ZHOROV, I.S.

Modern anesthesia and problems in the medical industry. Med. prom. 15 no.5:3-14 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut ordena Lenina imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(ANESTHESIOLOGY)

ZHOROV, I.S.

Modern combined anesthesia. Akush.i gin. 36 no.4:13-19 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(ANESTHESIA)

ZHOROV, Isaak Solomonovich, prof.; PISAREVSKIY, A.A., red.

[General anesthesia; a handbook for anesthesiologists and surgeons] Obshchee obezbolivanie; rukovodstvo dlia vracheĭ-anesteziologov i khirurogov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," (MIRA 17:5)

ZHOROV, Isaak Solomonovich

[General anesthesia in surgery; manual for anesthesiologists and surgeons] Obshchee obezbolivanie v khirurgii; rukovodstvo dlia anesteziologov i khirurgov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 485 p.
(MIRA 13:7)

(ANESTHESIA)

ZHOROV, I.S.; BOLKOHOVITINOVA, L.N. (Moskva)

Modern anesthesia. Med.sestra 18 no.12:6-10 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(ANESTHESIA)

L'VIN, M.; ZHOROV, S.

Advanced automotive transportation unit. Avt. transp. 38 no.9:7-9 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Chelyabinsk Province--Transportation, Automotive)

LOMANOV, A., inzhener; KORNEYICHEV, N.; ZHOROV, S.

Improving the organization of automobile servicing. Avt.transp. 34 no.9:11-12 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Automobiles--Maintenance)

ZHOROV, S., inzh.; LOMANOV, A., inzh.

Use State Bank credits for intruducing new technical improvements.
Avt. transp. 36 no.4:20-21 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Automobile industry--Finance)

GUBIN, Samuil Akimovich; ZHOROV, Solomon Mordukhovich; AL'TSHULLER, B.N., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Handbook in safeguarding working conditions, safety factors, hygiene for auto-transportation establishments] Spravochnik po okhrane truda, tekhnike bezopasnosti i proizvodstvennoi sanitarii dlia avtotransportnykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shossei-nykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 131 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Transportation--Safety measures)

MANEVICH, A.Z.; ZHOROV, V.I.; SMIRNOV, P.N.

Experimental and clinical basis for the rational use of anesthesia equipment in fluothane anesthesia and anesthesia with an azeotropic mixture. Eksper. khir. i anest. no.1: 74-78 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.S. Zhorov) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova i Onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (dir.-prof. A.N.Novikov).

(ANESTHESIA) (HALOTHANE)
(AZEOTROPES)

ZHOROV, V.I.; MANEVICH, A.Z.; MIKHEL'SON, V.A.

Adaptation of the "Krasnogvardeets" apparatus for the application of fluothane(ftorotan)anesthesia. Med.prom. 17.no.4:60-62 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni Sechenova i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy onkologicheskiy institut imeni P.A. Gertsena.

(ANESTHESIOLOGY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

ZHOROV, I.S., prof.; ZHOROV, V.I., vrach

Without pain. Zdorov'e 9 no.2:4-5 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(ANESTHESIOLOGY)

5(4)

S/020/60/130/06/028/059
B004/B007

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Zhorov, Yu. M.

TITLE: A Method of Determining the Kinetic Constants and Ranges of the Course of Chemical Reactions Carried out in a Flow

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 6, pp 1280 - 1283 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In reference 1 the first-named author set up general equations for the kinetics of homogeneous and heterogeneous-catalytic reactions in the flow process at constant total pressure. As, however, in many cases the form of the kinetic equation and the reaction mechanism are not known in advance, the authors developed a graphical method by using experimental data, which makes possible a direct determination of the reaction rates expressed by the variables x and n_o (x = quantity of substance entering into reaction, n_o = rate at which raw material is supplied). The equations given in reference 1 are modified accordingly. The method is demonstrated by using the example of cumol cracking. Table 1 gives the experimental data for cumol cracking. Figure 1 shows the experimental curve of the

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S/020/60/135/005/033/043
B004/B075

5.4300 (1273, 1320, 1242)

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M. and Zhorov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Method of Determining the Rates and Kinetic Constants of Complicated Chemical Reactions in a Flow

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 5, pp. 1172-1175

TEXT: In a previous paper (Ref. 1) it was shown that reaction rates can be determined from experimental data of the conversion of the initial substance as a function of its feeding, without the kinetic equation of the process being known. In the present paper, this method is applied to reactions producing a stable intermediate. The following relation is written for catalytic cracking:

$$A \xrightarrow{(W_1)} \nu_1 B + \nu_2 D + \nu_3 C$$
$$\nu_1 B \xrightarrow{(W_2)} \nu_4 D + \nu_5 C$$

where A is the initial substance; B is the intermediate; C and D are the

Method of Determining the Rates and Kinetic Constants of Complicated Chemical Reactions in a Flow

S/020/60/135/005/033/043
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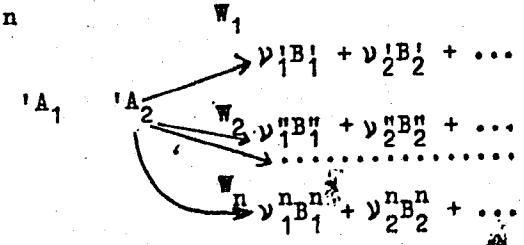
end products; and ν are the stoichiometric coefficients. The reaction rates W_1, W_2 are determined from the conversion degree of A and B. Using the results of Ref. 1, the following relation is obtained for the second stage: $W_2 = (1/S_0 l)\left[\nu_1 dx/d(1/n_0) - du/d(1/n_0)\right]$ (10), where S_0 denotes the surface of the catalyst per unit length; l is the length of the reaction zone; n_0 is the initial substance fed per unit time and expressed in moles; and u is the relative yield of B. The ratio du/dn_0 can be experimentally determined from the yield of B as a function of the rate of feeding of A. If the reaction rate at different temperatures and concentrations is known, also other quantities can be calculated, as e.g., the activation energy. For the parallel reaction



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Method of Determining the Rates and Kinetic Constants of Complicated Chemical Reactions in a Flow

S/020/60/135/005/033/043
B004/B075

$W_i = (\nu'/\nu_1^i)n_{oA_1} dz_i/S_o dl$ is obtained for the product B_1^i with the yield z_i. In homogeneous reactions, the cross section ρ of the reaction vessel is substituted for S_o. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I. M. Gubkina
(Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gaseous Industry imeni I. M. Gubkin)

PRESENTED: June 21, 1960, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1960

Card 3/3

ZHOROV, Yu.M.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.

Relationship between the size of gramules of the catalyst and the area where reaction takes place. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.7:65-69 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Gubkina.

(Catalysts)

ZHOROV, Yu. M.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Effect of processes of mass transfer on the rate of catalytic cracking reaction." Moscow, 1961. 16 pp; (Academy of Sciences, Inst of Petrochemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences USSR); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 198)

S/065/60/000/011/001/009
E030/E412

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G.M., Zhorov, Yu.M. and YuY-lin', Yu

TITLE: Features of the Catalytic Cracking of Heavy Distillate

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.11 pp.4-7

TEXT: The kinetics of catalytic cracking of heavy gas oil (IBP greater than 500°) from Romashki crude have been determined from plant data. The process is important for supplementing light gas oil which is in short supply for catalytic cracking. Four types of alumina/silica catalyst were tried, with BET surface areas from 305 to 480 m^2/gm. The reaction was found to occur in conditions intermediate between those controlled by internal or external diffusion, and the specific surface area had only a slight effect. It is therefore desirable to use catalysts with a high macroscopic surface area, although they may have a low index. Maximum yields of liquid (boiling up to 260°C) were about 40% at space velocities of 0.6 to 0.7 V/V/hour, but the yield fell as the reaction temperature exceeded 400°C, due to external diffusion control. The activation energy was 10.3 kcal/mole at 400 to 432°C but fell to 7.6 kcal/mole at 465 to 490°C. This fall indicated that external diffusion is

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S/065/60/000/011/001/009
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Features of the Catalytic Cracking of Heavy Distillate

present but it could not be completely dominant or else the activation energies should have been much lower, around 2 to 5 kcal/mole. Further, the cracking must be mainly catalytic, since only about 3% of the raw material would have been thermally cracked at these temperatures, according to published data on thermal cracking. The quality of the product is determined by the side-reactions. The reaction could be improved by using a higher velocity of feeding the raw material, and use of a catalyst with lower activity but greater macroscopic surface area, that is, more finely pelleted (about 0.3 mm size for example). There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 9 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; ZHOROV, Yu.M.

General method of determining effective diffusion coefficients for catalysts used in the petroleum chemical industry. Trudy MINKHiGP no.28:3-9 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Petroleum) (Catalysts) (Diffusion)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; ZHOROV, Yu.M.

Method for determining the rates, activation energy, and zones of simple and complex reactions in a stream. Neftekhimiia 1 no.2:172-181 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M. Gubkina.
(Chemical reactions)

S/152/61/000/001/003/007
B023/B064

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Skoblo, V. A., Zhorov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Determination of the effective diffusion coefficients in porous sorbents

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 1, 1961, 73-77

TEXT: The authors studied the sorption process basing on the spherical grain of sorbent of the radius R_{gr}. They assumed that 1) the concentration of the sorbed substance on the surface of the grain remains constant and equal to C_0; 2) the concentration decrease of the sorbed substance within the grain is linear (D. P. Timofeyev, Ref. 3). When describing the sorption process, the authors used the model of the so-called quasi-homogeneous grain according to Pshezhetskiy (Ref. 4). Since sorption proceeds more quickly than diffusion, in each point of the grain an equilibrium is established between the sorbed substance in the gaseous phase and on the surface, i.e., in agreement with the form of the iso-

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thermal line of sorption. The following is assumed: After the time τ since the beginning of sorption has expired, the front of the sorption zone reaches the layer r in the grain. The concentration of the sorbed substance decreases from C_0 on the surface of the grain to zero on the spherical surface with the radius r. The concentration C_s and the pressure p_s may be determined for any layer s between R_{gr} and r by the following equations: $C_s = (s-r)C_0/(R_{gr}-r)$ (1) and $p_s = (s-r)p_0/(R_{gr}-r)$ (2). The sorbed substance in the interior of the grain in the layer $R_{gr} - r$ is contained on the surface of the sorbent in a quantity a_{ads} and in the volume of the grain in a quantity a_{vol}, therefore $a_\tau = a_{ads}+a_{vol}$ (7). The amount of the substance sorbed in the layer (between the radius s and s + ds), is equal to: $da_{ads} = 4\pi s^2 \sigma_s (a_\infty/\sigma_0) ds$ (8), where a_∞ is the amount of the substance per unit of the sorbent volume in the case of

complete filling, which corresponds to the pressure of the sorbed substance in the gaseous phase p_0; σ_s is that part of the occupied surface which is determined by the isothermal line of sorption at the pressure p_0 of the sorbed substance. From equation (8) it is possible to find the total amount of the sorbed substance:

$$a_{ads} = 4\pi \frac{a_\infty}{\sigma_0} \int_r^{R_{gr}} \sigma_s s^2 ds \quad (9).$$

The amount which is in the layer between the limits of the radius s and s + ds, is: $da_{vol} = \alpha \frac{p_s}{R\,T}\, 4\pi s^2 ds$ (10), where α is the fraction of the free volume in the interior of the grain. From (10) the total amount of the sorbed substance which is in the interior of the grain in the gaseous phase, is determined. The following is written down as the final form:

$$R_{gr}^2 D_{eff} C_0 \tau = \int_r^{h_{gr}} \left(R_{gr} - r\right) \int_r^{R_{gr}} \frac{\partial\left(\frac{a_\infty}{\sigma_0}\sigma_s + \frac{\alpha}{RT} p_s\right) s^2}{\partial r}\, ds \cdot dr \quad (15).$$

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Formula (15) links the time of sorption with the depth of penetration of the front of sorption for any form of the isothermal line. The authors emphasize that for sorbents sorbing a greater amount of substance, the amount of substance sorbed on the surface, is considerably higher than the amount in the free volume within the grain. For such sorbents, equation (15) is simplified

$$R_{gr}^2 D_{eff} C_o \tau = \int_r^{R_{gr}} \left(R_{gr} - r \right) \int_r^{R_{gr}} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{a_\infty}{\sigma_o} \sigma_s \right)}{\partial r} s^2 ds dr \quad (16).$$

In the authors' opinion it is possible to use the functions found for the determination of the effective diffusion coefficient D_{eff}. It may be found as follows: 1) $a_{ads} = f(\tau)$ is graphically represented on the basis of experimental data. 2) Owing to the shape of the isothermal line of sorption $\sigma = f(p)$ and the function p of s, it is possible to solve the integrals of (9) and (16) and to represent them graphically on the basis of equation (9) $a_{ads} = \varphi(r)$. 3) By giving a number of

values for a_{ads} the values r and τ are found which correspond to the same value a_{ads}. The quantity D_{eff} is found by introducing r and τ into equation (16). The equations mentioned describe, as is emphasized by the authors, only the first stage when the front of the sorption moves toward the center of the grain. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1960

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; YAKOVLEV, V.I.; KOZLOV, L.L.; ZHOROV, Yu.M.; KUZOVKIN, D.A.

Activation of an aluminosilicate catalyst by protons and gamma rays of Co^{60}. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.5:1113 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Aluminosilicates) (Catalysis) (Radiation)

42185
S/076/62/036/011/015/021
B101/B180

5.4300

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., and Zhorov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Kinetics of chemical reactions between gaseous and liquid reactants with volume changes in a stationary system

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 11, 1962, 2520-2524

TEXT: Unlike classical kinetics, the change in volume must be taken into account. For this purpose, the volume of the reacting system is represented as a function of the degree of conversion, and the following is obtained for the rate of reaction:

$$w_{A_1\,liq} = \left[n_{o_{A_1\,liq}} / (V_o - \beta x_{A_1\,liq}) \right] (dx_{A_1\,liq}/d\tau),$$

where $A_{1\,liq}$ is the liquid reactant, n_o its initial concentration, x the degree of conversion, τ the reaction time, V_o the initial volume, and $\beta = (n_{o_{A_1\,liq}}/\nu_1)\sum \nu_i M_i/d_i$; ν_i = stoichiometric coefficient;

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M_i = molecular weight; d_i = specific gravity of the component $A_{i,liq}$. If x, the degree of conversion of the liquid reactant (but not its concentration) is chosen as one of the variables the equations of classical kinetics can be used for first-order reactions. The following holds for second-order reactions:

$$dx/d\tau = [kn_0/(V_0 - \beta x)] (1 - x)^2.$$

If $\beta = 0$ or $V_0 \gg \beta x$, then this equation passes over into that of classical kinetics.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 23, 1962

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; ZHOROV, Yu.M.

Kinetics of the catalytic cracking of light gas oils. Trudy MINKHiGP no.37:3-12 '62.

Kinetics of catalytic cracking on aluminosilicates retarded by an external diffusion at the catalyst surface. Ibid.:12-18

Relationship between the pre-exponential factor and activation energy in cumene cracking on aluminosilicates. Ibid.:19-23

ZHOROV, Yu.M.; Mirgaleyev, I.G.; PAUSHIN, Ya.M.

Kinetics of catalytic hydrochlorination of styrene. Neftekhimiia 3 no.3:399-404 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M. Gubkina.

(Styrene) (Hydrochloric acid)

ZHOROV, Yu. M.

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BARANOV, V.YA., KOLESNIKOV, I.M., ZHOROV, YU.M.,

Kinetics of chemical processes in oil refining and petrochemistry in flow-type reactors

Report to be sumitted for the Sixth World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt, 16-26 June 63

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; VENKATACHALAM, K.A.; ZHOROV, Yu.M.

Kinetics of the dehydrocyclization of paraffin hydrocarbons on oxide catalysts. Neftekhimiia 4 no.1:30-36 Ja-F'64
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M.Gubkina.

ACCESSION NR: AP4024409

S/0204/64/004/001/0128/0132

AUTHOR: Panchenkov, G. M.; Zhorov, Yu. M.; Venkatachalam, K. A.; Gurevich, I. P.

TITLE: Determination of the group composition of hydrocarbon mixtures by liquid chromatography with luminescent indicators.

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 128-132

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon group analysis, liquid chromatography, luminescent chromatography, luminescent dye, indicator, aromatic hydrocarbon, olefinic hydrocarbon, paraffinic hydrocarbon, naphthenic hydrocarbon, indicator adsorption, chromatographic column packing, group analysis

ABSTRACT: Luminescent dyes were prepared, a method of luminescent chromatographic analysis of hydrocarbon mixtures was worked out, and the accuracy of the method was evaluated. By using specific luminescent dyes, a chromatogram of hydrocarbon mixtures separated into aromatic hydrocarbon, olefinic and paraffinic plus naphthenic zones can be obtained by illuminating the silica gel column with ultraviolet light. The length of each determined zone will correspond to the content of the type of hydrocarbon in the mixture. A material extracted from high

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024409

molecular petroleum products such as asphalt or ozokerite provides a luminescent indicator suitable for identifying both the aromatic and the olefinic sections. The aromatic indicator (dark blue luminescence under u.v.) is extracted with diisobutene from material adsorbed on silica gel and the olefinic indicator (light blue luminescence) is extracted with benzene. Luminescent-chromatographic analyses conducted on mixtures boiling in the 30-300 C range showed the method to be reliable and accurate. Higher molecular weight compounds may also be analyzed by this method. The composition of the hydrocarbon mixture has little effect on the accuracy. Accuracy of the method does depend on the evenness of the chromatographic column packing and on the similarity in sorption onto silica gel of the luminescent indicators for the different type hydrocarbon fractions. The indicators obtained by extraction from asphalt meet the requirement of being similarly adsorbed on silica gel. Thus luminescent chromatography may be effectively used in group analyses of hydrocarbon mixtures. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promy*shlennosti im. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry).

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ZHOROV, Yu.M.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.

Formal kinetics of chemical reactions in the liquid phase occuring with change in volume. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.7: 49-53 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.

ZHOROV, Yu.M.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.

Determining the group composition of petroleum products containing aromatic alkenyl hydrocarbons. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.12:51-54 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

ACCESS NR: AP5000165 UR/0065/65/000/001/0012/0016

AUTHOR: Zhorov, Yu. M.; Panchenkov, G. M.; Zel'tser, S. P.; Tirak'yan, Yu. A.

ORG: MINKhiGP

TITLE: Heat of reaction in catalytic reforming of gasoline fractions

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 1, 1965, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: heat of reaction, heptane, aromatic hydrocarbon, napthalene, crude petroleum

ABSTRACT: In previous studies an empirical equation has been suggested for the determination of the heat of reaction of hydroforming:

$$q_{298} = (4.5\,a_1 + 5.36a_2 + 5.45b) - \gamma c$$

where q_{298} = heat of reaction at 298°C, kcal/kg, a_1, a_2, c. b = yields of aromatic hydrocarbons from naphthenes and paraffins, gas and coke respectively (in per cent weight of crude material); γ = coefficient, depending on gas composition and varying from 2.5 to 3.2. The heat of reaction of hydrocracking of heptane calculated from this equation and the actual value are 32 and 97 kcal/kg, respectively. Thus calculation by this equation is substantially in error. In addition, this equation cannot be used in determin-

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UDC: 66.092 : 665.521.2

ing the heat of reaction of the process under industrial conditions, that is, in 500°C. The empirical derivation of this equation casts doubt on its possible use in qualitative description of the platforming process. Accordingly, the authors developed an analytical method of determining heat of the reaction in catalytic reforming based on a kinetic scheme of the process, affording determination of heat of reaction with considerably greater accuracy than other methods. The crude material usually contains a slight amount of olefins, which upon further analysis is united with the paraffins. The possibility of calculating the heat of reaction of the complex technical mixture of hydrocarbons with different molecular weights and boiling points according to the scheme presented in the article is accounted for by the fact that the molar heat of reaction of any of the reactions examined depends a little on the molecular weight of the crude material. In hydroreforming of heptane, the heat of reaction is +10.5 kcal/kg, in platforming of heptane with near conversion-- + 231 kcal/kg. The heat of reaction of hydroforming of different technical forms of fuel depending on naphthene content in crude according to data given can vary from 40 to 160 kcal/kg, and the values for platforming - from 90 to 290 kcal/kg. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 blg

ZHOROV, Yu.M.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; ZEL'TSER, S.P.; MIRAK'YAN, Yu.A.

Development of the mathematical description of platforming for optimization of a process. Part 1. Kin. i kat. 6 no. 6:1092-1097 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni Gubkina. Submitted June 23, 1964.

YELISEYEVA, L.Ye.; ZHOROV, Yu.M.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; RUMYANTSEVA, Ye.I.

Kinetics of the disproportionation of triethoxysilane. Plast. massy no.5:18-19 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; ZHOROV, Yu.M.

Determinating the kinetic values of simple and complex chemical reactions in circulating reactors. Trudy MINKHiGP no.44:141-147 '63. (MIRA 18:5)

ZHOROV, Yu.M.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; ZEL'TSER, S.P.; TIRAK'YAN, Yu.A.

Calculation of heat effect in the catalytic reforming of gasoline fractions. Khim.i tekh.topl. i masel 10 no.1:12-16 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

SHLYAKHTIN, Ye.I.; ZHOROVA, A.G.; ANANCHENKO, M.V.; GRISHUTIN, V.G.; IVANOV, V.I.; DORONIN, A.A.; POPOVA, M.S., inzh.; TARASENKO, I.I.; ROMANOV, A.I.; ZHUKOV, A.V.; LAPTEV, G.I., inzh.

Who should perform the forwarding and carrier services?
Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.6:42-45 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika stantsii Smolensk Moskovskoy dorogi po gruzovoy rabote (for Shlyakhtin). 2. Nachal'nik pogruzkontory stantsii Smolensk Moskovskoy dorogi (for Zhorova). 3. Zaveduyushchiy gruzovym dvorom stantsii Smolensk Moskovskoy dorogi (for Ananchenko). 4. Nachal'nik tovarnoy kontory stantsii Smolensk Moskovskoy dorogi (for Grishutin). 5. Zaveduyushchiy konteynernoy ploshchadkoy stantsii Smolensk Moskovskoy dorogi (for Ivanov). 6. Sekretar' partiynogo byuro stantsii Smolensk Moskovskoy dorogi (for Tarasenko). 7. Stantsiya Smolensk Moskovskoy dorogi (for Doronin, Romanov, Popova). 8. Upravlyayushchiy Smolenskim oblastnym avtotrestom (for Zhukov).
(Freight and freightage)

ZAKHAROVA, Galina Vasil'yevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; POPOV, Ivan Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHOROVA, Liliana Pavlovna; FEDIN, Boris Vladimirovich; Prinimali uchastiye: MUKHINA, Z.S., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; POPOVA, I.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; YEGOROVA, N.D., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn.RSFSR; NIKITINA, Ye.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; ZHEMCHUZHNAYA, Ye.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhn. RSFSR; ZHABINA, V.A.; SAVITSKIY, Ye.M., red.; STROYEV, A.S., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Niobium and its alloys] Niobii i ego splavy. By G.V.Zakharova i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 368 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Niobium)

ACC NR: AP7002433 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/000/012/0028/0031

AUTHOR: Zhorova, L. P.; Zakharova, G. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of cold working and annealing on the mechanical properties of niobium sheets

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 12, 1966, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, ~~cold rolling, niobium warm rolling, cold rolled niobium, niobium~~ solid mechanical property, cold working, hot rolling

ABSTRACT: The effect of cold rolling, direction of rolling, and annealing on the mechanical properties of niobium at room and high temperature has been investigated. Niobium ingots, 75 mm in diameter and 150 mm high, melted in a vacuum arc furnace and homogenized at 1800C in an argon atmosphere for 10 hr, were extruded at 1500C into sheet bars 35—40 mm thick, which, after reheating to 1500C, were rolled to a thickness of 12—15 mm, conditioned by machining, vacuum annealed, and rolled into sheet 1 mm thick at about 150C. Sheet specimens (50 x 10 x 1 mm) were then cold rolled with 50, 70, 80, 90 or 99% reduction without process annealing. It was found that cold rolling with a reduction of more than 70% significantly strengthened niobium. Specimens rolled with 90% reduction and tested at 20, 700, 1100, 1300, or 1500C had a tensile strength of 71—77.2, 52.6—53.2, 22—24, 9, 9.7,

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.293:621.983:621.7.011

ACC NR: AP7002433

and 7.5—8.3 kg/mm^2, respectively, compared to 50—51, 40—42, 19.5—20.5, 10.1, and 7.5—8.9 kg/mm^2 for specimens annealed at 1300C for 1 hr. Cold rolling produced a considerable anisotropy

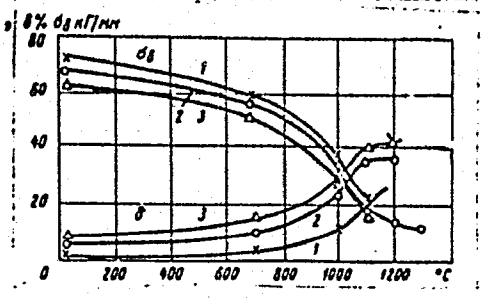


Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of mechanical properties of cold-rolled niobium sheet specimens: transverse (1), longitudinal (2), and 45° to the direction of rolling (3)

of strength and ductility (see Fig. 1), which, however, was completely eliminated by annealing at 1300C for 1 hr. Annealing at 1500—1800C increased the grain size from 0.06 to 0.9 mm. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5113

Card 2/2

ZHOROVA, L. P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5934

Zakharova, Galina Vasil'yevna, Ivan Alekseyevich Popov, Liliana Pavlovna Zhorova, and Boris Vladimirovich Fedin

Niobiy i yego splavy (Niobium and Its Alloys) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 368 p. Errata slip inserted. 3700 copies printed.

Eds.: Ye. M. Savitskiy and A. S. Stroyev; Ed. of Publishing House: M. S. Arkhangel'skaya; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific research workers, metallurgical engineers and designers concerned with the production or utilization of niobium. It may also be useful to students at metallurgical schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book reviews the physicochemical and mechanical properties of niobium and niobium alloys, methods of obtaining niobium in powder and consolidated form, the effect of gases on the properties of niobium, the process of niobium oxidation in air, the machining and heat treatment of niobium and its deformation, welding, metallography, and fields of application.

Card 1/

SOV/136-59-1-16/24

AUTHORS: Zakharova, G.V., Popov, I.A., Zhorova, L.P. and Kurganov, G.V.

TITLE: Use and Properties of Niobium (Primeneniye i svoystva niobiya)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Netally, 1959, Nr 1, pp 73-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After outlining the uses of niobium the authors tabulate some published (Refs 3,4) data on its physical properties. They discuss published data on the mechanical properties of the metal, noting divergencies and the absence of high-temperature (over 550°C) data, and describe their own experiments in this field. These gave more accurate room-temperature and also some high-temperature values for the cast metal. Ingots were prepared by melting 99.6-% (Nb + Ta) rods in a VIAM arc furnace at a pressure of 10^{-4} mm Hg. The ingots were deformed to 70-80% after annealing at 10^{-4} mm Hg and 1800-2000°C to remove oxygen and other gases: results are given in Table 1, and at 1400-1600°C in argon or helium. Deformation was carried out under the direction of I.G. Skugarev and S.B. Pevzner. Fig 1 shows the microstructures of the cast (left),

Card 1/3

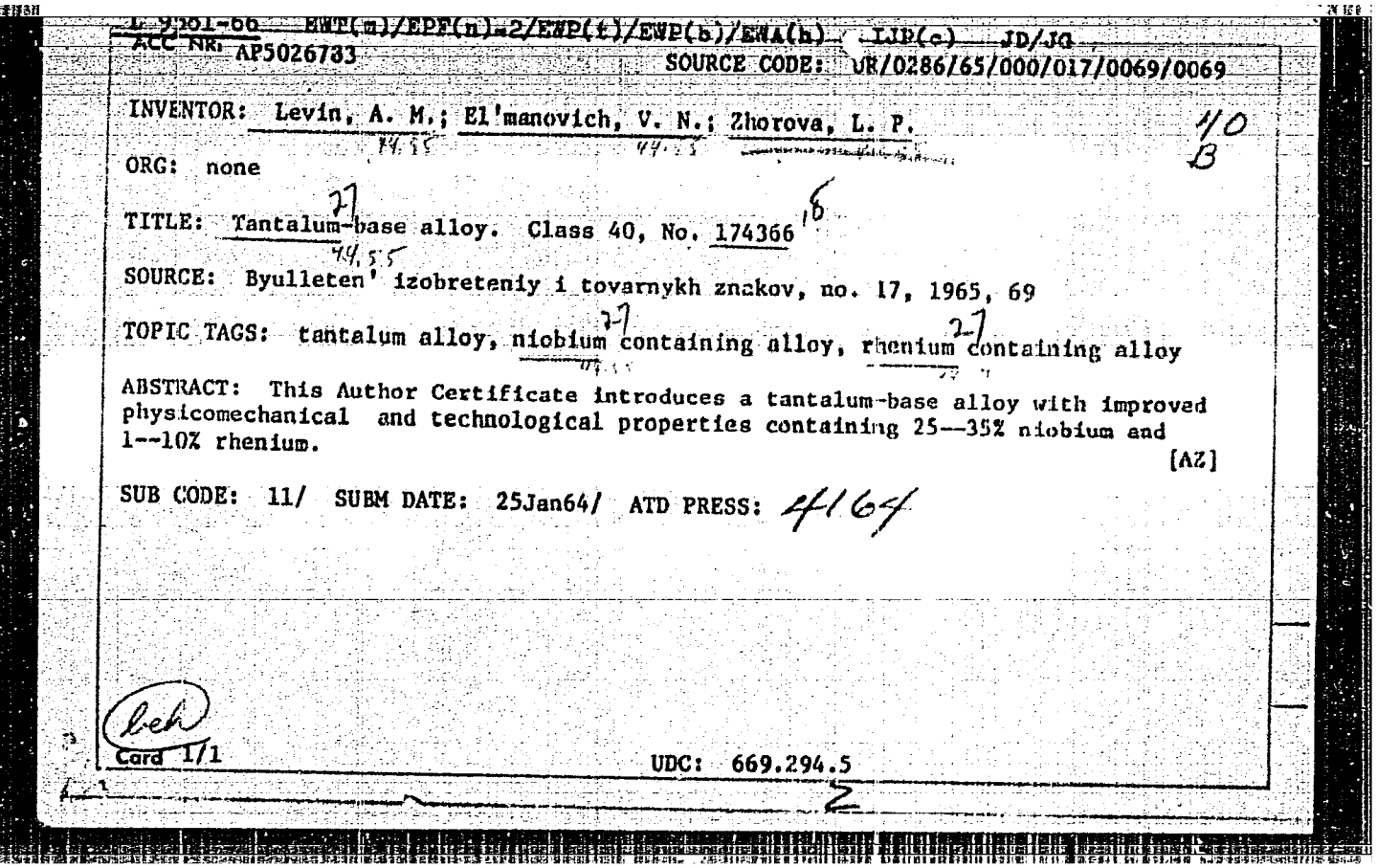
forged, (middle) and recrystallized (right) metal. The room temperature values of tensile strength, yield-point strength, relative elongation, reduction in cross-sectional area and the hardness are given in Table 2 for niobium in the cast, pressed and pressed-and-vacuum-annealed states; Table 3 gives data for 1000, 1050 and 1100°C. Fig 2 shows the change in the time to fracture at a constant stress of 15 kg/mm^2 for the deformed and for the cast metal while Fig 3 shows the modulus of elasticity, kg/mm^2, (left hand scale, triangles, points and crosses for hardened, deformed and recrystallized specimens) and the logarithmic damping decrement for recrystallized specimens. The moduli of elasticity were determined in the institut mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Machine Institute of the AS USSR) under the direction of M.G. Lozinskiy. An interesting result is that the modulus does not decrease with increasing temperature; this may be due to the presence of impurities. It was found that (Table 4) with increasing oxygen content (from 0.02 - 0.24%) the tensile strength increases from

53 to 103 kg/mm^2, the yield-point strength from 40 to 99.5 and Brinel hardness from 120 to 320, while the relative elongation falls from 26 to 10%. When the carbon-content of a specimen was increased to 0.3% the tensile strength fell somewhat while the relative elongation remained sufficiently high. In the specimens used the hydrogen, nitrogen and normal carbon-contents were 0.001-0.005%, 0.005-0.01% and 0.04-0.05%, respectively. Finally, the authors outline the oxidation of niobium as reported in English (Refs 8,10,11,12) and German (Ref 9) publications.

There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 8 English and 1 German.

ZAKHAROVA, G.V.; ZHOROVA, L.P.

Heat treatment of niobium. TSvet. met. 36 no.5:53-58 My '63.
(MIRA 16:10)



L 9101-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5026733 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0069/0069

INVENTOR: Levin, A. M.; El'manovich, V. N.; Zhorova, L. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Tantalum-base alloy. Class 40, No. 174366

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 69

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum alloy, niobium containing alloy, rhenium containing alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a tantalum-base alloy with improved physicomechanical and technological properties containing 25--35% niobium and 1--10% rhenium.

[AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan64/ ATD PRESS: 4164

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.294.5

ZHOROVA, Liliana Pavlovna; KURGANOV, Georgiy Vladimirovich; FEDIN, Boris Vladimirovich; FISHER, A.Ya., red.; BRYUKHACHEVA, V.V., ved. red.

[Modern niobium alloys, the technology of their production and use; review of foreign techniques] Sovremennye niobievye splavy, tekhnologiia ikh proizvodstva i primenenie; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Moskva, GOSINTI, 1962. 27 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ZHOROVA, L.P.; KURGANOV, G.V.

Heat resistance of niobium and its alloys: review of foreign publications. TSvet. met. 36 no.1:87-94 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Niobium—Thermal properties)

L 5994-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(c)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--Pe-L/Pr-L--WW/JD/HW/

JG/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3[illegible] S/[illegible] 79

69

AUTHOR: Zakharova, G. V.; Zhorova, L. P.

TITLE: Heat treatment of niobium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 5, 1963, 53-58

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, heat treatment, homogenizing annealing, process annealing, degassing, solid-state degassing, [illegible]

TEXT: A study was made of the effect of annealing conditions on the gas and carbon content of vacuum-arc-melted [illegible] properties of semifinished niobium pr[illegible] diameter, [illegible]

Card 1/3

L 8294-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000201

H sub 2 content from 0.0029% to 0.0012%, and the C content from 0.14-0.45% to 0.033-0.047%. It also improved the uniformity of distribution of residual impurities. The recrystallization temperature of Nb sub [illegible] extrusion followed by annealing and cold upsetting with [illegible] was determined as [illegible] for 50% reduction [illegible] time was [illegible] hr in [illegible] anneal [illegible] maximum [illegible] toughness and, [illegible] specimens [illegible] instead [illegible] satisfy [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] of niobium sheet [illegible] annealed at [illegible] showed no difference in [illegible] in a furnace with tungsten heating [illegible]

Card 2/3

L 9994-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000201

6

and large-sized semifinished products can be annealed in furnaces with graphite heating elements at temperatures as high as 1800-2000C, provided that the carburized layer is removed during furnace processing. Semifinished niobium products can be recrystallization-annealed [illegible] with graphite heating elements at temperatures [illegible]. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 14Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

ja/
Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7002868 SOURCE CODE: UR/0149/66/000/006/0146/0149

AUTHOR: Levin, A.M.; Zhorova, L.P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of alloying elements on the deformability of rhenium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1966, 146-149

TOPIC TAGS: platinum containing alloy, yttrium containing alloy, vanadium containing alloy, rhenium base alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, niobium containing alloy, tantalum containing alloy, alloy cold reduction, metal deformation, solid solution, solubility, hardness

ABSTRACT: Ingots of rhenium alloys containing 1.28 and 3.33% Mo, 1.08 and 9.31% W, 0.9 and 1.4% Nb, 0.5 and 1.14% Ta, 0.63 and 1.0% Zr, 2.94 and 27.3% Ti, 17.73 and 38.52% V, 0.3% Y, or 1.86 and 5.7% Pt were melted from 99.98%-pure electrolytic rhenium powder in a nonconsumable electrode arc furnace in a helium atmosphere, and investigated to determine the effect of individual alloying elements on the alloy structure and deformability.

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.849

ACC NR: AP7002868

All alloys contained about 0.01% O_2 and 0.005% H_2. Alloys containing 9.31% W, 1.28% Mo, 5.7% Pt, 0.63% Zr or 0.3% Y were found to be single-phase solid solutions of these elements in rhenium. Alloys containing 0.9 and 1.4% Nb, 1.0% Zr, 1.14%Ta or 2.94% Ti had a two-phase structure. The solubility of W and Pt in rhenium reached 12 and 60%, respectively. Ta, Nb, Zr, Ti, and Mo had a low solubility in rhenium. Ti and Zr additions produced the highest increase in the hardness of the investigated alloys. Nb and Ta additions produced a somewhat lower hardness increase, while Mo, W and Pt additions, especially in small (up to 2%) amounts, produced almost no increase. Rhenium containing 0.01 O_2 and 0.005% H_2, arc-melted in a pure helium atmosphere, sustained a cold reduction of about 9%. The addition of 1—9% W, 1.0% Zr or 1—3% Mo increased the permissible cold reduction to 23—26%, 19%, and 17—19%, respectively. Nb, Ta, V, Y, and Pt additions in amounts up to several percent have practically no effect on the deformability of rhenium. The majority of the investigated alloying elements increased the work hardening of rhenium in cold rolling, although no direct relationship between the work hardening and deformability was established. For complete stress relieving, work-hardened rhenium and its alloys should be annealed in a vacuum or in hydrogen at 1800C for 0.5—2 hr. [WA-88] [MS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Mar65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002
ATD PRESS: 5114
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002868 SOURCE CODE: UR/0149/66/000/006/0146/0149

AUTHOR: Levin, A.M.; Zhorova, L.P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of alloying elements on the deformability of rhenium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1966, 146-149

TOPIC TAGS: platinum containing alloy, yttrium containing alloy, vanadium containing alloy, rhenium base alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, niobium containing alloy, tantalum containing alloy, alloy cold reduction, metal deformation, solid solution, solubility, hardness

ABSTRACT: Ingots of rhenium alloys containing 1.28 and 3.33% Mo, 1.08 and 9.31% W, 0.9 and 1.4% Nb, 0.5 and 1.14% Ta, 0.63 and 1.0% Zr, 2.94 and 27.3% Ti, 17.73 and 38.52% V, 0.3% Y, or 1.86 and 5.7% Pt were melted from 99.98%-pure electrolytic rhenium powder in a nonconsumable electrode arc furnace in a helium atmosphere, and investigated to determine the effect of individual alloying elements on the alloy structure and deformability.

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.849

ACC NR: AP7002868

All alloys contained about 0.01% O_2 and 0.005% H_2. Alloys containing 9.31% W, 1.28% Mo, 5.7% Pt, 0.63% Zr or 0.3% Y were found to be single-phase solid solutions of these elements in rhenium. Alloys containing 0.9 and 1.4% Nb, 1.0% Zr, 1.14%Ta or 2.94% Ti had a two-phase structure. The solubility of W and Pt in rhenium reached 12 and 60%, respectively. Ta, Nb, Zr, Ti, and Mo had a low solubility in rhenium. Ti and Zr additions produced the highest increase in the hardness of the investigated alloys. Nb and Ta additions produced a somewhat lower hardness increase, while Mo, W and Pt additions, especially in small (up to 2%) amounts, produced almost no increase. Rhenium containing 0.01 O_2 and 0.005% H_2, arc-melted in a pure helium atmosphere, sustained a cold reduction of about 9%. The addition of 1—9% W, 1.0% Zr or 1—3% Mo increased the permissible cold reduction to 23—26%, 19%, and 17—19%, respectively. Nb, Ta, V, Y, and Pt additions in amounts up to several percent have practically no effect on the deformability of rhenium. The majority of the investigated alloying elements increased the work hardening of rhenium in cold rolling, although no direct relationship between the work hardening and deformability was established. For complete stress relieving, work-hardened rhenium and its alloys should be annealed in a vacuum or in hydrogen at 1800C for 0.5—2 hr. [WA-88] [MS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Mar65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002
ATD PRESS: 5114
Card 2/2

SHAYEVICH, A.B.; DANILEVSKAYA, V.V.; ZHOROVA, N.I.; KAZARINA, G.P.; TOROVINA, A.G.

Spectrographic determination of hydrogen in nickel and copper and of oxygen in copper. Zav. lab. 30 no.11:1343-1346 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.

BASOVA, Ye.P.; ZHOROVA, N.I.; SHAYEVICH, A.B.; SHUBINA, S.B.

Spectrographic determination of nonferrous metal impurities in raw materials used in the manufacture of ferroalloys and heat-resistant alloys. Zav. lab. 28 no.9:1075-1076 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.
(Alloys) (Nonferrous metals--Spectra)

KLYACHKO, L.S.; ZHOROVOVICH, T.P.

History of the science of heat and mass transfer; John Dalton's works. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 5 no.3:132-133 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Heat--Transmission)(Mass transfer)

ZHOROVIN, Nikolay Anisimovich; KOLESNIK, A.A., prof., red.; VOROBEY, P., red.; DIK, V., tekhn. red.

[Consumer's requirements of the quality of potatoes] Potrebitel'nye kachestva kartofelia. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry BSSR, 1963. 145 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(White Russia--Potatoes)

POLAND

ZHORSKI, Antoni, Clinic of Gynecology and Obstetrics (Klinika Położnictwa i Chorób Kobiecych), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Krakow (Director: Prof. Dr. S. SCHWARZ)

"Historical Outline of Obstetrics at the Św. Ducha Hospital (Sapital) in Krakow."

Warsaw-Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 19, Ser II, No 1, 63, pp 21-26.

Abstract: The author reviews the development of obstetrical care in Poland from the early church shelters practically at every church to the specialized obstetric church hospitals in the care particularly of the Order of Św. Ducha (Holy Spirit). He cites sources and shows reproductions of early writings in connection with this development. All references are inside the text.

1/1

ZHOROVSKIY, I.A.; TARASOV, N.M.

Calculation of excitation circuit transients of synchronous machines with transistor rectifiers. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.124:30-36 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

ZHORZH, Georgiy Aleksandrovich (Blagoveshchensk State Med Inst) for Doc Med Sci on the basis of dissertation defended 22 Oct 59 in Council of Minsk State Med Inst, entitled "Control of anterior synechias of the eye." (Experimental clinical study and invention)" (BMVISSO USSR, 1-61, 20)

ZHORZH, G. A. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Control of anterior synechias of the eye (clinical experimental study and invention)." Minsk, 1959. 12pp (Minsk State Med Inst), 200 copies. Bibliography at end of text (15 titles) (KL, 45-59, 148)

VISHNEVSKIY, N.A., polkovnik med.sluzhby, prof. ZHERZH, G.A. podpolkovnik med. sluzhby, kand.med.nauk, SLOVINSKIY, N.K., polkovnik med.sluzhby

Importance of visual acuity and ocular refraction for shooting. Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:44-49 Ag '58 (MIRA 12:1)
(SHOOTING, MILITARY)
(VISION)

ZHORZH, G.A.

Experimental application of the spatula for separation of the iris from the borders of the wound in application of continous suture. Vest. oft., Moskva 33 no.1:44-45 Jan-Feb, 1954. (CLML 25:5)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Arkhangel'sk.

ZHORZH, G.A.

Experimental data on control of development of adhesions and anterior synechias in the eye. Vest. oft., Moskva 33 no.1:45 Jan-Feb 1954. (CIML 25:5)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Arkhangel'sk.

ZHORZH, G.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Arkhangel'sk)

Use of spatulas in experimental separation of the iris from the edges of the wound in applying a corneal suture. Vest.oft. 33 no.1:44-45 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

(Iris (Eye)--Surgery)

31057. ZHORZH, G. A.

Modifikatsiya operatsii ignipunktury pri glauksme. Vestnik oftalmologii, 1949, No. 5, s. 35-36

ZHORZH, G. A.

"Modification of the Ignipuncture Operation Used in Cases of Glaucoma,"

V., 28, No. 5, 1949.

Lt.-Col. Med. Corps, Okrug Med. Hospital, -c1949-.

ZHORZH, G. A.

"The Treatment of Diseases of the Conjunctiva, Edges of the Eyelids and Cornea Envelope with Penicillin Ointment," Vest. Oftalmol., 28, No. 2, 1949; Major, Medical Service, c1949-.

ZHORZH, G.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Arkhangel'sk)

Experimental data on the control of outgrowths and anterior synechia developing in the eye. Vest.oft. 33 no.1:45 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:1)
(Eye, Instruments and apparatus for)

ALEKSANDRESSKU, D. [Aleksandrescu, D.]; SKURTU, N. [Scurtu N.]; ZHORZHESKU, L. [Georgescu, L.]

Hormonally active tumors of the ovary and fibromatosis of the uterus. Akush.i gin. no.6:44-48 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz rodil'nogo doma "Polizu", Bukharest.
(OVARIES—TUMORS) (UTERUS—TUMORS)

ZHORZHIKASHVILI, G.D., red.

[National economy of the Georgian S.S.R. in 1962; statistical yearbook] Narodnoe khoziaĭstvo Gruzinskoi SSR v 1962 godu; statisticheskii ezhegodnik. Tbilisi, Gosstatizdat, 1963. 444 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Nachal'nik TSentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya Gruzinskoy SSR.

ZHORZHIKASHVILI, G.D.

Georgian S.S.R. Prom.koop. no.1:9 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Gruzpromsoveta.
(Georgia--Cooperative societies)

ZHORZHIKASHVILI, G.

Chemical industry of the producers' cooperatives of Georgia.
Prom. koop. 12 no.8:31 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Predsedatel' pravleniya Gruzpromsoveta (Tbilisi)
(Georgia--Chemical industries)

ZHOZHIKASHVILI, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MITYUSHKIN, K.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Contactless remote control and signaling devices using magnetic elements. Trudy VNIIE no.7:56-77 '58. (MIRA 16:12)

ZHOZHIKASHVILI, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MITYUSHKIN, K.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Single-cycle pulse distributor using elements with a rectangular hysteresis loop. Trudy VNIIE no.7:131-149 '58. (MIRA 16:12)

ZHOZHIKASHVILI, V.A.

TUTEVICH, V.N.(Moskva); ZHOZHIKASHVILI, V.A. (Moskva).

Commutators having magnetic units with rectangular hysteresis loops. Avtom. i telem. 15 no.1:35-53 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 10:3)
(Commutation (Electricity)) (Telemetering)

ZHORZHIKOVA, M.O. (Moscow).

Work of the head nurse in a pediatric infectious ward. Med.sestra no.9:27-30 S '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Detskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa no.1.
(Pediatric nursing) (Hospitals--Staff)

KHARINA, N.; MCHEDLISHVILI, I. (Tbilisi); PETROV, M. (stantsiya Agryz, Kazanskoy zheleznoy dorogi); ZHENOV, N. (g.Sovetsk, Kaliningradskoy zheleznoy dorogi); DOROFEYEV, A.; TIMOFEYEV, Ye., gazoapparatchik; ZHORZHOLADZE, G.; TURUTIN, I. (Minsk)

Letters to the editors. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.1:39-42 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Brigadir brigady kommunisticheskogo truda Novosibirskogo kozhevenno-obuvnogo kombinata (for Kharina). 2. Predsedatel' rayonnogo komiteta profsoyuza zheleznodorozhnikov, Velikiye Luki (for Dorofeyev). 3. Chlen bibilotechnogo soveta g.Stalino (for Timofeyev). 4. Predsedatel' Dorozhnogo komiteta profsoyuza rabotnikov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Zakavkazskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Zhorzholadze).

(Trade unions)

ZHORZHOLADZE, G.

Pledges will be fulfilled. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no. 2:34-35 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Predsedatel' dorprofsozha Zakavkazskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(Transcaucasia--Railroads) (Socialist competition)

ZHORZHOLADZE, K.V.; PEREVOZOV, V.I.

Efficient system of condensate return. Sakh.prom. 30 no.9:31-35 S '56. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Gruzinskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Sugar industry--Equipment and supplies)

ZHORZHOLADZE, K. V.

Sugar - Manufacture and Refining

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