DOBOSZ, Janusz; EKIERT, Halina; BIGO, Barbara; WALD, Ignacy

Discrepancies of results in the electroencephalographic, pneumoencephalographic and clinical examination of temporal lobe epilepsy patients. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 15 no.3:409-414 My-Je '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego Panstw. Szpitala dla Nerw. i Psych. Chorych (Ordynator: doc. dr. I. Wald) oraz pracowni Eeg Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie (Kierownik: dr. H. Ekiert).

ACC NR: AP6027552 SOURCE CODE: PO/0053/66/000/005/0229/0234

AUTHOR: Gostkowska, Bozena; Ekiert, Halina

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Polish AS (Instytut Fizyki PAN)

TITLE: The spectrographic determination of trace impurities in semiconductors using a plasma generator

SOURCE: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 5, 1966, 229-234

TOPIC TAGS: impurity band, impurity center, impurity conductivity, ~~semiconductor monocrystal~~, semiconductor crystal, spectrographic analysis, laser, laser optics, PLASMA GENERATOR

ABSTRACT: The article reports on experiments made on various materials (boron, bismuth, antimony) in various atmospheres (air, argon, argon-nitrogen) at the Institute of Semiconductor Technology (Zaklad Technologii Polprzewodnikow) of the Institute of Physics of the Polish AS to determine the feasibility of using a high frequency plasma generator as an excitation source for the spectral analysis of trace impurities in semiconductor materials. The most suitable frequency proved to be 20mc. The circuit of plasma gas was maintained at an operating pressure of 1 atm. The presence of Si, Mg, Cu, Mn, Mo, Fe, Al, As, Bi, Tl, Sb, Pb, Ni, Na, and Ca was determined in quantities on the order of 10^{-5} to 1%. The investigation was undertaken because up to the present researchers in the field had used graphite (in one case graphite-tungsten) electrodes and determined rather large concentrations of individual trace elements principally in

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.389

ACC NR: AP6027552

solution or in solid or powdered samples and no one had used a plasma burner for the analysis of trace impurities. In these experiments samples in the form of rods were used. It was possible to use the plasma generator as a source of excitation thanks to the use of copper instead of graphite for the auxiliary electrodes. The method described requires large analysis samples which can be its advantage or disadvantage depending on conditions. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6027552 SOURCE CODE: PO/0053/66/000/005/0229/0234

AUTHOR: Gostkowska, Bozena; Ekiert, Halina

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Polish AS (Instytut Fizyki PAN)

TITLE: The spectrographic determination of trace impurities in semiconductors using a plasma generator

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ABSTRACT: The article reports on experiments made on various materials (boron, bismuth, antimony) in various atmospheres (air, argon, argon-nitrogen) at the Institute of Semiconductor Technology (Zaklad Technologii Polprzewodnikow) of the Institute of Physics of the Polish AS to determine the feasibility of using a high frequency plasma generator as an excitation source for the spectral analysis of trace impurities in semiconductor materials. The most suitable frequency proved to be 20mc. The circuit of plasma gas was maintained at an operating pressure of 1 atm. The presence of Si, Mg, Cu, Mn, Mo, Fe, Al, As, Bi, Tl, Sb, Pb, Ni, Na, and Ca was determined in quantities on the order of 10^{-5} to 1%. The investigation was undertaken because up to the present researchers in the field had used graphite (in one case graphite-tungsten) electrodes and determined rather large concentrations of individual trace elements principally in

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SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

POLAND

GOSTKOWSKA, Bozena; EKIERT, Halina

Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences (Instytut Fizyki PAN) - (for both)

Warsaw, Przeglad elektroniki, No 5, May 1966, pages 229-234

"Attempts at spectrographic determination of trace impurities in semiconductor materials using high-frequency plasma generator as an excitation source."

L 37178-66 EWT(m)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6027870 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/66/000/003/0099/0099

AUTHOR: Mejedly, Zdenek--Neyedly, Z.; Filip, Jiri--Filip, Y.; Ekl, Jindrich--Ekl, Y.

ORG: Institute for Investigation, Production and Use of Radioisotopes, Prague (Ustav pro vyzkum, vyrobu a vyuziti radioizotopu)

TITLE: Investigation of the tagging of organic compounds with radioisotopes. Preparation of adenine, guanine, uracil and cytosine tagged with C-14 (U)

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 3, 1966, 99

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, radiation chemistry, chemical synthesis

ABSTRACT: UVVVR Report No. 42/1964. The named compounds were prepared by the acid hydrolysis of riboside-5'-monophosphates or ribosides tagged with C-14, under such conditions that ribose-C-14(U) also could be obtained. The radiochemical purity of the obtained compounds was 98%. These products are of importance as intermediates for the synthesis of C-14 desoxyribosides which will be prepared. [JPRS: 36,845]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

ZLATEV, N.; EKIMDZHIEV, M.; DZHENDOV, L.; DIULGEROV, Iv.

Case of anterior right paramediastinal suppurative pleurisy following artificial pneumothorax. Suvrem. med., Sofia 6 no. 12:90-92 1955.

1. Iz Okrushniia protivotuberkulozen dispanser-burgas (gl. lekar: M. Karapalev), i Okrushnata bolnitsa-Burgas (gl. lekar: Zh. Siakolov).

(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL, complications, pleurisy, suppurative. (Bul))
(PLEURISY, etiology and pathogenesis, pneumothorax, artif. (Bul))

EKIMDZHIEV, M.; DIULGEROV, I.; DZHENDOV, L.; RAICHEV, Zh.

Courvisar's syndrome. Khirurgiia, Sofia 10 no.4:360-362 1957.
(TETRALOGY OF FALLOT, compl.
arcus aortae dexter, case report (Bul))
(AORTA, abnorm.
dextroposition of aortic arch with tetralogy of Fallot, case report (Bul))

EKIMOVA, Todorka; GERSAIMOVA, Ninel; PESHEVA, Mariia

Influence of sulfites added in the extraction of Quercus conferta and Quercus sessiliflora on the quantity of extracted tanning material and the quality of obtained extracts. Khim i industriia 36 no. 3:90-95 '64.

EKIMSKI, B.

Clinical aspects, cases, and therapy of gastric phytobezoars.
Suvrem. med., Sofia 5 no.9:110-113 1954.

1. Iz Garnizonniia gospital, Sliven.
(BEZOARS,
phytobezoars)

EKIMSKI, B.

Case of thoracic stomach. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.5: 93-97 1956.

1. Iz Voennata bolnitsa - Sliven
(STOMACH, abnormalities,
thoracic stomach (Bul))

EKIMSKI, B.

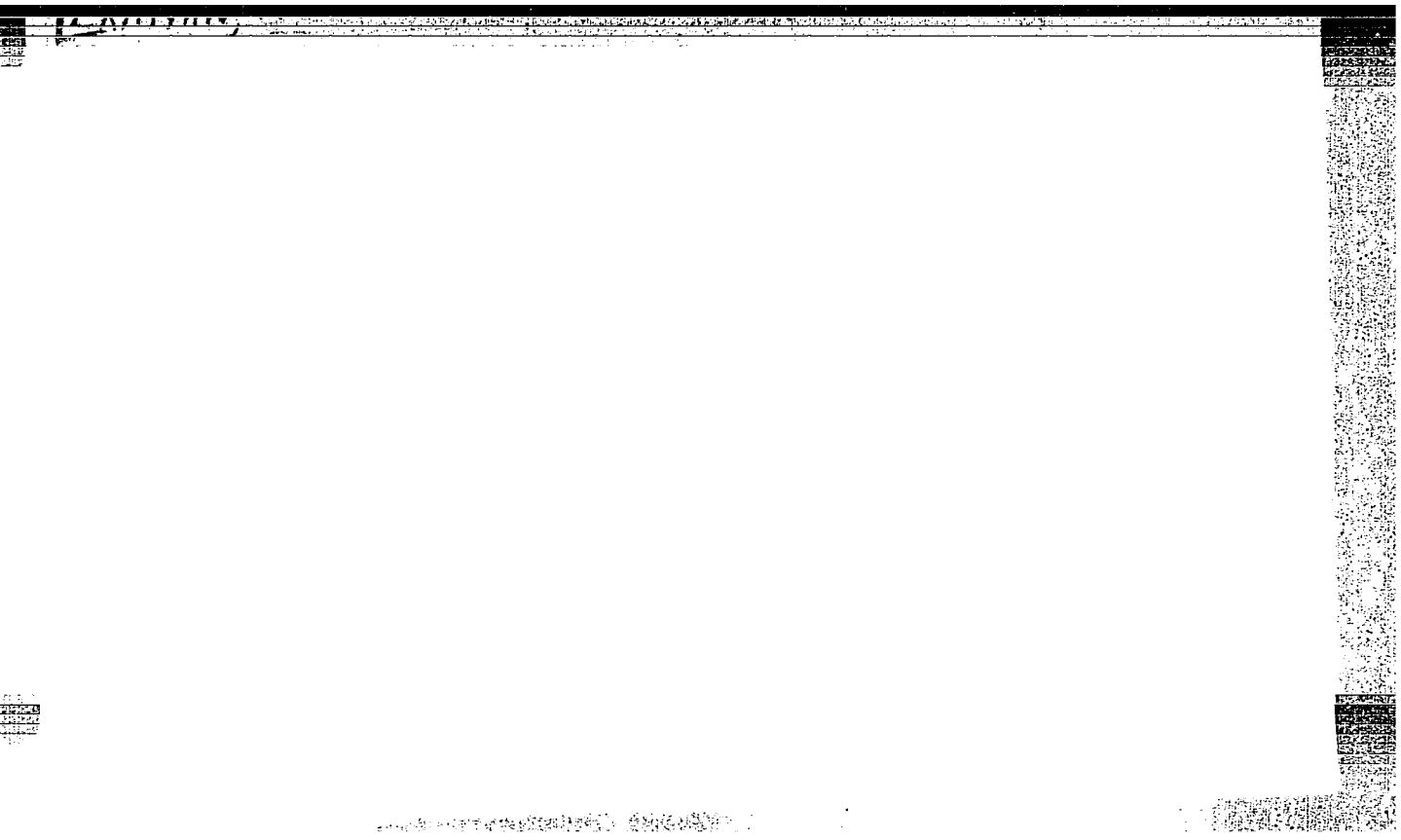
Problem of lung segmentation. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.12: 95-104 1956.

1. Iz Voennata bolnitsa - Sliven.
(LUNGS, radiography, segmental (Bul))

EKIMSKI, B.

Segmental localization and roentgenographic characteristics of certain types of pneumonia. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.6:55-64 1957.

1. Iz Voennata bolnitsa; Sliven.
(PNEUMONIA, diagnosis,
x-ray (Bul))



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412020003-9"

EKIMYAN, M.G.

Composition of the precipitate formed in the determination of aluminum by the fluoride method. E. N. Oysepyan and M. G. Ekimyan (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Yerevan). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Armyan. S.S.R. Ser. Fiz.-Mat., Estestven. i Tekh. Nauk* 8, No. 5, 41–4(1955)(in Russian).—When $AlCl_3$ is titrated with NaF in dil. EtOH by using a Fe^{++}–Fe^{+++} electrode (cf. Tarayan and Ovsepyan, *C.A.* 50, 9210*d*) or in an aq. OAc^- buffer and an Al electrode (cf. Chirkov, *C.A.* 44, 5758*i*) the end point corresponds to $11NaF.4AlF_3$ which Tananaev and Lel'chuk (*C.A.* 43, 5095*e*) have shown is the stable compd. in cases of low NaF concns.

John Howe Scott

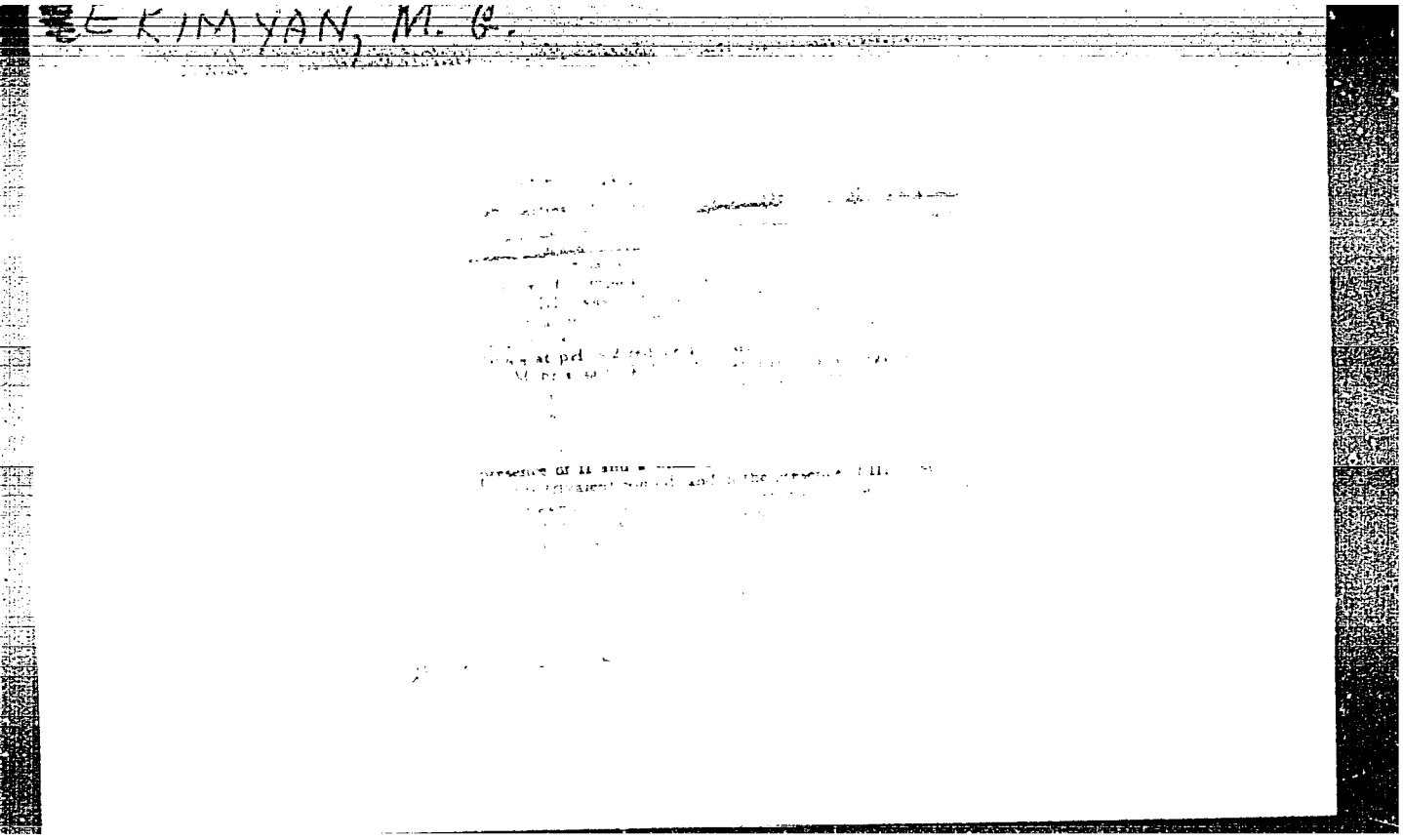
EKIMYAN, M.G.

3359. Determination of iron with mercurous nitrate in the presence of chlorides. V. M. Tarayan and M. G. Ekimyan (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1955, 21 [3], 304-305). High results obtained in the mercurous nitrate titration of Fe in the presence of Cl' are due to the formation of difficultly soluble Hg_2Cl_2. Addition of a suitable amount of NH_4SCN decomposes the Hg_2Cl_2 and enables correct results to be obtained. To determine Fe in silicates, 0·5 g of sample is fused with 1 g of Na_2CO_3, the melt is dissolved in 0·4 *N* H_2SO_4, 0·3 *N* HNO_3 or 2 *N* HCl. The solution is diluted with water to a vol. of 100 to 150 ml, 15 to 20 ml of 40 per cent. NH_4SCN solution are added, and the Fe is titrated with 0·1 *N* $Hg_2(NO_3)_2$. Results are independent of the nature of the acid used. G. S. SMITH

(1)

Yerevan State U. im. V.M. Molotov

E KIMYAN, M. G.



TARAYAN, V.M.; EKIMYAN, M.G.

Effect of pyrophosphate and fluoride on the oxidation-reduction potential of the Mn^{3+}/Mn^{2+} system. Izv. AN Arm. SSR khim. nauk 11 no.1:23-29 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Manganese) (Oxidation--Reduction reaction)

TARAYAN, V.M.; EKIMYAN, M.G.

Composition of rhenium-rhodanide complexes. Report No.2. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 27 no.1:33-35 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. 2.Chlen-korrespondent AN ArmSSR (for Ekimyan).
(Rhenium) (Thiocyanates) (Complex compounds)

TARAYAN, V.M.; MUSHEGYAN, L.G.; EKIMYAN, M.G.

Composition of a rhenium thiocyanate complex compound. Part 5: Rhenium thiocyanate complex compound in sulfuric acid solution. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no. 3:296-300 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

VARVAK, P.M.; KIRIYENKO, V.I.; CHUDNOVSKIY, V.G.; KRYLOV, V.K.; BRAUDE, Z.I.; EKIMYAN, V.A.; IVANOV-DYATLOV, A.I.; FRANOV, P.I.; ASHAKOV, A.Ye.; BERDICHEVSKIY, N.M.; IZAKSON, S.I.; KOZLOV, V.I.; KOLESNIK, K.S.; KUYDICH, S.A.; SVERDLOV, A.I.; SIMON, Yu.A.; SHEYNFAYN, S.R.; BOLOTIN, V.V.; GOL'DENBLAT, I.I.

Book reviews and bibliography. Stroi. mekh. i rasch. soor. 3 no.6:46-50 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Bibliography--Structures, Theory of)

KISENINA, N.I.

Therapeutic diet in cardiac diseases. Med.sestra, Moskva No.9:12-18 1951. (CIML 21:1)

L 17337-63 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)/
SSD Pz-4/Pab-4 AT

ACCESSION NR: AP3004884 S/0120/63/000/004/0030/0032

72
70

AUTHOR: Ekivin, V. V.

TITLE: Indirectly-heated cathode injector for electron cyclic accelerators

19

SOURCE: Pribory*i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1963, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: particle injector, betatron, 35-Mev betatron, indirectly-heated-cathode injector

ABSTRACT: A new injector consisting of a pressed indirectly-heated cathode and tantalum anode is described. The active cathode mass is a mixture of 30% (Br, Sr, Ca)CO_2 and 70% nickel powder, all pressed with 10-12 t/cm^2 in the cathode cap and treated for 10 min in the dry hydrogen atmosphere at 850 C. Detailed technical data is given. The advantages listed include: high electric strength, stability to poor vacuum and oil vapor, low cathode poisoning by oil and oxygen, strong and vibration-proof cathode, 3,000-hour life. Test results of the

Card 1/2

L 17337-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004884

2

above injector and a conventional thorium-oxide-coated-tungsten-cathode injector are tabulated. "The author is thankful to M. A. Pruk for his valuable advice and assistance." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU (Scientific-Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 25Aug62 DATE ACQ: 28Aug63 ENCL: 00

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

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033097 S/0120/64/000/002/0017/0018

AUTHOR: Ekivin, V. V.

TITLE: External injection in an electron cyclic accelerator

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1964, 17-18

TOPIC TAGS: accelerator, electron accelerator, betatron, synchrotron, accelerator injection, accelerator external injection

ABSTRACT: A method of electron introduction into a betatron from an injector located outside the accelerating chamber is described. Due to certain design peculiarities, the spectrum of injected electrons is very narrow. The new injector (see design in Enclosure 1) was tested in a 35-Mev betatron with 90° and 65° beam-inlet angles and raised the intensity of the acceleration process. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU (Scientific-Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 23Apr63 DATE ACQ: 11May64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NS, PH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 1/2

[redacted]

BKIZASHVILI, M.

A trade-union group publishes posters and brochures. Sov. profsoiuzy 6 no.5:71-72 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Predsedatel' Adzharskogo oblastnogo soveta profsoyuzov.
(Trade unions)

EKK, A.A.

123-1-1588

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957, Nr 1, p. 228 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ekk, A.A.

TITLE: Hydromultiplier for the Simultaneous Testing of Several Vessels for Air-Tightness (Gidromultiplikator dlya ispytaniya na germetichnost' odnovremenno neskol'kikh sosudov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rats. predlozheniy. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1955, Nr 55, pp.24-25

ABSTRACT: The schemes of pipelines, fittings and a pressure distributor developed by Khazanov, I.Ya., and Dmitriyev, M.P., are briefly described; and the design of a hydromultiplier for simultaneously testing the air-tightness of several vessels are briefly described.

Card 1/2

EKK, A.A.

Device for welding circular and longitudinal seams (welding manipulator). Elektrosila no.19:49-50 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electric equipment industry--Welding)

EKK, L.A.

Introducing a flanging machine. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 18 no.7:52-53 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

EKK, V.P.

Attachment for the machining of the contacts of the MT-30 controller. Rats. predl. na gor. elektrotransp. no.9:28-29 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Depo im. Konyashina Tramvayno-trolleybusnogo upravleniya Leningrada.

GROMEKA, V.P.; REZNIKOV, N.Ya., inzh.; CHERKASOV, B.P.; POLOZOV, M.A.; VERKHUNOV, N.G.; EKK, V.Ya., inzh.; BILLER, S.R., inzh.

Foresters discuss protective tree planting. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.4: 38-39 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Starshiy inzh. Zaporozhskoy distantsii zashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy, Pridneprovskoy dorogi (for Gromeka). 2. St. Zaporozh'ye, Pridneprovskoy dorogi (for Reznikov). 3. Nachal'nik proyektno-izyskatel'skogo otryada po zashchitnym lesonasazhdeniyam, Rostov-na-Donu (for Cherkasov). 4. Starshiy inzh. proyektno-izyskatel'skogo otryada po zashchitnym lesonasazhdeniyam, Rostov-na-Donu (for Polozov). 5. Nachal'nik distantsii zashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy, Karaganda, Kazakhskoy dorogi (for Verkhunov). 6. Stantsiya Karaganda, Kazakhskoy dorogi (for Ekk, Biller).

(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

EKKEL', R.E.; POSTOL, G.R., glavnyy inzh.; TVERITINOV, A.Ye., red.; USHKOVA, M.P., tekhn.red.

[The 4D 19/30 GSD-160-500 diesel-powered generator; description, mounting, operation] Dizel'-generator 4D 19/30 GSD-160-500; opisanie, montazh, ekspluatatsiia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'. khoz. SSSR, 1958. 113 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Berislavskiy mekhanicheskiy zavod. 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Berislavskogo mekhanicheskogo zavoda (for Ekkel'). 3. Berislavskiy mekhanicheskiy zavod (for Postol).
(Electric generators) (Diesel engines)

BARANSZKY-JOB, Imre; EKKER, Antal; MOCSKONYI, Miklos

Four-axle motorcoach with aluminum construction of the Budapest Electric Railways. Jarmu mato gep 6 no. 9:277-288 '59.

EKKER, Bela, elektromernok

X-ray goniometer in the production of quats crystals. Meres automat 10 no.1:25-27 '62.

1. Elektronimus Merokeszulekek Gyara.

EKKER, Bela

Frequency stability test of crystals. Hir techn 14 no.2: 48-50 Ap '63.

1. Beloiannisz Hiradastechnikai Gyar.

EKKER, Bela; MAROSSY, Gyorgy

Temeperature compensation of audio-frequency crystals. Hir techn 15 no. 5: 145-148 My '64.

28(1)

AUTHOR: Ekker, Ferenc SOV/131-59-6-12/15

TITLE: Automatic Knee Lever Press (Avtomaticheskiy kolennorychazhnyy press)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 6, pp 284-287 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Such a press was produced in the People's Republic of Hungary for pressing products of magnesite, chromium magnesite, chamotte, and dinas. Hydraulic action of the lower die is described as a characteristic feature of the press. The kinetic diagram of the press is given in figure 1 followed by a detailed description. The operation of the press in various stages is shown and explained in figure 2. The press performs six heaving strokes per minute. Its specific pressure amounts to 500 kg/cm^2 when 4 normal bricks are pressed simultaneously, and 1,000 kg/cm^2 in the case of 2 bricks. The largest basic dimensions of the products can be 690 • 300 mm. The maximum pressing power amounts to 14 kw. A total view of the press, the products of which are of high quality, is shown in figure 3. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika (People's Republic of Hungary)

Card 1/1

EKKERT, E.R.; KHEYDEY, A.A.; MINKOVICH, V.Zh.; GRUSHANOV, L., tekhn. red.

[Heat transfer, reduction temperature and surface friction in a plane plate with hydrogen injection into the laminar boundary layer] Teploobmen, temperatura vosstanovleniia i poverkhnostnoe trenie na ploskoi plastine s podachei vodoroda v laminarnyi pogranichnyi sloi; soveshchanie po teplo-i massoobmenu, g. Minsk, 5-10 iiunia 1961 g. Minsk, 1961. 34 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Boundary layer) (Heat--Radiation and absorption)
(Mass transfer)

YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; EKKHARDT, D.

2-Cyclopropyl- and 2-propenyl-furan and -thiophene Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3274-3276 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Cyclopropane) (Furan) (Thiophene)

YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; EKKHARDT, D.

Synthesis of heterocyclic analogs of stilbene. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3536-3539 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Stilbene)

TRESHCHOVA, Ye.G.; EKKHARDT, D.; YUR'YEV, Yu.K.

Correlations in the spectra of furan, thiophene, and selenophene derivatives. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:295-303 F '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

LIEBSTER, J.; DOBIASOVA, M.; KOPOLDOVA, J.; EKL, J.

Preparation of C^{14}-tagged compounds by means of biosynthesis. III. Separation of C^{14}-tagged amino acids from protein hydrolysate of the algae Chlorella vulgaris. Coll Cz chem 26 no.6:1700-1707 Je '61.

1. Biologisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag. (For Liebster, Dobiasova, Kopoldova) 2.Institut fur Furschung, Erzeugung und Anwendung von Radioisotopen, Prag (for Ekl).

(Tracers(Biology)) (Amino acids) (Algae)

EKMAN, V. Ye.

Predicting the subsidence of the ground. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.6:37-43 Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Novokuybyshevskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu zavodov kauchukovoy promyshlennosti.

(Kuybyshev Province—Subsidences (Earth movements))

EKMAN, V.Ye. (Novokuybyshevsk)

Determining the plastic limit of soil (the limit of rolling out) by a method of pressing. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 6 [i.e.7] no.2:4-6 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

EEC(b)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m) DIAAP/IJP(c)/BSD/SSD/AFWL/ASD(b)/AS(mp)-2/

[illegible]

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Radiatsionnaya fizika, no. 1, 1964. Ionnyye kristally* (Ionic crystals), 3-13

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide crystal, radioluminescence, nuclear reactor neutron bombardment, thermoluminescence, thallium activator

The purpose of this work was to study the [illegible] the radioluminescence [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 20762-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5000395

[illegible] to the total dose of fast neutrons and gamma rays. Radioluminescence and [illegible] luminescence differed only slightly at temperatures above room temperature, and [illegible] processes of energy transfer from the base substance [illegible] differed slightly under [illegible]

[illegible] Institut fiziki AN Lat.SSR (Physics Institute, AN Lat.SSR)

[illegible]-Mar64 ENCL [illegible]

SUBMITTED: [illegible]013 OTHER: 002

ard 2/2

L 20500-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/T/EEC(b)-2 Pr-4/Pi-4/Pu-4
IJP(c) GG

ACCESSION NR AP5013991 UR/0197/65/000/00?/0055/0061

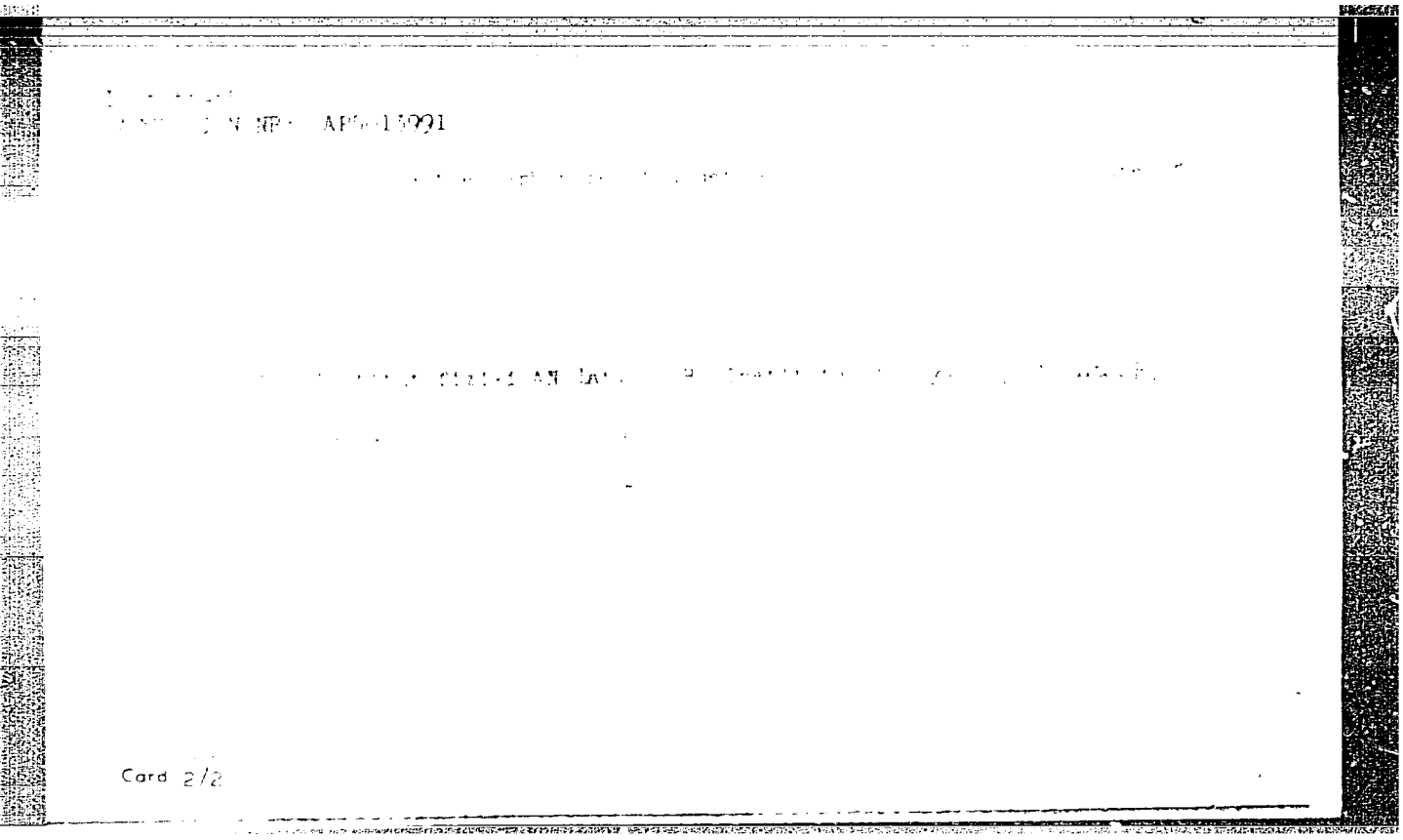
[illegible] anis, Yu.

[illegible] ation of electron microscopy to the study of [illegible] crystals

[illegible] Izvestiya, no. [illegible]

ionic crystal, alkali halide crystal [illegible]

[illegible] was carried out [illegible]



Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7001790 SOURCE CODE: UR/3119/66/000/004/0111/0116

AUTHOR: Shvarts, K. K.; Ekmanis, Yu. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN LatSSR (Institut fiziki AN LatSSR)

TITLE: Electron microscopic investigations of radiation defects in LiF and KCl

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Radiatsionnaya fizika, no. 4, 1966. Ionnyye kristally (Ionic crystals), 111-116

TOPIC TAGS: lithium fluoride, potassium chloride, electron microscopy, crystal defect, radiation damage

ABSTRACT: The authors use a previously developed method of carbon replicas (Izv. AN LatSSR v. 4, 55, 1965) to investigate defects on the surface of alkali-halide crystals exposed to reactor radiation (in the IRT-2000 reactor operating at 1000 - 1500 w). The radiation doses ranged from 5×10^{15} to 10^{18} neut/cm^2. The results show that irradiation produces a large density of defects, quite similar to those produced by heat-treatment. These defects are both positive and negative (pits and projections) with extreme dimensions ranging from 0.1 to 3 - 5 μ. The number of defects in KCl was smaller, but the defect dimensions were larger. In the case of LiF, large colloidal particles were produced as a result of irradiation. In addition, the authors tested some irradiated crystals by thermally etching them prior to depositing the carbon replica. This made it possible to disclose certain hidden radiation defects, and to reveal large step-like defects similar to dislocations. Numerous minor dif-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7001790

ferences between KCl and LiF are attributed to differences in the radiation effects, since the probability of disclosing defects produced by thermal-neutron reactions with emission of heavy particles is smaller in KCl than in LiF. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 18/ 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2

EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

Furan. Sint.geterotsikl.soed. no.1:50-53 '56. (MIRA 10:11)
(Furan)

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

Furfuryl chloride. Sint.geterotsikl.soed. no.1:70-73 '56.
(MIRA 10:11)
(Furan)

MNDZHOYAN, A. L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

Substituted hydrazides of β-(2-methylindolyl-3)-propionic acid.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR Ser. khim. nauk 10 no.4:291-298 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Hydrazides) (Propionic acid)

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; [redacted], S.P.

5-Carboxy-2-furylacetic acid. Sint. geterotsikl. soed. no.3: 41-42 '58 (MIRA 13:3)
(Furanacetic acid)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; TERZYAN, A.G.; EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

Indole derivatives. Report No.2: 2-[α-alkyl-β(2'methyl-3'indolyl)]-ethyl-5-mercapto-1,3,4-diazole. Izv.AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki 11 no.2:127-133 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Oxadiazole)

EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.; TATEVOSYAN, G.T.

Derivatives of morphine. Report No.2: 3-Methoxy-4,5-epoxy-6,7-2',3'-indolo)-N-methylmorphinan. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Khim. nauki 13 no.2/3:201-205 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.
(Morphinan)

AKOPYAN, A.Ye.; OHDYAN, M.B.; KHUDOYAN, K.L.; EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

Synthesis of n-butyl alcohol from 1,3-dichloro-2-butene. Zhur. prikl. Khim. 33 no.9:2146-2148 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Butyl alcohol) (Butene)

L 12865-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4 RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3002635 S/0171/63/016/003/0241/0245 60

AUTHOR: Akopyan, A. Ye.; Ordyan, M. B.; Ekmekdzhyan, S. P.; Belyayeva, G. M.

TITLE: Production of hexyl alcohols

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izv. Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 16, no. 3, 1963, 241-245

TOPIC TAGS: chlorohexadienol hydrogenation, Raney nickel, normal alcohol, secondary hexyl alcohol, normal hexanol

ABSTRACT: The hydrogenation of chlorohexadienol in the presence of Raney nickel to form normal and secondary hexyl alcohols was investigated with respect to effects of pressure (2-10 atm.), temperature (25-50C), and hydrogenation medium (hexanol, methanol). Optimum conditions for obtaining normal hexanol in almost 94% yield were: use of 1% by weight of product of Raney nickel at 25C and 10 atm. in hexanol with 1 : 1 ratio of solvent to chlorohexadienol.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya polimerizatsionny*kh protsessov Armniikhimproyekta (Laboratory of Polymerization Processes, Armniikhimproyekt)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar63 DATE ACQ: 12Jul63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 013

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4020517 S/0171/64/017/001/0103/0106

AUTHOR: Akopyan, A. Ye; Ordyan, M. B.; Ekmekdzhyan, S. P.; Belyaeva, G. M.

TITLE: Nitration of polyvinyl alcohol

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izv. Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 17, no.1, 1964, 103-106

TOPIC TAGS: nitration, polyvinyl alcohol, polymerization degree, sulfuric acid, polyvinyl nitrate, nitric acid

ABSTRACT: The nitration of polyvinyl alcohol was studied for the purpose of developing optimum yield and safety conditions. Two specimens of polyvinyl alcohol were used with molecular weights of 925 and 1275 respectively. The presence of sulfuric acid (1-10%) in the nitrating compositions suppresses oxidation and permits an increased yield. The optimum conditions of nitration which were determined are: a) ratio of polyvinyl alcohol and nitrating compositions is 1:25; b) duration of nitration is 60 minutes; c) processing temperature is from -5 to 10C; and d) ratio of reaction mixture and water for precipitation of polyvinyl nitrate is 1:0.5. Orig. art. has: 3 tables

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4020517

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya polimerizatsionny*kh protsessov Armniikhimproyekta (Laboratory of Polymerization Processes, Armniikhimproyekta)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar63	DATE ACQ: 31Mar64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH	NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

TATEVOSYAN, G.T.; TERZYAN, A.G.; EKMEKDZHYAN, S.P.

Substituted hydrazides of β-(2-methyl-4-carboxy-3-quinolyl)-propionic acid. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 17 no. 2:235-237 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

EKNADIOSYANTS, I.

Eknadiosyants, I. - "Dielectric permeability of specimens of Rochelle salts in various frequency ranges," Sbornik nauch. rabot studentov (Rost. n/D gos. un-t im. Molotova), Issue 1, 1949, p. 141-45

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

ROZENBERG, L.D.; EKNADIOSYANTS, O.K.

Kinetics of ultrasonic fog formation. Akust. zhur. 6 no.3:370-373 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ultrasonic waves) (Fog)

BUTAVOV, I.I.; [illegible]

Behavior of aerosols in an acoustic field. Akust. zhur. 7 no.4:492-493 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Aerosols)
(Sound waves)

EKNADIOSYANTS, O. K.

"On interaction of aerosol particles in an acoustic field"

report submitted for the 4th Intl. Congress of Acoustics, Copenhagen, Denmark, 21-28 Aug 1962.

Acoustical Institute of the Academy of Science U.S.S.R., Moscow.

EKNADIOSYANTS, O.K.

Kinetics of ultrasonic fog formation. Akust. zhur. 9 no.2: 247-248 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ultrasonic waves) (Atomization)

EKNADIOSYANTS, O.K.

Application of high-speed microcinematography in studying fog formation by ultrasonic waves. Usp.nauch.fot. 9:198-200 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039279 S/0046/64/010/002/0156/0162

AUTHORS: Gershenzon, E. L.; Eknadiosyants, O. K.

TITLE: On the nature of liquid atomization in an ultrasonic fountain

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 2, 1964, 156-162

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic atomization, saturation vapor pressure, surface tension, sonoluminescence, cavitation, spray velocity

ABSTRACT: The ultrasonic atomization of sixteen liquids with different saturation vapor pressures, surface tensions, and viscosities has been studied experimentally. A constant intensity 2 Mc frequency was used at constant temperature and exit spray velocity. The various liquids used had a factor 4 spread in their surface tension σ magnitudes, a factor 12 in viscosity η and a factor 100 in saturation vapor pressure p. The tabulated results indicate that the various liquids used can be divided into two groups, each with a constant A^2/β ratio, where A - atomization rate g/sec and $\beta = p/\eta\sigma$. These results are plotted on a log-log scale of A versus β, with an average slope 2. It is noted that β is also a direct function of temperature. The effect of cavitation during spray formation is studied and is shown to be very significant as it is present in the form of sonoluminescence, which, when plotted as a function of σ^2/p for several of the liquids, exhibits a

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039279

linear dependence on a log-log scale. "The authors express their gratitude to L. D. Rozenberg for his advice and remarks. N. I. Bezrukova, A. D. Karyugina, and V. N. Kharitonov also took part in the experiments." Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 5 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR Moscow (Acoustics Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Jun63 DATE ACQ: 12Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 12009-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 IJP(c) RO
ACC NR: AT6001406 SOURCE CODE: UR/3180/64/009/000/0198/0200

AUTHOR: Eknadiosyants, O. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of high-speed microcinematography for the study of fog formation in an ultrasound fountain

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii. Uspekhi nauchnoy fotografii, v. 9, 1964. Vysokoskorostnaya fotografiya i kinematografiya (High-speed photography and cinematography), 198-200 and inserts facing pages 198 and 199

TOPIC TAGS: microphotography, fog, ultrasonic equipment, ultrasonic vibration

ABSTRACT: Although ultrasonic generation of fog has been in practical use for sometime, there are no clear descriptions concerning the mechanism of fog generation in existence. The author carried out microfilming of this type of fog generation on a special device described in this article. Microphotographs showed that fog generation is far from being a continuous process; it is produced in short (< 400 μ sec) bursts. In addition to photographs of the development of the actual fog generating process, the author presents a graph

Card 1/2

L 12009-66

ACC NR: AT6001406

6

showing the distances covered in time by droplets and fog portions. The work was carried out at Laboratory of Ultrasound, Institute of Acoustics, AN SSSR (Laboratoriya ul'trazvuka Akusticheskogo instituta AN SSSR) under the supervision of Prof. L. D. Rozenberg. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

44,55 44,55

SUB CODE: 14, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 30384-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6008004 SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/001/0127/0129

72
B

AUTHOR: Ekmadiosyants, O. K.

ORG: Institute of Acoustics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: The atomization of liquid by low-frequency ultrasonic vibrations

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 1, 1966, 127-129

TOPIC TAGS: atomization, droplet atomization, aerosol, ultrasonic vibration

ABSTRACT: This article presents results of preliminary investigations into the ultrasonic atomization of liquids in the kilocycle range of frequencies. For this purpose, the author made high-speed motion pictures of drop formation and studied the dispersion composition of the aerosols formed. Cinematography (5000 frames/sec) showed that the formation of aerosol drops during the atomization of water by sound at a frequency of 3.2 kcs proceeds nonuniformly. The course of the process in time is illustrated and discussed. N. A. Kukleva took part in the cinematography. In conclusion, the author expresses his deep gratitude to L. D. Rozenberg for some valuable advice and comments. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 26Oct64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 UDC:534.29

ACC NR: AP6029529 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/003/0310/0318

AUTHOR: Il'in, B. I.; Eknadiosyants, O. K.

ORG: Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR, Moscow (Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Concerning the nature of the atomization of liquids in an ultrasonic fountain

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 3, 1966, 310-318

TOPIC TAGS: droplet atomization, ultrasonic effect, ultrasonic equipment, fog, liquid

ABSTRACT: The authors report experiments made with a purpose of investigating quantitatively the influence of temperature and static pressure of the gas used for the atomization of liquids in an ultrasonic fountain. Particular attention was paid to the threshold of fog formation by ultrasonic means and to frequencies corresponding to this threshold. The apparatus used for the investigations is briefly described. Ten liquids with different vapor tension, surface tension coefficient, and dynamic viscosity coefficient were tested to determine the atomization threshold as a function of the physical and chemical properties of the liquids. The liquids tested were: ortho-toluidine, n-caproic acid, methyl-anilin, metha-cresol, diethylene-glycol, dimethylene-glycol, dibutyl-phthalate, isobutyl-alcohol, and benzyl alcohol. The results have shown that an increase in the temperature of the liquid and in the intensity of the ultrasound increase the frequency of the fog-formation pulses in the ultrasonic fountain, and that removal of the gas from the liquids and an increase in the gas pressure increase the atomization threshold and lower the frequency of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 534.29: 66.069.8

ACC NR: AP6029529

ultrasonic fog-formation pulses. Special equipment was developed to determine the effect of the gas pressure. It is shown that the experimental data and the pulsed character of fog formation, as well as other peculiarities of the atomization of liquids in an ultrasonic fountain, can be explained relatively simply from the point of view of the cavitation hypothesis, but the detailed mechanism and possible influence of the oscillatory processes that accompany the ultrasonic atomization still remain unclear and call for further research. The authors thank L. D. Rozenberg and M. G. Sirotyuk for valuable advice and A. D. Karyugina and V. N. Kharitonov for participating in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

BORROV, Nikolay Sergeyevich, VINOKUROV, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich, EKONOMOV, L. red.; KIRILLINA, L., tekhn.red.

[On the waves of the air ocean] Po volnam vozdushnogo okeana. [Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1957. 221 p. (MIRA 11:8) (Gliding and soaring)

GOLYSHEV, N.; GEGUZIN, S.; EKONOMOV, L., red.; SHUVALOV, I., tekhn. red.

[Let's catch up with America!] Dogonim Ameriku. [Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1958. 191 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Agriculture)

SYRTSOV, Yevgeniy Konstantinovich; EKONOMOV, L., red.; TORMOZOVA, L., red.; KUVYRKOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Man's smart helpers] Umnye pomoshchniki cheloveka. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1959. 52 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

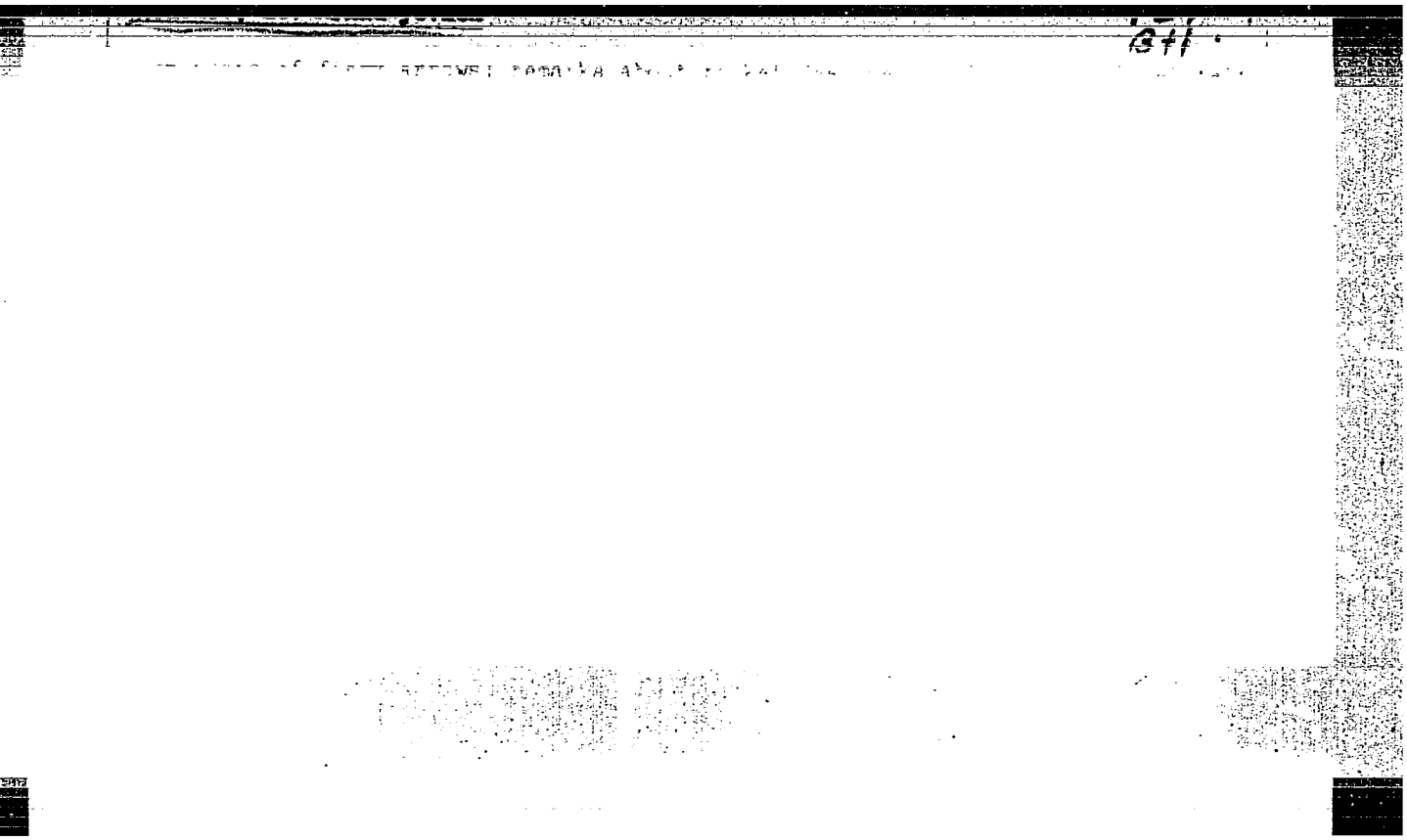
(Automation)

EKONOMOV, Lev Arkad'yevich; BIRYUZOVA, Ye.I., red.; MIKHLINA, L.T., tekhn. red.

[Sentinels of the sky]Chasovye neba. Moskva, Izd-vo "DOSAAF," 1962. 100 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Air defenses)

EKONOMOV, Lev Arkad'yevich; KOZTIN, V., nauchn. red.; FEDCHENKO, V., red.

[Commanders of fiery arrows; word about rocket engineers and rockets] Povelitel' ognennykh strel; slovo o raketchikakh i raketakh. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1964. 318 p. (MIRA 18:1)



EKSAKUSTO, V.

SUBJECT: USSR/Schooling 27-8-21/32

AUTHOR: Eksakusto, V., Assistant Director, Cultural-Educational Work, Trade School # 2, Taganrog

TITLE: Training in Self-Service (Priuchayem k samoobsluzhivaniyu)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, Aug. 1957, # 8, p 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article relates how the inhabitants of a boarding school were trained to keep their living quarters in order and good condition.

INSTITUTION: Remeslennoye Uchilishche # 2, Taganrog (Trade School # 2, Taganrog)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 1/1

EKONOMU, T.; FRUNZA, A.; GAVRILITA, N.; TEZHA, Zhorzhen

Pseudarthrosis of the graft following arthrodesis in Pott's disease in children. Khirurgiia 15 no.2/3:242-246 '62.

1. Iz Detska klinika po khirurgiia i ortopediia, Meditsinski institut - IAsh.

(TUBERCULOSIS SPINAL surg)
(PSEUDARTHROSIS etiol)

[redacted] V.

The teacher and the amateur art activities of students. Prof.-tekh. obr. 14 no.2:30 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Pomoshchnik direktora po kul'turno-vospitatel'noy rabote remeslennogo uchilishcha no.2, g. Taganrog.
(Taganrog--Amateur art activities)

LI, P.Z.; MIKHAYLOVA, Z.V.; SEDOV, L.N.; EKSANOV, V.A.

Laminated plastics based on glass fibers. Report 2: Contact molding of large pieces made of polyester glass-reinforced plastics. Plast.massy no.2:29-35 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Glass reinforced plastics)

S/191/60/000/002/008/012
B027/B058

AUTHORS: Li, P. Z., Mikhaylova, Z. V., Sedov, L. N., Eksanov, V. A.

TITLE: Laminated Plastics on the Basis of Glass Fiber. Communication V. Contact Method for the Forming of Large Products From Polyester Glass Plastics

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 2, pp. 29-35

TEXT: The authors describe contact forming of large products from polyester glass plastics as the simplest and most economic method, since hardening of unsaturated polyester resins is possible by addition of certain admixtures at room temperature. Molds from metal or glass plastic are best suited for the process; positive molds produce a smooth inner surface and negative ones a smooth outer surface; there are also multiple-part molds to facilitate the removal of complicate shape products; electrically heated molds are also used sometimes. In order to facilitate removal of the products from the molds, various separating agents are used, such as films from certain polymers (polyamide film ПК-4 (PK-4)), most frequently, however, alcoholic-aqueous solutions of polyvinyl alcohol,

but also mastic and pastes on wax- or paraffin basis. Various decorative coatings from resin with hardeners are applied to the mold by sprayer or brush. After the coating has gelatinized, the shredded glass fiber and resin with hardeners are attached by spraying machine or spray gun. When using glass fabric or glass mats, resin with hardener and accelerator as well as glass filler are laid in layers and each layer is rolled. The processing time for the resin of the type ПН -1 (PN-1) with active material and accelerator amounts to 40 to 90 min; inert fillers in powder form are sometimes admixed to increase viscosity and hardness. For the contact method, various types of glass fabrics may be used, which must previously be cut to shape, a larger edge having to remain, which facilitates removal from the mold. The glass fabric cut to shape is connected in the form of butt joints which must be covered by the next layer. Best durability of the products is obtained with a content of 40 to 50% polyethylene resin in glass plastic and 60 to 70% in glass mats. Smaller products are removed from the mold by hand and larger ones by machine, and undergo machine finishing. If a product consists of several parts, the best way of assembly is the simultaneous use of glued and mechanical joints. Subsequent

repair work is easy: it is sufficient to polish the defect with emery paper and to apply some layers of resin-saturated glass mat or glass fabric. When working with polyethylene resins, it must be considered that their evaporation leads to irritation of mucous membrane and thus a sufficient ventilation of the rooms is absolutely necessary; rubber gloves or skin-protecting cream are required. These resins are also inflammable so that fire extinguishing equipment should be available in the plant. Due to danger of explosion, hydrogen peroxide and the accelerator must in all cases be added to the resin separately. There are 8 figures, 4 tables, and 54 references: 1 Soviet, 24 German, 1 Swedish, 1 Japanese, 17 US, 2 British, 1 French, 3 Czechoslovakian, and 4 Polish.

EKSANOV, V.A.

5

S/191/60/000/009/003/010
B013/B055

AUTHORS: Iskra, Ye. V., Shtaykhman, G. A., Li, P. Z., Mikhaylova, V.V., Sedov, L. N., Al'shits, I. M., Kats, L. P., Papysheva, Ye.V., Eksanov, V. A.

TITLE: Glass Fiber Laminates. 12. Dyeing of Polyester Glass-reinforced Plastics

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 9, pp. 11 - 15

TEXT: The present work deals with the dyeing of glass-reinforced polyester plastics and the dyes used for this purpose. The investigation showed that polyester resins may be colored satisfactorily with azo-, anthraquinone-, and triphenyl-methane dyes, phthalocyanine pigments, and others. The results obtained with several vat dyes and direct dyes were unsatisfactory. Inorganic pigments and dyes gave less brilliant hues than organic colorants. The results of the investigation showed that most dyes retard the gelling process. This retardation, however, is comparatively insignificant so that the properties of the hardened resin are hardly affected. To obtain well-colored products, the resin is generally applied

Card 1/2

Glass Fiber Laminates. 12. Dyeing of Polyester Glass-reinforced Plastics

S/191/60/000/009/003/010
B013/B055

in two thin layers, a coat thickness of 0.4 - 0.7 mm being advisable. In practical use, structural glass-reinforced plastics are often exposed to sunlight. This necessitates the use of specially light-fast dyes. The color stability of samples was tested both in the laboratory under a ПРК-4 (PRK-4) quartz lamp and in open air, on roofs in Leningrad and Moscow. The following facts were established: 1) Polyester resins turn yellowish under sunlight. This is particularly noticeable with the lighter shades. 2) Inorganic pigments are the most light-fast. Direct introduction of the dye or pigment is the most expedient way of dyeing, but cannot be repeated. It is often the case, however, that the color of some structural part dyed in this manner must be renewed owing to damage or fading. This can only be done by applying enamel or oil paint. Some recipes for decorative units are given. According to destination, structural glass-reinforced plastics may be exposed to salt water, petroleum products, mineral oils, alkaline, and acid media. The coloring of plastics was stable for 4500 h in sea water, 5 h in boiling water, 3000 h in mineral oil, 24 h in 10% H_2SO_4, and 24 h in 2% NaOH. There are 5 tables and 5 non-Soviet references.

Card 2/2

GORNOV, B.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; L'VOV, A.I., inzh.; EKSARKHOPULO, A.N., nauchnyy red.; REYZ, M.B., red. izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulic structures of industrial enterprises made of prestressed concrete]Gidrotekhnicheskie sooruzheniia promyshlennykh predpriiatii iz predvaritel'no napriazhennogo zhelezobetona. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 179 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Hydraulic structures) (Prestressed concrete construction)

EKSEL'RUD, L.I., inzh.

Expediency of placing in operation a reduction and cooling system.
Energetik 9 no.3:26-29 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Steam turbines)

KISELEV, V.A., inzh.; MOKIN, V.A., inzh.; EKSEL'RUD, L.I., inzh.

Conversion of the principal ejectors of VPT-25-3 turbines to operation on 10 atm. seam pressure. Energetik. 13 no.9:19-20 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

MORIN, V.A., inzh. (Omsk); FEL'DMAN, V.O., inzh. (Omsk);
TROFIMOV, V.I., inzh. (Omsk); EKSEL'RUD, L.I., inzh. (Omsk)

Automation of the group control of a deaerator. Energetik 13
no.11:13-14 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

SHELUDKO, A.; EKSEROVA, D.

On the positive disjoining pressure in double-sided films from solutions. Godishnik khim 54 no.3:205-211 1959/60 (pub. '61)
(EEAI 10:9)

(Capillarity) (Pressure)

SHELUDKO, A.; EKSEROVA, D.

Electrostatic pressure in foam films of water solutions of electrolytes. Izv Inst khim BAN 7:115-121 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

(Foam) (Electrolytes) (Films) (Water)
(Solutions)

SHELUDKO, A.; EKSEROVA, D.

Instrument for interferometric measuring of the thickness of microscopic foam layers. Izv Inst khim BAN 7:123-132 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Interferometer) (Foam)

SHKLUDKO, A.; EKSEROVA, D.

A study of foam films of water solution of butyric acid. Izv Inst khim BAN 7 105-113 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Sofiiski universitet, katedra po fizikokhimiia.

(Foam) (Butyric acid) (Films) (Water) (Solutions)

EKSEROVA, D.; SHELUDKO, A., prof.

Relations between the concentration of the black spot formation in microscopic oam films and the depenedence of the surface tension on the concentration of the detergent. Izv Inst fiz khim 3 79-87 '63.

1. Institut po fizikokhimiia pri Bulgarskata akademiia na naukite.
2. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Instituta po fizikokhimiia" (for Sheludko).

EKSEROVA, D.; SHELUDKO, A.

Black spots and foam stability. Izv Inst fiz khim 4:175-183 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

EKSHAROV, G.P.

Tumor of the mesentery proper. Khirurgiia Supplement:16-17 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Mikhaylovskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Novosibirskoy oblasti.
(MESENTERY--TUMORS)