

GLAZUNOV, A.A.; PLINER, M.A.

Pyrolysis of hydrocarbons in the upper portion of the cupola of coke
ovens. Koks i khim. no. 5:33-36 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Yonakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coal--Carbonization)

GLAZUNOV, A.A.; GLEZER, I.G.; EDEL'MAN, Sh.I.; IONINA, M.A.; ZEMBLEVSKIY,
K.K.

Method for the complete processing of coal tar obtained by pyro-
lysis. Koks i khim. no.3:39-42 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Yenakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Glazunov, Gle zer,
Edel'man, Ionina). 2. Denetskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for
Zemblevskiy).

BAMDAS, A.M.; BOL'SHAM, Ya.M.; BORCHANINOV, G.S.; GLAZUNOV, A.A.; ZALESSEKIY,
A.M.; KONSTANTINOV, B.A.; LIVSHITS, D.S.; LYCHKOVSKIY, V.L.; MILLER,
G.R.; PETROV, I.I.; PLESKOV, V.I.; SAMOVER, M.L.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.;
CHILIKIN, M.G.

Professor Iurii Leonidovich Mikoseev; 1905, on his 60th birthday.
Elektrichestvo no.6:91 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

GLAZUNOV, A. I., Cand Tech Sci -- "Experimental and theoretical solutions of the technological problems of precise manufacture of plungers for selective assembly." Sverdlovsk, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Ural Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov. Chair of "Technology of Machine Building") (KL, 8-61, 242)

- 212 -

GLAZUNOV, A.I.; KAMOVNIKOV, B.P.; KRAVCHENKO, V.S.; PIVOVAROV, V.G.;
STEPANOV, I.A.

Automatic control of alcohol in distilled liquors. Spirit.prom.
27 no.2:28-32 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Alcohol) (Automatic control)

KRAVCHENKO, V.S.; STEPANOV, I.A.; TIKHOMIROV, L.A.; KAMOVNIKOV, E.P.;
GLAZUNOV, A.I.

Automatic maintenance of constant pressure in continuous rectifying
columns. Spirt.prom. 27 no.3:29-33 '61. (MIPA 14:4)
(Leningrad--Liquor industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Distillation apparatus)

GLAZUNOV, A.I., inzh.; POLETSEIY, A.T.

Kinematics and dynamics of the lapping-in of external cylindrical
surfaces. Vest.mash. 41 no.2:50-55 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Grinding and polishing)

88(3)

007/88-10-1-46/88

AUTHORS:

Malyukov, V. A., Malafayev, N. A., Tanik, M. N., Glazkov, S. N.
Bolin, B. S.

TITLE:

Multistage Column for Molecular Distillation (Mnogostupen-
chataya kolonna dlya molekulyarnoy distillyatsii)

PERIODICAL:

Zavoiskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 15, Nr 1, pp 629-630 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A multistage horizontal column of glass with a metallic condenser was constructed and tested (Fig 1). The lower part of the column is divided into individual step-like segments; each segment contains a small shovel blade set up at an angle of 45° which acts as a condenser for each individual segment. The vacuum unit consists of a rough-vacuum oil pump of the type VN-461-M and a diffusion oil pump of the type MM-40-AM. The column was tested with binary mixtures of octyl-octyl S and dibutylphthalate-dibutylacetate. The efficiency of the column depends on the charging and the dimension of the step-like segments and increases with the length of the column. With a medium charge of 7-10 g/cm², columns with step-like segments 17 mm long have an efficiency of 0.9, columns with step-like segments 14 mm long an efficiency of 0.6. The diagram shows the distillation of a ternary mixture in a column with 11 step-like segments (Fig 2). There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet refer-
ence.

Card 1/2

SCV/12-25-3-16/66

Multistage Column for Molecular Distillation

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im.
L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute of Physical
Chemistry named L. Ya. Karpova)

Card 1/1

1000000, 1000000, 1000000, 1000000, 1000000

...with a rotating wheel for ...
distribution. Zavlab. no. 6-752 ...

...
...
(D. ...)

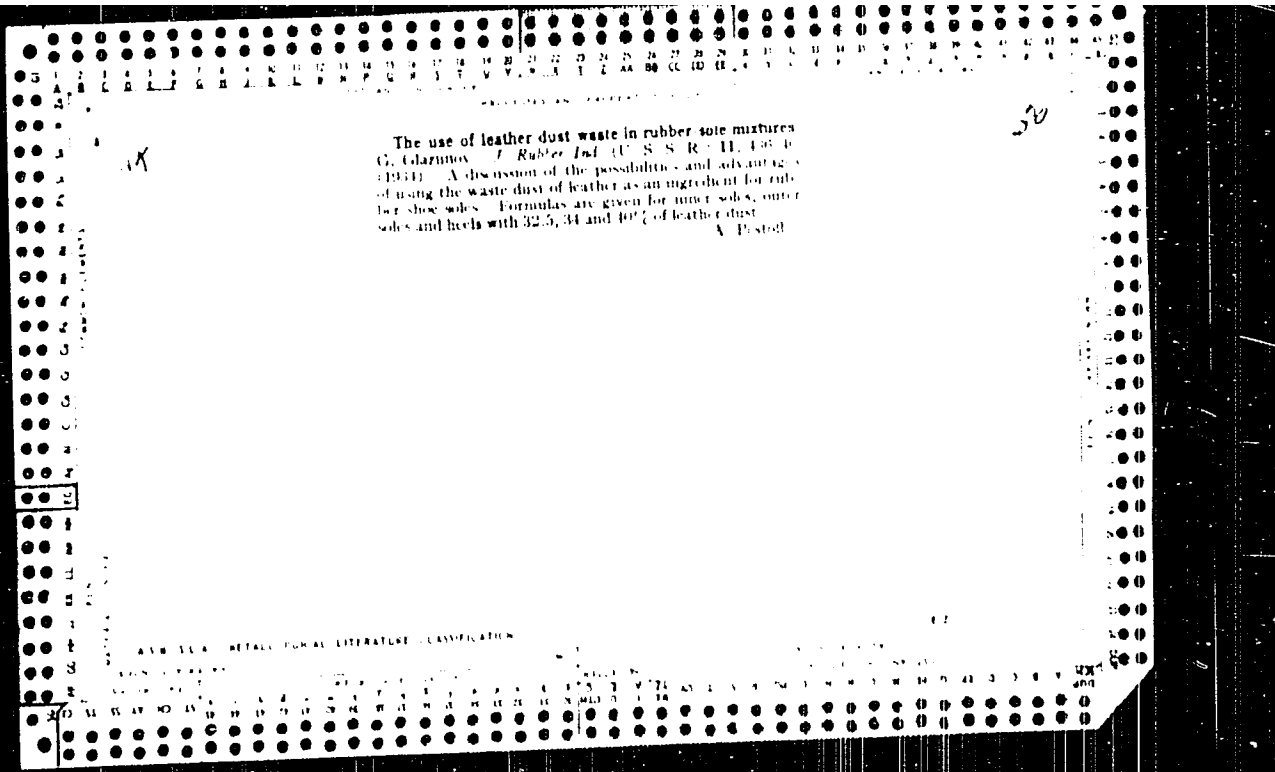
SHVARTSER, A.Ya., inzh.; SHAPOVALOV, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUGOVAYA, G.V.,
inzh.; GLAZUNOV, F.A., inzh.; TKACHENKO, V.A., inzh.; MOZNAIN,
G.I., inzh.

Electric slag hard facing of beaters in impact-action crushing
machines. Svar. proizvod. no.3:22-25 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Donetskii politekhnicheskii institut (for Lugovaya).
2. Yasinovatskii mashinostroitel'nyi zavod (for Moznain).
(Hard facing) (Crushing machines)

1. GLAZINOV, G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mining Engineering - Study and Teaching
7. Training of technicians for coal combines. Part 1. 1 no. 7, 1952.

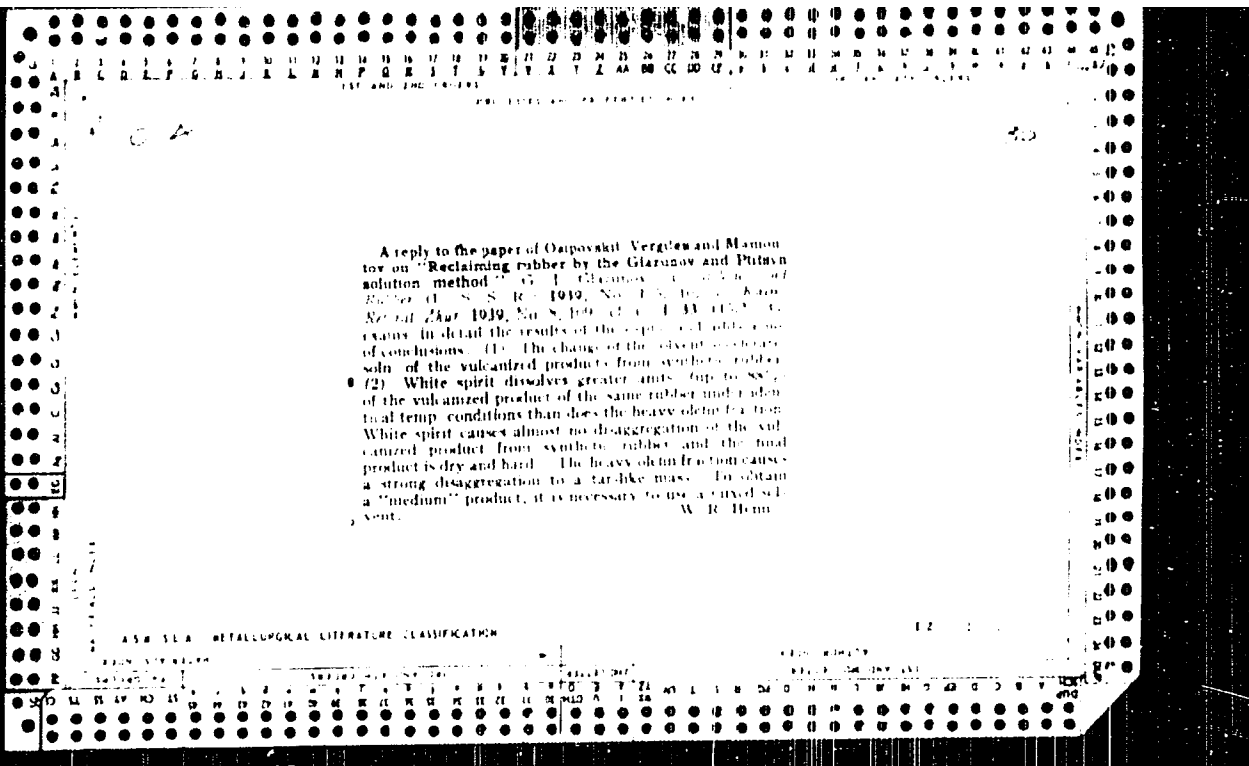
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.



20

The reclaiming of synthetic rubber by the solution method. G. I. Glazunov. *J. Rubber Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 12, 910 (1965). The rubber was cut into small pieces, washed with water, dried, fed into a diffuser, and preheated solvent (thiuron, xylene, etc.) was fed in. When the 1st diffuser was full, solvent was fed into the 2nd diffuser and so on. After the solvent had passed the last unit, it was fed into a mixer contg. hot CaO to remove S, after ward into another mixer with NaOH to remove soap

orig. ingredient. The soln. was then filtered (to remove mineral ingredients), and fed into a steam heated tank, thence through a finely perforated pipe into a "cluster," where it formed very fine particles like a "fog." Steam was fed from the bottom of the "cluster" and on meeting the "fog" it carried away the solvent, while the particles of rubber fell to the bottom of the "cluster." The internal temp. of the "cluster" was 170-180°. The reclaimed rubber was dried and sheeted. The solvent was reclaimed and used again. The reclaimed cotton can be used for paper ground. A. P. Golov.



GLAZUNOV, G.I. and IA.IA. ZIL'VESTF.

Vulkanizatsionnye pressy. 2. izd. Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry,
1943. 37, (1) p. illus., diags.

Vulcanization presses.

DLC: TS1891.G#6 1943

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1973

87R

29

11149 *Obozhenie Tekhnologii Resiny.* (General Technology of Rubber.) (Russian) G. I. Glazunov. 221 pages. 1949. State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Leningrad and Moscow, U. S. S. R. (TS189) G160)
This textbook describes basic properties of rubber mixtures and methods of producing various rubber articles.

BREKHMAN, I.I.; GRINEVICH, M.A.; GLAZUNOV, G.I.

Effect of liquid ginseng extract on the duration of the "work"
of white mice until complete exhaustion. Soub. LVFAN SSSR
no.19:135-138 '63. (MIFA 17:9)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy institut dal'nevostochnogo filiala
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

CHILIKIN, M.G.; GLAZUNOV, A.A.; STEPANOV, V.N.; TELESHEV, B.A.;
GRUDINSKIY, P.G.; VENIKOV, V.A.; MEL'NIKOV, N.A.;
ROGALI-LEVITSKIY, M.V.; ROZANOV, G.M.; GLAZUNOV, G.M.;
SOLDATKINA, L.A.; ZHUKOV, L.A.; ANISIMOVA, N.D.

Aleksandr Iakovlevich Riabkov; obituary. Elek. sta. 25 no.2.
59 F 54. (MIRA 7.2)
(Riabkov, Aleksandr Iakovlevich, 1890-1954)

GLAZUNOV, G.P.; SHAVEL'SKIY, V.V.

Placement of the switching signals of automatic block systems.
Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 7 no.11:40 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo proyektno-izyskatel'skogo i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transporta Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR.

GLAZUNOV, I.F.; LAVRENT'YEV, N.G.; MALINOVSKIY, N.A.; RYASNOY, Ye.A.;
PREDKO, I.N., gornyy tekhnik

Role of the section head and the mine foreman in mining
operations. Gor. zhur. no. 12:14-16 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Zyryanovskogo rudnika (for Glazunov).
2. Nachal'nik uchastka Zyryanovskogo rudnika (for Lavrent'yev).
3. Nachal'nik otдела truda i zarabotnoy platy Zyryanovskogo rudnika (for Malinovskiy).
4. Pomoshchnik glavnogo inzhenera po organizatsii truda rudnika imeni 40-letiya VLKSM Leninogorskogo polimetallicheskogo kombinata (for Ryasnoy).

BLAZUNOV, I. G. and NOVINSKAYA, V. F.

"The Trypanosomes of the Kazakhstan Animals."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 12-19 October 1959, Vol. 11, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Institute of Zoology of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, Alma-Ata

V. 1972-53-0-10/16

AUTHOR: Babushkin, V.D., Glasunov, I.S. and Stevonenko, S.D.

TITLE: Methods of Determining Exploitable Reserves for Pumping Stations on Large Reservoir of Fresh Water (Metodike opredeleniya ekspluatatsionnykh zapasov dla vodozaberoz na krupnykh linsakh presnykh vod)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i obrana mdr, 1959, Nr 2, pp 13-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An enormous reservoir of fresh water was discovered lately in the lower Karakums of West Turkmenia. The area extends over approximately 2,000 square km and the reserves of the water are estimated to amount to 10 cubic km. The fresh water forms the surface and the saline and mineralized waters are located at lower depths. To avoid the drawing out of saline water, the authors propose the installation of twin bore holes, so that the pumping of both, salted and sweet water could proceed simultaneously. Analytical calcul-

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NY-112-50-6-10/16

Methods of Determining Exploitable Reserves for Pumping Stations on Large Reservoir of Fresh Water

ations, the authors show that the volume of pumped saline and fresh water must be equal; That the mixing of both quantities of water could not take place for at least 25 years as long as the pumping stations are installed at least 2 or 3 km from the boundaries of these waters. There are 4 diagrams and 1 table and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: V. GOLIK; Zapadno-Turkmeniskaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya (The West-Turkmenian Geological Expedition),

1. Water--Sources
2. Water--Chemical properties
3. Mathematics--Applications

Card 2/2

BABUSHKIN, V.D.; GLAZBOV, I.S.; GOL'DBERG, V.M.; LUKIN, Ye.L.,
Hand. geol.-miner. nauk, razrabotki; SEMENOVA, G.K.,
red.; BILIN, M.L., red. Izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Basic principles in the exploitation and estimation of
reserves of large lenses of fresh water]Osnovnye printsiipy
eksploatatsii i otsenka zapasov krupnykh linn , perykh vod.
Moskv., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 101 p. (MIA 19:10)
(Water resources development)

BABUSHKIN, V. D.; GLAZUNOV, I. S.; GOLDBERG, V. M.

Method for utilizing fresh water lenses and basic prerequisites
for estimating their reserves. Vop. gidrogeol. i inzh. geol.
no. 20 71-89 62. (MIRA 16.4)

(Turkmenistan--Water, Underground)

GLAZUNOV, I. S., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "Distribution of
Infractions of Myocardium Among Population of Some Cities of USSR in
Connection with Level of Cholesterol of Blood Serum and Diet,"
Moscow, 1961, 8 pp. (Acad. Med. Sci. USSR) 250 copies (KL Supp
13-61, 284).

GLAZUNOV, I.S. *Myokardialnyy infarkt*

Blood cholesterol level and the incidence of myocardial
infarction in certain cities of the U.S.S.R. *Kardiologia* 1
no.3:30-35 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta terapii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L. Myasnikov).
(HEART--INFARCTION)
(CHOLESTEROL)

GLAZENOV, I. S., BRACONETSBA, A. A., DROVISHNEVSKAYA, A. I., FETI SHOVA, F. A. and
NETETROYEV, V. D.

"Entomology and Prophylaxis of the Autumnal Form of Anisakiasis in Irkutskiy
Kray", Khabarovsk, 1941.

GLAZUNOV, I. A.

Genl/Medicine - Encephalitis
Medicine - Nervous System

Jan 1948

"Comparative Histological Characteristics of Autumn encephalitis of Primorskiy Krai and Japanese Encephalitis," Prof. A. I. Glazunov, Sr, Inst Neurology, Corr Mem, Acad Med Sci USSR; I. A. Glazunov, I. A. Robinson, Inst Neurology, 8 pp

"Nevrolog i Psikiat" Vol XVII, No 1

Briefly describes comparative characteristics of histopathologic changes in the central nervous system due to so-called "autumn encephalitis" of Primorskiy Krai and Japanese encephalitis, common in Manchuria. Material collected during 1939 and 1940 epidemic in Primorskiy Krai and 1945 epidemic in Manchuria. Submitted for publication, 2 Feb 1947

1A47183

USSR/Medicine - Encephalitis,
Complications and Sequela
Medicine - Neurology

Sup/Oct 48

"Clinical Characteristics of Japanese Encephalitis
in the Stage of Convalescence and Aftereffects,"
I. S. Glazunov, V. V. Kartasheva, R. M. Khvan,
Inst of Neurol, Acad Med Sci USSR, 5¹/₂ pp

"Nevropatol i Psikhiat" Vol XVII, No 5

Authors have investigated over 300 cases. Results
are analyzed and discussed. Submitted 2 Jul 48.

23/49190

Glazunoff, J.S.,
(2302)

Clinic 1 characteristics of psychosensory encephalitis in children (Russian text) NEVROPAT. PSIKHIAT. 1951, 20/2 (17-21) From 1947 to 1949 over 200 cases of an acute, non-fatal infectious encephalitis were studied in adults and children, but predominantly in children 8-12 yr. of age which was characterized by 2 distinct phases: An acute febrile period lasting 2-5 days of a grippe-like illness with fever of 38-40 degrees C., headache (sometimes accompanied by nausea and vomiting) coruza, cough and general indisposition, and sometimes disturbances of sleep and so forth such as drowsiness and insomnia; and a 2nd, late phase appearing 2-3 weeks after the end of the febrile period, in which there were repeated paroxysms of peculiar psychosensory disturbances on the background of increasing headache and dizziness. This 2nd phase of the illness was accompanied by impaired nutrition, enlarged painful lymph nodes and liver, some cardio-vascular instability, episodic rises in temperature, occasional nausea and vomiting and the following unusual and striking psychosensory disturbances: a general misinterpretation of stimuli from the surrounding world and parts of the patient's own body in which disorders in the optical perception were most prominent and caused marked interference with the children's reading and writing. Children wrote unevenly, letters often falling below the lines, syllables omitted letters duplicated; in reading letters were slurred-over, sounds dropped before fully maturing. In addition to this, the patients had a feeling of

agitation or rotation of objects in the environment and of their own body; variation in the intensity of perceived auditory stimuli (sounds seemed now loud now soft). Other visual phenomena observed were: diplopia, hazy vision, micro-macropsia, and the appearance of many coloured sparks before the eyes. These developed a disturbance in the body perception with changes in the sensations of weight in the body such as feelings of extraordinary lightness or heaviness. Olfactory and taste disturbances appeared in rare cases and there was noted what the authors term "depersonalization and derealization." Further neurological signs of significance were rather frequently encountered: anisocoria, inequality of the pupils, and diplopia (evidencing itself in molecular vision-polyopia monophthalmica) and polyopia. At times a peculiar type of polyopia in which the patients reported seeing $1\frac{1}{2}$ object rather than 2 was reported. Ptosis was seen in only 6 cases and extraocular muscle paresis was very rare. Cranial nerve paresis or paralysis was of the central type, not peripheral, with central facial (in $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cases) and hypoglossal nerve paralysis commonly seen. 25% of the cases showed poverty of expressive facial movements. There were no auditory nerve abnormalities, but psychosensory disturbances of audition of central origin were noted; many children vestibular excitability; $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cases showed some nystagmus. Because of the grippe-like nature of the 1st, acute phase, few of the cases were seen in the hospital and no CSF examinations were done. In the 2nd psychosensory stage the CSF was normal and no pleiocytosis is reported. The psychosensory phase lasted for several months, subsiding with complete recovery. The authors call the disease chorio-encephalitis and distinguish it from lymphocytic choriomeningitis on clinical grounds since no

serological studies or acute phase CSF studies were done. The symptoms of the later phase are clearly those of brain involvement rather than meningeal. There is a detailed comparison of this disease with Von Economo's encephalitis (encephalitis lethargica), in which the authors contrast the many clinical differences between the 2 diseases, since the general pattern of encephalitis lethargica was somewhat simulated. Lack of any parkinsonism in any of the cases in a 2 year follow-up, lack of significant disturbances in oculomotor function (strabismus, paresis of extra-ocular muscles, disturbances of convergence is seen in Von Economo's disease) with presence of a different type of visual symptomatology, lack of the typical Von Economo's lethargy, year-round occurrence with peak incidence in winter-spring months (as opposed to an autumn-winter peak), and occurrence largely in one province of childhood in children of school age instead of widespread distribution and predominance in adults as seen in encephalitis lethargica, serve to differentiate the diseases. In the laboratory of Prof. Chumakov there was isolated from the blood and CSF of the patients with typical manifestations of the disease a filtrable virus, exciting the given disease.

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, VOL.6, SECT. VIII, JUNE 1953

GLAZUNOV, I.S.

Clinical aspect of poliomyelitis. Zhur.nevr.i usika. 53 no. 6:610-615 Je
'53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Institut neurologii akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Poliomyelitis)

GLAZUNOV, I.S. (Moskva)

Problem of neurological symptoms in acute radiation sickness. Zhur.
nevr.i psikh. 55 no.3:198-202 '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(RADIATION SICKNESS, pathology,
nervous system)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various diseases,
radiation sickness)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 1⁴ Vol 13/10 Radiology Oct 59

1895. INITIAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CHRONIC RADIATION SICKNESS AND METHODS OF ITS DIAGNOSIS (Russian text) - Glazunov I. S. and Kireev P. M. - SOV. MED. 1958, 22/4 (49-55)

Early diagnosis of chronic radiation disease is difficult, owing to the lack of specific signs. It is therefore important to discover any possible contact of the patient with radiation. The most characteristic signs are those connected with disturbed neuro-regulation of a number of body-systems. More important are morphological blood-changes, of which lability is but one specific characteristic. Carbohydrate metabolism is also disturbed. General asthenia is commonly present. Jasinski - Warsaw

63-11111-1

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RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

Ch. I. A. I. RADIATION, SOURCE OF LIGHT, INFRARED, U.V., X-RAY, GAMMA

Ch. II. RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

Ch. III. RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

Ch. IV. RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

Ch. V. RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

Ch. VI. RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

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Ch. VIII. RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

Ch. IX. RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

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Ch. XXIV. RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

Ch. XXV. RADIATION'S PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE ORGANISM (S. H. CRANE, 1957)

GLAZUNOV, I.S.; TERESHCHENKO, N.Ya. (Moskva)

Some data on the late sequelae of radiation sickness. Zhur.nevr.i
psikh 60 no.8:930-933 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

GLAZUNOV, I.S. (Moskva)

Influence of ionizing radiations on the nervous system. Zhur. nerv.
i psikh. 61 no.6:944-946 '61. (MIRA 15'2)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (RADIATION-PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT)

GLAZUNOV, I.S.; GUS'KOVA, A.K.; LIVANOV, M.N.

Basic regularities in the nervous system's reaction in acute
radiation sickness (survey of the literature). Zhur.nevr.i psikh.
61 no.10:1574-1578 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM...RADIOGRAPHY)

BABUSHKIN, V.D.; GLAZUNOV, I.S.

Method for determining the filtration properties of rocks in the presence of zones with varying permeability in the plane. *Biul. nauch.-tekh.inform VIMS* no.1:33-37 '63.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.

SECRET

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GLAZUNOV, I.S.; ARONOV, D.M.; IROMBIAN, Y.G.; KRYLOVA, E.A.

Ischaemic heart disease and occupation. *Cor Vasa* 6 no.4:
274-280 '64.

1. Institute of Therapy, Academy of Medical Science, Moscow,
U.S.S.R.

GLAZUNOV, I.S.; ERLOVA, E.A.

Study on the distribution of coronary insufficiency and hypertension in a group of Moscow employees. *Kardiologiya*, 1964, 42-47. 51-56. (Sov. Med.)

1. Institut terapii (direktor- dozent biologiya na IAN SSSR prof. A.L. Myunikov) AN SSSR, Moskva.

BABAYANTS, R.S.; BLAGOVESHCHENSKAYA, V.V.; VERGILESOVA, G.S.; VISTONOV, Yu.V.;
VYALOVA, N.A.; GLAZUNOV, I.S.; DRUTMAN, R.F.; KHEMPENBAYA, N.M.;
KOPOVA, E.S.; KUBSHAKOV, N.A., prof.; LARCHEVA, I.P.; LYBKOVA, M.N.;
MAYSHOVA, M.S.; PETUSHEV, V.N.; RYKOVA, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, L.I.;
STUDENIKINA, I.A.; CHUSOVA, V.N.; SHESTIKHINA, G.N.; ZHURAVTIKOVA,
A.Yu.; SHTOKKENBERG, Yu.M.; BARANOVA, Ye.F., red.

[Acute radiation lesion in man] Ostraya radiatsionnaya travma
u cheloveka. Moskva, Medicina, 1966. 313 p.

(MIRA 28:9)

L. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Karstakov).

VOTINTSEV, K.K.; GLAZUNOV, I.V.

Hydrochemical regime of Lake Baikal in the region of the village
of Listvenichnyy. Trudy Lim. inst. 3:3-56 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

REFERENCE 177

Hydrochemical regime and the flow of chemical substances in the
Angara River. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1967-94, 103. (MIRA 17:4)

VERDEREVSKIY, D.; VOLONTIR, I.; GLAZUNOV, K.; KOLESNIK, L.; LUKASEVICH,
P.; MAGER, M.; MALTABAR, L.; ROMANOV, I.; KATS, H., red.;
BIZYUK, G., red.; MANDELBAUM, M., tekhn.red.

[Manual on viticulture] Kartis vitikultorumui. Xishineu, Editura
de stat a Moldovei, 1957. 398 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Viticulture)

GLAZUNOV, K.Z.; DERKACH, I.A.

New developments in the technology of sanitary engineering. Vol.1
san.tekh. no.4:1-4 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Sanitary engineering)

GLAZUNOV, I. A. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Using iron sulfate in the process of direct, selective flotation of
ores containing more than one metal. TSvet.met.29 no.12:26-32 D '56.
(Flotation) (Iron sulfate)

AUTHORS: Clazunov, L. A., Ratnikova, O.A. and Meshchaninova, V.I. 136-C-2/17

TITLE: Enrichment of mixed ores of the Berezovsk Deposits.
(Oboogascheniye ruzhnykh rud Berezovskogo mestorozhdeniya).

PERIODICAL: Sovetskoye Metally, 1957, No. 1, pp. 10-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the concentration at Berezovskaya Plant Nr 1 of mixed sulphide-oxidized ore containing lead, zinc and copper minerals as well as a considerable quantity of pyrites. They give a phase analysis of the ore (Table 1) and details of the procedure adopted before April, 1956. This had many defects and authors describe the introduction at that time of pyrites flotation and the improvements obtained thereby. For this flotation sulphuric acid and soda to give a pH value of 3-3.5 were added between the sulphide and oxidized flotation cycles; lime was also added during grinding. The adoption of the new schemes are said to have enabled the total extraction of lead, zinc and copper to be increased by 15.5 and 7.5%, respectively. The scheme is said to be applicable to other sulphide-oxidized, pyrites-containing Card 1/1 ores.

There are three figures and four tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Ore-Phase analysis

6/11/58, 11

137-1958-3-4541

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 10 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glazunov, L. A.

TITLE: New Method for Direct Selective Flotation of Polymetallic Ores
(Novyy metod pryamoy selektivnoy flotatsii polimetallicheskikh rud)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13,
pp 42-49

ABSTRACT: A system and regimen were developed for direct selective flotation of Pb- and Cu- minerals from slightly oxidized polymetallic ores containing secondary sulfides of Cu, followed by successive separation of concentrates of Pb, Cu, Zn, and, when needed, FeS₂. The following regimen was developed for an ore of one of the polymetallic deposits. Reagent required in the crushing process: 500-700 g/t of soda, a sufficient amount of Na₂S to obtain a residual concentration of 50-150 mg/liter in the sink of the mill, which corresponds to a consumption of 500-700 g/t in an industrial mill and 1200-1500 g/t in a laboratory set-up. Contact with green vitriol prior to lead flotation: 2-5 min; consumption: 200-500 g/t. Reagents in the cycle of

Card 1/2

137-1958-3-4541

New Method for Direct Selective Flotation of Polymetallic Ores

lead flotation: 200 g/t of cyanide, 20-30 g/t of xanthogenate, 30-40 g/t of cresol. Reagents in the cycle of copper flotation: 1200-1500 g/t of zinc sulfate or an appropriate amount of H_2SO_4 , until the pH of the pulp is reduced to 7.5-8.5; 30-40 g/t of xanthogenate, 20-30 g/t of cresol. The employment of the new system resulted in a 4-6 percent increase in the amount of Pb and Cu extracted into the concentrate. The quality of Pb concentrate improved also; its Cu content decreased from 3 percent to 1.5 percent, while the Zn content diminished from 19-20 percent to 12-15 percent.

A. Sh.

Card 2/2

136-58-3-15/21

AUTHORS Glazunov, I.A. and Ratnikova, G.A.

TITLE Use of ferrous sulphate in the direct selective flotation of Belousovskaya Cr-40 (0 primenenii zheleznogo kuporosa v skheme pryamoy selektivnoy flotatsii Belousovskoy ... rudy)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, No.3, pp. 79-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT The authors criticize, in this letter to the Editor, a letter by M.M. Polyakov (Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.4) on an article by I.A. Glazunov (Ref. 1), advocating the use of ferrous sulphate in the direct selective flotation of Belousovskiy ores. Polyakov is said to have misrepresented the role of the Gintsvetmet organisation in the development of this technique. They give the results of work carried out at the Belousovskiy Works in May-July 1957 by the organisation in accordance with a decision by the former Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the Kaz. SSR. These results were obtained with and without the use of ferrous sulphate (tables 1 and 2) and showed that the ferrous sulphate increases the recovery both of lead and copper. They state that since 12 July 1957 the works has been converted to the use of ferrous sulphate with good results (table 3). The Belousovskiy ores contain approximately 2.9% Cu, 1.1% Pb and 8% Zn. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gintsvetmet

AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Zinc ores Flotation 2. Copper ores Flotation 3. Lead ores Flotation 4. Iron sulfides Application

GLAZUNOV, L.A., referent

"Behavior of xanthates in flotation" (from "Canadian Mining and
Metallurgical Bulletin" no. 551, 1958). TSvet.met. 32 no.2:93-
95 P '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Xanthic acid) (Flotation)

GLAZUNOV, L.A.; MITROFANOV, S.I.

Stability of reducing ions in conditions of flotation. Sbor.nauch.
trud.GINTSVETMET no.16:71-80 '59. (MIRA14:4)
(Flotation) (Ions)

GLAZKOV, L.A.

Action of sodium sulfate in the process of selective flotation
of sulfides. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 7 no.4:65-70 '68.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut razvitiya
metallov, Moskva.

MITROFANOV, S.I.; RATHIKOVA, O.A.; GLAZUNOV, L.A.; SOLOGUB, D.V.

Ore dressing flow sheet at the Altyn-Topkan lead and zinc plant.
TSvet. met. 36 no.7:1-7 JI '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Altyn Topkan--Ore dressing)

GLAZUNOV, L.A.; RATNIKOVA, O.A.

Effect of iron salts on the adsorption of xenonates with
sulfides. Izv. AN Uz. SSR, Ser. tekhn. nauk 8 no.1181-84 '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1, Sredneaziatekiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tsvetnykh metallov.

L 25466-66

ACC NR: AP6011205

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0041/0042

INVENTOR: Gaskarov, D. V.; Glazunov, L. P.; Yerastov, V. D.; Mozgulevskiy, A. V. 31
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for checking the qualitative indices of a dynamic link. Class 21, No. 179817 [announced by Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute in V. I. Ulyanov (Lenin) (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 41-42

TOPIC TAGS: computer circuit, flip flop circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A device for checking the qualitative indices of a dynamic link during a step reaction. The unit contains a number of identical flip-flops, shaping circuits, switches, delay circuits and counters. The rise time of the transient at the output of the link is compared with the required value by connecting two structurally identical parallel channels at the link output. Each of these channels contains a series-connected asymmetric flip-flop with a switch connected to a delay circuit based on a driven multivibrator and a clamping circuit. 2. A modification of this device in which simultaneous evaluation of maximum overcontrol, oscillation index, control time and control error is simplified by connecting four structurally identical channels to the link output with an asymmetric flip-flop

UDC: 621.3.078:
:681.179.1

Card 1/2

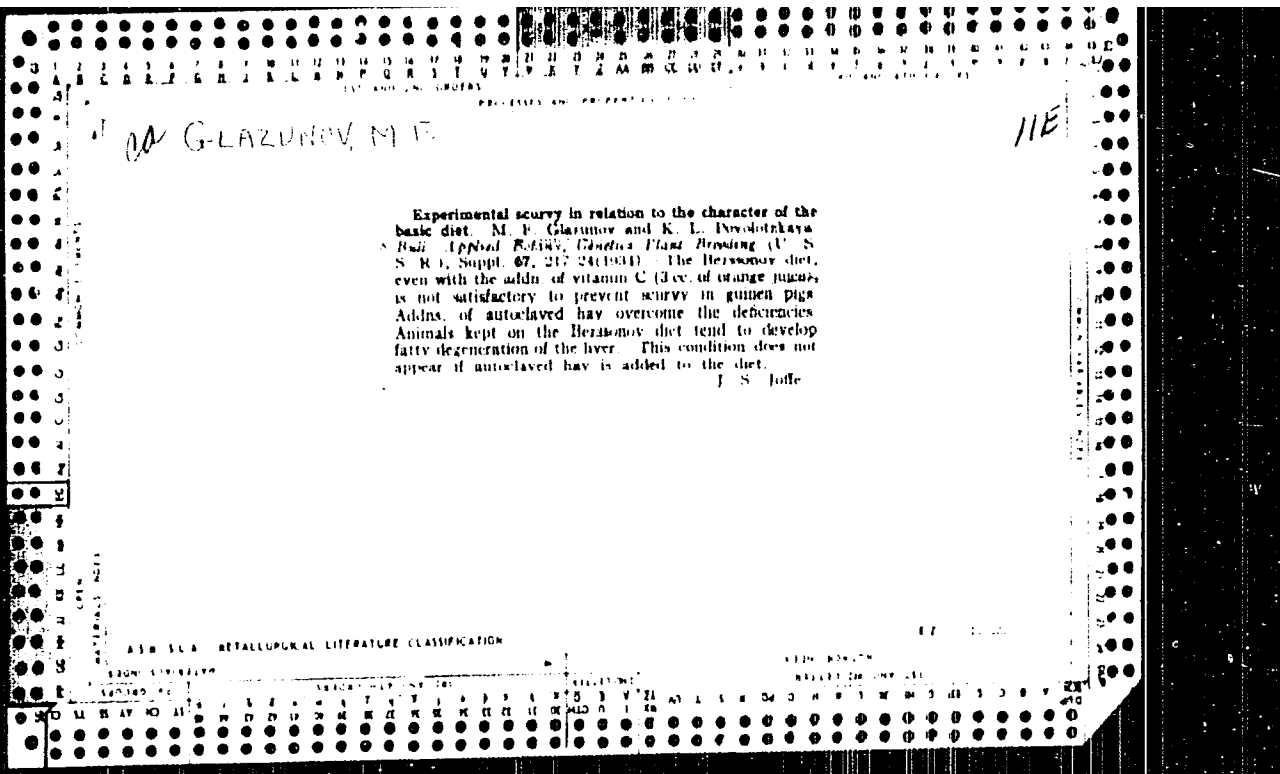
L 25466-46

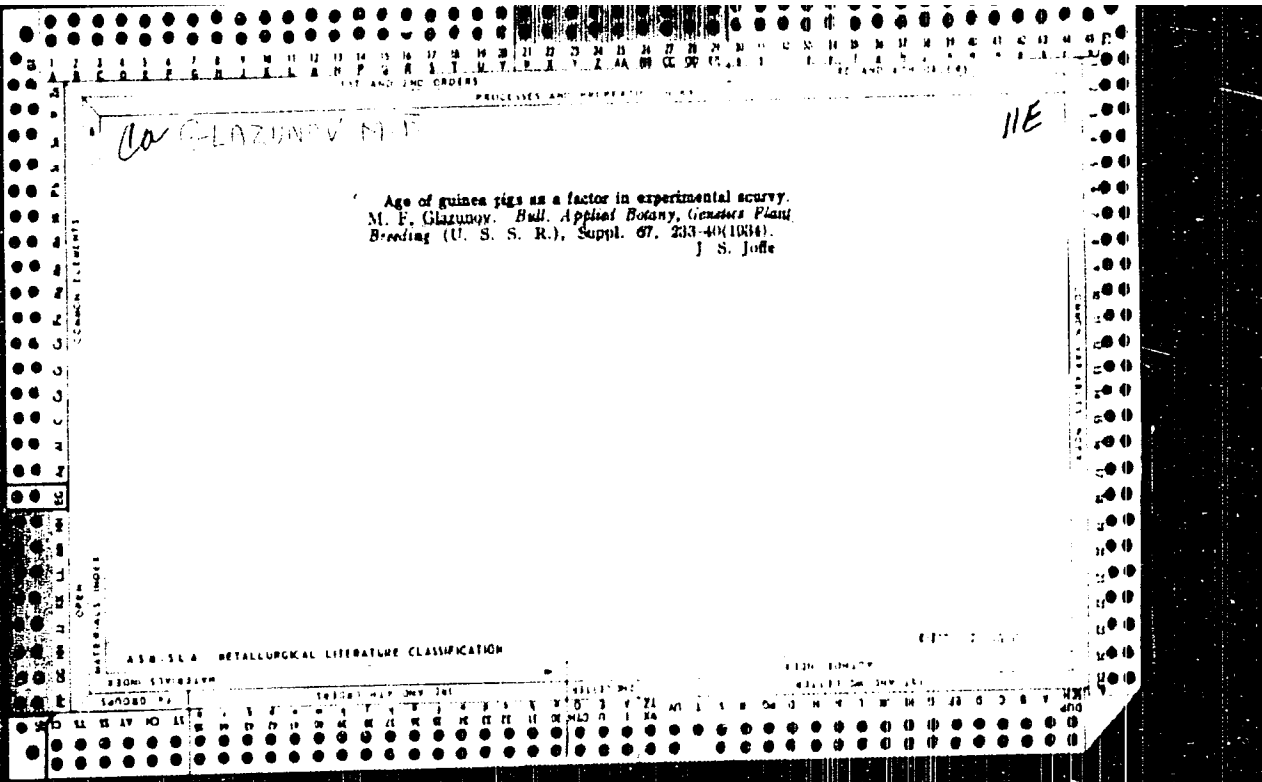
ACC NR: AP6011205

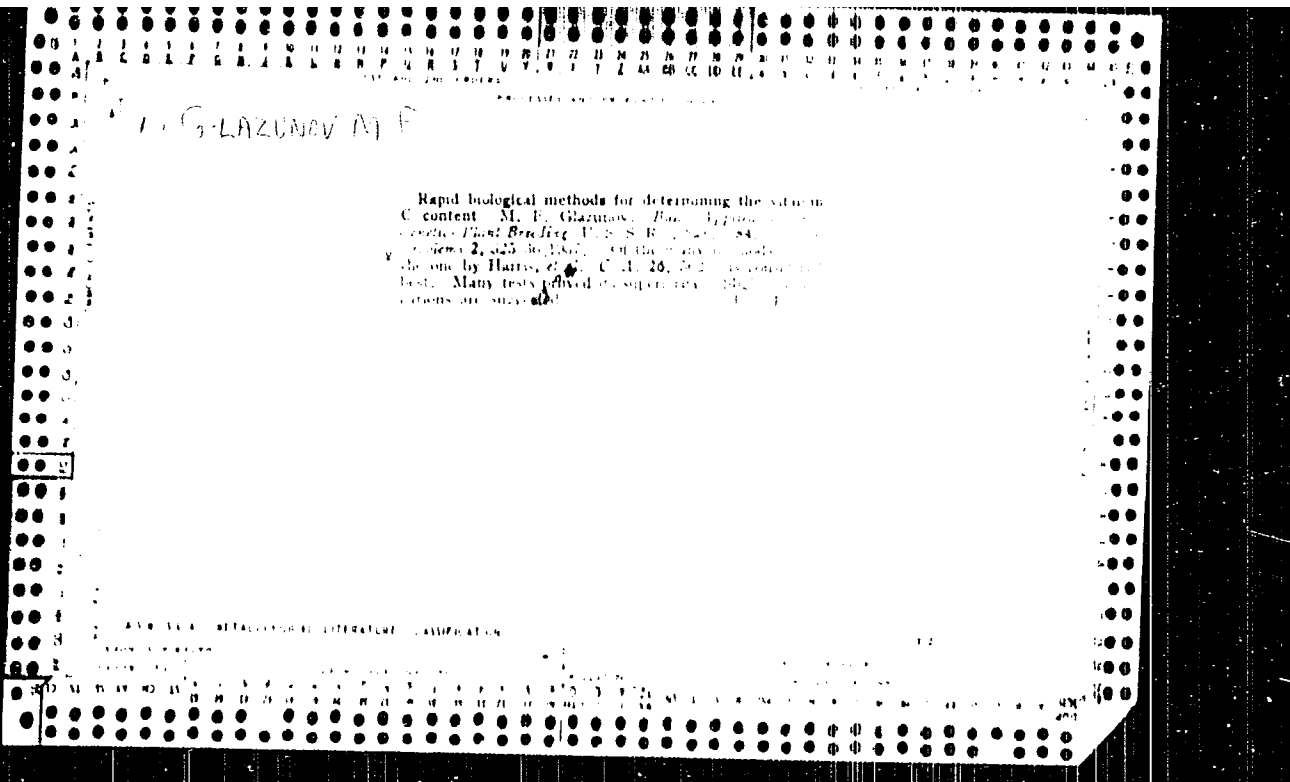
and clamping circuit connected in series in each of the channels. Switches are included in the asymmetric flip-flop circuits in the channels for evaluating control time and control error. These switches are connected to a second delay circuit based on a driven multivibrator. A counter is connected in the channel for evaluating the oscillation index between the asymmetric and symmetric flip-flop of the clamper.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 04Feb65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *cc*







GLAZUNOV, I. F.

Glazunov, I. F. "A critique of the concept of 'tumor' from the clinical-morphological point of view", Trudy Chetvertoy sessii Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Moscow, 1956, p. 146-54.

CG: C-2688, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal Inykh Statey, No. 1, 1949).

GLAZUNOV, M.F., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, predsedatel' obshchestva; GOLOVIN, D.I., dotsent, otvetstvennyy sekretar'.

At the Leningrad Scientific Society of Pathologists. Arkh.pat. 15 no.3:85-
87 My-Je '53. (MIRA 6:11)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Glazunov).
2. Leningradskoye nauchnoye obshchestvo patologov.
(Leningrad--Pathology--Societies) (Societies--Pathology--Leningrad)

GLAZUNOV, M. F.

Tumors of the ovaries; morphology, histogenesis, problems of pathogenesis
Leningrad, Medgiz, 1954. 323 p.

SMIRNOV, Yo.I., general-polkovnik med. sluzhby, glav. red.;
DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V., KRAYEVSKIY, N.A., professor;
N.A., prof.; GLAZUNOV, M.F., prof., polkovnik med. sluzhby,
red.; SMOL'YANNIKOV, A.V., prof., polkovnik med. sluzhby, red.;
APATENKO, A.K., kand. med. nauk, kapitan med. sluzhby, red. toma;
BELL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Soviet medicine during the Great Patriotic War; 1941-1945] Opyt
sovetskoi meditsiny v Velikoi Otechestvennoi voine, 1941-1945 gg.
Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.35. 1955. 491 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Krayevskiy, Glazunov).
(WORLD WAR, 1939-1945—MEDICAL AND SANITARY AFFAIRS)

GLAZUNOV, M.F., professor (Leningrad, nab. Kutuzova, 12, kv.9)

Granulosa proliferation not related to maturation of the follicle;
problem of the histogenesis of ovarian folliculomas. Vop.onk. 1 no.6:
46-51 '55. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz patologo-anatomicheskoy laboratorii Instituta onkologii AMN
SSSR (dir. Instituta - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov)

2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR

(GRANULOSA CELL TUMOR,
ovaries, histogenesis (Rus))

(OVARIES, neoplasms,
granulosa cell tumor, histogenesis (Rus))

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Experimental Treatment. U-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 46945

Author : Glazunov, M.F.

Inst : Not given

Title : Skin Angiofibromatosis (Simple, Lipidic, and Siderotic).

Orig Pub : Vopr. onkologii, 1956, 2, No 6, 650-658

Abstract : In 103 patients, a clinical morphological analysis of 123 neoplasms of the skin was carried out which had the structures of fibroma, xanthoma, sclerotic angoma, and histiocytoma. It was established that the structures characteristic for each of these neoplasms, are at times found simultaneously. Because of this phenomenon, all the above named processes are regarded as variations of a single oncosological group. Its polymorphism is determined by the singularities of the structure of the vascular and intravascular components of these processes on

Card 1/2

Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 46945
1956, 2, No 6, 650-658

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Experimental Treatment. U-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 46945

Abstract : one hand, and by the presence and the degree of manifestation of intracellular accumulation of optically active lipids and iron-containing pigments on the other hand. The term of "angiofibromatosis" is suggested which would designate the given group of processes and which should be subdivided into three basic forms, namely, simple (45), lipidic (30, and siderotic (47), angiofibromatosis. A combination of two, sometimes even of all three forms is observed within one formation. According to their clinical course all forms of angiofibromatosis are benign. In 10 percent of the cases, however, a recurrence of the process was observed after surgical removal of the growth, a fact which is explained most probably by the infiltrating development of these processes.

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46

GLAZUNOV, M.F.; KUZ'MINA, Ye.M.; LAZAREVA, A.P.; LARIONOV, L.F.; PARSHIN, A.N.; PETROV, N.H., prof.; PETROV, Yu.V.; RAKOV, A.I.; SEREBROV, A.I.; Kholdin, S.A.; CHAKLIN, A.V.; SHABAD, L.M.; RILEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Manual on general oncology; in summary form for medical students and physicians of all specialties] Rukovodstvo po obshchei onkologii; v kratkom izlozhenii dlia studentov-medikov i vrachei vsekh spetsial'nostei. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz Leningr. otd-nie, 1958. 366 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(ONCOLOGY)

SHABAD, L. M., GLAZUNOV, M. F. and NEYMAN, A. M.

"Morphological and Experimental Data Characterizing the Pre-Cancer Stage in Various Tissues and Organs of the Animal Organism."

Priroda, 1958, Nr 5, pp 57-59 (SSR)

Report presented at ~~the~~ ^{A-U} Congress, of Oncologists, Jan. 1958.
~~XX~~

GLAZUNOV, M.F., PUCHKOV, Yu.G.

So-called human muscular myxomas and myxosarcomas with intracellular inclusions. Vop. onk. 6 no.7:11-27 Ja '60. (MESA 14:4)
(MUSCLES---TUMORS)

GLAZUNOV, M. F.; BLINOVA, G. A.

Corneous molluscum (keratoacanthoma) of the lower lip. Pt. 1.
Benign corneous molluscum. Vop. onk. 6 no.12:8-29 '60.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. M. F. Glazunov) Instituta onkologii AMN
SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. I. Serebroy).
Adres avtorov: Leningrad, Kamennyi ostrov, 2-ya Berezovaya
alleya 3, Institut onkologii.

(LIPS--TUMORS)

GLAZUNOV, Mikhail Fedorovich; GOL'SHTEYN, N.I., red.; KHARASH, G.A.,
tekh. red.

[Tumors of the ovaries; morphology, histogenesis, and
pathogenesis] Opukholi iaichnikov; morfologiya, gistogenez,
voprosy patogeneza. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Leningrad,
Medgiz, 1961. 334 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(OVARIES---TUMORS)

GLAZUNOV, M.F.

Horny mollusk (keratoacanthoma) of the lower lip. Part 2: Malignant
horny mollusks. Vop. onk. 7 no. 4:3-27 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.F. Glazunov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).
Adres avtora: Leningrad, P-129, 2-y Berezovaya al.; 3, Institut
onkologii AMN SSSR.

(LIPS--CANCER)

GLAZUNOV, M.F.

Changes, similar to molluscum contagiosum, in the epidermis in keratoacanthoma and in some papillary neoplasms of the lower lip and skin. Vop.onk. 8 no.6:48-55 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. In patologo-morfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. labor. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.F. Glazunov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystv. chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtora: Leningrad, P-129 2-ya Barizovaya al., 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

(SKIN--TUMORS) (LIPS--TUMORS) (EPIDERMIS)

GLAZUNOV M. S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6432

Grishin, Vasiliy Koz'mich, Mikhail Grigor'yevich Glazunov, Artur Geregimovich Arakelov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich Vol'deyt, and Gertruda Semenovna Make-donskaya

Svoystva litiya (Properties of Lithium) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 115 p.
Errata slip inserted. 2700 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: O. M. Kamayeva; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, scientific research workers, and advanced students.

COVERAGE: The book describes the physical, thermodynamic, and basic chemical properties of lithium which are of great importance in the design and operation of various units employing liquid-metal heat carriers. Problems of the corrosive activity of lithium in its interaction with the most important structural materials used in building such units are reviewed. Special features of

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Properties of Lithium (Cont.)

SOV/6432

the technology of lithium—problems of its purification, preparation, melting, storage, and transportation—are discussed along with the preparation of operational units. . . Basic information on safety precautions is given. The authors thank Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor A. V. Ryabchenkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences G. G. Konradi, V. A. Ulanov, Ye. V. Balashov, and K. N. Klyagin for their assistance. Most of the 157 references are Soviet.

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2. Optical properties	10
3. Density	11
4. Thermal properties	14
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S/030/00/000/05/23/056
8015/8008

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, T. F., Candidate of Biological Sciences,
Borodin, L. S., Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical
Sciences, Glazunov, M. N., Candidate of Physical and
Mathematical Sciences

TITLE: Application of Stable Isotopes in Science and Technology

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960. No. 5, pp. 82-83

TEXT: The Conference which was convened by the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin dealt with this problem. The Conference was held in Leipzig from December 10 to 12, 1959. A large number of scientists, collaborators of various scientific research organizations and delegates from the industry of Eastern Germany, as well as scientists from Hungary, the Chinese People's Republic, Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia attended. I. Muehlenpford, Director of the Institute of Physical Methods of the Separation of Isotopes, opened the Conference which dealt with problems of the application of isotopes in biology and chemistry, as well as the

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Application of Stable Isotopes in Science
and Technology

S/O30/60/000/05/23/056
B015/B008

working methods with stable isotopes. The following lectures were delivered on part of the Soviet scientists: T. F. Andreyeva offered results in the use of N^{15} for the study of the synthesis of the amino acids and albumins in plant leaves. V. I. Spitsyn and V. G. Finikov ascertained with the aid of O^{18} the stability of the oxygen bond in crystal lattices of solid bodies, as well as the influence of β -radiation on the rate of the isotope exchange. O. V. Uvarov reported on the method of the separation of boron isotopes. The following persons who attended the Conference are mentioned next: G. Huebner, G. Michael, Kh Huebner, E. Krel, G. Faust, G. Voit, V. Goerisch, E. Skramlik (all from Eastern Germany); D. Szeglar, I. Zlotowski, G. Wincel, A. Stroka (all from Poland); V. Hanuš (Czechoslovakia); Chin Lin (Chinese People's Republic). The results of the work of the Conference showed comprehensive possibilities for the application of stable isotopes in various fields of scientific research

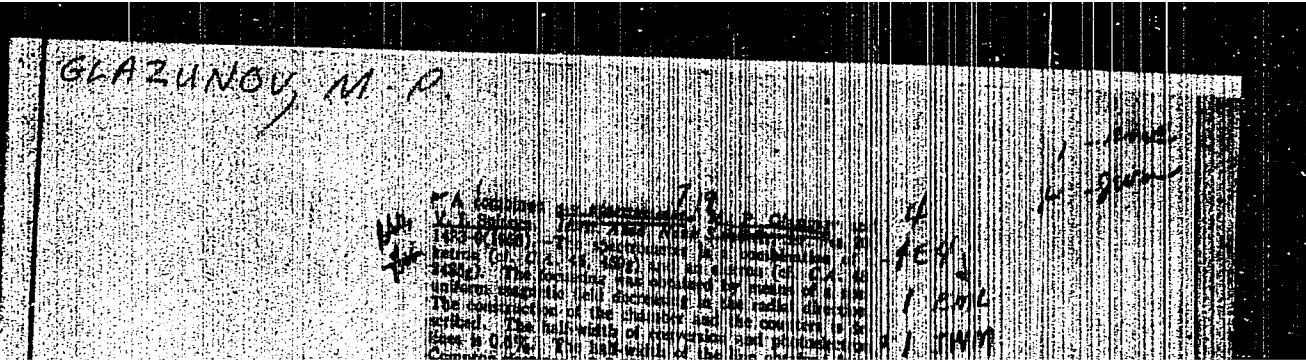
Card 2/2

Glazunov, M.P.

Russian Short in V. G. Khlopov,
AS USSR

~~✓ Spectrum of hydrogen 104. M. P. Glazunov, M. M. Debelkov, and Yu. V. Kholodkov. *Soviet Phys. Dokl.* 1965, Ser., No. 10, 204-5 (1965). — The following measurements with a silicon spectrometer of the energy and intensity of γ -lines are reported: 314 (0.06), 466 (4.18), (5.12) (1.74) 7887 (<0.002), 898 (0.087), 1063 e.v. (9.0018).~~

7887
 1063



Instit. Phys. Chem., A.S. USSR

AUTHORS: Glazunov, M. P., Gulev, B.F. SSV/45-22-8-7/20

TITLE: Investigation of the Radiation From Eu^{155} (Issledovaniye izlucheniya Eu^{155})

PERIODICAL: Investiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 8, pp. 941 - 944 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A study of the β - and γ -spectra of Eu^{155} is of interest from theoretical as well as from practical considerations. The odd-even nucleus of Eu^{155} is a transition nucleus between the spherical and the deformed nuclei. Hence an investigation of the γ -transitions, a determination of the multiple order and of the relative intensities of the conversion lines should come in usefully in the study of the nuclear model. The low energy of the γ radiation and a relatively long half-life permit to utilize Eu^{155} as a source of soft γ -radiation in the detection of defects in metals and in medicine. Eu^{155} with a half-life of 4,7 years transforms into Gd^{155} by a β -decay. In this work the authors used Eu^{155} extracted from the fission products of uranium. The concentrate was produced 6 1/2 years ago. Previous to the preparation of the source the sample was

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Investigation of the Radiation From Eu^{155}

SOV/49-22-6-7/20

carefully purified from radioactive and from stable admixtures. The spectrum of Eu^{155} was repeatedly investigated in the course of 9 months. The continuous spectrum arranged in the Curie-Fermi (Kurri-Fermi) diagram of 5 partial β -spectra. (See figure). The limit energy of β -spectra well agrees with the data presented by other authors. A component with a limit energy of 185 ± 5 KeV was found for the first time. The distribution of the intensities of partial spectra does not agree with the data of other authors. The results are given in table 1. The quantity $\lg(f_0)$ and the shape of the β -spectra led to the assumption that the continuous β -spectra of Eu^{155} are superimposed. $\lg(f_0)$ was computed according to the method of Moszcowski (Ref 2). A repeated investigation of the spectrum of the Eu^{155} conversion electrons permitted to determine 63 conversion lines with a sufficient accuracy. 4 of those were considered to be due to the admixtures Eu^{154} and Eu^{158} and 5 were caused by Auger electrons. The ratios $\frac{K}{L}$ which were determined experimentally, and those computed according to the tables by Sliv and Band (Ref 11) and of Dranitsyna (Ref 12) well agree with each other. The results of the investigation of the γ radiation of Eu^{155} are given in table 2. In order to

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Investigation of the Radiation From Eu^{155}

SOV/48-22-8-7/20

check the existence of hard γ -quanta of low intensity which had not been recorded by the β - γ -spectrometer the preparation was investigated by means of a scintillation spectrometer with a 50 channel analyser (Ref 13) which was made available by Yu.A.Surkov. A number of γ -lines were found. All these transitions were considered to be due to the admixtures of Eu^{154} and Eu^{152} . The difficulty of identifying the β - and γ -radiation of Eu^{155} was underlined as this isotope cannot easily be separated from the accompanying radioactive Eu^{154} and Eu^{152} isotopes with complicated β - and γ -spectra. The most recent papers concerning the radiation from Eu^{154} and Eu^{152} (Refs 14, 15) are very contradictory and do not furnish a rounded-off conception of the spectra. The authors expressed their gratitude to N.Ye. Brezhneva, V.I.Levin, G.B.Korpusov, N.K.Motorina and V.A.Ivanov. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 15 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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Investigation of the Radiation From Eu^{155}

SOV/48-22-8-7/20

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P3741

S7 89/81/010/006/006/011
E 76/8201

26.2541

AUTHOR: Glazkov, M. P., Grivkova, A. I., Zaytsev, B. A., and
Kiselev, V. A.TITLE: Half-life of Cs¹³⁷

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 6, 1961, 622 - 624

TEXT: The isotope Cs¹³⁷ is widely used as gamma source in medicine and technology owing to its convenient half-life, its simple decay scheme, and its high yield. In spite of numerous studies, the half-life has been so far determined only within the range of 26.6 - 37 years. D. Wiles, R. Tomlinson (Ref. 7: Phys. Rev., 99, 188 (1955)), and F. Brown, G. Hall, A. Walter, J. Inorg. and Nucl. Chem., 1, 241 (1955)) have determined the decay rate of a given amount of Cs¹³⁷; the same method has been applied here using an MC-4 (MS-4) mass spectrometer for determining the Cs¹³⁷ amount and a gas flowmeter for the measurement of the activity. The Cs¹³⁷ preparation was separated from uranium fission products by the ferrocyanide method, and was pure to the extent that only 0.0% of the total gamma

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Half-life of Cs ¹³⁷

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activity was due to impurities. The stock solution of cesium chloride was diluted with 0.01% potassium chloride solution to prevent cesium adsorption on the walls of the polyethylene containers. The specific activity was then determined by a flowmeter. When determining the absolute activity corrections were taken into account for the absorption in the base, the electron scattering loss, the conversion electrons of Ba ^{137m}, and the presence of Cs ¹³⁴. Due to beta decay, Cs ¹³⁷ passes over to Ba ^{137m} by 92% (excited state) and to Ba ¹³⁷ by 8% (ground state). The excited state has a lifetime of 2.56 min. The correction of the final result due to the conversion electrons of Ba ^{137m} is considerable. The value 11.4% was chosen from the total conversion coefficients (9.8 - 11.3%) given in the literature. The mass-spectroscopic analysis yielded 49.36 ± 0.09% Cs ¹³³, 0.07 ± 0.01% Cs ¹³⁴, 14.01 ± 0.07% Cs ¹³⁵ and 36.56 ± 0.06% Cs ¹³⁷. The absolute concentration of the isotopes was determined by the method of isotopic dilution. The number of Cs atoms per ml of solution was $N = 951 \cdot 10^{15} \pm 1.5\%$, the half-life was found to be $T = 29 \pm 1$ years by way of the decay constant from the known concentration and activity in the

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Half-life of ^{237}U

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stock solution. V. N. Komarov is thanked for having participated in the mass-spectroscopic measurements. There are 1 table, and 11 references; 1 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important reference to English-language publications reads as follows: D. Strominger, Y. Hollander, G. Seaborg, Rev. Mod. Phys. 30, no. 4 (1958). "Table of Isotopes".

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1961

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AUTHORS: Zaytsev, B. A., Grivkova, A. I., Glazunov, M. P.

TITLE: Use of ion-exchanging materials for production of low-activity radiation sources

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 5, 1961, 431 - 434

TEXT: The production of weak radiation sources based on the sorption of radioisotopes by organic ion-exchangers is described. Granulated sulfo-phenol formaldehyde cationite KY-1P (KY-1G) from the Institut plastmass (Plastics Institute) (NIIPM), as well as ion-exchanging membranes of the type ДПУ (DPU) and МК-2 (MK-2) films from the NIIPM were used for the experiments. As gamma emitter, Cs¹³⁷ (as CsCl) having a half-life of 29 years was chosen. The CsCl preparation used contained RbCl, NaCl, and KCl up to 50%, and had an activity of 13 curies/g. It did not contain more than 0.1% active impurities. Sorption took place from 0.15 N CsCl solutions. The cationites yielded, due to their properties, the following results. KY-1G: Two different forms were used, an H-form (I) in a neutral medium and a Na-form (II), in a 0.032 N NaOH solution. KY-1G
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Use of ion-exchanging materials...

was used in granular form (small balls of 0.25 to 1.50 mm in diameter) and had a specific weight of 1.53 g/cm^3 , a volume capacity of 2.4 mg-eq/g (I) and 5.7 mg-eq/g (II), and a specific activity of 4.1 g-eq Ra/g = 9.8 curies/g (I) and 6.3 g-eq Ra/g = 15.1 curies/g (II). DPU was membrane-shaped with a density of 67.8 mg/cm^2 , a capacity of 0.125 g-eq/cm^2 , and a specific activity of $0.215 \text{ g-eq Ra/cm}^2$ = 0.5 curies/cm^2 . The MK-2 films had a density of 3.8 mg/cm^2 , a capacity of 9.16 mg-eq/cm^2 , and a specific activity of $0.01 \text{ g-eq Ra/cm}^2$ = 0.62 curies/cm^2 . For the KU-1G granulae of diameters between 0.25 and 1.50 mm, the activity varied between 0.63 and 35.64 curies Ca^{45} . By size and number of granulae, activity and purpose of the radiation sources could be varied. Single balls 3 mm in diameter served as point sources. Since the activated ion exchangers were tightly enclosed in ampuls, special experiments had to be made to determine the amount of gas produced due to radiation absorption within the ampuls. Part of the experiments were made on the accelerator of the Institut Fizicheskoy Khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR). It was found that gas production grew linearly with the absorbed dose, and for KU-1G it was $0.04 \text{ cm}^3/\text{day}$ or 1.0% of the cationite

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Use of ion-exchanging materials

volume. Previous heating of the cationite for several hours reduced the gas production below the dangerous rate. If the specific activities of the enclosed preparations are above 0.5 g-eqv Ra/g (1.2 curies/g), a few mg of metallic palladium should be added. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 5 references: 9 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: J. Blincoe, *Nucleonics*, 14, No. 8, 42 (1956); E. Hinzler, K. Hinzlerova, *Nucl. Sci. Techn. Astr.*, 10, No. 17, 7235 (1956); W. Gineid, J. Martin, E. Hatch, *Nucleonics*, 11, 14 (1954); A. Johnson, A. Plum, *Appl. Rad. and Isotopes*, 7, No. 4, 327 (1960).

SECRETED: January 5, 1961

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Doubling of the mass spectrum of cesium. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no.4:498
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I. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R.,
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(Cesium--Spectra)

ZAYTSEV, B.A.; GRIVKOVA, A.I.; GLAZUNOV, M.P.

Use of ion-exchange materials for producing low-activity
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(MIRA 14:10)

(Radioisotopes)

TSVETAYEV, I. I.; SHCHERBAKOV, A. B.; TISHCHIN, V. A.; ALEXANDROV, V. I.;
RUZHKOV, I. I.

Determination of the activation energy of sorption for
various types of a substance sorbed on the surface of
a porous solid body.

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