AYZENMAN, B.E.

Antibiotic substances of microbes as an indication of evolution and adaptation. Mikrobiol.zhur. 14 no.3:78-86 '52. (MLRA 6:11)
(Microorganisms) (Adaptation (Biology))

AYZENMAN, B.Yu.

Synergetic effect of syntomycin with other antibiotics and certain compounds upon the typhoid fever bacillus. Mikrobiol.zhur. 14 no.4:36-45 '52.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Antibiotics) (Typhoid fever)

AYZENMAN, B.Yu.; SHVAYGER, M.O.; ZELEPUKHA, S.I.; MANDRIK, T.P.

Classification of antimicrobic substances; remarks on the article by Kh.Kh.Planel'es. Mikrobiol.zhur. 15 no.1:77-79 '53.
(MLRA 7:3)

1. Z Institutu mikrobiologii Akademii nauk URSR.
(Bactericides) (Planel'es, Kh.Kh.)

AYZENMAN, B. Y.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Some characteristics of the metabolism of the typhoid bacillus. B. Y. Aizenman. *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 15, No. 3, 17-25(in Russian, 20)(1953).—Tryptophan was necessary in 23 strains of typhoid bacillus, not required in 7. The requirement for tryptophan is specific, but the bacillus can synthesize it from indole. The strains not requiring it are apparently capable of synthesizing the indole ring. B. Gutoff

AYZENMAN, B.Yu.

Effect of levomycetin on Salmonella typhosa in vitro and on experimental typhoid fever in white mice. Mikrobiol. zh., Kiev. 15 no.2:26-34 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR.

AYZENMAN, B.Ye.

Certain characteristics of the physiology of nutrition of the typhoid bacillus. Second report: Formation of thiamine and biotin by the typhoid bacillus. Mikrobiol.zhur. 15 no.4:20-25 '53. (MLRA 7:2)

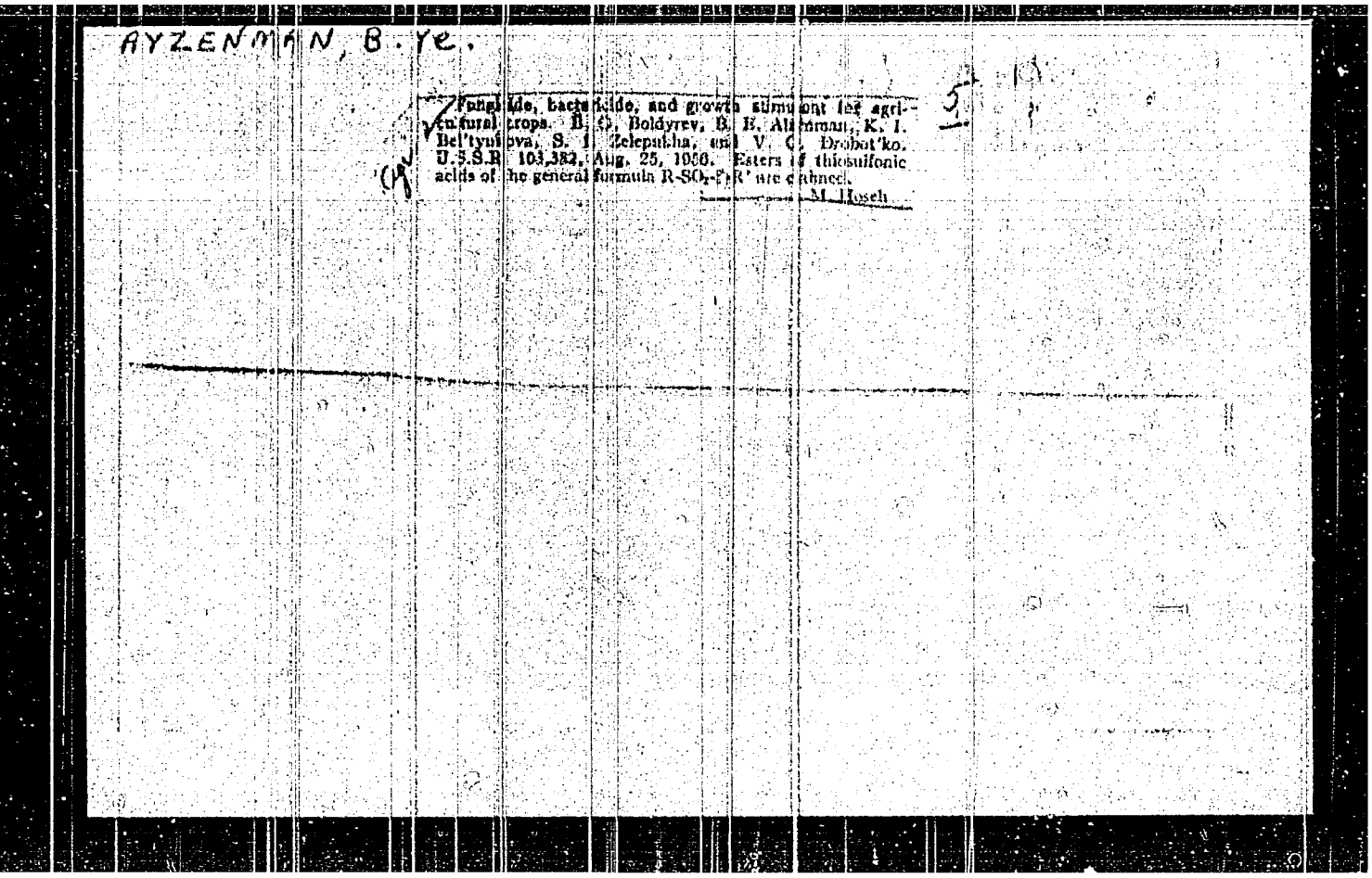
1. Z Institutu mikrobiologii Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR.
(Eberthella typhosus) (Vitamins)

AYZENMAN, Berta Yefimovna

(Inst of Microbiology of the Ministry of Health UkSSR) - Academic degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences, based on her defense, 13 May 1955, in the Council of the Kiev Veterinary Inst, of her dissertation entitled: "Sensitivity of the Typhoid Fever Bacillus to Antibiotics in Connection with Certain Characteristics of Its Metabolism.

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 27, 24 Dec 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, Uncl. JPRS/NY 548



AYZENMAN, B. Ye.

Fungicide, bactericide, and growth stimulant for agricultural crops. B. G. Boldyrev, B. E. Aizenman, K. I. Bel'tyukova, S. I. Zelepukha, and V. G. Drobot'ko. U.S.S.R. 103,382, Aug. 25, 1956. Esters of thiosulfonic acids of the general formula R-SO_2-S'R' are claimed.

M. Hosch

AYZENMAN, B.Yu.

Second conference on the problem of phytonicides. Mikrobiol.zhur. 18 no.4:65-69 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(PHYTONCIDES)

AYZENMAN, B.Yu.

AYZENMAN, B.Yu.

Study of the subject "Antibiotics from higher plants" at the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Visnyk AN URSR 28 no.10:61-64 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Antibiotics)

SOV/20-121-5-43/50

AUTHORS: Boldyrev, B. G., Drobot'ko, V. G., Ayzenman, B. Ye., Zelepukha, S. I.

TITLE: On the Antimicrobic Activity of Alkyl Esters of Thiosulfuric Acids (O protivomikrobnoy aktivnosti alkilefirov tiosul'fokislot)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 5, pp. 924-927 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above mentioned properties of the esters (I) of the thiosulfuric acids were only recently properly investigated for the first time. According to the authors the synthesis of these esters and the study of their bactericidal properties is promising (Refs 1, 2). This is supposed to be the way to develop new active medicaments. First of all, alkyl esters (V) of alkane-thiosulfuric acids which correspond best to the natural antibioticum "Allizyl" were synthesized by the first author (Ref 3). The antimicrobic activity was studied on Staphylococcus aureus, B. coli, Mycobacterium B5, and on various species of fungi, also on water infusoria, on the dysentery bacterium, on blight spores, and on others. The activity of the

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SOV/20-121-5-43/50

On the Antimicrobic Activity of Alkyl Esters of Thiosulfuric Acids

Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR)

PRESENTED: March 20, 1958, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1958

Card 3/3

ZATULOVSKIY, B.G. [Zatulovs'kyi, B.H.], kand.biolog.nauk; AYZINMAN, B.I., doktor biolog.nauk, glavnyy red.

[Antibiotics] Antybiotyky. Kyiv, 1959. 43 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.5, no.13) (MIRA 12:12)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

SOV/21-59-3-21/27

AUTHORS: Ayzenman, B.Yu., Mandrik, T.P. and Shvayger, M.O.

TITLE: A Quick Method of Primary Selection of Inhibitors of Ascitic Cells of Ehrlich's Adenocarcinoma (Bystryy metod pervichnogo otbora ingibitorov astsitnykh kletok Adenokartsinomy Ehrlich'a)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 3, pp 317-321 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors recommend using two methods of microscopic examinations for finding dead and damaged cells, for the primary selection of preparations for ascertaining antiblastomous activity with respect to the ascitic cells of Ehrlich's adenocarcinoma. Both methods are simple and can ascertain antiblastomous activity within 5-30 minutes. Both methods are recommended for testing other cells of animal and human tumors, where the nature of the growth permits it. The first method is worked out by Drobot'ko [Ref 5], by way of borrowing the ideas of Japanese scientists Mijamura [Ref 2] and

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A Quick Method of Primary Selection of Inhibitors of Ascitic Cells of Ehrlich's Adenocarcinoma

Yamazaki (Ref 37). The second method has been worked out by the authors. It consists of the following: One drop of 0.1% water solution of Congo-red is put on the glass plate and a drop of the ascitic liquid to be examined is admixed therein. The plate is covered by another glass plate. After 1-5 hours the plate (still damp) is subjected to a microscopic examination. The live cells show no color. The dead and semi-dead (injured) cells appear in russet color of various intensities. The more the cell is damaged, the brighter is the color. Of four varieties of Congo-red, the best results were obtained with the use of Congo-red applied in the fluorescein microscopy. There are 7 references, 2 of which are Japanese and 5 Soviet.

SOV/21-59-3-21/27

A Quick Method of Primary Selection of Inhibitors of Ascitic Cells of Ehrlich's Adenocarcinoma

ASSOCIATION: Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR (Institute of Microbiology of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: November 22, 1958, by V.G. Drobot'ko, Member of the AS UkrSSR

Card 3/3

RABINOVICH, A.S. [Rabinovych, A.S.]; AYZENMAN, B.Ye. [Aizenman, B.IU.]; ZELEPUGHA, S.I.

Isolation and investigation of antibacterial preparations from wild hemp (Cannabis ruderalis) growing in the Ukraine. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.2:40-48 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Z Institutu mikrobiologii AN URSR
(PLANTS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

AYZENMAN, B.Ye. [Aizenman, B.IU.]; MANDRIK, T.P. [Mandryk, T.P.]; SHVAYGER, M.O. [Shvaiger, M.O.]

Studies on methods for the determination of antitumor properties of antibiotics and synthetic preparations. Report No.1: Rapid method for the primary selection of Ehrlich ascites carcinoma cell inhibitors in vitro. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.2:49-56 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Z Instytutu mikrobiologii AN USSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS - pharmacology)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS - pharmacology)

DERBENTSEVA, N.A.; RABINOVICH, A.S. [Rabinovych, A.S.]; AYZENMAN, B.Ye. [Ayzenman, B.IU.]; ZELENUKHA, S.I.; MANDRIK, T.P. [Mandryk, T.P.]; SHVAYGER, M.O. [Shvaiher, M.O.]

Antimicrobial substances of Hypericum perforatum. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.5:52-57 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Instituta mikrobiologii AN USSR.
(ANTISEPTICS pharmacol.)
(PLANTS MEDICINAL pharmacol.)

AYZENMAN, B.Ye. [Ayzenman, B.IU.]; MANDRIK, T.P. [Mandryk, T.P.]; SHVAYGER, M.O. [Shvaiher, M.O.]; KIPRIANOVA, Ye.A. [Kiprianova, O.A.]

Rapid method for in vitro detection of injured and dead cells of Ehrlich's adenocarcinoma during primary selection of antineoplastic substances. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.5:66 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(NEOPLASMS exper.)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacol.)

AYZENMAN, B.Ye.; MANDRIK, T.P.; SHVAYGER, M.O.; KIPRIANOVA, Ye.A.

Rapid method for the in vitro detection of injured and dead cells of Ehrlich's carcinoma. Antibiotiki 5 no.3:97-[illegible] My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR.
(CANCER) (STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY))

RABINOVICH, A.S.; AYZENMAN, B.Ye.; ZELEPUKHA, S.I.

Antimicrobial substances in Ukrainian hemp. Antibiotiki 6 no.1: 74-76 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk USSR.
(HEMP) (BACTERIA)

AYZENMAN, B.Ya.; MANDRIK, T.P.; SHVAYGER, M.O.; KIPRIANOVA, Ye.A.

Sensitivity of Ehrlich cancer cells to dyes. Vop.onk. 7 no.8:83-90 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR (dir - akad. AN UkrSSR V.G. Drobot'ko).
(CANCER) (STAINS AND STAINING (MICROSCOPY)) (DYES)

AYZENMAN, B.Ye. [Aizenman, B.IU.]

Variability of micro-organisms under the influence of environmental conditions. Mikrobiol.zhur. 24 no.3:50-56 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(MICROBIOLOGY)

AYZENMAN, B.Ye. [Aizenman, B.IU]

Variability of microorganisms under the influence of the conditions of the medium. Mikrobiol. zhur. 24. no.4:44-50 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA) (VARIATION (BIOLOGY))

AYZENMAN, B.Ye. [Aizenman, B.IU]; MANDRIK, T.P. [Mandryk, T.P.]; SHVAYGER, M.O. [Shvaiher, M.O.]; BREDIKHINA, A.M. [Bredikhina, A.M.]; BONDARENKO, A.S.

Testing the antitumorigenic activity of extracts from higher plants in vitro. Mikrobiol. zhur. 25 no.4:46-52 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.
(MATERIA MEDICA, VEGETABLE) (CYTOTOXIC DRUGS)

AYZENMAN, B.Ye; [Aizenman, B.IU]; SHVAYGER, M.O. [Shvaiher, M.O.]; MANDRIK, T.P. [Mandryk, T.P.]; BREDIKHINA, A.M. [Bredikhina, A.M.]

Testing the antitumorigenic activity of alkaloids. Mikrobiol. zhur. 25 no.4:52-57'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.
(ALKALOIDS) (CYTOTOXIC DRUGS)

DROBOT'KO, V.G., otv. red.; AYZENMAN, B.Ye., red.;MANDRIK,T.P.,red.; BEL'TYUKOVA, K.I., red.; ZELEPUKHA, S.I., red.; NEGRASH, A.K., red.; KULIKOVSKAYA, M.D., red.; MATYSHEVSKAYA, M.G., red.; POCHINOK, P.Ya., red.; SHVAYGER, M.O., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A.S., red.

[Phytoncides in the national economy] Fitontsidy v narodnom khoziaistve. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 350 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut mikrobiologii i virusologii. 2. Institut mikrobiologii AN Ukr.SSR (for Zelepukha, Pochinok, Negrash, Kulikovskaya).

AYZENMAN, B.Ye. [Aizenman, B.IU.]; SHVAYGER, M.O.; MANDRIK, T.P.; BREDIKHINA, A.N. [Bredikhina, A.M.]; ORISHCHUK, L.F. [Oryshchuk, L.F.]; KOLESOVA, E.A. [Kolesova O.A.]; MISHENKOVA, Ye.L. [Mishenkova, O.L.]; GALKINA, T.A. [Halkina, T.O.]; ZAKHAROVA, I.Ya.; RASHBA, Ye.Ya. [Rashba, O.IA.]; LAUSHNIK, G.M. [Laushnyk, H.M.]; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, N.Ye. [Preobrazhens'ka, N.IU.]

Effect of substances of bacterial origin on Ehrlich's carcinoma. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.6:61-67 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

AVAILABLE

AYZENSHTADT, A.; TRIPKIN, I. A.

Electric Cables

Delivery of cables and accessory materials. Prom. energ. 9 no. 3, 1952.

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

RODZEVICH, V.; AYZENSHTADT, A.

Group production practice. Prof.-tekh.obr. 22 no.8:9-10 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Inspektor Gor'kovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya professional'no-tekhnicheskogo obrazovaniya (for Rodzevich). 2. Direktor Gorbatovskogo sel'skogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.8 (for Ayzenshtadt).

AYZENSHTAT, A.I.; LISHNEVSKIY, S.M.; DUBAS, D.K.

Progressive osteolysis. Ortop. travm. protez. 24 no.7:48-51 Jl'63 (MIRA 17:2)

Iz Rizhskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - dotsent V.K.Kalnberz [Kalnberzs, V.]) i travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach Estonskoy SSR - B. Kh. Emiline) Tallinskoy respublikanskoy bol'nitsy. Adres avtorov: Riga, ul. Dantesa, d.12, Institut travmatologii i ortopedii.

AYZENSHTAT, A.I. (Riga)

Clinical significance of hiatal hernia. Klin. med. 41 no.4: 18-25 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.I. Ayzenshtat) 3-y ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.A. Durov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Latviyskoy SSR.

AYZENSHTEYN, A.I.

High-voltage dividers for vibratory and electronic oscillographs.
Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9 no.1:132-135 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

AYZENSHTADT, A.Ya.

Semisimplex semigroups of endomorphisms of ordered sets. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:9-11 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Mal'tsevym.
(Groups, Theory of) (Aggregates)

VAGNER, V.V.; GLUSKIN, L.M.; AYZENSHTAT, A.Ya.

Evgenii Sergeevich Liapin, 1914-; on his 50th birthday. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.1:244-245 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

MUMINOV, Fatikh Abdumalikovich; AYZENSHTAT, B.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; BELEN'KAYA, L.L., red.; ALEKSEYEV, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Thermal balance and meteorological characteristics of a potato field] Teplovoi balans i meteorologicheskii reshim kartofel'nogo polia. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963. 149 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Uzbekistan--Potatoes)
(Uzbekistan--Meteorology, Agricultural)

ACCESSION NR: AP401834 S/2648/63/000/016/0050/0060

AUTHOR: Ayzenshtat, B. A.

TITLE: Diurnal variation and comparative characteristics of the turbulence coefficient for certain regions in Central Asia.

SOURCE: Tashkent. Srednеaziatskiy n.-i. gidrometeor., institut. Trudy*, no. 16(31), 1963. Voprosy* aktinometrii, meteorologii i agrometeorologii (Problems of actinometry, meteorology, and agricultural meteorology), 50-60

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, turbulence coefficient, atmospheric turbulence, air temperature, temperature inversion

ABSTRACT: A study was made of diurnal variability of the turbulence coefficient for various geographic areas in Central Asia occupied by sandy deserts, semidesert, unirrigated lands, irrigated fields and mountain regions. In all the mentioned areas K_1 (turbulence coefficient at 1 meter above surface) was high during the daytime and lower at night. In the desert and semidesert K_1 is 0.25-0.40 m^2/sec during the day and near zero at night. Near Leningrad during daytime in summer K_1 = 0.25-0.30 m^2/sec. Because of strong transpiration by plants over irrigated fields an inversion develops which is maintained throughout the day. There-

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Card

ACCESSION NR: AT4004729 S/2912/63/007/000/0230/0240

AUTHOR: Ayzenshtat, B. A.

TITLE: The heat balance of the principal geomorphological areas of Central Asia

SOURCE: Vses. nauchn. meteorologich. soveshch. Trudy*, v. 7. Fizika prizemnogo sloya. Leningrad, 1963, 230-240

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, micrometeorology, microclimatology, boundary layer, heat balance, desert heat balance, mountainous area heat balance, oasis heat balance, valley heat balance, boundary layer dynamics, Central Asia geomorphology

ABSTRACT: The heat balance of an active surface appears an effective method of investigating the interaction between the surface and the atmosphere. Research has established a series of significant thermal and dynamic properties of the lowest atmospheric layer. During a period of 12 years the Departments of Meteorology and Climatology of SANIGIMI organized special expeditions to study the heat balance in Central Asia. Areas included in this study were sandy deserts, Kara-Kum, Kizil-Kum, clay deserts, irrigated territories located in oases, and mountainous regions. Complete data characterizing the nature of the heat balance in the lowest atmospheric layer were obtained. These data elucidate the mechanism governing the formation of a meteorological

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ACCESSION NR: AT4004729

regime. Research data of stationary stations was also utilized. The totals of heat for day and night in calories per square centimeter and the intensity of the currents in calories per square centimeter per minute are shown. For measurements of the radiation balance R, thermoelectric balance meters were used. The turbulent heat current P was measured by a method of heat compensation. The heat losses in evaporation V were calculated using the equation for the heat balance

$$R = P + B + V$$

It is concluded that during warm semiannual periods the plains of Central Asia serve as a significant source for heating the air and for active transformation of the air masses. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: SANIGMI

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 27Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 018 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4004729 S/2922/63/007/000/0230/0240

AUTHOR: Ayzenshtat, B. A.

TITLE: The heat balance of the principal geomorphological areas of Central Asia

SOURCE: Vses. nauchn. meteorologich. soveshch. Trudy*, v. 7. Fizika prizemnogo sloya. Leningrad, 1963, 230-240

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, micrometeorology, microclimatology, boundary layer, heat balance, desert heat balance, mountainous area heat balance, oasis heat balance, valley heat balance, boundary layer dynamics, Central Asia geomorphology

ABSTRACT: The heat balance of an active surface appears an effective method of investigating the interaction between the surface and the atmosphere. Research has established a series of significant thermal and dynamic properties of the lowest atmospheric layer. During a period of 12 years the Departments of Meteorology and Climatology of SANIGIMI organized special expeditions to study the heat balance in Central Asia. Areas included in this study were sandy deserts, Kara-Kum, Kizil-Kum, clay deserts, irrigated territories located in oases, and mountainous regions. Complete data characterizing the nature of the heat balance in the lowest atmospheric layer were obtained. These data elucidate the mechanism governing the formation of a meteorological

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4004729

regime. Research data of stationary stations was also utilized. The totals of heat for day and night in calories per square centimeter and the intensity of the currents in calories per square centimeter per minute are shown. For measurements of the radiation balance R, thermoelectric balance meters were used. The turbulent heat current P was measured by a method of heat compensation. The heat losses in evaporation V were calculated using the equation for the heat balance

$$R = P + B + V$$

It is concluded that during warm semiannual periods the plains of Central Asia serve as a significant source for heating the air and for active transformation of the air masses. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: SANIGMI

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 27Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 018 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

AYZENSHTAT, B.A., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk

Climatic factors of landscape differences of mountain slopes of eastern and western exposure. Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:22-26 F '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Srednaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Submitted October 25, 1965.

AYZENSHTADT, E.M.

Extensive introduction of advanced experience on dust elimination in the refractory industry. Ogneupory 30 no.9:1-3 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.

AYZENSHTADT, D.S.; ARSEN'YEV, A.A.

Eradication of gray rats in sewer canals. Gig. i san., no.8:45-47 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskogo otryada i Odesskogo gorodskogo otdeleniya profilakticheskoy dezinfektsii.
(RATS,
control in city canalization in Russia)
(SANITATION,
canalization, control of rats in Russia)

AYRAMS TAJT, D. S.

Extermination of Rodents in a Forested locality.

VOYENNO-MEDITSINSKIY ZHURNAL (MILITARY MEDICAL JOURNAL), No 12, 1954. p.54

AYZENSHTADT, D.S.; ARSEN'YEV, A.A.

Zinc phosphide for poisoning the Norway rat. Trudy probl. i tem. sov. no.5:93-98 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskiy otdel Odesskogo voyennogo okruga
(Rats--Extermination) (Pesticides)

PIONTKOVSKAYA, S.P.; SIMONOVICH, Ye.M.; AYENZHTADT, D.S.

Possibilities of contact between man and the ectoparasites of rodents. Vop.kraev.,ob. i eksp.paraz. i med.zool. 9:50-64 '55.
(RODENTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE) (MLRA 10:1)
(PARASITES--RODENTIA)

AYZENSHTADT, D.S., RUSSKIKH, P.A., and PIONTKOVSKAYA, S.P.

"The Fauna of Extoparasites of Mouselike Rodents and Insectivorse of Transcarpathia", Problems of Regional, General, and Experimental Parasitology and Medical Zoology, Vol. 9, 1955.

Division of Parasitology and Medical Zoology, Inst. Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, AMS USSR

Sum. 1305

AYZENSHTADT, D.S., SIMONOVICH, Ye.N., and PIONTKOVSKAYA, S.:.,

"The Conditions for the Man's Contact with the Ectoparasites of Rodents", Problems of Regional, General, and Experimental Parasitology and Medical Zoology, Vol, 9, 1955.

Division of Parasitology and Medical Zoology, Inst. Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, AMS USSR

Sum. 1305

AYZENSHTADT, D.S.

History and routes of settlement of the common brown rat (Rattus norvegicus norvegicus Berken.) within the boundaries of the U.S.S.R. Zool.zhur. 34 no.5:1145-1152 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Sanitrano-epidemiologicheskiy otryad.
(Rats)

SOSNOVSKIY, I.P.; AYZENSHTADT, D.S. (Odessa)

Double-headed serpents. Priroda 45 no.3:119-120 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1. Moskovskiy zoopark (Dir Sosnovskiy)
(Serpents)

SHAFIRSHTEYN, D.L.; AYZENSHTADT, D.S.

Studying the susceptibility of Norway rats to infection by leptospirosis in the southwestern Ukraine; author's abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 30 no.11:116 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(LEPTOSPIROSIS) (UKRAINE--RATS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

AYZENSHTADT, D.S.

Nature of relationship between the black rat (Rattus rattus L.) and the brown rat (R.norvegicus Berk.). Zool.zhur. 38 no.9: 1396-1405 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Azerbaydzhanskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya (Baku).
(Rats)

AYZENSHTADT, G. YE.

AYZENSHTADT, G. YE.

1A 38T92

USSR/Petroleum - Prospecting
Earth - Analysis

Nov 1947

"Some Regularities in Distribution of Petroleum in Southern Emba Region," G. Ye. Ayzenshtadt, All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Geological Prospecting Institute, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LVIII, No 4

Discusses results of some 335 analyses conducted to determine petroleum-bearing area in southern Emba region. Lists general areas where these tests were taken. Submitted by Academician S. I. Mironov, 28 Apr 1947.

38192

AYZENSHTADT, G. Ye.

"Conditions Governing the Sedimentation-Accumulation of the South Embe in the Jurassic Period," Dokl. AN SSSR, 68, No.5, 1949

All-Union Petroleum Sci.Res. Geol.Prospecting Inst.

BAKIROV, A.A.,doktor nauk, redaktor; VASSOYEVICH, N.B., doktor nauk; VEBER, V.V., doktor nauk; DVALI, M.F., doktor nauk; DOBRYANSKIY, A.V., doktor nauk; MAYMIN, Z.L., doktor nauk; MIRCHINK, M.V., redaktor; ANDREYEV, P.F., kandidat nauk; AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye., kandidat nauk; BOGOMOLOVA, A.I., kandidat nauk; GORSKAYA, A.I., kandidat nauk;ZHABREV, D.V., kandidat nauk, redaktor; KAZMINA, T.A., kandidat nauk; MESSINEVA, M.A., kandidat nauk, PETROVA, Yu.N., kandidat nauk; RADCHENKO, O.A., kandidat nauk; TATARSKIY, V.T., kandidat nauk; TIKHIY, V.N., kandidat nauk; USPENSKIY, V.A. kandidat nauk, DYAKOV, B.F., redaktor; SAVINA, Z.A., redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Origin of oil] Proiskhozhdenie nefti. Pod red. M.F.Mirchinka i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 483 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Chlen korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink)
(Petroleum geology)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.

Some new data on the tectonics of saline domes. Geol.sbor.no.3: 215-218 '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Geology, Structural)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.

On the occurrence of salt cornices in the Emba domes. Geol.sbor. no.3:219-223 '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Kazakhstan--Geology, Structural)

AYZENSHTADT, G. Ye.

AIZENSHTADT, G. Ye. A.

Oil-bearing series of the southern Emba region. Trudy VNIGRI no.83:133-139 '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Emba Valley--Petroleum geology)

AYZENSHTADT, G.E.-A.; ANTONOV, K.V.

Factors in the formation of slat domes and oil pools in the southern part of the Emba oil region. Avtoref. nauch. trud. VNIGRI no.17: 214-219 '56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Kazakhstan--Petroleum geology)

ANTONOV, K.V.; AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.; GRACHEV, R.I.; DZUMAGALIYEV, T.N.; KOLTYPIN, S.N.

"Oil-bearing strata of the Emba region and the origin of oil pools." N.M.Chukeev. Reviewed by K.V.Antonov and others. Neft.khoz.34 no.8:65 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Emba region--Petroleum geology) (Chukeev, N.M.)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.

Classification scheme of oil pools in the Emba salt domes.
Trudy VNIGRI no.95:21-30 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Emba Valley--Petroleum geology)

15-57-5-5997

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, pp 42-43 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ayzenshtadt, G.Ye.-A.

TITLE: An Outline Classification of the Salt Domes of Southern Emba (Skhema klassifikatsii solyanykh kupolov Yuzhnoy Emby)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neft. n.-i. geologorazved. in-ta, 1956, Nr 95, pp 214-221.

ABSTRACT: Ten types of salt domes are differentiated. The type "Suyeshbek" is associated with the zones where salt tectonic movement is nearly ended and a transition to a platform structure is taking place; the salt core is a gently sloping, dome-shaped bulge with its apex at a depth of about 3 km. There are but weakly defined unconformities. Dips of limbs are up to 5°. There are few faults; the graben may be 5 km to 6 km wide, but may be completely absent; sections of limbs are similar. The type "Karaton" is characterized by a slightly

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An Outline Classification of the Salt Domes (Cont.)

asymmetrical salt cove. Its cap breaks through the Permo-Triassic at the depth of about 2 km. Depth of erosion in the layer above the salt reaches 60 m to 70 m; walls slope at angles not exceeding 8°. Aside from the faults in the graben and the radial faults, there are many faults in the limbs. This amplitude is from 3 m to 15 m. Width of the graben is from 2 km to 3 km. We observe clear-cut differences in the sections of the limbs and of the graben. The type "Narmundanak" is characterized by asymmetrical salt cores at a depth of 900 m to 1200 m, where they pierce the Permo-Triassic and, in part, the Jurassic. Erosion in the portion near the cap reaches 50 m to 60 m. Slopes of limbs are up to 10°. The graben is 1.5 km to 2.5 km wide. The sections are not equally complete on the upthrow and the downthrow sides. The type "Kulsary" is characterized by a narrow, markedly asymmetrical salt core with its cap at a depth of 250 m to 300 m. It breaks through the layers above the salt to the Aptian. Erosion in the parts of the raised walls near the cap reach 100 m to 150 m; slopes of limbs are up to 25°. The graben is 300 m to 500 m wide. The depressed limbs show a relatively full section, while in the raised ones, separate horizons, series and layers are missing. The type "Dossor" has a horizontally stellate salt core

An Outline Classification of the Salt Domes (Cont.)

with a complex relief at a depth of 300 m to 500 m. Slopes of limbs are up to 10°. The system of narrow criss-cross grabens is characteristic for this type. Unconformities and erosional features reach 100 m to 150 m. The type "Baychunas" has an oval salt core with gently sloping sides, at a depth of 300 m to 500 m. The slope along its long axis may be very steep. The layer above the salt is pierced through to the Aptian. Erosion reaches 500 m to 600 m. Whole systems may be missing. Dips of strata are up to 15°. There are few faults. The type "Iskine" has a flat, table-shaped top of the salt core at a depth of 100 m to 200 m, and the sides of the core sloping at 40° to 70°. The layer above the salt is broken through to the Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits. The total depth of erosion may exceed 1000 m. At the top of the dome whole systems are lacking. Slopes of the layers are up to 70°. There are numerous transverse and longitudinal faults. The subtype "Chernaya Rechka" is distinguished by the outcrop of the cap rock. The type "Kuttubay" has a salt core with comparatively gently sloping sides (30° to 45°) and a flat dome up to 150 km^2 in extent, and lying at a depth of

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AYZENSHTAT, G.Ye.-A.

Eastern Caspian Depression. Trudy VNIGRI no.96:5-27 '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Caspian Depression--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AYZENSHTADT, G. Ye.-A.

"The History of the Tectonic Development of the (Prikarpiyskiy) Pre-Caspian Depression." p. 179

Geologicheskiy sbornik, 3, (Collection of Articles in Geology, Vol. 3), Leningrad Gostoptekhizdat, 1958, 471pp. (Trudy, vyp 126, Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.; DNEPROV, V.S.; KOLTYPIN, S.N.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.I.

Oil and gas potentials of the southern Emba region and adjacent southern territories. Geol.nefti 2 no.9:19-25 S '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut.
(Kazakhstan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ya.-A.; TRIFONOV, N.K.; CHIRKPANOV, N.N.

Basic problems relative to oil and gas potentials of western Kazakhstan. Sov.geol. 2 no.9:56-69 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut (VNIGRI).
(Kazakhstan--Petroleum geology)
(Kazakhstan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.

Zonal structure of salt domes in the northern part of the Caspian Sea region. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.8:13-18 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut (VNIGRI).
(Caspian Sea region--Geology, Structural)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.

Geology and oil potential of the southern Enba region. Trudy VNIGRI no.132:29-43 '59. (MIRA 17:1)

S/[illegible]
B027/B076

AUTHORS: [redacted], G. Ye.-A., Grinberg, I. G., D'yakov, B. F., Nevolin, N. V., Trofimov, N. K., Cherepanov, N. N., Eventov, Ya. S.

TITLE: Petroleum and Gas Prospects of Western Kazakhstan and Principal Trends of Regional Exploration and Prospecting

PERIODICAL: Geologiya nefti i gaza, 1960, No. 2, pp. 10 - 15

TEXT: In accordance with the resolutions of the XXI Party Congress of the CPSU, the petroleum industry in Kazakhstan was assigned the task of producing large industrial petroleum and gas stocks within the Seven-year Plan. Western Kazakhstan includes the Caspian depression with one of the largest salt domes in the world. Prospecting for petroleum and gas in this territory is to be carried out in four directions corresponding to geological formations: 1) in the complex of salt domes above the salt layer; 2) in the Paleozoic zone beneath the salt layer; 3) in the Mesozoic zone of North Ustyurt and the Buzachi peninsula; and 4) in the Mesozoic zone

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of South Mangyshlak and South Ustyurt. Two million meters of deep drilling will be necessary. The most promising directions and regions for the exploration are now being determined. These are: 1) the Mesozoic structures and the sea bottom at Karaton; 2) the region north of Dossor-Makat where high-quality fatty oil is suspected; 3) the north-eastern part of the Caspian depression in the direction from Makat toward Shuburkuduk; and 4) the region between Volga and Ural where abundant natural escape of gas has already been attracting the attention of geologists for a long time. Of the other regions, South Mangyshlak and South Ustyurt are the most promising petroleum deposits. In the time of the Seven-year Plan a number of scientific explorations are planned in Western Kazakhstan, geological surveying of the entire territory of Ustyurt and most of the Caspian depression on a scale 1 : 200 000, seismic exploration, trial drilling and electroexploratory work according to the telluric current method with which the presence of tectonic elements of first and second order has been established. For the exploration of Paleozoic deposits in the central part of the Caspian depression 10 drillings are planned, one of them to be to

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Petroleum and Gas Preospects of Western Kazakhstan and Principal Trends of Regional Exploration and Prospecting

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a depth of 6 or 7 kms. The main aim of the regional work is the exploration of the facies and of the petroleum- and gas-bearing Paleozoic Mesozoic and Cainozoic deposits in the various tectonic formations. Further the determination of the large suspected salt plug in the central part of the Caspian depression and also the geological and geophysical investigation on the Ustyurt and Mangyshlak in order to determine the peculiarities, physical properties, depth, and age of the folding of the beds and the general construction of large tectonic formations in these regions. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: VNIGRI (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Exploration), VNIIGeofizika (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Exploration Methods), VNIGNI (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Exploration)

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AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.; NEVOLIN, N.V.; EVENTOV, Ya.S.

Drilling extradeep wells in the central Caspian Lowland. Sov. geol. 3 no. 12:33-43 D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Caspian Lowland—Boring)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.

Prospects for finding heavy oil pools in western Kazakhstan. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.9:1-5 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Kazakhstan--Petroleum geology)

AYZENSHTAT', G.Ye.-A.; KOLTYPIN, S.N.; TRIFONOV, N.K.

"Tectonic structure and historical development of the Caspian Lowland and adjacent regions in connection with gas and oil potentials" by M.P.Kazakov and others. Reviewed by G.E.-A. Aizenshtadt, S.N.Koltypin, and N.K.Trifonov. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.4:109-112 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Caspian Lowland--Geology, Structural)
(Kazakov, M.P.)

AYZENSHTADT, G. Ye.-A.

Problem of evaluating the oil and gas potentials of the salt dome area of the northern Caspian Sea region. Trudy VNIGRI no.163:233-255 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Caspian Sea region--Petroleum geology)
(Caspian Sea region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AYZENSHTADT, G. Ye-A.; YAKUTSENY, V.P.

Using the characteristics of free and dissolved gases in estimating the outlook for petroleum in the southeastern Caspian Lowland. Trudy VNIGRI no.163:571-575 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Caspian Lowland--Petroleum geology)
(Caspian Lowland--Gas, Natural--Analysis)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.

Stratigraphy of the lower and middle Jurassic of the southern Emba oil-bearing province. Trudy VNIGNI no.29:64-71 vol. 2, '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Emba region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.; GRATSIANOVA, O.P.; NEVOLIN, N.V.; EVENTOV, Ya.S.

Efficient methods for geological mapping and prospecting in salt-dome regions. Sov.geol. 4 no.12:113-116 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Geology--Maps)
(Prospecting)
(Salt domes)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye. -A.; BEREZOVSKAYA, V.L.; IMASHEV, N.U.

Prospects for oil potential in the southern Emba region. Geol. nefti i gaza 6 no.4:17-24 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut i Zapadno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Emba region--Petroleum geology)

AYZENSHTADT, Girsh-Yesel' Aronovich; PINCHUK, Irina Andrianovna; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Yuzhnaya Emba 2 and Tugarakchan 5 key wells] Iuzhno-Embenskaia 2 i Tugarakchanskaia 5 opornye skvazhiny Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo neft.i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr. otd-nie 1961. 293 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi. nauchno-issledovatel'-skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.184). (MIRA 15:11)
(Kura Lowland region--Petroleum geology)
(Kura Lowland region--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Ust-Urt region--Petroleum geology)
(Ust-Urt region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AYZENSHTADT, Girsh Yesel'-Aronovich; ANTONOV, Karp Vasil'yevich; NEVEL'SHTEYN, V.I., vedushchiy red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Formation of salt domes and oil pools in the southern part of the Emba] Formirovanie solianykh kupolov i zalezhei nefti IUzhnoi Emby. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 315 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.207). (MIRA 16:8)
(Emba region--Oil fields) (Emba region--Salt domes)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.; EVENTOV, Ya.S.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.; NEVOLIN, N.V.

More on the problem of drilling extra-deep holes in the Caspian Lowland. Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.9:17-20 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut (for Ayzenshtadt). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (for Eventov). 3. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet SSSR (for Yenikeyev). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (for Lipovetskiy, Nevolin).

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.; GERSHTEYN, E.I.

Initial thickness of the Kungur salt-bearing complex in the Caspian Lowland. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.5:1156-1158 A., '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut. Predstavlano akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
(Caspian Lowland--Salt domes)

AYZENSHTADT, G. Ye.; NEVOLIN, N. V.; EVENTOV, Ya. S.

"Geological structure and oil deposits of the Caspian depression."

report submitted for 22nd Sess, Intl Geological Cong, New Delhi, 14-22 Dec 1964.

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A.; DNEPROV, V.S.

Evaluating the prospects for finding oil in the southwestern Caspian Lowland and basic trends in prospecting operations. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.7:9-12 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad.

L 20894-66 EWT(1) GS/GW

ACC NR: AT5028971 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/64/000/000/0230/0243

AUTHOR: Ayzenshtadt, G. Ye.; Nevolin, N. V.; Eventov, Ya. E.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geological structure and deposits of the Caspian depression

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologiya nefti (Petroleum geology). Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964, 230-243

TOPIC TAGS: geology, earth crust, natural gas, petroleum, fuel physical geology, seismology, Mohorovicic discontinuity

ABSTRACT: In recent years new data have been obtained on the geological structure of the Caspian depression—one of the very promising new oil and gas areas. Regional seismic profiles obtained by the combined refracted and reflected wave methods gave an idea of the depths of the mantle and crystalline basement, as well as of the mode of occurence of the Pre-Kungur Paleozoic deposits (subsalt bed) in the near-flank zone and central parts of the depression. Several key and parametric wells are being drilled there, one of them to a depth of 7000 meters. This will be one of the first wells drilled to such a depth in Eurasia. The Caspian depression is a deeply sunken part (pericraton fore-deep) of the Russian platform consisting of Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic deposits from 15 to 17 kilometers thick. The oldest rocks uncovered within the central parts of the depression belong to the

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Permian system. Those are hydrochemical sediments, mostly rock salt, anhydrites, and gypsum of Kungur age occuring in cores of salt plugs. They were drilled to the maximum depths of 2000—4000 meters in wells on the Dossor, Kulsary, Inder, Chernaya Rechka, and other domes. According to the data of seismic prospecting the thickness of salt in some cores reaches seven to nine kilometers. In the light of new geological and geophysical data the main features of the deep geological structure of the Caspian depression appear to be as follows: Seismic observations by the combined method of refracted waves revealed four seismic surfaces characterized by abrupt (saltatory) changes in the velocities of elastic fluctuations within the Caspian depression in the crystalline rock mass of the earth crust. Judging by the values of the top velocities (8.0—8.1 km/sec), the lowest surface (M) corresponds to the surface of the upper mantle of the earth (Mohorovicic discontinuity). It extends almost horizontally at a depth of 38—42 kilometers. The third and second surfaces are discernible only in the central part of the Caspian depression (in the area of the Khobdinsk gravity maximum). The third surface there is at a depth of 24 kilometers. Its top velocity is 5.6 km/sec. The top velocity of the first seismic surface is from 6.0 to 6.5 km/sec. In Khobdinsk region it occurs at a depth of 14 kilometers and then rises steplike towards north and south. The Pre-Kungur Paleozoic rocks descent stepwise from the flanks of the depression towards its center, where their surface is seismically detected at depths from 7 to 10 kilometers. In Paleozoic deposits local uplifts and downwarps, as well as large faults can be developed. The Caspian depression is characterized by extensive development of more than 1000 salt dome structures. Within the south-

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eastern part of the depression and in its eastern and southeastern framing there are oil fields with Upper Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, and Lower Cretaceous productive deposits; in central parts of the depression intense gas shows are observed in Mesozoic and Pliocene formations. The supposed oil and gas reserves are associated with Paleozoic (Devonian, Carboniferous, Lower Permian) deposits, primarily in the near-flank zones of the depression where they occur at depths up to five kilometers, and with Upper Permian and Mesozoic rocks, throughout the entire area of the depression; in some parts of the depression commercial accumulations of oil and gas can also be found in Paleogene and Neogene rocks. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [Based on author's abstract.]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 08Oct65/ ORIG REF: 019/

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AYZENSHTADT, G. Ye.-A.

Towards a history of the development of the oil industry in the Emba region. Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.9:56-59 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad.

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A; DUBININ, A.Z.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; SMIRNOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOLIN, Kn.G.; EVENTOV, Ya.S.; EZDRIN, M.B.; SEYFUL'-MULYUKOV, R.B.

Outlooks of a new oil and gas producing center in the Caspian Lowland and adjacent regions. Geol. nefti i gaza 9 no.1:1-8 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet SSSR; Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skaya geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva; Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otsenki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti i Nizhnevolzhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i geofiziki.

AYZENSHTADT, I.A.; VOL'FSON, N.B.; DENISOV, S.A.; MUSIN, R.A.

Genetic connection between copper-molybdenum ore formation in the Almalyk region and intrusions, and its importance for copper ore prospecting. Uzb.geol.zhur.no.3:7-17 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Glavgeologiya UzSSR i Institut geologii AN UzSSR.
(Almalyk region--Copper ores) (Almalyk region--Molybdenum ores)

AYZENSHTAT, I.I.

AYZENSHTADT, I.I.

14(1); 15(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1499

Teplotekhnicheskiy spravochnik, t. 2 (Heat Engineering Handbook, Vol. 2) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 672 p. 40,000 copies printed.

Compilers (all instructors of the Moscow Power Institute): V.V. Luknitskiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences (Deceased); Ye.Ya. Sokolov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; P.D. Lebedev, Doctor of Technical Sciences; M.L. Gimmel'farb, Candidate of Technical Sciences; N.V. Lavrov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; G.P. Ivantsov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; B.N. Golubkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; A.N. Sherstyuk, Candidate of Technical Sciences; S.P. Nikitin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; S.V. Chistyakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ye.G. Dudnikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; A.M. Baklastov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and M.I. Berba, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ed.: I.I. Ayzenshtat; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin, and G.Ye. Larionov; Eds. of Set: S.S. Gerasimov, Professor; Ya.A. Kagan, Docent; P.D. Lebedev, Professor (Chief Ed.) and V.V. Lukmitskiy, Professor (Deceased).

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Heat Engineering (Cont.) SOV/1499

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students of power engineering and polytechnical vuzes. It may also be used by engineering and technical personnel engaged in the design, construction and operation of thermal equipment of thermoelectric power stations and industrial plants.

COVERAGE: This is the second volume of a two-volume heat-engineering handbook compiled by a group of professors and docents of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute. This volume deals with thermo-electric power plants, heating and ventilating systems, industrial plant thermal equipment, heat measuring instruments and automatic control of thermal processes. Special chapters are devoted to boiler materials, piping and other equipment. Brief information on the following subjects is given: heat-exchangers, evaporating and fractionating equipment, refrigeration systems and heat pumps, industrial furnaces, production, transportation and storage of fuel gases, pumps, fans, compressors, hoisting and transporting mechanisms, and temperature, pressure and flow measuring instruments. Standard graphical symbols for heat-power plant equipment and instruments and also the letter symbols and corresponding dimensions of various engineering quantities are given. Changes in the GOST (All-

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AYZENSHTAT, I.I., inzh.

Testing the automatic control system designed of a once-through boiler equipped with a washing and separating device. Teploenergetika 7 no.5:19-24 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kotloturbinnyy institut, Moskovskoye otdeleniye.
(Boilers)

AYZENSHTAT, I.I., inzh.

Stability and degree of oscillatory conditions in the fuel supply and feed water regulating systems of once-through type boilers. Teploenergetika 10 no.4:31-35 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye TSentral'nogo kotloturbinnogo instituta.
(Boilers)

AYZENSHTAT, I.I., inzh.; BUKSHTEYN, I.I., inzh.; POSTNIKOV, Yu.F., inzh.; SHNEYDER, E.B., inzh.

Testing of the control system of a once-through type boiler with superhigh pressure. Elek. sta. 34 no.7:4-11 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

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ABSTRACT: This conference was held from 16th to 21st February, 1959 in Leningrad. It was attended by representatives from the factory "Krasnyy bogatyr' ", the Tomsk Factory for Rubber Footwear, the Riga factory "Meteor", the Chernovtsy and Tula Rubber Factories, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy (Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Articles, NIIR), the Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta ministrov SSSR po khimii (State Committee of the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry), Upravleniye khimicheskoy promyshlennosti Leningradskogo Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (Administration for the Chemical Industry of the Leningrad Council of National

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Economy), Gosplan of the USSR, Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy rezinovoy promyshlennosti (State Institute for Planning in the Rubber Industry), Leningradskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut (Leningrad Engineering-Economics Institute) and Vsesoyuznaya torgovaya palata (All Union Board of Trade). The following papers were read. 1) The Chief Engineer of the factory "Krasnyy Treugol'nik", A.G.Suvorov on "The Results of Fulfilling the Resolutions of the 1958 Industrial and Technical Conference and Problems of Developing the Factory During the Period 1959 to 1965". The lecturer pointed out that during 1958 the plant had started using the vulcanising apparatus AG7-6r, and that [illegible] [illegible] of the plant had been carried out during the same year. Further mechanisation was to be introduced during 1959. 2) The chief of the Technical Laboratory for Rubber Footwear of the Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Articles, A.A.Pozin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, on "Methods of Mechanising and Modernising the Rubber Footwear Industry." 3) The head of a department

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of the Gosplan, USSR, [illegible] on "The Seven Year Plan of the Development of the Rubber Footwear Industry in the USSR". 4) A report on the work of the workshop Nr 6 in the factory "Krasnyy Treugol'nik". 5) The chairman of the All-Union Board of Trade, I.L.Ayzenshtadt on "Superior Quality Footwear Produced by Foreign Firms". The Conference passed a resolution that further mechanisation of processes should be introduced and the quality of rubber footwear improved.

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