowing from the applied principle of particle resolution have determined the choice of the type of deflecting system. During development of the device the requirements were also considered from the viewpoint of the high-frequency power supply system. The creation of a high-power 150-megahertz frequency generator that operates with pulses of several milliseconds duration is a technically complex task. Therefore, special attention was given during the development of the deflecting system to its economy and efficiency. Taking these considerations into account, computations were carried out of a number of

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007950

alternate deflecting systems--in the form of a waveguide or band line operating in the energy recuperation regime, or in the form of a system of many-cavity or single-cavity volume resonators. As shown by the computations, it is most expedient to make the deflecting system in the form of a set of independently phased resonators of the quasitoroidal type, which operate in the fundamental mode of the electric oscillations, with the use of high-frequency electrical field for deflecting the particles. The report discusses the resonators employed in the deflecting system and their arrangement in the system. The chosen resonator form permits one to obtain a specific homogeneity of the deflecting field in the cross section of a beam by selection of suitable dimensions. The report discusses the characteristics of the developed system. The linear dimensions of the apertures in the resonators for channeling the beam are commensurable with the operating wavelength, which fact leads to the radiation of electromagnetic energy and to the appearance of a strong bond among the resonators. In order to eliminate this phenomenon and preserve complete transparency of the channel for the beam of deflected particles among the resonators, the waveguide segments are provided with limiting wavelength much lower than the operating one, and feedback is introduced in the magnetic field. As shown by investigations, the bond among the resonators is almost completely eliminated. Considerable attention was paid to the electric transparency of the resona-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007950

tors. The field strength in the resonator gaps which corresponds to a given magnitude of the deflecting pulse was determined on the basis of the field pictures that were taken in an electrolytic tank. Corrections were made for the variation in the high-frequency field during the particles' flight time through a resonator and for the difference between the static and high-frequency pictures of the field in a gap. Measures were also taken to eliminate in the resonators the secondary electron resonance discharge. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury imeni D. V. Yefremova GKAE SSSR (Scientific-Research Institute of Electrophysical Equipment, GKAE SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

EC

Card 3/3

L 00940-66 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AT5015937 UR/3092/65/000/003/0051/0063

AUTHOR: Davydov, M. S.; Zeytlenok, G. A.; Levin, V. M.; Malyshev, I. F.; Petelin, I. G.; Petrunin, V. I.; Trushin, N. F.; Finkel'shteyn, I. I. 26 24 1

TITLE: Problems of constructing the deflecting system of a 5-Gev antiproton channel 19

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury. Elektrofizicheskaya apparatura; sbornik statey, no. 3, 1965, 51-63

TOPIC TAGS: antiproton, antiproton isolation

ABSTRACT: The construction principles of an antiproton-isolating r-f deflecting system are set forth. Calculations showed that the most expedient deflecting system should comprise a set of independently-phased single-gap quasi-toroidal resonators operating at the fundamental wave mode, the deflection being accomplished by an electric r-f field. The deflection system of the OIYaI 5-Gev

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L 00940-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5015937

antiproton channel designed along the above lines (details given) has these characteristics: 16 rectangular-deflecting-area resonators; resonance frequency, 150 Mc; Q-factor, 15000 or higher; shunt resistance, 0.8 Mohms; power loss in one resonator is 60 kw and in the entire deflecting system, 1 Mw at a rated electric-field strength of 31.2 kv/cm. All resonators are mounted in a 3-section 14-m long 1.5-m diameter vacuum tank. The resonators are connected to their feeders via vacuum lead-ins and two-loop matchers. A separate-excitation 1.5-Mw vhf oscillator produces 6-μsec pulses at a repetition rate of 5 p/min. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

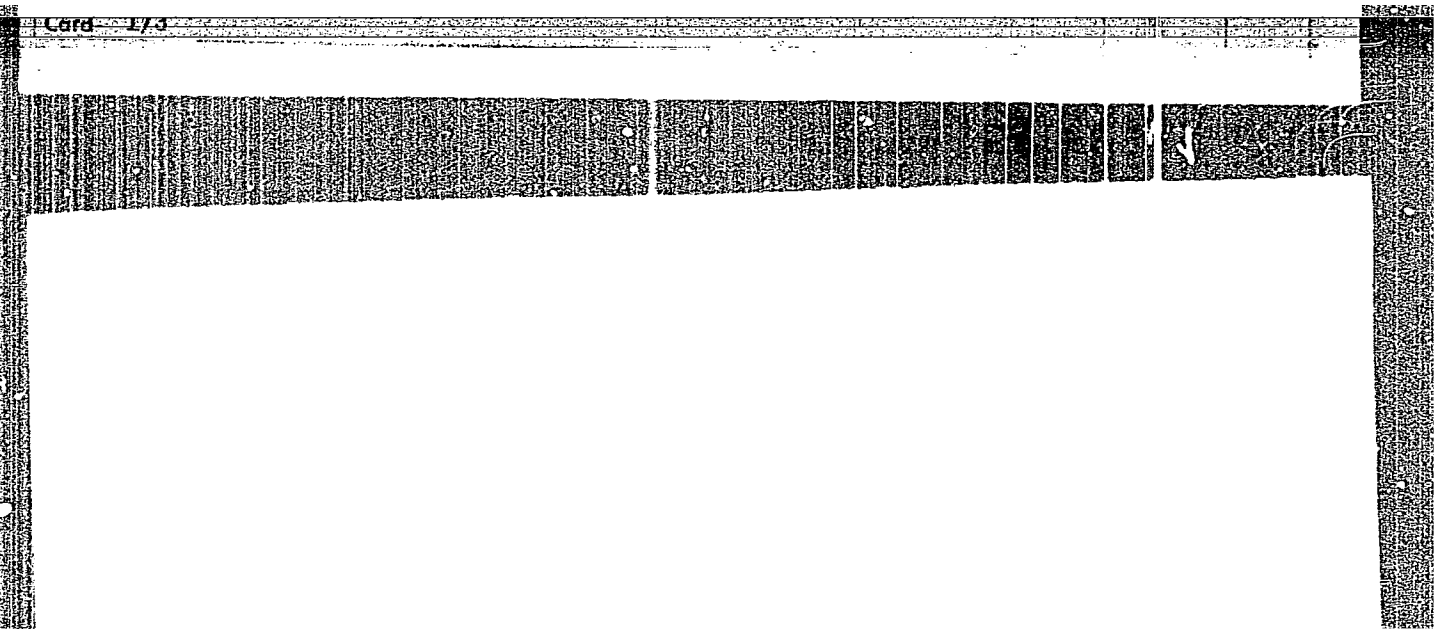
SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, EC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 DP

VOL'PIN, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich; ZEYTLENOK, G.A., otv. red.; KOKORIN, Yu.I., red.

[Principal concepts and calculation of the reliability of a radio transmitter] Osnovnye poniatiia i raschet nadezhnosti radioperedatchika. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 93 p. (MIRA 18:8)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964510018-6"

L 10294-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP5026863 SOURCE CODE: UR/0108/65/020/011/0050/0057

AUTHOR: Zeytlenok, G. A. (Active member)

ORG: Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication (Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi)

TITLE: Optimal operation of a shf triode power amplifier [Reported at the 19th All-Union Scientific Session, NTORiE, May 1963]

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 20, no. 11, 1965, 50-57

TOPIC TAGS: power amplifier, shf amplifier

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous author's work (Radiotekhnika, v. 16, no. 1, 1961) where the anode-current equation and grid-anode parameters were determined for shf conditions. The present article offers a theory of the optimal operation of a shf electron-tube amplifier. A new "effective interaction

L 10294-66
ACC NR: AP5026863

factor" is introduced; it is the ratio of the first-harmonic amplitude of the convection current in the grid plane to the first-harmonic amplitude of the anode current. It is shown that the latter decreases when the coefficient of utilization of the grid-anode d-c voltage increases. A formula for the optimal value of this coefficient is developed. A procedure for calculating the anode circuit is recommended. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 33 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 10Jul63 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

ZEYTLENOK, M. A.

PA 24/49T81

USSR/Medicine - Typhoid Fever Aug 48
Medicine - Medicine, Clinical

"Clinical Characteristics of Relapses in Typhoid Fever," M. A. Zeytlenok, Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Moscow Med Inst, Min Pub Health RSFSR, Moscow Ord of Lenin Hosp imeni S. P. Botkin, 3 pp

"Sov Med" No 8

Data based on 634 case histories, of whom 10.4% had relapses. Relapses have a seasonal variation, with highest index in November. Describes diagnosis and treatment of relapse cases.

[redacted]

24/49T81

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

Treatment of brucellosis with synthomycetin. Sovet. med. 17 no.4:11-
14 Apr 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Of the Clinic for Infectious Diseases, Voronezh Medical Institute.

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

ARZHELAS, L.K.; ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

Data on the variability of Eberthella typhosa in the organism. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.8:36-41 Ag '55 (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. M.G.Kashtanova) i kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.--prof. A.F.Bilibin) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

(TYPHOID FEVER, immunology.
Vi-antigens)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
typhoid fever Vi-antigens)

ARZHELAS, L.K.,; ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

Vi-antigen in typhoid strains isolated from roseolae, from various organs, and from feces and urine of infected subjects. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:8-13 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. M.G. Kashtanova) i kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.F. Bilibin) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA, immunology,
Vi-antigen in strains isolated from various sources (Rus))
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
Salmonella typhosa Vi-antigen in strains isolated from various sources (Rus))

Zeytlenok, M.A.

ARZHELAS, L.K.,; ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

Data on variability of Salmonella typhosa in the organism. Report no.3: Investigation on the virulence of Salmonella typhosa isolated from patients with typhoid fever. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:13-19 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir.-M.G. Kashtanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-prof. V.A. Chernokhvostov) i kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.F. Bilibin)

(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,
virulence of strains isolated from patients with typhoid fever (Rus))

ARZHELAS, L.K.; ZEYTLENOK M.A.

Data on the variability of typhoid bacteria in the sick organism. Report no.4: Complete antigen in typhoid bacteria recovered from a patient. Zhur. mikrobiol., epidem. i immun. 27 no.3:30-34 Mr' 56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i Kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney.

(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA, immunology,
antigens (Rus))
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
Salmonella typhosa antigens (Rus))

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

ZEYTLENOK, M.A. (Voronezh)

Clinical aspects of Q fever. Klin.med. 35 [i.e.34] no.1 Supplement: 38 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy - prof. N.P.Patrik) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Q FEVER)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

PATRIK, N.P., prof.; ZEYTLENOK, M.A., dotsent

"Course on infectious diseases" by A.F.Bilibin, K.V.Bunin. Reviewed by N.P.Patrik, M.A.Zeitlenok. Sov.med. 21 no.8:150-152 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES) (BILIBIN, A.F.) (BUNIN, K.V.)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

Pathogenesis of the recurrences of typhoid fever. Sov.med. 21 no.12:46-53 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy-prof. N.P. Patrik) Voronezhskogo instituta.
(TYPHOID FEVER
recur., pathogen. (Rus)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A

ZEYTLENOK,

~~Zeytlenok~~, M.A., Doc Med Sci--(diss) "Clinic and pathogenesis of ~~the~~ relapses of typhoid fever." Voronezh, 1958. 22 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. Voronezh State Med Inst), 230 copies. Bibliography at end of text (11 titles), (KL,25-58,118)

-154-

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.; MARKOVA, I.A.; NEPYSHNEVSKAYA, V.V.

Distribution of toxoplasmosis in Voronezh Province. Trudy TSIU 68:73-76 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.; STUKALOVA, L.A.

Clinical aspects of mental disorders in patients with infectious diseases treated with syntomycin. Zhur.nerv.i psikh. 62 no.6:894-896 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.P.Patrik) i kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. G.I.Plesso) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PSYCHOSES) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES) (ACETAMIDE)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

"Essays on the epidemiology and clinical aspects of paratyphoid B fever" by S.E. Shapiro, I.S. Zhdanov and L.R. Chapovskaia. Reviewed by M.A. Zeitlenok. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:131-132 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(PARATYPHOID FEVER)

(SHAPIRO, S.E.) (ZHDANOV, I.S.) (CHAPOVSKAIA, L.R.)

ZEYTLENOK, M.A., doktor med.nauk (Voronezh)

"Clinical aspects of infectious hemorrhagic diseases and fevers" by E.A. Gal'perin. Reviewed by M.A. Zeitlenok. Kaz. med. zhur. no.1:92-93 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(HEMORRHAGIC DISEASES)
(HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)
(GAL'PERIN, E.A.)

ZEYTLENOK, N. A.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery Apr 50
Diagnostics

"Investigation of the Exudation of Protein in Cases of Acute Dysentery," N. A. Zeytlenok, Moscow

"Sov Med" No 4, pp 9, 10

Investigates importance of qual and quant detn of protein in the feces for diagnosis and detg the course of local inflammatory processes in cases of acute dysentery, by making total of 1,249 coprological analyses on 678 patients. Discusses results under macroscopic and microscopic observation of the leucocytes, blood, microscopic observation of the leucocytes,

176T79

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery (Contd) Apr 50

macroscopic detn of the mucus, exudative protein, and quantity of exudative protein and dynamics of coprological indications.

176T79

ZEYTLENOK, N. A. (Cand Med Sci) and ANIKIN, M. M. (Docent)

"USSR Scientific Session on Poliomyelitis, February 1951," Nevropat. i Psikhiat., No.2, pp 93-97, 1951

Translation W-24090, 30 Sep 52

ZEYTLENOK, N.A. AND Ye.N BYCHKOVA

The Development of a Methodical Approach to the Study of Corticovisceral Regulation of Immunobiological Reactions Against the Influenza Virus. Problema Grippa i Ostrykh Katarrov Verkhnikh Dykhatel'nykh Putey, Moscow, 1952, pp 42-44.

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.; BYCHKOVA, Ye.N.

Role of the higher nervous function in infection and immunity.
Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 4 no.2:267-281 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Institut virusologii im. D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
(INFLUENZA, immunology,
antibodies, conditioned immun. reaction)
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
prod. of immun. conditioned reaction to influenza antibodies)
(INTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES,
influenza intibodies, prod. of immun. conditioned reaction)

Translation M-729, 25 Aug 55

Zeytlenok, N.A.

USSR/Biology - Plant pathology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 40/47

Authors : Ryzhkov, V. L.; Kabachnik, M. I., Memb. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc. USSR; Tarasevich, L. M.; Medved', T. Ya.; Zeytlenok, N. A.; Marchenko, N. K.; Vagzhanova, V. A.; Ulanova, E. F.; and Cheburkina, N. V.

Title : Biological activity of alpha-aminophosphinic acids

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/5, 849-852, Oct 11, 1954

Abstract : The biological activity of alpha-aminophosphinic acids (toxic when in large concentrations), is discussed. The biological activity of these acids is best expressed in the inhibition of virus multiplication in the mosaic disease of tobacco. The effect of these acids and glycol on the titer of influenza virus in growing chicken embryos was investigated and the results are described. Eleven references: 7-USSR; 2-USA; 1-French and 1-German (1930-1953). Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Institute of Elementary-Organic Compounds and the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, The D. I. Ivanov Institute of Virusology

Submitted : July 7, 1954

ZEYTLENOK, N. A., and PILLE, E. P.

" "Observation of Cases of the Disease and Reservoirs of Q-Fever Virus in Altay Kray," a report discussed at one of six meetings of the Virological Section, Moscow Dept. All-Union Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists, and Infectionists imeni I. I. Mechnikov in 1955. Voprosy Virusologii, 1, No 2, 1956

Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

ZAYTLENOK, N.A.

Work of the section fo virology of the Moscow branch of the All-Union Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases in 1955. Vop.virus. 1 no.2:63-64 Mr-Ap '56. (VIRUS DISEASES)
(MLRA 10:1)

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.; PILLE, E.R.

Detection of Q fever cases and viral reservoirs in Altai Territory. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.7:17-22 Jy '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.
(Q FEVER, epidemiol.
in Russia, propagation by cattle in Altai region)

"A Disease of the Crimean Hemorrhagic Fever Type in Astrakhanskaya Oblast," by N. A. Zeytlenok, K. A. Vanag, and E. R. Pille, Institute of Virology imeni D. I. Ivanovskiy, Voprosy Virusologii, Vol 2, No 2, Mar Apr 57, pp 92-97

This work reports study of 11 cases of hemorrhagic fever which occured in 1953 and 1954 in a geographic location which had not been previously known as a focus of the disease. Charts are included showing general data concerning the patients, symptoms, hematological changes, temperature curves, and results of the complement fixation reaction with convalescent serum and serum from domestic animals in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. The clinical picture of the disease is discussed in detail. All clinical manifestations of the cases observed were typical for hemorrhagic fever, as were the epidemiological particulars. A tick vector was established; according to A. L. Dumina and data from the Rostov-na-Donu Institute of medical parasitology, Hyalomma plumbeum plumbeum was the parasite most commonly encountered in pastures in the affected area.

The work states that tick-borne encephalitis virus obtained from Ye. N. Levkovich and hemorrhagic fever virus obtained from A.A. Avakyan were used in complement fixation tests. Points are listed on the basis of which the conclusive diagnosis was made. An extensive summary in English is provided. (U)

Sum. No. 1967

ZEYTLENOK N. A.

ZAYTLENOK, N.A.; VANAG, K.A.; PILIE, E.R.

Cases of the type of crimean hemorrhagic fever observed in Astrakhan Province [with summary in English]. Vop.virus. 2 no.2:92-98 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER, epidemiol.
in Russia (Rus))

ZHYTLENOK, N.A.

International Congress on Natural Foci Encephalitis in Central Europe, held in Czechoslovakia on Oct. 9-11, 1956. Vop.virus. 2 no.2:122-124 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(ENCEPHALITIS)

ZEYTLENOK,

ZEITLYONOK, N.A.; PILLE, E.R.; KONOSH, O.V.

A study of the physiology of reproduction of vaccinia and influenza viruses using metabolic inhibitors. Acta virol. Engl. Ed., Praha 1 no.2:65-77 Apr-June 57.

1. Institute of Virology, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, USSR.
(VACCINIA, virus.
reprod. physiol., eff. of metab. inhibitors, application to chemother.)
(INFLUENZA, VIRUSES, eff. of drugs on
metab. inhibitors on reprod. physiol., application to chemother.

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.

Meeting of directors of vaccine and serum institutes, of institutes of epidemiology, microbiology and hygiene and the Learned Council of the Ivanovskii Institute of Virology of the Academy of Medicine of the U.S.S.R. Vop.virus. 2 no.5:311-312 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(VIRUS RESEARCH)

E-3

USSR / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Viruses of the Pox Group.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 90648

Authors : Zeytlenok, N. A.; Pille, E. R.; Konosh, O. V.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Effect of Dyes on Viral Hemagglutination.

Orig Pub : Vopr. virusologii, 1957, No. 5, 273-278

Abstract : Hemagglutination (HA) produced by the virus of the smallpox vaccine was inhibited by most of the 14 tested acridine, rhodamine, fluoran, thiazole and other dyestuffs of various chemical structures irrespective of their acidity or basic characteristics. Atabrine (quinacrine) had the greatest effect. It not only prevented hemagglutination but removed that which had already set in. Erythrocytes treated with atabrine (quinacrine) and washed out of it lost their ability to adsorb hemagglutinins of the vaccine virus or be

Card 1/2

ZEYTLENOK, M.A.

Regional pathology of neuroviral infections in the Ukraine. Vop. virus. 3 no.1:59-61 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(VIRUS DISEASES, pathology
virus dis. of nerv. system in Ukraine (Rus)

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.

Regional pathology of neurotropic virus infections in the Ukraine. N.A. Zeitlenok. Vop. virus 3 no.2:126 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)
(UKRAINE--VIRUS DISEASES)

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.

Poliomyelitis and similar diseases caused bu enteric viruses. Vop. virus 3 no.6:376-378 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(POLIOMYELITIS)
(VIRUS DISEASES)

ZEYTLENOK, N.I4.

20-3-51/59

AUTHORS: Zeytlenok, N. A., Konosh, O. V., Pille, E. R.

TITLE: The Influence of Metabolites and Antimetabolites Belonging to the Tricarbonic Acid Cycle Upon the Multiplication of Vaccine Virus in Chicken Embryos (Vliyaniye metabolitov i antimetabolitov tsikla trikarbonovykh kislot na razmnozheniye virusa ospovaktsiny v kurinykh embrionakh).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 3, pp. 595-597 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the importance of the oxidation process for the propagation of the viri has been raised already since the first years of the study of the physiology of viri (references 3-10, 15, 18). As is known that the respiratory cycle of the tricarbonic acids is in the centre of the tissue reaction process of animals and plants. This problem of the importance of this cycle for the propagation of viri, of course, attracted attention. The authors give a literature survey of the papers dealing with the same subject (references 2,4,5,7, 11-13, 17). There are only few data concerning the vaccine virus in this connection (except reference 18). Therefore the present paper was carried out. Adenosin-triphosphoric acid, succinic acid, pyroacemic-, mal-

Card 1/4

The Influence of Metabolites and Antimetabolites Belonging to the Tricarbonic Acid Cycle Upon the Multiplication of Vaccine Virus in Chicken Embryos

leinic-, and malonic acid were neutralized with Na_2CO_3 or with NaOH and sterilized by boiling up to 100° or with antibiotics. A quantity of 0,1 ml was applied to the chorion-allantois sheath of 10-12 days old chicken embryos through the air sac. 5-10 minutes later the virus in question was injected as suspension of the same sheaths of infected chicken embryos. After an incubation of 42 hours at 35° the development of the viri was determined by the existence of the virus hemaglutinines in ratio to the erythrocytes of chicks which were susceptible for the vaccine virus. Table 1 shows the results. They show that the salts of the malonic-, succinic-, citric-, and pyroacemic acid have not influenced considerably the development of the vaccine virus. The salts of fumaric acid and of its isomer - the malleinic acid - turned out to be toxical for the embryos, had, however, also no influence on the virus. From all tested substances it was only succinic acid-methyl-ether which yielded a statistically reliable suppression of this virus. An experiment with the neutralization of a possible suppressing effect of the

mentioned ether by a previous introduction of succinic-acid-sodium showed that the effect of the ether is apparently not connected with the blocking of the interchange process of the tricabonic acid cycle. In the experimental series with adenosintriphosphate (5 and 10 mg per embryo) it was found that this substance does not influence the development of the virus (table 2). The results of the paper show that the reaction the vaccine virus to metabolites and antimetabolites of the tricarbonic acid cycle is different from that of the influenza virus. The propagation of the vaccine virus is not connected with the processes of aerobic tissue respiration, or at least not to such a degree as the propagation of the influenza virus. This different behavior of the two viri speaks in favor of the individual characteristic features of the metabolism of various species of viri. If Vorob'yeva's assumption (reference 1) that adenosin-triphosphoric-acid was one of the energy sources of the biosynthesis of the influenza virus substances should turn out toke right, the different

reaction of the two species of viri to the introduction of adenosin-triphosphate can give informations as to the differences of these viri with respect to their energy sources.
There are 2 tables, and 18 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Virusology imeni D. I. Ivanovskiy Academy of Medical Sciences (Institut virusologii im. D. I. Ivanovskogo Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: May 10, 1957, by V. A. Engel'gardt, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

ZEYTLENOK, N. A., PILLE, E. R., KONOSH, O. V.

"Effect of x-rays on the resistance of the organism of experimental animals to viral infections, on the course of infection, and on the development of specific antivirus immunity."

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

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.; KONOSH, O.V.; PILLE, E.R.

Relationship between various acridine compounds in their effect on vaccinia virus multiplication and on its erythrocyte-agglutinating capacity. Vop. virus. 4 no.1:108-111 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii virusov Instituta virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(VACCINES, virus,
eff. of acridines on develop. & hemagllut. capacity (Rus))
(ACRIDINES, effects,
on vaccinia virus develop. & hemagllut. capacity (Rus))
(AGGLUTINATION,
by vaccinia virus, eff. of acridines (Rus))

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.; RYBKINA, N.M.

Practical use of live poliomyelitis vaccine. Vop.virus. 4 no.5: 629-631 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(POLIOMYELITIS)

ZEYTLENOK, N.A.

Preliminary results of the extensive use of live vaccine made from attenuated strains of the poliomyelitis virus. Vop.virus. 4 no.5: 633-638 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(POLIOMYELITIS)

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3802. ZEYTLIN A.A., CHERNOGOROV I.A. and FRIDBERG S.N. The Therapeutic Clinic of the Medical Stomatological Institute and the Radiological Dept. of the A.A. Ostroumova Hospital, Moscow. *Trial of radiotherapy (irradiation of the adrenal glands) in the treatment of infective polyarthritis (Russian text) TER.ARKH. 1955, 27/1 (17-21)

Twenty-five patients with chronic infective polyarthritis were given X-ray irradiation to the adrenal gland region to a total dose of 150 - 200 r. (6 - 8 treatment sessions each of 25 r.); 16 patients showed improvement. It is concluded that the irradiation promotes normal adrenal function leading to increased cortisone secretion. Raskin - Leningrad

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SOV/80-33-2-14/52

AUTHORS: Zeytlin, Kh. L., Strunkin, V. A., Revazov, Ye. K.

TITLE: Effect of Cathodic Polarization Upon Stability of Tantalum in Hydrochloric Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 345-348 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of temperature and current density upon degree of disintegration of tantalum metal which takes place when negative potential is applied to the latter. Negative potential was created in tantalum by: (1) - connecting tantalum plates (thickness 1 mm and area cm^2) with the negative pole of a current source, as shown in Fig. 1:

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Effect of Cathodic Polarization Upon Stability of Tantalum in Hydrochloric Acid

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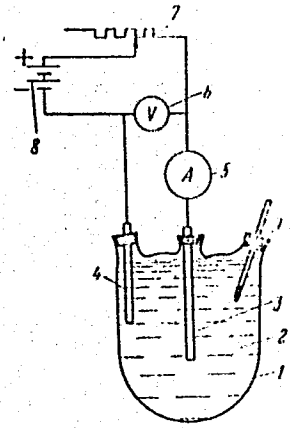

Fig. 1. Diagram for application of negative potential to tantalum: (1) 0.75 l flask; (2) 20% HCl; (3) graphite anode; (4) tantalum sample; (5) milliamperemeter; (6) voltmeter; (7) variable resistance; (8) source of direct current; (9) thermometer. Anode-cathode distance = 2.5 cm.

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