Zhakov, M.P.

ZHAKOV, M.P., prof. (Ivanovo)

Reply to L.R.Rubin and Professor V.IU.Kurliandskii. Stomatologiia 36 no.6:26-30 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(TEETH--DISEASES)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.10/10 Oto-Rhino-Laryngo Oct57

ZHAKOV M.P.

1816. ZHAKOV M. P. Ivanovo. *The role of chronic periodontitis in the aetiology and pathogenesis of recurring angina (Russian text) VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1957, 2 (58-60)

In the aetiology and pathogenesis of recurring angina a considerable role is played by microbial and chemical foci of pathological stimulation of the trigeminal and sympathetic nerve branches of the dental system. Such foci may be located in 'dead' teeth, plumbed or covered by metal crowns 'cured' and painless. The canals and the pulp chambers of teeth are filled with fillings containing formalin, iodoform, phenol, tricresol, eugenol and other potent drugs. Conditions are therefore created for the development of pathological reflexes distorting normal vascular and trophic reactions and weakening the resistance of the tonsillar tissues - factors facilitating infection. Clinical observations have proved that persistent angina frequently follows treatment of de-pulped, particularly of multi-rooted teeth. Their extraction resulted in stable recovery.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
The Swine.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12040

AUTHOR : Gavrilov, A. I.; Akulinin, A. A.; Zhakov, M.S.
INST. : Vitebsk Institute of Veterinary Science.
TITLE : The Sympathetic Nerves of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract in the Pig (Experimental Morphological Investigation).
ORIG. PUB. : Uch. zap. Vitebskogo vet. in-ta, 1957, 15, 173-177
ABSTRACT : It was demonstrated on 64 carcasses of pigs 3 months to 2 years old and experimentally on 6 piglets 1-2 months old that the sympathetic nerve trunks leading from the splanchnic and cranial mesenteric gangliaare the basic nerve ducts affluent to the gastro-intestinal tract (GIT). Experiments in which these ganglia were removed and visceral nerves were severed, testify to the fact that the fibers which flow from the ganglia innervate all sectors of GIT. Seventy-two hours after the operation,

Card: 1/2

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964520015-8

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : dystrophic changes developed in nerve fibers of the wall of the various GIT sectors, especially in the jejunum and the ileum and in the stomach.

CARD: 2/2

ZHAKOV, M.S., dotsent

Histochemical studies of hog cholera and paratyphoid fever in swine. Veterinariia 42 no.5:56-58 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut.

ZHAKOV, M.S.

GAVRILOV, A.I., (BSSR, g.Vitebsk, ul. Chekhova, d.4, kv.2), AKULININ, A.A. ZHAKOV, M.S.

Sympathetic nerves of the gastrointestinal system in swine. Arkh.anat., gist. i embr. 35 no.5:108-110 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - dots. A.A. Akulinin) i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. A.I. Gavrilov) Vitebskogo veterinarnogo instituta.

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, innervation,
sympathetic nerves in swine (Rus))
(SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTE, anat. & histol.
gastrointestinal innervation in swine (Rus))
(SWINE,
sympathetic gastrointestinal innervation (Rus))

GIDRANOVICH, V.I., aspirant; ZHAKOV, M.S., dotsent; IGNATOVICH, V.V., student; PUCHKOVA, L.I.

Prophylaxis and therapy of white muscle disease in lambs. Veterinariia 41 no.2:59-60 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Gidranovich, Zhakov, Ignatovich). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach sovkhoza "Orlovichi" Vitebskoy oblasti (for Puchkova).

ZHAKOV, M.S., dotsent

Pathological anatomy of listeriosis in sheep. Veterinariia 39 no.7:39-41 Jl '62. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vitebskiy veterinarnyy institut.

ZHAKOV, S. I.

"On the Question of Moisture Circulation and the Forecasting of Changes in the Settling System," Iz. vses geograf. obshchestva, No.6, 1954

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Heat balance of the phase transformation of water in the U.S.S.R.
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geog. no.5:73-78 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Penzenskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.G. Belinskogo.
(Water)

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Basic features of heat and moisture conditions during the growing period in Penza Province. Uch. zap. Penz. gos. ped. inst. no.6: 131-149 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Penza Province--Crops and climate)

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Dependence of the amount of precipitation on its origin and atmospheric circulation. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 97 no.2:136-143 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Significance of heat and cold advection in the formation of natural zones. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5:Geog. 18 no.5:71-72 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Long-range altering of nature and atmospheric humidification regime on the European territory of the U.S.S.R. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 19 no.1:37-43 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra geografii Penzenskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta imeni V.G.Belinskogo.

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Basic features of precipitation formation in the European U.S.S.R. during the warm part of the year. Uch. zap. Penz. gos. ped. inst. no.6:295-343 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Precipitation (Meteorology))

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Development of concepts of the origin of atmospheric precipitation in the European part of the U.S.S.R. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 95 no.3:231-244 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Precipitation (Meteorology))

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Sources of atmospheric precipitation on the U.S.S.R. territory during the warm period of the year. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no.6:50-55 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Pensenskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.G. Belinskogo.

ZHAKOV, S. I.

Significance of heat and cold advection in the formation of natural zones. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 17 no.5:29-31 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra geografii Moskovskogo universiteta i Penzenskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V. G. Belinskogo.

(Atmospheric temperature) (Humidity)

ZHAKOV, S.I. (Penza)

"Climates of the U.S.S.R."; textbook for teachers by A.A.Borisov. Reviewed by S.I.Zhakov. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 17 no.1: 77-78 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Russia--Climate) (Borisov, A.A.)

ZHAKOV, S.I.; FEDOROVA, Ye.Ya.

Teaching climatology in a school course on the geography of the U.S.S.R. Geog. v shkole 23 no.5:37-41 S - O '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Climatology--Study and teaching)

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Rain and Rainfall - Volga Valley

Data on the origin of rainfall in the lower Volga Provinces., Izv. Vses. geog. obshch., 84, no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ZHAKOV, S.I., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk.

Southwestern cyclones and precipitations in European Russia. Priroda 46 no.3:94-95 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Penzenskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Cyclones) (Precipitation (Meteorology))

ZHAKOV, S. I.

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 4
April 1953
Part 1
Aqueous Vapor and
Hydrometeors

4.4-209 ✓ 551.577.5(47)

Zhakov, S. I., **Nekotorye dannye o proiskhozhdenii atmosfernykh osadkov Nizhnego Povolzh'ia v letnii period.** [Some data on the source of atmospheric precipitation in the Lower Volga Area during the summer period.] *Vsesoiuznoe Geograficheskoe Obshchestvo, SSSR, Izvestiia*, 84(1):36-42, Jan.-Feb. 1952. 3 figs., 2 tables. DLC—Precipitation data for Stalingrad are analyzed. Most precipitation in this area comes from continental tropical air, saturated with water vapor, over the Caspian Sea. The tropical air from the Black and Mediterranean Seas has little influence on precipitation in Stalingrad. Weather maps are given for typical cases. Forty-two percent of all precipitation is connected with the action of the polar front. *Subject Headings:* 1. Precipitation sources 2. Stalingrad, U.S.S.R.—*A.A.*

American Meteorological Society

Precipitation

551.578.5:551.501.8 (479.2)

3.11-200

Zhakov, S.I', Ob issledovanii geograficheskikh osobennostei proiskhozhdeniia atmofernykh osadkov. (Studies of the geographic characteristics of the sources of atmospheric precipitation.) Vsesoiuznoe Geograficheskoe Obshchestvo, Izvestiia, 83(2):156-160, March/April 1951. 5 refs. DLC- The geographic origin of the atmospheric moisture which gives rise to precipitation is investigated by determining the daily march of rainfall at given points over a sufficiently long pe iod of time and by analysing the development of the synoptic process and the nature of the air masses associated with t e rainfall. This approach and its possible shortcomings are described and it is applied to analysis of the source of moisture of the rainfall in Latvia. In eastern Latvia 90 percent of the annual and 85 percent of the summer precipitation is due to fronts and cyclones. The polar front and moisture from southern air masses, especially contenental, tropoical and warm continental polar air are important sources of rainfall. Maritime polar air is of lesser importance. Subject Heading: 1

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Precipitations from the Atlantic moderate air in the European U.S.S.R. during the warm period. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 92 no.5:463-465 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Precipitation (Meteorology))

ZHAKOV, S.I.

Dependence of precipitation in the European U.S.S.R. on the evaporation from the surface of the continent. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.2:75-79 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra geografii Penzenskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.
(Russia, Northern--Precipitation (Meteorology))

ACC NR: AP7012442 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/018/0041/0041

AUTHOR: Gordon, G. Ya.; Varshavskiy, S. L.; Kofman, L. P.; Zhakov, V. A.; Belykh, R. P.; Kalitina, M. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for preparing mixed complete esters of pentaerythrito with methylphosphonic and methacrylic acids. Class 12, No. 185918

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 18, 1966, 41

TOPIC TAGS: methacrylic acid, pentaerythritol, ester, methylphosphonic acid

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: A method is claimed for the preparation of mixed complete esters of pentaerythrite with methylphosphonic and methacrylic acids. In this method the methacrylic acid is subjected to reaction with the dioxy-ester of pentaerythrite and methylphosphonic acid at 138-140°C in an organic solvent such as xylene and in the presence of monovalent or divalent copper compounds or acidic compounds, such as orthophosphoric acid or mixtures thereof. [JPRS: 40,422]

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.438.1'427.1'11.07

ACC NR: AP7001365 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0032/0032

INVENTOR: Gus'kov, A. K.; Bobkov, S. S.; Gribov, A. M.; Kolchin, I. K.; Zhukov, V. A.; Kovalev, N. I.; Lisunova, M. B.; Sokolova, V. A.; Kuznetsova, S. N.; Butulova, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for a catalyst. Class 12, No. 187738

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 32

TOPIC TAGS: acrytonitrile, chemical synthesis, catalyst preparation, catalysis

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for a catalyst for the synthesis of acrylonitrile by oxidative ammonolysis of propylene. A carrier with improved strength and heat resistance is prepared by molding, drying and heating to 1200—1250 a mixture of Kaolin and α-alumina. The carrier is subsequently impregnated with bismuth, molybdenum, and phosphorus compounds. [BO]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 5109

Card 1/1 UDC: 66.094.373

L 23407-66 EWT(1)/T RO/JK SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/008/0018/0022
ACC NR: AP6014014

AUTHOR: Poleshchuk, V. D.--Poleschuk, V. D.; Dronova, V. P.; Volkov, Yu. P.; Zharov, V. V.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Disinfection Institute, Moscow (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut)

TITLE: Methods for the study of attractants

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 8, 1965, 18-22

TOPIC TAGS: insect control, insecticide

ABSTRACT: Investigation of insect attractants and traps acquires increasing importance in connection with the development by insects of tolerance to insecticides. Furthermore, by using specific attractants spreading of poisonous chemicals over large areas can be avoided and damage to useful insects prevented. Traps of the type proposed by J. T. Whitlaw and L. W. Smith, Jr., J. Econ. Entomol. 57, 164, 1964, proved to be effective for cockroaches. In tests with these traps conducted to establish the effectiveness of attractants for red cockroaches (Blattela hermanica L.), pyridine attracted the greatest number of these insects. Its effectiveness was 90-95% as compared with 49% for glycine, 14% for acetoacetic ester, 6% for butylacetanilide, and 5% for diethylaniline. Furfural and acetanilide proved to be repellents. Tests on the Central Asian cockroaches Shelfordella

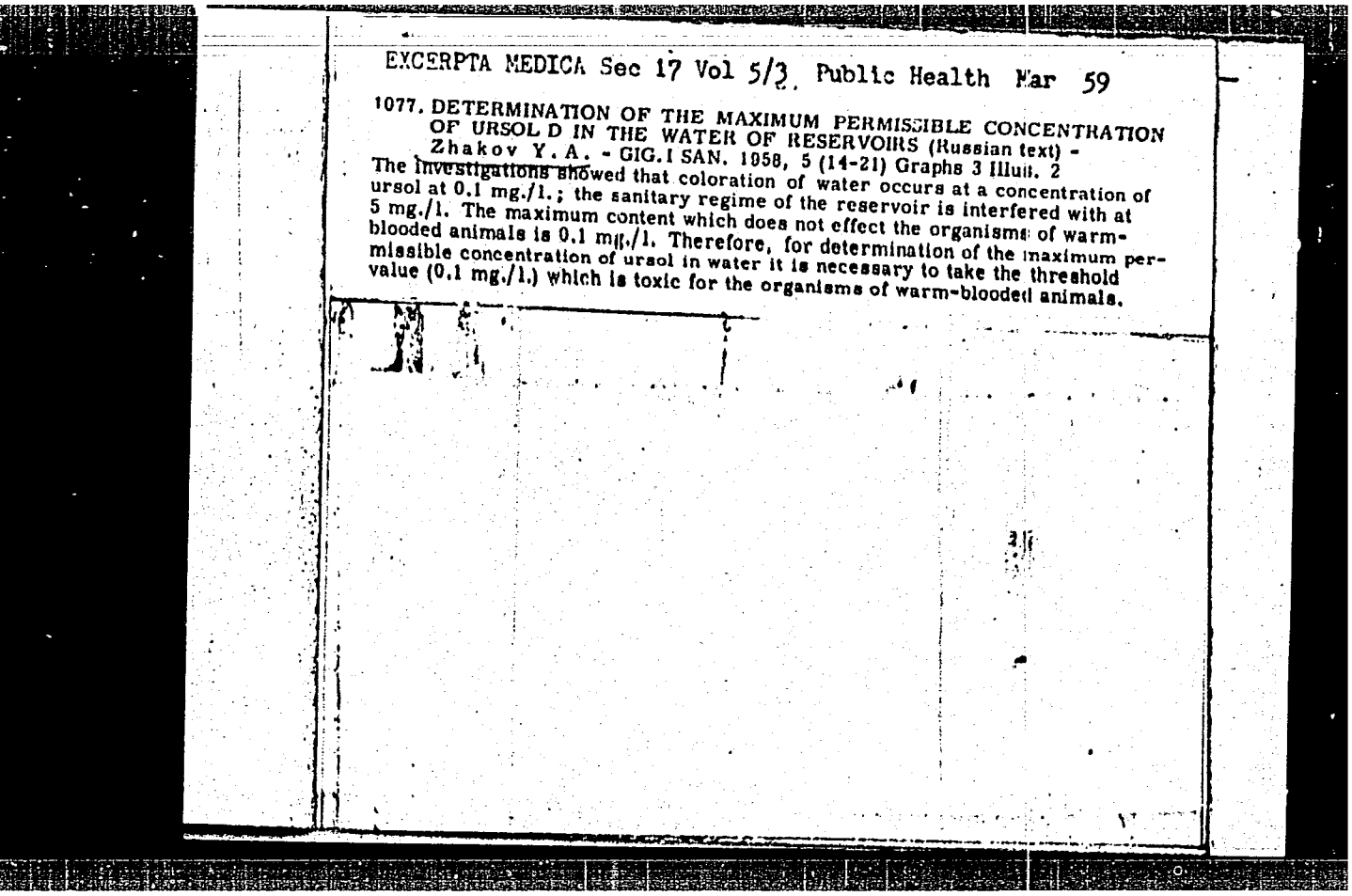
UDC: 615.777/.779-07

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6014014

tartara established that baits consisting of foodstuffs were ineffective in attracting imago or acted as repellents (with the exception of sour milk, which attracted males), while nymphs were attracted by some foodstuffs. In tests on flies glass beakers with wire mesh funnels inserted on top were used as traps. By using traps of this type with a height of the beakers ranging from 6 to 17 cm. and placing rye bran moistened with a 10% saccharose solution containing chlorophos at the bottom of the beakers, it was established that house flies were attracted by the bait at distances = 12 cm. The relative effectiveness of attractants for flies (M. domestica, F. canicularis, L. sericata, M. stabulans, Drosophila sp., Sarcophaga sp) was investigated by placing traps containing the attractants in the windows of pigsties. The most effective attractant for all species was a 20% solution of isobutyraldehyde in alcohol, followed by a 10% solution of acetanilide in alcohol, a 5% solution of phenylurea in alcohol, a 20% solution of phenylacetic acid in alcohol, and a 20% solution of capric acid in alcohol. The effect of the attractants on the flies varied from species to species. V. V. Kulanin participated in the research by carrying out work in Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 23Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 017



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/3 Public Health Mar 59

1077. DETERMINATION OF THE MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION OF URSOL D IN THE WATER OF RESERVOIRS (Russian text) - Zhakov Y. A. - GIG. I SAN. 1958, 5 (14-21) Graphs 3 Illus. 2

The investigations showed that coloration of water occurs at a concentration of ursol at 0.1 mg./l.; the sanitary regime of the reservoir is interfered with at 5 mg./l. The maximum content which does not effect the organisms of warm-blooded animals is 0.1 mg./l. Therefore, for determination of the maximum permissible concentration of ursol in water it is necessary to take the threshold value (0.1 mg./l.) which is toxic for the organisms of warm-blooded animals.

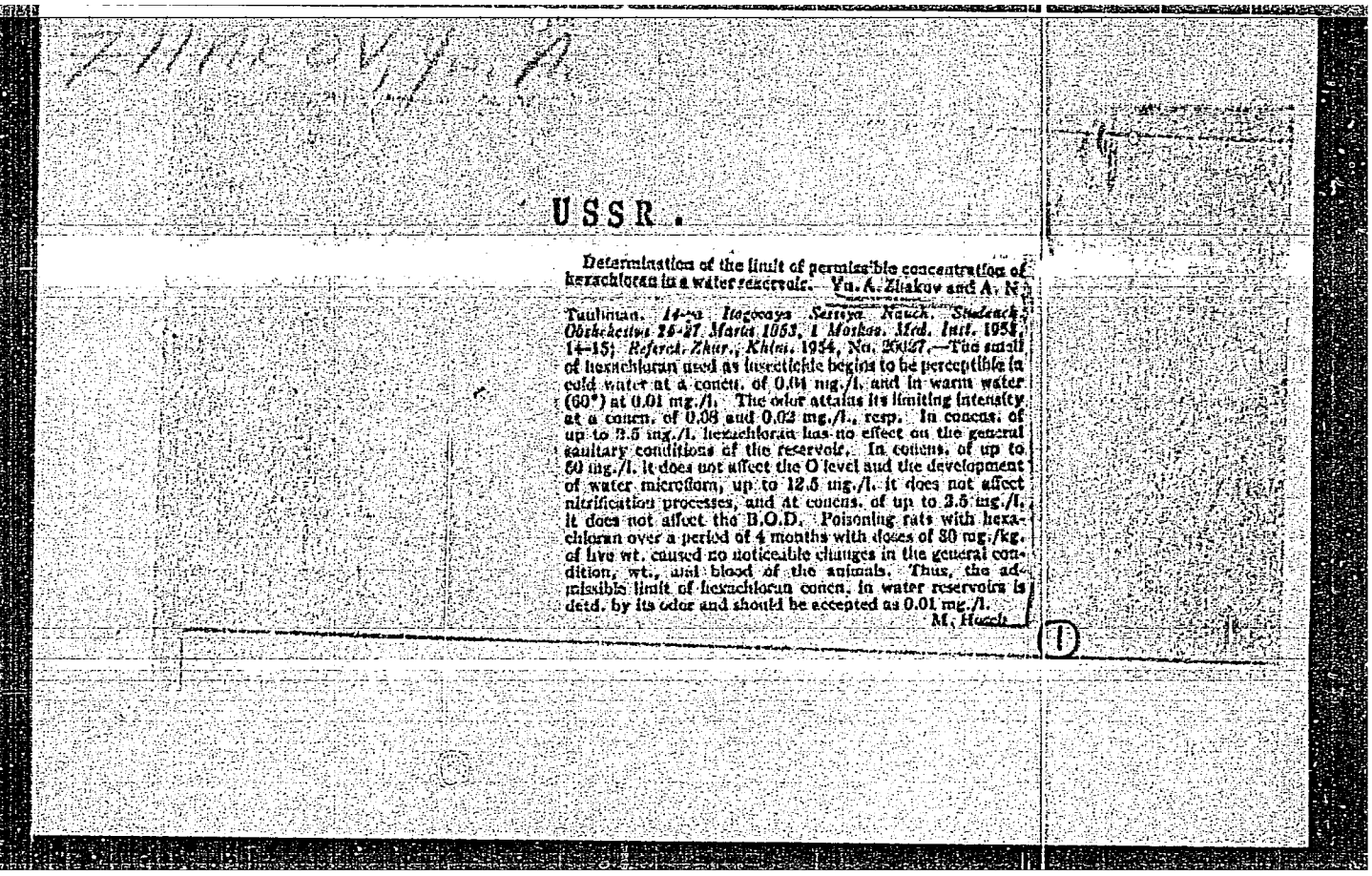
VERESHCHAGIN, I.[translator]; BAZUTKIN, V.[translator]; SOKOLOVA,M. [translator]; RAZEVIG, D.V., red.; ZHAKOV, Ye., red.; DOTSENKO, V., tekhn. red.

[Plasma and electrostatic rocket engines] Plazmennye i elektrostaticheskie raketnye dvigateli. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1962. 168 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 16:6)

(Rockets (Aeronautics))

CHERNIN, A.B.; ZHAKOV, Ye.M., redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Short circuits in incomplete phase electrical systems] Korotkie zamykaniia pri nepolnofaznykh rezhimakh elektricheskikh sistem. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1952. 167 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Short circuits) (Electric circuits)



USSR.

Determination of the limit of permissible concentration of hexachloran in a water reservoir. Yu. A. Zlatkov and A. N. Tauliman. *14-ya Itogovaya Sessiya Nauch. Studencheskikh Obshchestv 26-27 Marta 1953, 1 Moskov. Med. Inst.* 1953, 14–15; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 20027.—The smell of hexachloran used as insecticide begins to be perceptible in cold water at a concn. of 0.01 mg./l. and in warm water (60°) at 0.01 mg./l. The odor attains its limiting intensity at a concn. of 0.08 and 0.02 mg./l., resp. In concns. of up to 3.5 mg./l. hexachloran has no effect on the general sanitary conditions of the reservoir. In concns. of up to 50 mg./l. it does not affect the O level and the development of water microflora, up to 12.5 mg./l. it does not affect nitrification processes, and at concns. of up to 3.5 mg./l. it does not affect the B.O.D. Poisoning rats with hexachloran over a period of 4 months with doses of 80 mg./kg. of live wt. caused no noticeable changes in the general condition, wt., and blood of the animals. Thus, the admissible limit of hexachloran concn. in water reservoirs is detd. by its odor and should be accepted as 0.01 mg./l.

M. Hoseh

ZHAKOV, Yu.A.

Experimental study on the hygienic basis for maxiumum permissible concentration of ursol D in natural waters. [with summary in English] Gig. i san. 23 no.5:14-21 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(ANILINE DYES
p-phenylenediamine, maximum permissible concentration in water reservoirs (Rus))
(WATER SUPPLY,
same)

ZHAKOV, Yu. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Hygienic basis of the maximum allowable concentration of ursol (D) in reservoir water." Moscow, 1960. 11 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst im I. M. Sechenov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 143)

KIBAL'CHICH, I.A.; BELOVA, I.M.; BRUK, Ye.S.; SOSUNOVA, I.N.; GUTKOVSKAYA, A.I.; ZHAKOV, Yu.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, T.Z.

Sanitary evaluation of the consequences of flooding tree plantations during the construction of reservoirs. Gig.i san. 25 no.1: 15-20 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

MURAV'YEV, I.A.; ZHAKOVA, M.A.

Use of bentonite clay in the preparation of ointment suspensions and their concentrates. Apt. delo 13 no. 5:23-26 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Pyatigorskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.

ZHAKOVA, M.A. [Zhakova, M.O.]

Rheological study of suspension ointments on official prescriptions on "tikha askan" basis. Farmatsev. zhur. 19 no.6:37-41 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarst i galenovykh preparatov Pyatigorskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

S/081/61/000/023/052/06
B106/B101

AUTHORS: Betts, G. E., Zhakova, V. G., Karmin, B. K., Strel'nikova, N. P., Eytingon, I. I.

TITLE: Chemical mastication accelerators for natural and synthetic rubber and prospects of their application

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 559, abstract 23P344. (Tr. N.-i. in-ta shin. prom-sti, sb. 5, 1960, 21-35)

TEXT: Numerous compounds have been examined, many of which are vulcanization accelerators. Dimethyl phenyl p-cresol (I) was found to be the most active chemical mastication accelerator for СКС-30 (SKS-30) rubber. In the presence of 1.2 parts by weight of I, mastication can be carried out in kettles within 30 to 50 min at 130°C as against 70 min at 135°C without I. A similar accelerating action is exerted by I on the mastication of СКН (SKN) and СКИ (SKI) rubber, but not on that of НК (NK) rubber. Active mastication accelerators for NK rubber are Renacit II, IV, and V (trichlorothiophenol, zinc salt of pentachlorothiophenol, or pentachlorothiophenol, respectively), Vulkamel TBN (30% thio-β-naphthol and 67% inert paraffin),

Card 1/2

Chemical mastication accelerators...

Peptone 65 (zinc salt of o-benzamidothiophenol), the zinc salt of trichlorothiophenol, Peptone 22 (o,o'-dibenzamidodiphenyl disulfide), and α-nitro-β-naphthol. When selecting mastication accelerators, it should be borne in mind that they are able to affect the scorching of compounds as well as the vulcanization and physicomechanical properties of vulcanizates in different ways, depending on the type of rubber, filler, and other ingredients. Of great importance are the cooling conditions of the masticated rubber. Scorching is frequently increased by water cooling. Accelerators permit mastication in closed rubber mixers and preparation of compounds at the same time. Accelerators that are active at relatively low temperatures, such as Renacit IV and Peptone 65, are required for this purpose. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

EYTINGON, I.I.; KARMIN, B.K.; ZHAKOVA, V.G.; BETTS, G.E.; KAMENSKAYA, S.A.

Plasticization of natural rubber in the presence of p-tert. butylphenol mercaptan, dimethyl-p-cresol mercaptan, their zinc salts, and disulfides. Kauch. i res. 19 no. 11:21-24 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Disulfide) (Rubber)

ZHAKOVA, V.G., ANIKANOVA, K.F., BETTS, G.E., KOMSKAYA, N.F., KARMIN, B.K., PRISS, L.S. REZNIKOVSKIY, M.M., CHERNIKINA, I.A., and SHTEYN. E.B.

"Soviet Polyisoprene Rubber SKI, Similar to Natural Rubber in Structure and Properties." Kauchuk i Rezina, No. 1, pp. 4-14, 1957

Translation 1119944

S/138/60/000/005/007/012
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Betts, G.E., Karmin, B.K., Eytingon, I.I., Zhakova, V.G., Strel'nikova, N.P.

TITLE: The Mastication of Natural Rubber with O-Benzamidothiophenol, its Zinc Salt and O,O' -Dibenzamidodiphenyldisulfide

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 5, pp. 24 - 27

TEXT: After brief reference to a previous article published in "Kauchuk i Rezina", 1959, No. 8, p. 32 by the authors on the action of thiophenols and their derivatives on the mastication of natural rubber, they point out that the present article deals with the results of an investigation of o-benzamidothiophenol, its zinc salt and o,o' -dibenzamidothiophenyldisulfide (peptón 22). The method by which o-benzamidothiophenol was obtained is described. It is stated that the mechanism of the reaction has not yet been clarified. The structural formulae of the reduction reaction are given for o,o' - dibenzamidodiphenyldisulfide, reduced to o-benzamidothiophenol with sodium hydroxide and glucose. The physical and chemical properties of the obtained product are given: melting point 101 -

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S/138/60/000/005/007/012
A051/A029

The Mastication of Natural Rubber with O-Benzamidothiophenol, its Zinc Salt and O,O' -Dibenzamidodiphenyldisulfide

- 103°C, yield 75%. O-benzamidothiophenol has a characteristic odor, is hardly soluble in water and dissolves well in hot alcohol, and in acetone and chloroform when cold. The authors outline the procedure for obtaining the zinc salt of the original product, and describe its chemical and physical properties. It is pointed out that the salt obtained by the given method has similar properties as the imported salt. The activity of the benzamidothiophenol and its derivatives in mastication of rubber was further studied under laboratory conditions. The details of the investigation are submitted whereby laboratory rollers and the Krupp-Gruzon rubber mixer were used. Various concentration of pepton 22 were applied and the kinetics of the mastication at these concentrations can be seen in Figure 1. The obtained data reveal that the most active of the three investigated accelerators of mustication at the temperatures investigated, was o-benzamidothiophenol. Pepton 22 seemed to be the least active in the region where the mastication effectiveness dropped with an increase in the temperature. The zinc salt of o-benzamidothiophenol held an intermediate position. In

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S/138/60/000/005/007/012
A051/A029

The Mastication of Natural Rubber with O-Benzamidothiophenol, its Zinc Salt and O,O' - Dibenzamidodiphenyldisulfide.

the temperature region where the mastication rate increases with an increase in the temperature, the activities of the disulfide and the zinc salt of o-benzamidothiophenol gradually approach each other. The technological and technical properties of the masticated rubber obtained by o-benzamidothiophenol and its derivatives are discussed. Pepton 22 is recommended for industrial use as an accelerator of mastication, in addition to the zinc salt of o-benzamidothiophenol. Both are only slightly toxic and stable. The zinc salt is recommended for use at temperatures below 130°C, and peptone 22 at temperatures above 130°C. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry).

Card 3/3

ZHAKOVA, V.G.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application--Crude rubbers, natural and synthetic. Vulcanized rubber I-22

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9785

Author : Begunovskaya, L. M., Zhakova, V. G., Karmin, B. K., and Epshteyn, V. G.

Inst : Not given

Title : Aging and Fatigue of Rubbers Vulcanized in the Presence of Various Accelerators and Antioxidants

Orig Pub: Sb.: Starenie i utomleniye kauchukov i rezin i povysheniye ikh stoykosti [Symposium on the Aging and Fatigue of Rubbers and the Improvement of their Aging Resistance], Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1955, 31-52

Abstract: Phenyl- β -naphthylamine (I) and 2,4-diaminodiphenylamine (II) retard the oxidation of natural rubber by molecular O_2. The addition of I accelerates the destruction of the rubber during low-temperature mechanical plastization, with resultant

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USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application--Crude rubbers, natural and synthetic. Vulcanized rubber I-22

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 9785

Abstract: izates containing II than in vulcanizates containing I). The effect of I and II on the fatigue of rubbers during deformation tests in which equal amounts of energy are stored in the rubbers was found to be equal. II is more active in the fatigue of unfilled vulcanizates from SKB rubber. The resistance to aging of vulcanizates prepared from natural rubber increases as the amount of accelerator is increased and the amount of S is decreased. The resistance to aging depends on the duration of vulcanization. Revulcanization of the mixture with Captax leads to a sharp decrease in aging resistance; this effect is not observed in rubbers containing thioram and DFG. In the presence of an accelerator the degree of homogeneity of the molecular structure of the vulcanizates is in-

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ZHAKHOVA, Z. N.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.11/7 Radiology Jul 57.

1184. ZHAKHOVA Z.N. and BRAUN A.D. Biochem. Lab., Inst. of Obstet. and Gynaecol., Acad. of Med. Sci. of the USSR, Leningrad. *Creatinuria in pregnant and non-pregnant rats after their exposure to penetrating radiation (Russian text) MED. RADIOL. 1956, 1/3 (80-85) Illus. 3

The concentration of creatine in the urine was higher in rats subjected to irradiation in later periods of pregnancy, than in those irradiated on the 11-12th day of it. A very marked increase occurred in those exposed to radiation at the time of labour. References 8. Svet-Moldavskaya - Moscow

S/138/60/000/011/005/010
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Eytingon, I.I., Karmin, B.K., Znakova, V.G., Betts, G.E., Kamenskaya, S.A.

TITLE: Mastication of Natural Rubber in the Presence of Para-Tertiary Butylphenolmercaptane, Dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane, Their Zinc Salts and Disulfides

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1960, No. 11, pp. 21-24

TEXT: The results are given of work carried out on the synthesis and study of paratertiary butylphenolmercaptane, dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane, their zinc salts and disulfides, as accelerators of natural rubber mastication. The method for producing the listed accelerators is outlined and a characteristic evaluation of these is given. Corresponding disulfides were used as the initial products for producing substituted arylmercaptanes. Both products under investigation were obtained by reacting sulfur monochloride with paratertiary butylphenol and dimethylphenylparacresol. The reaction is given as:

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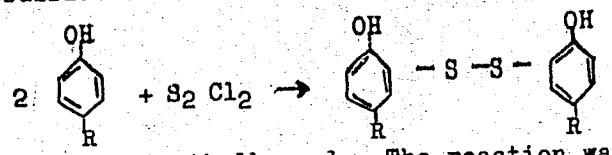
A051/A029

Mastication of Natural Rubber in the Presence of Para-Tertiary Butylphenolmercaptane, Dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane, Their Zinc Salts and Disulfides



where R is the tertiary butyl- or dimethylbenzyl. The reaction was carried out in a solution of dichloroethane at its boiling point. Sulfur monochloride was added gradually, mixing for 2 hours. At the end of the reaction the dichloroethane was distilled off and the product obtained dried in a vacuum at a temperature of 40-50°C until a constant weight was achieved. The disulfide yields were 82 and 87% of the theoretical, respectively. The obtained products, which were resin-like substances, were subjected to an elementary analysis. The results were: for

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S/138/60/000/011/005/010
A051/A029

Mastication of Natural Rubber in the Presence of Para-Tertiary Butylphenolmercaptane, Dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane, Their Zinc Salts and Disulfides

	C	H	S
$C_{20}H_{26}O_2S_2$			
calculated	66.26	7.23	17.68
found	66.67	7.36	17.02
$C_{30}H_{30}O_2S_2$			
calculated	74.07	6.17	13.16
found	74.40	5.99	12.81

The results showed that the synthesized substances correspond to disulfide of paratertiary butylphenol and disulfide dimethylphenylparacresol. In order to obtain corresponding mercaptanes from the disulfides the reduction method was used with glucose and alkali hydroxide in an alcoholaqueous medium (Ref. 3). Results of an analysis of the zinc content in the zinc salt of the corresponding mercaptane proved that sodium mercaptide and not phenolate is formed when reducing the disulfides with glucose and a calculated quantity of alkali hydroxide. The mercaptane yield was 90 and

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S/138/60/000/011/005/010
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Mastication of Natural Rubber in the Presence of Para-Tertiary Butylphenolmercaptane, Dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane, Their Zinc Salts and Disulfides

97% of the theoretical, respectively. Zinc salts of the paratertiary butylphenolmercaptane and dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane were obtained from the respective sodium mercaptides formed in the process of the disulfide reduction. The yield of the commercial product was 96% of the theoretical. The zinc content for the $C_{20}H_{26}O_2S_2Zn$ was calculated to be 15.2% and found experimentally as 14.7%. The authors point out that they were first to obtain the mercaptanes of the paratertiary butylphenol and dimethylphenylparacresol, their zinc salts and also dimethylphenylparacresol disulfide. A study was carried out of the action of the paratertiary butylphenolmercaptane, dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane and their derivatives on the mastication of natural rubber. Fig. 1 shows the effect of various doses of mastication accelerators on natural rubber processing on rollers, and Fig. 2 the kinetics of mastication at 100°C. Data on the effect of temperature on the mastication on rollers are given in Fig. 3. The tested substances form the following decreasing series according to

S/138/60/000/011/005/010
A051/A029

Mastication of Natural Rubber in the Presence of Para-Tertiary Butylphenolmercaptane, Dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane, Their Zinc Salts and Disulfides

their effectiveness on the mastication process: paratertiary butylphenolmercaptane, dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane > zinc salts > disulfides. The greater activity of the mercaptane as compared to the zinc salts, etc., corresponds with data obtained previously by the authors in studying trichlorothiophenol, pentachlorothiophenol, orthobenzamide thiophenol and their derivatives (Ref. 1,2). It was further found that the mastication of natural rubber in the presence of paratertiary butylphenolmercaptane, dimethylphenylparacresolmercaptane, their zinc salts and disulfides is hardly effective on the tendency of the breaker mixtures to scorching, or on the vulcanization rate and physico-mechanical properties of their vulcanizates. The authors state in conclusion that for industrial application only the zinc salts of mercaptanes are of interest, since mercaptanes are toxic and easily decompose when stored, and the disulfides have a resin-like consistency. There are 3 sets of graphs, 1 table and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

Card 5/10 5

ZHAKOVA, V.G.

ANIKANOVA, K.F.; BETTS, G.E.; ZHAKOVA, V.G.; KOMSKAYA, N.F.; KARMIN, B.K.; PRISS, L.S.; REZNIKOVSKIY, M.M.; CHERNIKINA, L.A.; SHTEIN, Ye.B.

Structural and characteristic similarity of Soviet SKU polyusoprene rubber and natural rubber. Kauch.i rez.no.1:4-14 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Rubber--Synthetic)

ZHAKOVICH, I.A., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk, inzhener-polkovnik.

Textbook of aeronautical meteorology ("Principles of aeronautical meteorology". L.T.Matveev, P.I.Smirnov. Reviewed by I.A. Zhakovich. Vest.Vozd.Fl.38 no.2:86-88 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Meteorology in aeronautics) (Matveev, L.T.) (Smirnov, P.I.)

AID P - 4584

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - bibliography

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 19/23

Author : Zhakovich, I. A., Eng.-Lt.Col., Candid. Geogr. Sci.

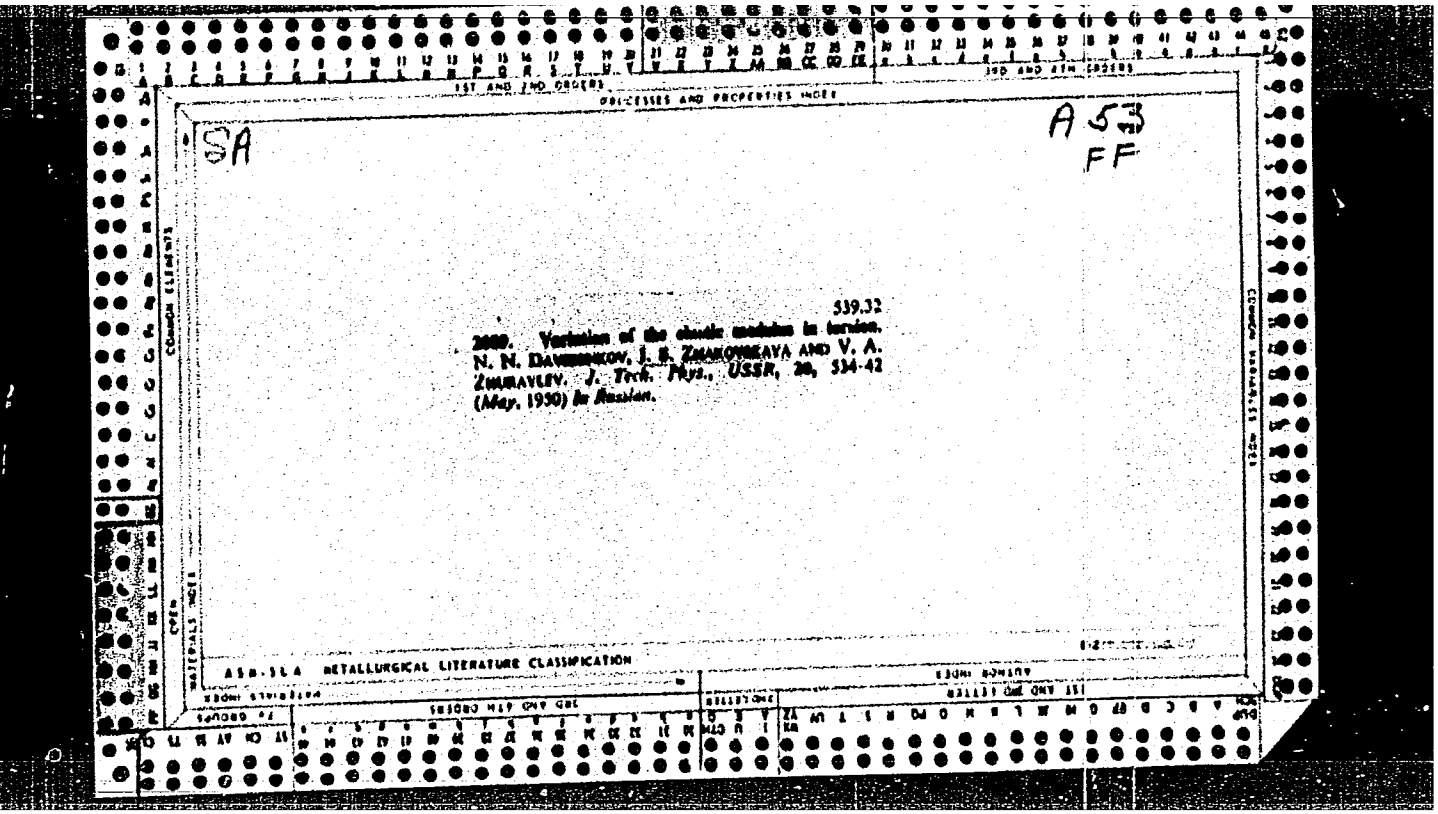
Title : Study aid in aviation meteorology

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 2, 86-88, F 1956

Abstract : Critical review of the book: Matveyev, L. T. and Smirnov, P. I. Osnovy Aviatsionnoy Meteorologii (Fundamentals of aviation meteorology), published by the Defense Ministry of USSR, Moskva, 1955, 336 p.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date



ZHAKOVSKAYA, I.S., inzhener.

Conference on metals used in power plants of high and superhigh steam parameters and in gas turbines. Energomashinostroenie 3 no.5:14 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Leningrad--Gas turbines--Congresses)

AUTHOR: Zhakovskaya, I.S., Engineer.

TITLE: Conference on Metals for power installations with high and super-high steam conditions and for gas turbines. (Soveshchaniye po metallam dlya energoustanovok vysokikh i sverkhvycokikh parametrov para i gazovykh turbin.)

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie", (Power Machinery Construction), 1947, No. 5, p. 14, (U.S.S.R.

ABSTRACT: In March of this year a technical conference was held in the Leningrad Metal Works on questions relating to the search for new heat-resisting materials for turbines with live steam temperatures of 535 - 650 °C and gas turbines with temperatures of 700 - 800 °C. The conference was attended by representatives of institutes and factories of the Ministries of Heavy Engineering and Ferrous Metallurgy. Results were presented of investigations made during the period 1955-56. In the matter of development and introduction of the technology of manufacture of new materials, mention should be made of the success of the Neva Engineering Works and the Novo-Kramatorsk Works (Donbas) in casting large turbine parts from chromium-molybdenum-vanadium steels 20-Kh-MFL and 15-Kh-1-MLF and also the manufacture of castings from chromium stainless steels with strength increasing additives. The factories UZTM (Ukrainian Heavy Machinery Works?) and NKMZ (Novo-Kramatorsk Works?) carried out a great deal of work on the manufacture

ZHAKOVSKAYA, I. S.

USSR/Physics - Elasticity
Torsion

May 50

"Variation in the Modulus of Elasticity During Torsion," N. N. Davidenko, I. S. Zhakovskaya, V. A. Zhuravlev (deceased)

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XX, No 5, pp 534-542

Studies variation in modulus of normal elasticity (by definite method of vibrations) of cylindrical specimens made of soft steel, brass, and duralumin, twisted through various angles and also tempered at various temperatures. Submitted 2 Apr 49.

FDD

PA 164159

CHIZHIK, A.I., inzh.; ZHAKOVSKAYA, I.S., inzh.

High chromium heat-resistant steel for cast and forged steam turbine parts with an operating temperature of up to 580 .
Trudy LMZ no.9:70-88 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Steam turbines--Design and construction)
(Steel, Heat-resistant--Testing)

SICHKARUK, I.A.; ZHAKSTOV, L.N.

Rare localization of echinococcosis. Khirurgiia 35 no.8:113-114 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(RETROPERITONEAL SPACE--HYDATIDS)

GOLOVANOV, G., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRAUR, I.; ZHAKSYBAYEV, N.; LI, I.; TARAKANOV, I.; ZINCHEVSKIY, N.; GENERALOV, G.

"Gornyi zhurnal" 's contributions to industry. Gor. zhur. no.7:9-13 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Direktor kombinata "Apatit" (for Golovanov). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Sokolovsko-Sarbayskogo gornoobogatitel'nogo kombinata (for Graur). 3. Direktor Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Zhaksybayev). 4. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdeleniya Dzhezkazganskogo gornometallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Li). 5. Direktor kombinata "Achpolimetall" (for Tarakanov). 6. Glavnyy inzh. Krivorozhskogo gornorudnogo tresta "Leninruda" (for Zinchevskiy). 7. Glavnyy inzh. Yuzhnogo gornnobogatitel'nogo kombinata (for Generalov).

ZHAKSYBAYEV, N.; FOMENKO, V.D.; ANTONOV, V.P.; SAMARTSEV, I.A.; VASIL'YEV, B.F.; YAGODNITSYN, M.A.; VENGER, M.S.

Inadequate methods of waste water analysis are retarding the improvement of the sanitary condition of reservoirs. TSvet. met. 35 no.3:86-87 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Direktor Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Zhaksybayev). 2. Sekretar' partiynogo komiteta Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Fomenko). 3. Nachal'nik obogatitel'noy fabriki Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Antonov). 4. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy khimicheskoy laboratorii Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Samartsev). 5. Nachal'nik byuro stochnykh vod Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Vasil'yev). 6. Rukovoditel' metodicheskoy gruppy khimicheskoy laboratorii Zyryanovskogo svintsovogo kombinata (for Yagodnitsyn). 7. Gosudarstvennyy sanitarnyy inspektor po promyshlennoy gigiyene Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoy sanitarnoy epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Venger).

(Water--Analysis) (Reservoirs)

Zhakupov, G.Ye

BRICHKIN, A.V., professor, doktor; ZHAKUPOV, G.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.; GENBACH, A.N., inzhener; CHULAKOV, P.Ch., inzhener; SINDEYEV, P.R., inzhener;

Manually operated thermoborer with a single nozzle burner. Mekh.trud. rab. 11 no.1:15-16 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Chlen-korrespondent Adademii nauk KazSSR (for Brichkin)
(Boring machinery)

ZHAKUPOV, T. Ye.

USSR/ Mining - Rock destruction

Card 1/1 Pub. 123 - 3/13

Authors : Brichkin, A. V.; Genbach, A. N.; and Zhakupov, T. Ye

Title : Mechanism of rock destruction by forces acting under high temperatures and the theoretical bases for thermal well-boring

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 120/3, 33-48, Mar 1955

Abstract : Methods of rock destruction are discussed and the advantages of the thermal method, in comparison with the mechanical method of rock destruction, are established experimentally. The greatest success was obtained when the heating gas (oxygen) flowed at a supersonic speed in the boring device. The theoretical bases for thermal well-boring are presented and a number of different designs of well-boring devices are suggested. Fifteen USSR references (1931-1954). Graphs; diagrams; tables.

Institution :

Submitted :

ZHAKUPOV, T.Ye.

BRICHKIN, A.V.; GENBACH, A.N., inzhener; ZHAKUPOV, T.Ye.; inzhener; CHULAKOV, P.Ch., inzhener.

Theory and principles of design of a thermal jet piercing machine. Gor. zhur. no.4:24-30 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR (for Brichkin).
(Boring machinery)

ZHALDAK, M.I.; KOVBASENKO, B.S.

A problem in quadratic programming. Dop. AN URSR no.8:990-993 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

ZHALDAK, M.I.

Chebyshev approximation of a continuous function by a polynomial with some limitations imposed on the coefficients. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.3:493-496 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A.M. Gor'kogo.

ZHALEYKO, N. I.

Zhaleyko, N. I. - "The kinetics and mechanism of thermal disintegration of propane under low pressures," Uchen. zapiski (Sarat. Gos. un-t im. Chernyshevskogo), Vol. XXI, vyp. khim., 1949, p. 3-20, - Bibliog; 26 items

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh, Statey, No. 16, 1949)

LOKSHIN, Ya.Yu.; KALUGINA, L.N.; ZHALCHENKO, Ye.V.

New standard for tin cans. Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.9:15-18 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tin cans--Standards)

L 1565-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5021958 UR/0021/65/000/008/0990/0993

AUTHOR: Zhaldak, M. I.; Kovbasenko, B. S. 44,55

TITLE: A problem of quadratic programming 16,44,55

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 8, 1965, 990-993

TOPIC TAGS: functional equation, linear programming, minimization, set theory

ABSTRACT: The problem of minimizing a quadratic function

$$\min_{x\in\Omega}\left[\sum_{i,k=1}^{n} a_{ik}x_i x_k + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i x_i + c\right]$$

is considered with a positive definite quadratic form on a convex set determined by continuously specified linear constraints

$$\eta(q) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \psi_i(q)\, x_i + M(q) \geq 0, \quad (q \in Q).$$

It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a linear programming problem with continuously specified constraints, to which an algorithm based on a simplex-method scheme can be applied. The method can be used for solving the more general problem of finding the shortest distance between two convex sets in n-dimensional space. This report was presented by Yu. A. Mitropol'skiy (Yu. O. Mytropol's'kyy). Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 1 figure.

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L 4565-66

ACC NR: AP5021958

3

ASSOCIATION: Kyyivs'kyy derzhavnyy pedahohichnyy instytut [Kievvskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut] (Kiev State Pedagogical Institute) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 25Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

the algorithms of S. I. Zukhovitskiy (DAN, 120, No. 4, 693, 1958) and (DAN, 139, No. 3, 534, 1961). The above problem is reduced to a problem in linear programming: minimize the linear form $z = p_1\xi_1 + \ldots + p_n\xi_n$ subject to

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \psi_{kl}(q)\,\xi_k + M_l(q) \geq 0 \quad (q \in Q_l;\ l = 1, \ldots, m). \qquad (3)$$

The latter is solved by an algorithm using a numerical scheme of the simplex method and based on a method which, by using the continuity of the restrictions, makes it possible to construct a discrete ϵ-grid for only those parts of the

ZHALEYKO, B.A.

Obligatory plant protection measures in Estonia. Zashch.rast. ot vred.i bol. 4 no.3:15 My-Je '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Estonia--Plants, Protection of)

ZHALEYKO, B.A.

Achievements of Lithuanian electrification workers. Energetik 13 no.5:37 My '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ZHALIASIMAU, I.

Marked progress of the foremost workers. Rab. i sial. 37 no. 5:8-9 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Molodechno--Reinforced concrete)

ZHALILOV, F.I., inzh. (Ryazan'); DUBROVSKIKH, V.Z., inzh. (Salavat); KUNYANSKIY, Ya.I., inzh. (Salavat)

Welding rotetable joints without reinforcing rings in a carbon dioxide medium. Stroi. truboprov. 6 no.5:16-19 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Pipe joints--Welding)

NAZIROV, N.N.; ZHALILOV, O.

Production of early large-boll cotton forms under the influence of radiophosphorus. Genetika no.3:75-77 S '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii rasteniy AN UzSSR, Tashkent. Submitted April 28, 1965.

RODENKOVA, Ye.G.; RUMYANTSEVA, N.V.; sortirovshchitsa pismennoy korrespondentsii; KITAYEVA, A.V., pochtal'on; KLIMOVA, L.V.; sortirovshchitsa pismennoy korrespondentsii; ZHALILOVA, M., brigadir pochtal'onov; KIRILLOVA, T.I.; KHARINA, T.I., brigadir pochtal'onov; TUZOVA, G.A., sortirovshchitsa.

Leading postal workers are sharing their experiences. Vest. sviazi 20 no.11:22-24 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik 98-go otdeleniya svyazi g.Moskvy (for Rodenkova). 2. Leningradskiy pochtamt (for Rumyantseva). 3. Arzamasskaya kontora svyazi Gor'kovskoy oblasti (for Kitayeva). 4. Minerallovodskoye otdeleniye perevozki pochty (for Klimova). 5. 5-ye otdeleniye svyazi g.Chelyabinska (for Zhalilova). 6. Nachal'nik 24-go otdeleniya svyazi g.Ivanova (for Kirillova). 7. Kuybyshevskiy pochtamt (for Kharina). 8. Otdel obrabotki pismennoy korrespondentsii Sverdlovskogo otdeleyniya perevozki pochty (for Tuzova).

(Postal service--Employees)

ZHALIMBETOV, S.Zh.; ENGEL', G.L.; KANAKI, V.K.; BUYANOV, A.N.

Properties of cast iron with spheroidal graphite modified by a mixture of magnesium chloride and calcium silicon. Lit. proizv. no.11:4-7 N '64. (MIRA 18:8)

BABKIN, N.N.; GREBENSHCHIKOV, L.S.; ZHALIN, N.I.; PROKHOROVA, T.I.; LYAPUNOV, Yu.A.; LOBAZOV, P.A.

Overall dust removal from the atmosphere of the Berezovskiy Mine. Gor. zhur. no.5:61-63 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (for Babkin, Grebenshchikov, Zhalin, Prokhorova). 2. Berezovskiy rudnik, KazSSR (for Lyapunov, Lobazov).

ZHALIN, N.I.

Ventilation of the scraper horizons in mines of the Zyryanovsk lead combine. Sbor. trud. VNIITSVETMET no.4:215-221 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Zyryanovsk region—Mine ventilation)

ZHAL'NERUKAS, A.P.

Stereosurveying on a scale of 1:10,000 with a section of relief through 1 m. Geod. i kart. no.10:35-36 O '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

L 22610-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004067

and of the airgaps were identical (= 4.0 cm, δ = 0.1 cm). The induction was calculated for given dimensions of the measuring coil (s = 0.2 x 4.0 = 0.8 cm^2). Results of measurements and calculations are graphically represented. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 26 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kauno Politechnikos institutas (Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Jan62 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EE

ZHALKO-TITARENKO, V.F.

Quantitative calculation of electrophoregrams by the electrophoresis of serum proteins on paper. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.6: 639-642 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Chernigovskiy oblastnoy tuberkuleznyy dispanser i Makoshinskiy detskiy kostno-tuberkuleznyy sanatoriy.

ZHALKO-TITARENKO, V.P.

"Attachment for Collecting Air Samples With the Rechmenskiy Bacterial Separator," by V. P. Zhalko-Titarenko, Chair of Microbiology, Kiev Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians, Gigiyena i Sanitariya, Vol 21, No 9, Sep 56, pp 94-95

"The author reports that under the direction of S. S. Rechmenskiy he developed a method for using the motor of a vehicle as an aspirator for collecting samples of atmospheric air. In one of the phases of the operating cycle, the motor draws in air which passes through the carburetor (where it becomes saturated with gasoline vapors) and then through the pipeline of the intake manifold. Corresponding to the two stages in air flow in the vehicle motor, two structural types of aspirators, carburetor and manifold, were developed and tested.

"The carburetor aspirator was studied in three possible designs: (1) a stationary connecting tube mounted in a special drill hole in the carburetor, (2) a demountable connecting tube fastened in the choke valve opening, and (3) a demountable extension on the carburetor throat. The manifold aspirators have a single structural form in the shape of a connector screwed into the opening in the manifold, which is used for factory-testing the motor.

ZHALKO-TITARENKO, V.P.

"Comparative tests of all aspirator designs showed that the manifold aspirator was the best and simplest attachment since its use had no effect on the operation of the motor and permitted easy collection of air samples whether the vehicle was parked or in motion. The manifold aspirators in the form of stationary or demountable connecting tubes meet the conditions for sampling but create a number of difficulties for normal operation of the motor. Carburetor extensions proved to be unsuitable for practical use.

"The apparatus for taking air samples consists of the following units: (1) manifold aspirator, (2) outlet hose leading into the cab, (3) screw clamp located on the hose in the cab for regulating the degree of aspiration, (4) a second hose with one end connected to the outlet, the other to the bacterial separator, (5) a device for catching the bacteria, and (6) an attachment on which the bacterial separator is fastened.

"In taking air samples from a moving vehicle, proper arrangement of the bacterial separator on the vehicle is mandatory. The author's analysis of aerodynamic flow past an automobile showed that the bacterial separator could be attached only in front of the radiator unless it was protected from dust previously accumulated on the vehicle."

Sum. 1305

ZHALKO-TITARENKO, V.P.; MOLYUK, Ye.D.

Modification of the test tube for the study of dehydrogenases by Thunberg's method. Lab.delo 7 no.10:60-61 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Otdel obshchey mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.S.Dyachenko) Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiolgoii i mikrobiologii.
(DEHYDROGENASES) (LABORATORIES--APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES)

ZHALKO-TITARENKO, V.P.

Experimental study of polydispersed bacterial aerosols. Report No.1: Theory of the method of determining the survival of microorganisms in polydispersed aerosol. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.10:61-66 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kiyevskiy institut mikrobiologii i epidemiologii.

ZHALKO-TITARENKO, V.P.

Experimental study of polydispersion bacterial aerosols. Report No.3: Study of the aerosols of diphtheria bacilli. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.2:68-73 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

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AUTHOR: Zhalko-Titarenko, V. P.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of polydisperse bacterial aerosols. Report III. Investigation of diphtheria bacillus aerosols

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 2, 1965, 68-73

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, diphtheria, bacteria, aerosol, polydisperse system, viability, particle size, saliva

ABSTRACT: Viability of diphtheria bacilli was investigated in an air medium under various conditions. The investigation was conducted in a polydisperse aerosol system by a method which excludes the possibility of confusing the biological process of dying with the physical effect of particle sedimentation. Strictly speaking, the nature of the aerosol changes at any given moment in a polydisperse system and the general tendency of these changes consist in a reduction in the average particle size and degree of polydisperesity. Thus, the older the aerosol the more stable the conditions for

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microorganisms, and the newer the polydisperse system the more large particles containing a high level of microbe cells affect the viability index. Findings show that viability of diphtheria bacilli in an aerosol starting 3 min after spraying and for the next 120 min is dependent on water evaporation. Viability was higher in drops with retarded evaporation, as in saliva, than in rapidly evaporating water particles. Viability of all diphtheria cells was preserved at temperatures below zero and was sharply reduced at 35°. Viability of diphtheria bacilli in an aerosol was higher during periods of large particle prevalence, and declined during periods of small particle prevalence. No direct correlation was found between viability and air humidity in a 40 to 90% range. Data results indicate that airborne bacilli die mostly as a result of drying and that viability conditions are more favorable in large particles than in small ones. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (Kiev Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology)

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ZHALKO-TITARENKO, V.P.

Experimental study of polydispersed bacterial aerosols. Report No.2: Determination of basic parameters of the polydispersed system for calculating the survival indices of pathogens. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.1:123-129 Ja '65.

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VAL'KOV, A.M., inzh.-polkovnik v otstavke; KUSTOV, A.I., polkovnik intendantskoy sluzhby v otstavke; DERBENEVA, Ye.P., sluzhashchaya Sovetskoy Armii agronom; TRUTNEV, N.F., polkovnik intendantskoy sluzhby zapasa; RYABOV, I.G., polkovnik intendantskoy sluzhby v otstavke; LUPPOV, A.P., polkovnik zapasa; DIKUSHIN, V.F., general-mayor tekhnicheskikh voysk v otstavke; LAVROV, I.A., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; DMITRIYEV, N.D., polkovnik veterinarnoy sluzhby zapasa; IVANOVTSEV, P.V., podpolkovnik veter. sluzhby kand. veter. nauk; SAFRONOV, I.V., general-leytenant v otstavke; ZHALKOV, S.I., red.

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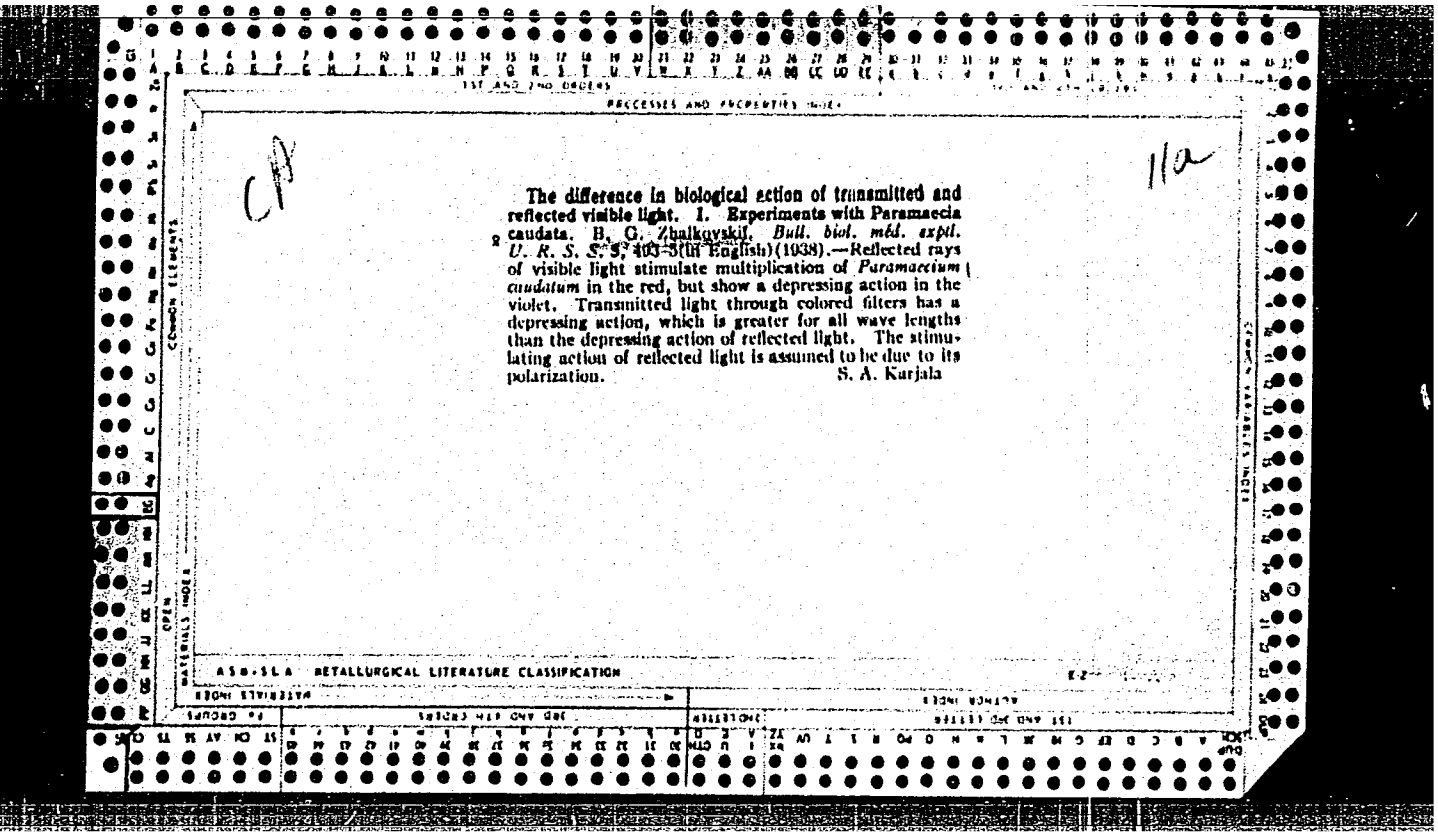
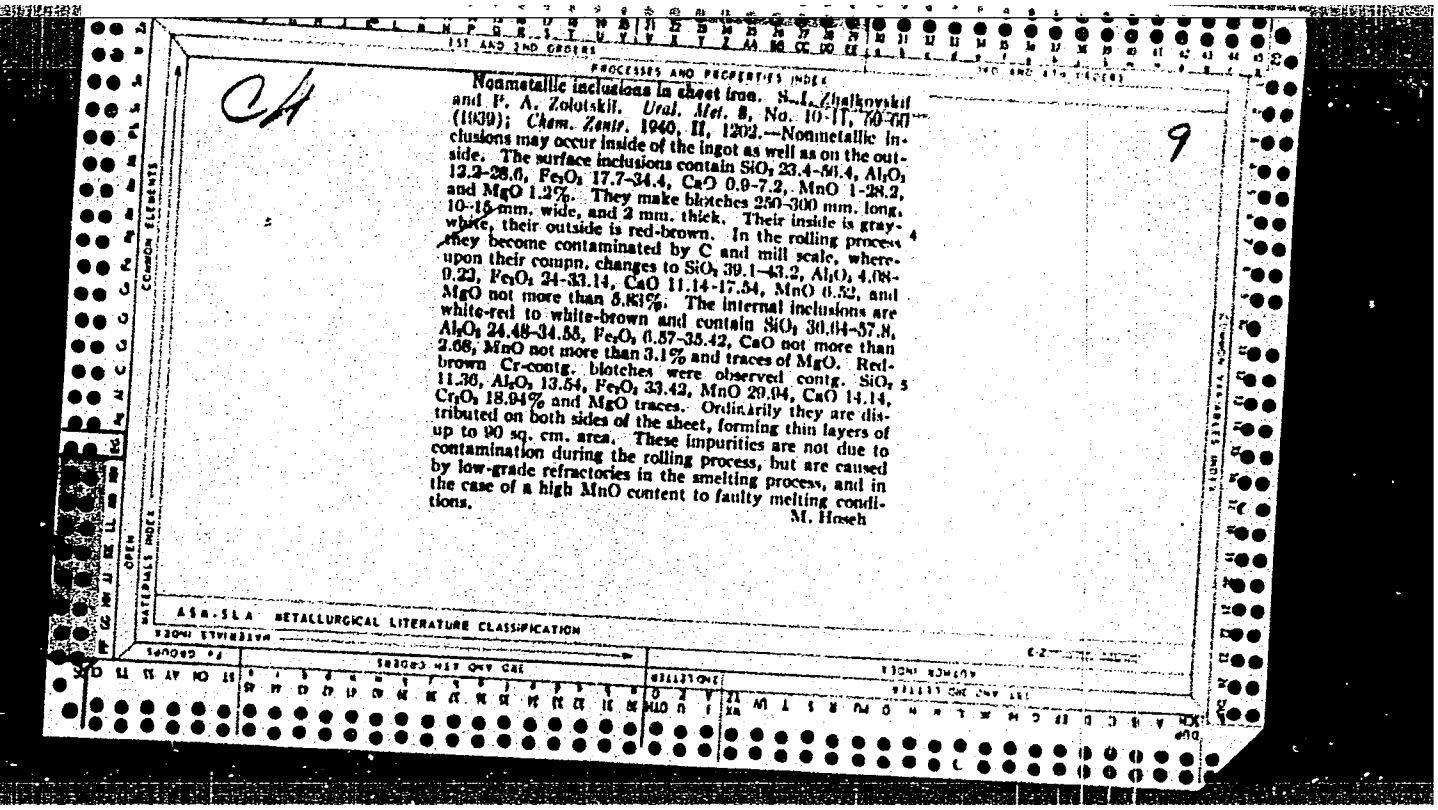


The difference in biological action of transmitted and reflected visible light. I. Experiments with Paramaecia caudata. B. G. Zhulkovskiĭ. *Bull. biol. méd. expl. U. R. S. S.* 5, 103–5 (in English) (1938).—Reflected rays of visible light stimulate multiplication of *Paramaecium caudatum* in the red, but show a depressing action in the violet. Transmitted light through colored filters has a depressing action, which is greater for all wave lengths than the depressing action of reflected light. The stimulating action of reflected light is assumed to be due to its polarization. S. A. Karjala



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Nonmetallic inclusions in sheet iron. S. I. Zhalkovskii and P. A. Zolotskii. *Ural. Met.* 8, No. 10-11, 70-80 (1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 1202.—Nonmetallic inclusions may occur inside of the ingot as well as on the outside. The surface inclusions contain SiO_2 23.4–61.4, Al_2O_3 13.2–28.6, Fe_2O_3 17.7–34.4, CaO 0.9–7.2, MnO 1–28.2, and MgO 1.2%. They make blotches 250–300 mm. long, 10–15 mm. wide, and 2 mm. thick. Their inside is gray-white, their outside is red-brown. In the rolling process they become contaminated by C and mill scale, whereupon their compn. changes to SiO_2 39.1–43.2, Al_2O_3 4.08–9.23, Fe_2O_3 24–33.14, CaO 11.14–17.54, MnO 0.52, and MgO not more than 5.81%. The internal inclusions are white-red to white-brown and contain SiO_2 30.04–57.8, Al_2O_3 24.48–34.58, Fe_2O_3 0.57–35.42, CaO not more than 2.66, MnO not more than 3.1% and traces of MgO. Red-brown Cr-contg. blotches were observed contg. SiO_2 11.36, Al_2O_3 13.54, Fe_2O_3 33.42, MnO 29.04, CaO 14.14, Cr_2O_3 18.94% and MgO traces. Ordinarily they are distributed on both sides of the sheet, forming thin layers of up to 90 sq. cm. area. These impurities are not due to contamination during the rolling process, but are caused by low-grade refractories in the smelting process, and in the case of a high MnO content to faulty melting conditions.

M. Hoseh

ZHALKO-TITARENKO, V.F.; BLOKHIN, N.N., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Technique of analyzing blood protein fractions by paper electrophoresis. Lab. delo 10 no.4:218-219 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Makoshinskiy detskiy kostno-tuberkuleznyy sanatoriy (glavnyy vrach V.F.Zhalko-Titarenko). 2. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza (for Blokhin).

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