GATUN, V.P.

Numerical solution of three-dimensional boundary value problems in the theory of potential using the method of summary representations. Prikl. metod. resh. diff. urav. no.1:19-26 '63
(MIRA 18:2)

ACC NR: AP6025935 SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/007/0032/0037

AUTHOR: Gatushkin, A. A.; Solonin, S. N.

ORG: Kiev Institute of Civil Aircraft Engineering, IPM AN UkrSSR (Kiyevskiy institut inzhenerov grazhdanskoy aviatsii, IPM AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of filtering properties of sintered two-layer filters

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1966, 32-37

TOPIC TAGS: filtration, filter, sintered filter, industrial ~~two-layer~~ filter, ~~hydraulic fluid filter~~, aircraft hydraulic system

ABSTRACT: Strict requirements relative to the purity of hydraulic fluid used in aircraft hydraulic systems has promoted the development of new filter materials which can be used at 210—523K and can filter out particles larger than 4—5 μ. In this connection the filtration properties of sintered two-layer filters were investigated. Filters 50 mm in diameter and 5 mm thick consisting of two layers (1 mm and 4 mm thick) were compacted from nonspherical Kh17N2 steel powder and sintered at 1473K in a hydrogen atmosphere for 2 hr. The particle size in the 1-mm-thick layer was 40 μ, and in the 4-mm-thick layer it was 280 + 150 μ. The porosity of both layers was about 50%. The filters were tested with AMG-10 oil under a pressure of 5.5 Mn/m^2. The sintered two-layer filters were found to have better permeability and filtering ability than one-layer filters made from powder of uniform grain size. The two-layer

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ACC NR: AP6025935

filters have a longer service life if the coarse-grained layer faces the flow of the liquid. However, the cleaning of the clogged filters is much easier if the fine-grained side faces the flame during operation. The ultrasonic cleaning of such filters was found to be very effective, while cleaning by the use of a reverse air blow was much less effective. With the same filtering ability, the two-layer filters have a considerably longer service life (up to clogging) than do filters made of powder with uniform grain size. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas. [WW]

SUB CODE: 01, 13, ~~20~~ SUBM DATE: 29Oct65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/
ATD PRESS: 5161

Card 2/2

GATYZHSKIY, I.Ya.; SULAYMANOV, A.

Economic accountability within the factory in a production organization without division into separate workshops. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.9:17-18 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Sovnarkhoz Kirgizskoy SSR.
(Kirghizistan--Leather industry)

MOROZOV, I.S.; FILYMAN, [illegible]; GATYNSKIY, I.Ya., starshiy inzhener

Technological pro[illegible]s in the leather and shoe industry of the Kirghiz S.S.R. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 3 no.12:4-7 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Kirgizskoy SSR (for Morozov). 2. Glavnyy spetsialist kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo komiteta Kirgizskoy SSR (for Fleyman). 3. Upravleniye legkoy promyshlennosti Kirgizskoy SSR (for Gatynskiy).
(Kirghizistan--Leather industry)
(Kirghizistan--Shoe industry)

GRAMS, H.; GAUBE, H.

Polyethylene formed at low pressure, its properties and uses (from "Angew. Chem." v. 67, no.19-20, 1955). Usp. khim. i tekh. polim. no.2:262-269 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Polyethylene)

GAUBE, R.

Effect of the exploitation of a thick steep layer on bedrock. p. 159.

REVISTA MINELOR

Vol. 7, no. 4, Apr. 1956

Rumania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

OGIRLACI, V., ing.; GAUBE, R., ing.; PINK, H., ing.

Fighting coal dust by injecting high pressure water in work at the Anina Mining Enterprise. Rev min 13 no.8:375-378 Ag '62.

GAUBE, R., ing.; AMBRUS, R., ing.

Methane gas explosion caused by an atmospheric electric discharge.
Rev min 13 no.12:564-566 D '62.

TYUL'PANOV, S.I., prof., red.; FEDOROV, A.V., prof., red.; DAKHIYA, Ya.M., dots., red.; GAUBIKH, B.V., dots., red.; KLIMUSHEV, V Ya., dots., red.; BOYARSKIY, V.A., red.; ZIMINA, M.V., red. izd-va; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[The Communist Party as the inspirer and organizer of narionwide socialist competition in the U.S.S.R.] Kommunisticheskaia partiia-vdokhnovitel' i organizator vsenarodnogo sotsialisticheskogo sorevnovaniia v SSSR. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1961. 565 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Upravleniye prepodavaniya obshchestvennykh nauk.

(Socialist competition)

GAUCH

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Corrosion, Corrosion Prevention. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54318

Author : Gauch
Inst : -
Title : Some Data on the Corrosion of Chemically Resistant and Heat-Resistant Steels.

Orig Pub : Zast. mater., 1957, 5, No 5, 164-168

Abstract : The corrosion (C) of a series of steels (prokron type, native production), under various conditions was studied. It was established that in stagnant cold water, the C of these steels is 0.007 mm per year, and in hot water it is 0.005 mm per year. Practically no C was noted in running water. The K is increased somewhat in solutions of basic metal salts, and when their concentration is increased, the corrosion rate increases to a certain limit and then it slows down. Iron solutions cuase a strong C of the above-mentioned steels.

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Corrosion. Corrosion Prevention. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 54318

All steels are resistant to 10% alkaline solutions. In the case of hydrochloric acid, corrosion increases with an increase in the concentration of the solution. In sulfuric acid, C is significant, but it decreases to a minimum with an increase in concentration, and therefore 89% sulfuric acid can be transported in steel containers. In nitric acid of 60% of higher concentration, the steel becomes inhibited to corrosion. In a 1 : 1 mixture of sulfuric acid and nitric acid, and in certain organic acids, the steels under study did not corrode. In order to increase the inter-crystalline corrosion resistance, it is recommended that the carbon content of steel should be 0.04%, and that Ni, V, Ti or Nb be introduced in amounts equivalent to a 4 to 10 fold excess, based on the carbon content. The thermal treatment of steel is desirable.

Card 2/2

5

GAUCH

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Corrosion. Corrosion H.

GAUDAMOVICH, S.Ya.; OBUKHOVA, V.R.

Sensitivity of cultures of kidney epithelium of the sheep embryo to the viruses of Japanese and tick encephalitis. Vop.virus. 5 no.3:304-308 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Laboratoriya diagnostiki i indikatsii Instituta virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(ENCEPHALITIS)

GAUDIN', E.[Gaudins, E.]

Radical operations of the middle ear at the medical institutions of Riga in the last 10 years. Vestis Latv ak no.1:139-146 '61.
(EEAI 10:9)

(EAR)

GAUDIN', E. [Gaudins, E.]

Radical operations on the middle ear in medical institutions of Riga in the last 10 years. Vestis Latv ak no.1:139-146 '61.

GAUDINS, Fricis; KACE, B., red.

[Origin of man] Cilveka izcelsanas. Riga, Latvijas PSR Zinatnu Akad. izd-va, 1964. 81 p. [In Latvian]
(MIRA 17:5)

GAUDNIK, Janusz, mgr

Direct spectrometry. Hutnik P 30 no.2:60-62 F '63.

1. Huta Baildon, Katowice.

GAUDNIK, Janusz, mgr

Spectrometric determination of great amounts of elements content in steels. Hutnik P 30 no. 5: 140-143 My '63.

1. Huta Baildon, Katowice.

S/081/63/000/002/021/088
B166/B138

AUTHORS: Gregorczyk, Stanisław, Gaudnik, Janusz

TITLE: The use of a quantometer for analyses in the analytical laboratory of the Baildon Metallurgical Works

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 145-146, abstract 2D5 (Chem. analit. (Polska), v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 343-348 [Pol.])

TEXT: The article discusses experience in the use of a quantometer manufactured by ARL in the analytical laboratory of a metallurgical works. 1,000 analyses per shift (120 specimens) can be made with satisfactory accuracy. The quantometer cannot be used for analyzing slags and a number of other products since it has not been programmed for these purposes by the manufacturer. The quantometer does not determine C, P or S. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GAUDNIK, Janusz, Mgr.

Experiences in the spectrometric analysis of high-alloy steels.
Koh lap 97 no.8:397-399 Ag '64.

1. Katowice, Huta Baildon, Zelazna 9, Poland.

GAUDUK, YU. M.

PA 187T62

USSR/Mathematics - Popular Mathematics Mar/Apr 51

"The Latest Popular Literature on Mathematics," Yu. M. Gauduk

"Uspekh Matemat Nauk" Vol VI, No 2, pp 195-203

Gauduk makes critical survey of the renewed postwar popular mathematical literature that was published in 1949 and the first half of 1950. The years 1947 - 1948 had been covered in an article by I. M. Yaglom in this same periodical, Vol V, No 2. 1950, pp 211-219. Discusses historical, cultural, classical mathematics as written in journals and books (Euclid, early Russian studies, Lobachevskiy's work, etc.).

187T62

ALEKSEYEVSKIY, N.Ye.; GAUDUKOV, Yu.P.

Anisotropy of the electrical resistance of Mg and Pt single crystals in a magnetic field at 4.2° K. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.6:1720-1722 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut fizicheskikikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Magnesium crystals--Electric properties)
(Platinum crystals--Electric properties)
(Magnetic fields)

MIL'SKIY, A.V.; GAUDUKOVICH, A.Ya.

Determining egg product content of pastries and baked products. Khleb.i kond.prom. 6 no.6:5-7 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Baked products) (Food—Analysis)

GAUDYN', E.P.; ZABUTYY, M.B.; KACHANE, L.K.

Prof. Nikolai Dmitrievich Khodiakov; on his 60th birthday. Vest. otorin. 21 no.2:113 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(BIOGRAPHIES,
Khodiakov, Nikolai D. (Rus))

BLYUGER, A.F.; ANSHELEVICH, Yu.V.; KOVSH, O.Ya.; GAUDYN'SH, E.P.; NOVIKOVA, O.A.; PAVLOVSKAYA, A.I.; IZRAYLET, L.I.; LANDA, B.A.

Bicillin-3 and its clinical use. Sov.med. 25 no.7:78-81 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latviyskoy SSR, Rizhskiy meditsinskiy institut i Rizhskaya gorodskaya detskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.

(BICILLIN)

GAUER, F. I. (Odessa); LEBEDEV, A. A. (Odessa)

Traveling pumping station with a PN30-1 disinfecting unit. Vod. i san. tekh. no.9:16-18 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Pumping stations)
(Water--Purification)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ EAST GERMANY

HELLER, J., TATA, P., GAUER, O.H.; Institute of Work Hygiene and Professional Diseases (Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolani), Prague; Physiological Institute of the Free University (Physiologisches Institut der Freien Universitat) Berlin-Dahlem.

"The Question of the Distribution Space of the Antidiurotic Hormone."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 105

Abstract: In experiments on cats and rats it was demonstrated that both the endogenous and exogenous antidiuretic hormone (ADH) can pass through a capillary wall. Cats' lymph can inactivate the ADH, probably in vivo and in vitro. It appears that the ADH distribution space is not limited to the volume of blood. 1 Western reference. Submitted at the "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65.

1/1

(Gamma, 2 Ye.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5600

Yadernaya geofizika; sbornik statey po ispol'zovaniyu radioaktivnykh izlucheniy v geologii nefti (Nuclear Geophysics; Collection of Articles on the Use of Radioactive Radiation and Isotopes in Petroleum Geology) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 370 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: P.A. Alekseyev, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Exec. Ed.: A.P. Kolantarova; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Poloskina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum geologists, geophysicists and scientists engaged in geological research who are interested in radiometric techniques of petroleum prospecting.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 28 articles compiled by staff members and aspirants of the Laboratory for Nuclear Geology and Geophysics of the Petroleum Institute (now the Institute for Geology and Mineral Fuel Processing) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Laboratory for Radioactive Logging of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics, and the Heads of councils for planning research projects for petroleum enterprises. The articles treat new material on radiometric surveying in petroleum geology, describe radiometric instruments (counters, etc.) for registering neutrons and gamma rays, methods of a new method for effectively utilizing radioactivity in the analysis of rock samples from petroleum-survey bore holes, etc. Problems of method in the study and interpretation of radiometric measurements in bore holes are reviewed, as well as the results of studies in the sorption of tritium in tracing the movement of petroleum and water in a stratum. Finally, a new method of surveying based on measuring the radioactivity of the surface of a prospective petroleum deposit is described. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

Abelirod, E.K. Mapping Petroleum-Water Surfaces of Contact in Azerbaydzhan Oil Fields by the Method of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium 100

Baranov, I.A. Possibility of the Method of Induced Radioactivity for Quantitative Evaluation of the Petrolific Capacity and Other Characteristics of Strata 105

Blankov, Ya.F. The Effectiveness of the Methods of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium and Chlorine to Compute the Oil- and Water-Bearing Capacity of Porosian Sandstones 110

Burry, B.M., O.E. Darwyd, F.Th. Daniels, B.P. Otnokov, and V.O. Ostrovskiy. Utilization of Epithermal Neutrons in the Neutron-Neutron Method (NNM) of Evaluating the Porosity of Sand and Carbonate Collectors 121

Alekseyev, P.A., S.A. Dmitriy, K.I. Miller, and V.P. Otnokov. The Use of Gamma-Ray Spectrometry to Investigate Bore Holes 133

Suberman, Ch.A. Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy of Natural and Artificial Radioactive Isotopes Under Bore Hole Conditions 146

Otnokov, V.P., S.A. Dmitriy, and Ya. S. Zabelevich. Determination of the Point of Water-Petroleum Contact From Data Obtained Using the Neutron Gamma Method With Scintillation Counters (NGK-LS) and the Neutron-Neutron Method Based on Thermal Neutrons (NNK-T) 154

Blankov, Ya.F. Separation of the Relation of Different Elements During the Investigation of Petroleum-Survey Bore Holes by the Method of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium and Chlorine 170

Drorkin, I.L., and R.A. Baranov. The Use of Scintillation Counters to Count Slow Neutrons in Petroleum Survey Bore Holes 187

Zolotov, A.V. Distribution of Slow Neutrons in a Heterogeneous Medium 195

Galin, Yu.A. Influence of the Conditions of Measuring Upon Evaluating the Porosity of Rock According to Data Obtained by the Neutron Gamma Method 201

Rudnev, O.V. Development of New Type of Radiometric Apparatus for Use in Petroleum Survey Operations 222

Tolar, L.L. The Problem of Determining the Point of Water-Petroleum Contact Under Conditions of Cased Wells in Carbonate Deposits 228

Lyzunskaya, D.I., and Z. Ya. Gauer. Analysis of Rock Based on Neutron-Induced Activity 238

Alekseyev, P.A., V.I. Yermakov, and V.A. Filimov. The Problem of Radium and Uranium Content in Oil-Field Waters 252

Yermakov, V.I., A.I. Lambrabakh, M.O. Ornatskiy, Yu. A. Baranov, and I.I. Skoptsova. Results of Investigations of Natural Gamma Fields in Oil-Bearing Regions, Using Aerial and Ground Radiometric Survey Methods 264

21(4), 7(5) SOV/89-6-3-10/[illegible]

AUTHORS: Leypunskaya, D. I., [illegible]auer, Z. Ya., Flerov, G. N.

TITLE: Neutron Activation Analysis of Samples of Rock and Ore Concentrates (Neytronnyy aktivatsionnyy analiz obraztsov gornykh porod i rudnykh kontsentratov)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 3, pp 315-320 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The rock samples are examined in a paraffin block which contains a Po+Be-neutron source and an irradiation duct. The neutron source emits $\sim 10^7$ n/sec. The material to be investigated is introduced into the duct and irradiated, according to what element is to be detected, approximately for 20 minutes. The forming activities are due to (nγ)- and (np)-reactions. The formed radioactivity is investigated as to its β- and γ-radiation. In order to be able to carry out better measurements of the β-energies the radioactive samples are powderized and filled into a cylindrical canning with double walls consisting of material which cannot be activated. The inner wall of the canning is produced from a thin foil. The thickness of the layer of the sample in the canning is greater than the maximum range of the β-rays. The length of the canning

Card 1/3

is ~8 cm. During the measurement the canning is moved over a thin-walled β-counter. The γ-radiation was measured by means of a scintillation counter combined with a one-channel amplitude-analyzer. The processes of measurement are described for the determination of aluminum, manganese, vanadium, silicon, and indium in rocks of complex composition. In this connection the concentration of these elements in the rock samples must be relatively high. The analysis can be carried out very rapidly since the most short-lived isotope of the element to be determined can be used as an indicator. The effect of interference activities is taken into account in every element to be determined and it is pointed out how this interference activity can be detected. The sensitivity of the developed method to the individual elements is the following: Al ~5%, Si 7 - 10%, V 10^{-1}%, In 10^{-2}% and Mn 10^{-2}%. By using the portable neutron multiplier described in reference 6 it is possible to increase the sensitivity of this activation method by 1 1/2 to 2 orders of magnitude, and thus also small concentrations of elements to be investigated can be detected. F. A. Alekseyev showed interest in this paper. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514420003-2"

MERKOV, B.P. (Moskva); GAUER, Z.Ye. (Moskva); KOBELEV, M.V.; SYCHEV, K.I. (Karaganda); UMAROV, M.U. (Moskva); SHUTLIV, F.A., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk

News, events, facts. Priroda no.12:99-109 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Donetskaya geologicheskaya partiya, Novo-Troitskoye, Donetskaya obl. (for Kobelev). 2. TSentral'nyy sovet Vserossiyskogo obshchestva okhrany prirody, Moskva (for Shutliv). (Science news)

GAUER, Z.Ye.

On the so called authigenic garnets of Devonian sediments in the Chulym-Yenisey region. Biul.MOIP Otd.geol. 37 no.1:150-151 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Chulym Valley--Garnet) (Yenisey Valley--Garnet)

L 10733-63 EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ESD-3 TF

ACCESSION NR: AP3001046 S/0026/63/000/005/0106/0107

AUTHOR: Gauer, Z. Ye. (Moscow)

TITLE: Conference on geologists and geophysicists

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 5, 1963, 106-107

TOPIC TAGS: geology conference, geophysics conference, structure of earth's crust

ABSTRACT: A conference to discuss the results of regional geologic-geophysical investigations in the marginal zone of the Caspian depression was held at Saratov during the period 27 February to 4 March 1963. Included were papers on the depth of the crystalline basement and on the structures of the overlying sedimentary formations and a report on the use of new Soviet seismic instruments in regional geophysical research. Modern geophysicists have previously considered the Russian platform to be a relatively stable structural feature. However, the first experimental studies carried out with the aforementioned highly sensitive new instruments showed the platform area to be the focus of numerous microearthquakes. According to the author, widespread adoption of these instruments may result in significant revisions of the prevailing concepts concerning the structure of the earth's crust.

Card 1/1

GAUER, Z.Ye.

All-Union Conference on radioactivation analysis. Zav.lab. 29 no.7:894 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy geofiziki.
(Radioactivation analysis--Congresses)

GAUER, Z.Ye.

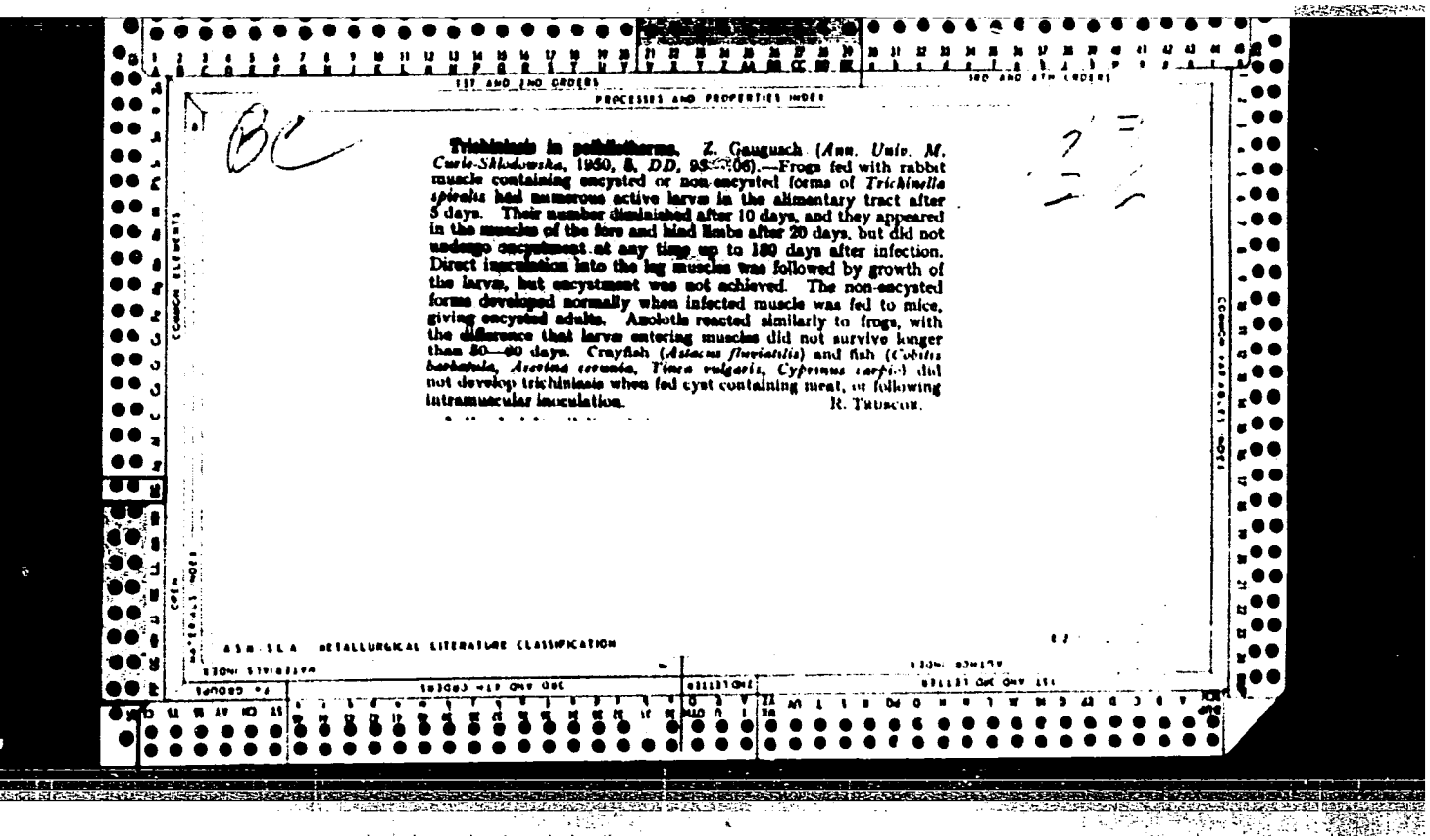
Stratigraphic position of Paleozoic red sediments in the Kas sector of the Chulym-Yenisey region in the West Siberian oil-and gas-bearing basin. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.10:20-25 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy geofiziki i geokhimii Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.

GAUGUSCH, Z.

Contribution to the studies of the resistance of Cysticercus cellulosae. Bull. State Inst. Marine Trop. M. Gdansk 3 no.1-2: 81-87 1950. (CIML 20:7)

1. Of the State Institute of Marine and Tropical Medicine in Gdansk.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Trichiniasis in poikilotherms. Z. Gauguch (*Ann. Univ. M. Curie-Sklodowska*, 1950, 5, *DD*, 95–106).—Frogs fed with rabbit muscle containing encysted or non-encysted forms of *Trichinella spiralis* had numerous active larvæ in the alimentary tract after 5 days. Their number diminished after 10 days, and they appeared in the muscles of the fore and hind limbs after 20 days, but did not undergo encystment at any time up to 180 days after infection. Direct inoculation into the leg muscles was followed by growth of the larvæ, but encystment was not achieved. The non-encysted forms developed normally when infected muscle was fed to mice, giving encysted adults. Amoloth reacted similarly to frogs, with the difference that larvæ entering muscles did not survive longer than 30—40 days. Crayfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*) and fish (*Cobitis barbatula*, *Acerina cernua*, *Tinca vulgaris*, *Cyprinus carpio*) did not develop trichiniasis when fed cyst containing meat, or following intramuscular inoculation.

R. Tabacow.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GAUGUSCH, Z.

Mediation of animals in the creation of forcuses of tularemia with special relation to the hygiene of meat products. p. 250. (MEDYCYNA WETERYNARYJNA. Vol. 9, no. 6 June 1953)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

GAUGUSCH, Z.

"Value of Correct Orgaaoleptic Classification for Sanitary and Veterinary Supervision, P. 541, (MEDYCYNA WETERYNARYJNA, Vol. 9, No. 12, Dec. 1953, Warszawa, Poland).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. -, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

GRYGIEL, Z.

"Investigations of the Possibility of Using the Meat of Hogs Artificially Infected with Swine Murrain", p. 16, (GOSPODARKA MIĘSNA, Vol. 7, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

[illegible], J.

"The Role of a Biological Element in the Production of Gelatin", p. 33, ([illegible]), Vol. 7, No. 2, Feb. 1955, [illegible], Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY : Microbiology

ABS. JOUR. : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.4, 1959, No. 14891

AUTHOR : Gaugusch, Zbigniew; Kafel, Stanislaw

INST. :

TITLE : Study of Distribution of S. typhimurium Bacilli in Muscles and Internal Organs of Later Fowl.

ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. nauk rolniczych, 1956, B67, No.4, 489-502

ABSTRACT : The primary agent of Salmonella of water fowl in Poland is Salmonella typhimurium. Lack of food, particularly in the spring time, favors the development of Salmonella. The infected young, settin up in the flock the environmental and feeding conditions, are usually free of Salmonella for 2 months. The young, recently hatched from goose and duck eggs, are affected with Salmonella. In adult fowl there is an occasional case of a

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : No. 14891

AUTHOR :
INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : carrier state without evidence of sickness. In the bacterial investigation of dead fowl and those which were sacrificed because they were sick or experimentally infected, S. typhimurium was recovered from the liver, spleen, and feces. It was not found in the muscles. The authors attribute this to the relatively rapid (not longer than 6 hours) evisceration of the dead and sacrificed birds. : The experiments of the artificially infected

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : No. 14891

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514420003-2

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : surface of the eggs showed that Salmonella does not penetrate through the intact shell. Therefore the young, hatching from the eggs, are infected from the carrier layers, who excrete only as the eggs are being hatched, and a preliminary disinfection of the surface of the eggs before placing them in the incubator can be of definite value for the sanitation of the flock. -- M.A. Gruzmen
:

CARD: 3/3

[illegible] Vol 5/4 Public Health Apr 59

1167. SALMONELLA INFECTION IN DUCKS; ITS IMPORTANCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF JUDGMENT OF DUCK CARCASSES - Salmonelozy kaczek z punktu widzenia higieny produktów zwierzęcych - Gauguscn Z. [illegible]. Badania Produktów Zwierzecych I Wet., Puławace - PRZEGL. EPIDEM. 1957, 11/3 (281-286)

Water poultry in Poland were mainly affected with S. typhimurium. In fowls infected both experimentally and in natural conditions no organisms were found in the flesh in spite of their presence in visceral organs, when the latter were eliminated properly and shortly after the bird was killed. Infected animals transferred into healthy environmental conditions recovered within a few weeks and no carriers were found. The usefulness of phages in prophylaxis and therapy of salmonella infections was studied. From this it may be assumed that the regulations dealing with this subject require revision. Salmonella infection in the form of a definite illness presumably exists in ducklings only. Among adult birds only carriers are found.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/8 Public Health Aug 59

2399. SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS OF EXAMINATION FOR DIAGNOSIS OF TRICHINOSIS IN THE COURSE OF SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION - W sprawie uzupełniających metod badawczych przy rozpoznawaniu włośnicy w przebiegu dochodzeń sanitarno-epidemiologicznych - Gaugusch Z. Zakł. Badania Prod. Zwierzęcych Inst. Weter., Puławach - WIAD. PARAZYT. 1958, 4/5-6 (391-392)

In epidemiological enquiries concerning the source of infection of human beings, the routine microscopic methods and digestion may sometimes prove fruitless, even in cases where some remnants of suspected meat or meat products are available. The author suggests the use of the method of feeding animals (mice and rats) with suspected meat, followed by examination for intestinal trichinellae after 24-48 hr. In experimental infections (2-5 encapsulated larvae) 75% positive results were obtained. This method also offered good results in the detection of the source of infection (40 persons).

MALWINSKA, Krystyna; GAUGUSCH, Zbigniew (Pulawy)

Experiments in the survival of Salmonella typhimurium outside the animal organism. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:416 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

(Salmonella typhimurium)

GAUGUSCH, Zbigniew (Pulawy)

Research on the application of a certain bacteriophage in ducklings affected by salmonellosis. Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:441-442 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Ducks) (Bacteriophage) (Salmonellosis)

GAUGUSCH, Zbigniew (Pulawy)

Studies on the infection of duck eggs with Salmonella typhimurium.
Rocz nauk roln wet 70 no.1/4:435-436 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Ducks) (Eggs) (Salmonella typhimurium)

SANIEWSKI, Stanislaw

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Docent, Dr.

Affiliation: Director of the Animal Products Testing Division (Zaklad Badania Produktow Zwierzecych), Veterinary Institute (Instytut Weterinarii), Pulawy,

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 7, July 1961, pp 410-414.

Data: "Utilization of Animal Carcasses and Slaughter By-products."

GPO 981643

150

GAUGUSCH, Zbigniew, doc. dr.

Importance of the complex and biocenotic investigations for the problem of Salmonelloses. Zesz probl post nauk roln no.33: 115-117 '61.

1. Zaklad Badania Produktow Zwierzecych, Instytut Weterynarii, Pulawy. Kierownik: doc. dr. Z Gaugusch

GAUGUSH, RAFEL

POLAND/ Microbiology. Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals F-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24236

Author : Gaugush, Kafel
Inst : Not given
Title : Attempts to Determine Duration of Salmonella Typhi Murium Carriage by Duck Flocks Before Slaughtering.

Orig Pub: Med. weteryn., 1956, 12, No 7, 409-413

Abstract: Ducks which recovered from the disease in a natural manner or which were artificially infected by S. typhi murium manifest agglutinins in the blood irregularly and therefore cannot serve as criteria for disease carriers. Their feces were examined several times at intervals of several days; the ducks were then slaughtered and the muscles and internal organs were examined. Special attention was paid to

Card 1/2

GAUJERS, VILIS ANTONA

"d. Agrino kartupelu audzesana. Riga, Latvijas valsts izdevnieciba, 1956. 76 p. (Growing early potatoes)."

DA Not in DLC

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

GAUJERS, V. ; [illegible], E.

Improve the growing of potatoes.

P. 17. (PADOMJU LATVIJAS KOLHOZNIEKS) (Riga, Latvia) Vol. 10, No. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (MEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

ACCESSION NR: AP4015320 P/0046/64/004/001/0047/0055

AUTHOR: Gauk, Wieslaw,; Kamieński, Erwin (Kamen'ski, E.); Rutkowski, Wladyslaw (Rutkovski, V.)

TITLE: Control rods with sintered boron carbide for the "Anna" zero power level reactor

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 47-55

TOPIC TAGS: reacotr, Polish "Anna" reactor, boron-carbon system, reactor control, metal boride, reactor control material, boron carbide, reactor control rod, zero power level reactor

ABSTRACT: Primary purpose of work was an attempt to densify boron carbide powder to a 95% minimum and to shape rode cores. Further studies dealt with grinding of the shaped pieces, surface finish of the aluminum tubes which were to hold the boron carbide, and with welding of the end caps closing the tubes. Densification tests included hot and cold moulding of pure boron carbide and with admixtures. Individual powders as well as their blends with various

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015320

lubricants were cold mouled under a pressure of 5 to 20 tons/cm^2. Stearic acid turned out to be the best lubricant. The highest attained density in the pressed tablets was 60% of theoretical density. Hot moulding was one in an apparatus consisting of three basic parts: a 50 kilovolt amp transformer, a 2500 C Tammann furnaces; and instrumentation. The transformer can be powered by a 220 or 380 volt circuit. Hot moulding tests of B_4C powders were intended for determing the lowest moulding temperature and pressure which are required for producing core shapes with a density of 2.4 to 2.5 g/cm^3. Shaped core pieces with a height up to 100 mm had an average density of 2.0 to 2.3 g./cm^3, depending upon height, when moulded at 2000C under a pressure of 200 kg/cm^2. The density of the shapes whose height was not above that of the average was full homogeneous and almost that of the theoretical density. Based on test findings, the core shapes are produced by weighing out powder blends of 600, 800, and 1200 grain size; wet grinding with addition of stearic acid and benzene; drying or granulation and drying; cold moulding under a pressure of 5 tons/cm^2; transferring the moulded tables to graphite dies; hot moulding

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR:AP4015320

from 1700 to 2100C under a pressure of 100-200kg/cm^2; removal of the shaped pieces from the graphite die; cleaning and grinding; washing, drying and density determination. Those pieces whose densities were within the prescribed limits and whose sizes were within the tolerance limits were used as the control rod cores. These were then encapsuled in aluminum tubes which were then closed by welding end caps onto them. "Authors wish to thank Mast. of Eng. E. Mizerza as well as M. Pronaszka and C. Wozniak for their participation in producing the control rods." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Zaklad Paliw Jadrowych i Materialow Konstrukcyjnych, Warsaw-Swierk(Institute of Nuclear Research, Department of Nuclear Fuels and Construction Materials)

Card 3/4 3

GAUKE A E.

S/137/61/000/012/026/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Frolova, A. A., Gauke, A. E.

TITLE: Investigating the dressing ability of titanium-zircon sands of one of the Ukrainian deposits

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 8 - 9, abstract 12359 ("Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. gornorazved. in-ta", 1960, no. 39, 41 - 42)

TEXT: Mineral products in the sample are represented by ilmenite, rutile, leucoxene and zircon, which are concentrated to 92 - 93% in class -0.1+0.044 mm. The dead rock is quartz which is concentrated in class -0.15+0.074 mm. The dressing ability of the sands was investigated by the gravitational and flotation methods. Preliminarily, the sands were disintegrated and subjected to slime-separation in hydrocyclones. After concentration of the sands on a table a concentrate was obtained, containing 23% TiO_2 and 8.0% ZrO_2 at an initial content of 5 and 1.36% respectively. Flotation yielded a collective concentrate containing 40% TiO_2 and 13% ZrO_2, at 96 and 98% extraction respectively. It is shown that collective flotation yields concentrates with a higher content of the heavy frac-

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/012/026/149
A006/A101

Investigating the dressing ability of...

tions. The output of flotation concentrate is half that of the gravitation concentrate. Finishing of the flotation concentrate can be performed by the same method as is used for gravitation concentrate, but the reagent films must be removed.

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MESHKOV, N.V., professor; GAUKE, L.K., assistent.

Pathological anatomy of infectious catarrh of the respiratory tract in cattle. Veterinariia 30 no.11:27-30 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. L'vovskiy veterinarno-zootekhnicheskiy institut.

GAUKE, L. K., Candidate of Vet Sci (diss) -- "Morphological changes in the lungs and other organs in so-called infectious catarrh of the respiratory tract of cattle". L'vov, 1959. 15 pp (Min Agric Ukr SSR, Ukr Acad Agric Sci), 150 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 118)

GAUKE, L.K., dotsent; DUVAA, Zh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TUMBAA, E., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ABUGALIYEV, R.M., veterinarnyy vrach

Paratuberculous enteritis in camels. Veterinariia 41 no.11:115-116 N '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii Mongol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki.

Gaukhberg, R.D.

Distr: 4E4j/4E2o(j)/4E3d

Aromatic compounds having chlorine in the side chain. N. N. Vorozhtsov, R. D. Gaukhberg, and B. Ya. Libman. U.S.S.R. 102,806, May 25, 1950. The title compds. are obtained by chlorination of aromatic hydrocarbons without access of light in the presence of initiators such as 0.1% or more of azoisobutyronitrile. M. Hoseh

GAUKHMAN, A. YA.

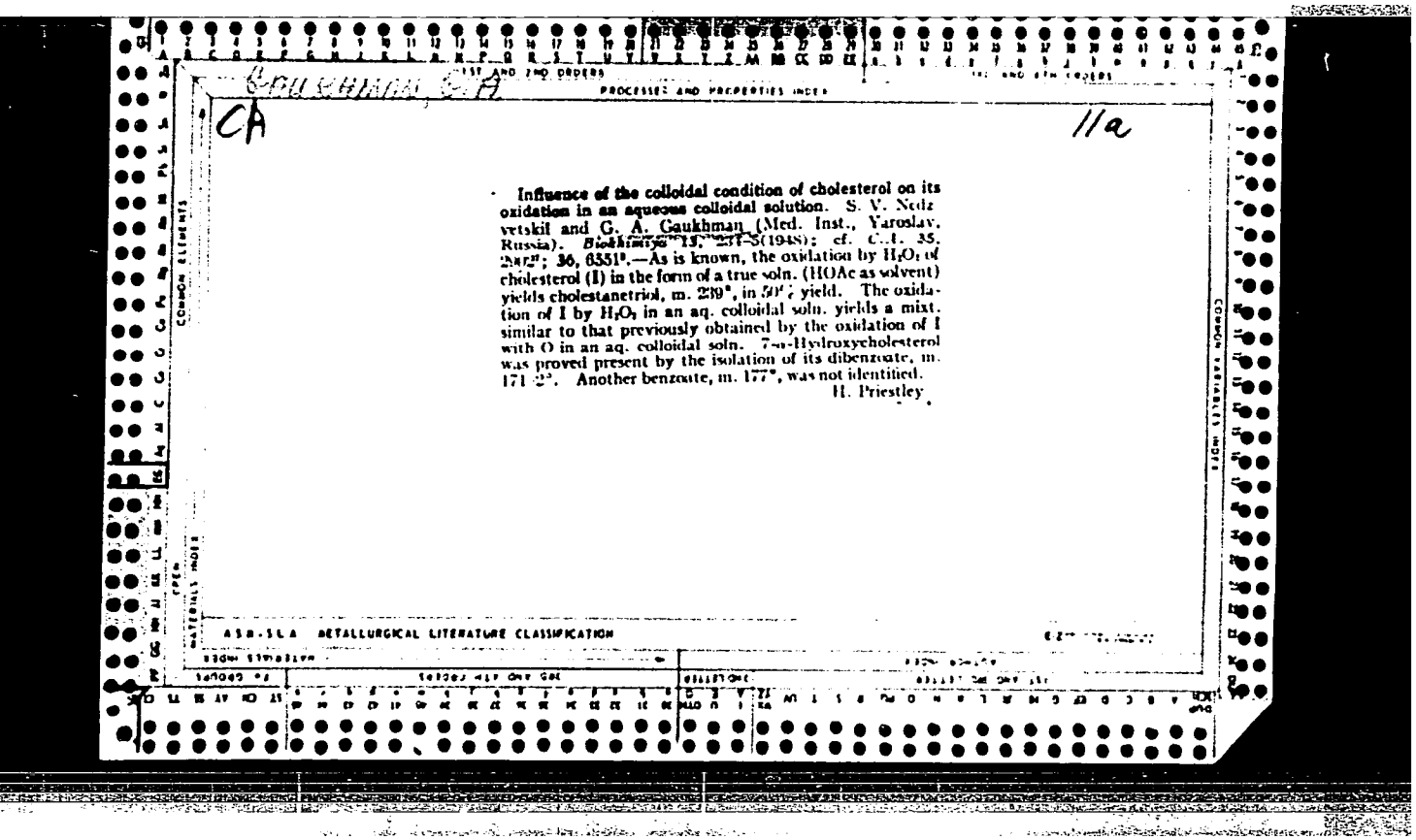
USSR/Chemistry - Amino Acids Chemistry - Oxyamino Acids Nov 48

"Quantitative Reaction on Beta-Hydroxy-Alpha-Amino Acid and on Hydroxyalanine," M. M. Botvinik, A. Ya. Gaukhman, I. S. Severin, Lab Chem Albumin imeni Acad N. D. Zelinskiy, Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIII, No 3

Ability of oxyamino acids, heated with acetic and benzoic anhydrides, to change into unsaturated azlactones is basic in working out qualitative reaction on beta-oxyamino acids and individual oxyamino acids. Both reactions from all amino acids in albumens yield only cystine, which also turns into unsaturated azlactones. Submitted by Acad A. N. Nesmeyanov 7 Jul 48.

PA 55/49T9



BIOCHEMISTRY

CA

11a

Influence of the colloidal condition of cholesterol on its oxidation in an aqueous colloidal solution. S. V. Nedzvetskii and G. A. Gaukhman (Med. Inst., Yaroslav, Russia). *Biokhimiya* 13, 231-5(1948); cf. C.A. 35, 2847[8]; 36, 6351[8].—As is known, the oxidation by H_2O_2 of cholesterol (I) in the form of a true soln. (HOAc as solvent) yields cholestanetriol, m. 239°, in 50% yield. The oxidation of I by H_2O_2 in an aq. colloidal soln. yields a mixt. similar to that previously obtained by the oxidation of I with O in an aq. colloidal soln. 7-α-Hydroxycholesterol was proved present by the isolation of its dibenzoate, m. 171-2°. Another benzoate, m. 177°, was not identified.
H. Priestley

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Gaukhman, G. Ya.

7

**Qualitative test for β-hydroxy-α-amino acids and quali-
tative test for serine.** M. M. Botvinnik, G. Ya. Gaukh-
man, and I. S. Severin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*
63, 269-70(1948).—A qual. test for β-hydroxy-α-amino
acids is based on the formation of azlactones, the double
bond of which is readily detected. Heat the sample 5
min. at 125-30° with H_2O, dissolve in [illegible], [illegible], and
test with drops of 0.5% $KMnO_4$; if decolorization is in-
stant, the test is pos. A qual. test for serine is based on
the formation of pyruvic acid, which gives an orange-
brown color with salicylaldehyde in alk. soln. Heat the
sample, contg. over 8 mg. serine, for 1 min. over a free
flame with 0.5 ml. Ac_2O and NaOAc, then treat with 1 ml.
N HCl, heat 5 min. on the steam bath, and cool, add 1 ml.
concd. KOH and 0.5 ml. 2% alc. salicylaldehyde and look
for yellow-green color, changing to orange-brown, es-
pecially by heating to [illegible]. Glycine, alanine, leucine,
phenylalanine, tyrosine, phenylserine, glutamic acid, and
aspartic acid do not interfere. The tests can be used on
protein hydrolyzates. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GAUKHAN, L.; TEAS, R.

A useful book ("Socially useful work of students in agriculture" by S.V. Shchukin. Reviewed by L. Gaukhman, R. Teas). Politekh. obuch. no.4:78-79 Ap '5[illegible]. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Leningradskaya oblastnaya stantsiya yunnatov.
(Agriculture--Study and teaching)

GAUKHMAN, L. A.

PA 78T87

USSR/Radio Transmission Feb 1948
Radio - Training

"Let Us Increase the Ideological and Educational Level of the Work of Short-Wave Amateurs," L. A. Gaukhman, Deputy Chm, Council of Cen Radio Club, 2 pp

"Radio" No 2

Suggests subject recommendations because of the task set before Soviet amateurs. They are charged with the duty of using the equipment that they have in the interests of labor, to solidify the Soviet Union, and to increase its power, authority, and blessings.

ID 78T87

Gaukhman, L.A.

GRUSHETSKIY, Vadim Fedorovich; KAMALYAGIN, Aleksandr Fedorovich; LITVINOV, Sergey Vladimirovich; GAUKHMAN, L.A., redaktor; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.I., redaktor; KARIKINA, M.S., tekhnicheskikh redaktor

[Beginner's book for the radio amateur] Kniga nachinaiushchego radiolubitelia. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1956. 231 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Radio--Amateurs' manuals)

KLIMOV, Yu.M.; CHIKIN, V.V.; ANISIMOV, N.I.; BARSKOV, I.M.; VINOGRADOV, Yu.V.; GAVRILOV, A.N.; GAUKHMAN, L.A.; GOLOV, A.P.; GOL'DMAN, L.S.; GREBENNIKOV, G.I.; YEFIMOV, A.N.; ZALUTSKIY, M.S.; ZAYTSEVA, A.V.; OIYRYSH, A.I.; KANDARITSKIY, V.S.; KAPRANOV, I.A.; KOVALEV, N.I.; KOVALEVSKIY, K.A.; KOLOSOV, A.F.; KRIVOV, A.S.; KRYLOV, R.M.; LEVITAS, A.G.; MALYGIN, M.A.; MORALEVICH, Yu.A.; MOTYLEV, A.S.; NESTEROV, M.V.; NIKOL'SKIY, A.V.; ORLOV, G.M.; ORLOV, Ya.L.; PARENSKIY, V.M.; POLYAKOV, A.S.; RUBIN, V.I.; SVANIDZE, K.N.; STRIGIN, I.A.; TAKOYEV, K.F.; TRUBNIKOV, S.V.; CHERNYSHEVA, L.N.; CHESNOKOV, N.Ye.; SHAMBERG, V.M.; STRUMILIN, S.G., akademik, red.; ANTOSENKOVA, L., red.; MIKAELYAN, E., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn.red.

[Dictionary of the seven-year plan from A to Z] Slovar' semiletki ot A do IA. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1960. 397 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Russia--Economic policy)

L 30115-65 EWT(d)/TDB(jj)/BXT/EED-2/EWP(1) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c)
TK/BB/GG/GS/JXT(bf)

ACCESSION NR: AT5003803 S/0000/64/000/000/0011/0017

5.4
52
B7

AUTHOR: Gaukhman, L. A.

TITLE: Organization of reference information in a profession

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii. Sozdaniye i ispol'zovaniye tsentral'nogo otraslevogo spravochno-informatsionnogo fonda (Organization and use of a central special reference collection); materialy nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniya. Moscow, 1964, 11-17

TOPIC TAGS: library, information recording, information processing, coding, catalog

16C

ABSTRACT: Basic steps of the NIITEIR organized information program were: report incoming literature; report distribution among different organizations in various professions; establishment of local information centers; decentralized search for information in different enterprises; and a centralized supply of necessary material to the enterprises through an inter-library exchange program. The information service was organized according to the old UDK (universal decimal classification). A new descriptor system of reference also based on the UDK indexing is being developed. It will provide for information classification and retrieval according to several aspects, supplementing the old UDK scheme. Reference-information work in a profession was based on a professional reference book, the contents of which were

Card 1/2

L 30115-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003803 2

duplicated in the reference card file. The book supplied all information on domestic and foreign literature for a given profession; the card-file served for the unification and supplementation of the multiple reference files of various enterprises and the main bibliographic file of the Professional Information Center. The central body dealt also with the alteration and completion of the UDK tables, development of new retrieval techniques, and the compilation of yearly reviews in all scientific branches of interest to a certain profession. NIITEIR developed and introduced a new system of reported documentation which provides continuing information on the progress of research projects. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii (All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information)

SUBMITTED: 23Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GAUKHMAN, L.A.

Organization of reference and information work in branches of industry. NTI no.7:3-5 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

GAUKHMAN, L.A.; STROMILOV, N.N.

Attracting State publishers to publish reference and information works for research, design, and construction organizations and enterprises of the country. NTI no.7:5-7 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

GAUKHMAN, L.Sh.; TEAS, R.A.

Experimental work of schools in attaining high yields of corn.
Politekh. obuch. no.9:35-39 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

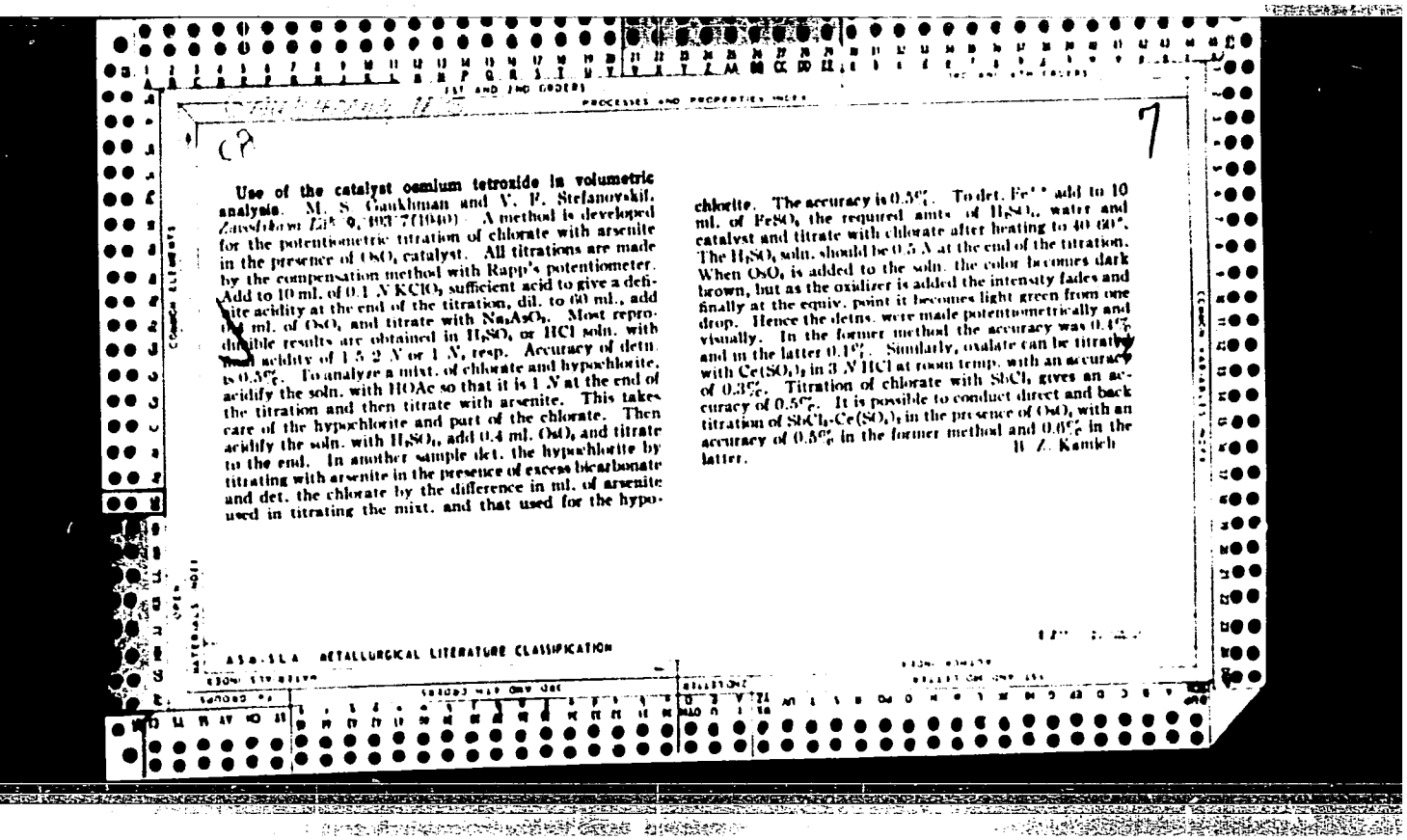
1. Leningradskaya oblastnaya stantsiya yunnatov.
(Corn (Maize))

GAUKHMAN, M.A.; MEZHEBOVSKIY, R.G.

Effect of erysido on the myocardial conduction system in cardiac insufficiency. Terap. arkh. 26 no.5:71-77 S-O '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. R.G.Mezhebovskiy) Chkalovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i terapevticheskogo otdeleniya Chkalovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES, therapeutic use,
Chelidenium majus glycoside erysido in cardiac insuff., eff. on myocardial conduction)
(HEART DISEASE, therapy,
Chelidonium majus glycoside erysido, eff. on myocardial conduction)



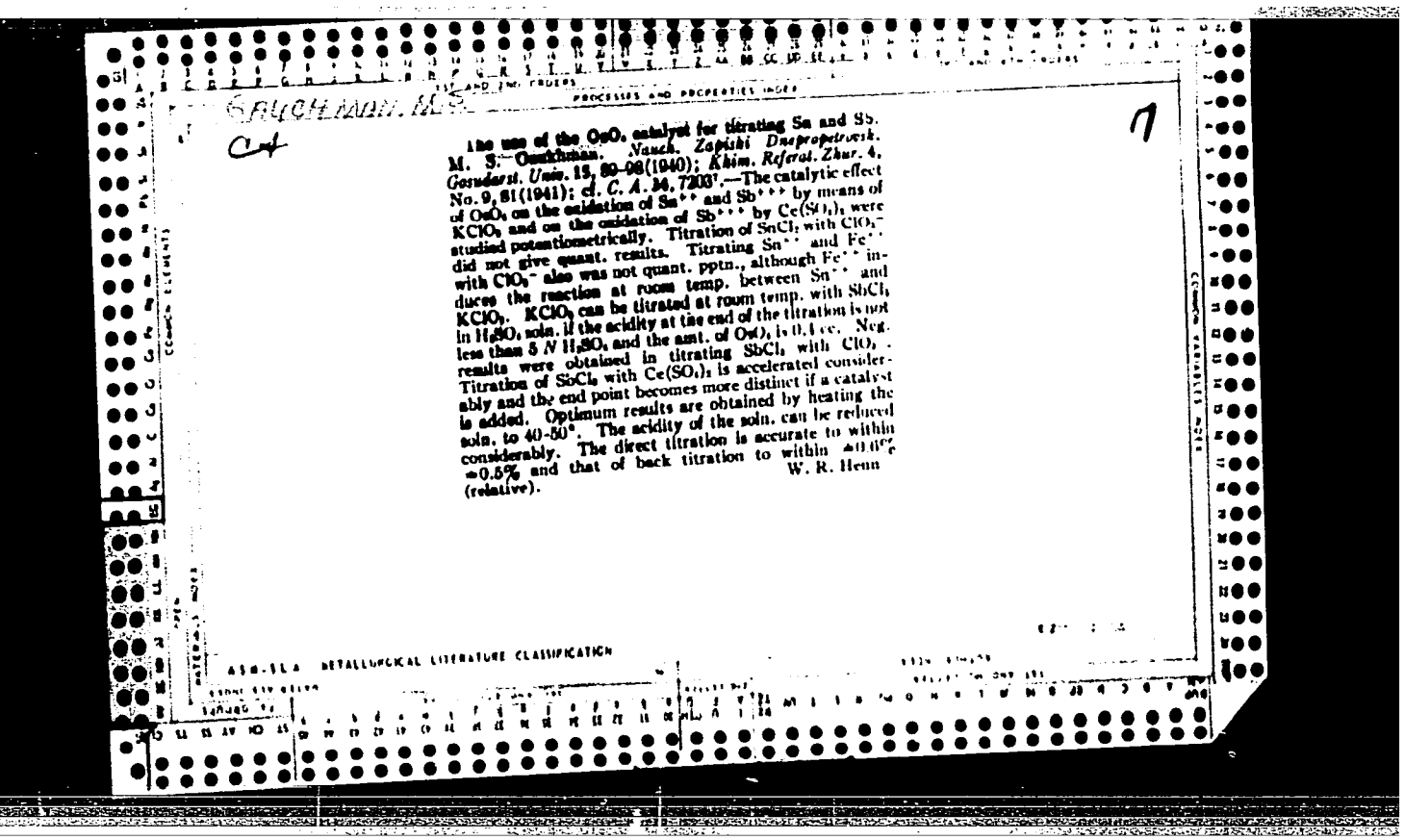
C?

7

Use of the catalyst osmium tetroxide in volumetric analysis. M. S. Gaukhman and V. P. Stefanovskii. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 9, 803-7(1940). A method is developed for the potentiometric titration of chlorate with arsenite in the presence of OsO_4 catalyst. All titrations are made by the compensation method with Rapp's potentiometer. Add to 10 ml. of 0.1 *N* $KClO_3$ sufficient acid to give a definite acidity at the end of the titration, dil. to 60 ml., add 0.4 ml. of OsO_4, and titrate with Na_3AsO_3. Most reproducible results are obtained in H_2SO_4 or HCl soln. with final acidity of 1.5-2 *N* or 1 *N*, resp. Accuracy of detn. is 0.5%. To analyze a mixt. of chlorate and hypochlorite, acidify the soln. with HOAc so that it is 1 *N* at the end of the titration and then titrate with arsenite. This takes care of the hypochlorite and part of the chlorate. Then acidify the soln. with H_2SO_4, add 0.4 ml. OsO_4, and titrate to the end. In another sample det. the hypochlorite by titrating with arsenite in the presence of excess bicarbonate and det. the chlorate by the difference in ml. of arsenite used in titrating the mixt. and that used for the hypochlorite. The accuracy is 0.5%. To det. Fe^{++} add to 10 ml. of $FeSO_4$ the required amts. of H_2SO_4, water and catalyst and titrate with chlorate after heating to 40-60°. The H_2SO_4 soln. should be 0.5 *N* at the end of the titration. When OsO_4 is added to the soln. the color becomes dark brown, but as the oxidizer is added the intensity fades and finally at the equiv. point it becomes light green from one drop. Hence the detns. were made potentiometrically and visually. In the former method the accuracy was 0.4% and in the latter 0.1%. Similarly, oxalate can be titrated with $Ce(SO_4)_2$ in 3 *N* HCl at room temp. with an accuracy of 0.3%. Titration of chlorate with $SbCl_3$ gives an accuracy of 0.5%. It is possible to conduct direct and back titration of $SbCl_3$-$Ce(SO_4)_2$ in the presence of OsO_4 with an accuracy of 0.5% in the former method and 0.6% in the latter.

H. Z. Kamich

A5a-5L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BAUCHMAN, M.S.

Cat

1

The use of the OsO_4 catalyst for titrating Sn and Sb. M. S. Gaukhman. *Nauch. Zapiski Dnepropetrovsk. Gosudarst. Univ.* 15, 89–98(1940); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No. 9, 81(1941); cf. *C. A.* 34, 7203⁷.—The catalytic effect of OsO_4 on the oxidation of Sn^{++} and Sb^{+++} by means of $KClO_3$ and on the oxidation of Sb^{+++} by $Ce(SO_4)_2$ were studied potentiometrically. Titration of $SnCl_2$ with ClO_3^- did not give quant. results. Titrating Sn^{++} and Fe^{++} with ClO_3^- also was not quant. pptn., although Fe^{++} induces the reaction at room temp. between Sn^{++} and $KClO_3$. $KClO_3$ can be titrated at room temp. with $SbCl_3$ in H_2SO_4 soln. if the acidity at the end of the titration is not less than 5 *N* H_2SO_4 and the amt. of OsO_4 is 0.1 cc. Neg. results were obtained in titrating $SbCl_3$ with ClO_3^-. Titration of $SbCl_3$ with $Ce(SO_4)_2$ is accelerated considerably and the end point becomes more distinct if a catalyst is added. Optimum results are obtained by heating the soln. to 40–50°. The acidity of the soln. can be reduced considerably. The direct titration is accurate to within ±0.5% and that of back titration to within ±0.0°e (relative).

W. R. Henn

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GAUKHMAN, M. S.

Gaukhman, M. S. and Stefanovskiy, V. F. - "Cerimetric method of determining tartaric and citric acids," Nauch. zapiski (Dnepropetr. gos. un-t), Vol XXXII, 1947, p. 131-38, - Bibliog: 5 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53,(Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

7

C A

GAUKHMAN, M. S.

Photocolorimetric titration in the analysis of alloy steel. M. S. Gaukhman, B. E. Reznik, and G. M. Ganzburg (Dnepropetrovsk State Univ., U.S.S.R.). *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, 1045–8(1950).—Mn and Cr are detd. on same sample within 0.02% and 0.2%, resp. Up to 20% Ni and 9% W do not interfere; V is titrated with Cr and must be detd. separately, also photometrically with accuracy of 0.02%. The H_2SO_4 soln. of the sample is boiled with Ag_2SO_4 and $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$ and the resulting $KMnO_4$ is titrated photometrically with arsenite until the galvanometer becomes stationary; the Cr is then titrated with Mohr salt by using phenylanthranilic acid indicator. V is oxidized to vanadate by $KMnO_4$ (excess removed by oxalate) and is photometrically titrated with Mohr salt by using phenylanthranilic acid indicator. In presence of W, H_3PO_4 is added. G. M. K.

GAUKHMAN, R. (Moscow).

Replacement of the 6L7 vacuum tube. Radio no.9:25 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Vacuum tubes)

107-57-2-28/56

AUTHOR: Gaukhman, R. (UA3CH, Moscow)

TITLE: At the Klyaz'ma Reservoir. Radio Amateurs' Experience. Radio Communication Should Be Used on Boat Trips
(Na klyaz'minskom vodokhranilishche. U radiolyubiteley yest' opyt. Ispol'zovat' radiosvyaz' v shlyupochnykh pokhodakh)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 2, p 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In September 1956, the Moscow DOSAAF organized a combined training exercise in which several cutters, dozens of boats, and many airplanes took part. The success of the exercise was much enhanced by good radio communication, insured by a battery-type 1- to 2-w shortwave and ultrashort wave amateur radio. Members of the Moscow city radio club, Kleyev, Romanenko, Ostrokopytova, and Kashina, are mentioned in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Gaukhman R. (UA3CH) 107-57-5-33/63

TITLE: Should Short-Wave Amateurs Be Blamed for TV Noise ?
(Vinovaty li korotkovolnoviki v sozdanii pomekh televideniyu?)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 5, p 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Short-wave amateurs are often blamed for noise their transmitters produce in neighboring tv sets. Usually harmonic radiation is blamed. Experience shows, however, that the noise remains even in cases of practically complete suppression of harmonics. These two are the real causes of noise: (1) poor selectivity of input tv circuits, (2) unfortunate choice of intermediate frequency in some types of tv sets. A type KVN-49 tv set, for example, equipped with PPU-1 high -pass filter does not pick up any noise from a radio transmitter located nearby. Without any good reason the Ministry of Radio-Engineering Industry stopped production of noise suppressors for tv sets. Short-wave radio amateurs must insert low-pass filters in the antenna circuits of their transmitters.
One Soviet reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

9(9)

SOV/107-58-12-25/55

AUTHOR: Gaukhman, R., Master of Amateur Radio

TITLE: Operating Short-Wave Transmitters During Television Hours (O rabote KV peredatchikov v chasy televideniya)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 12, pp 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author regrets that the inspectors of the Ministry of Communications forbid the operation of amateur radio transmitters during television hours due to the interference they produce. This interference is caused by intensive radiation of harmonics and the effect of the transmitter basic frequency on the television input. In order to protect the television sets from this interference, Soviet industry has produced the very efficient type PPU-1M filter for the higher frequencies. The author then gives two further methods whereby radio amateurs can considerably reduce the radiation

Card 1/2

Operating Short-Wave Transmitters During Television Hours

of harmonics; (1) All the unshielded wires of the various circuits leading out of the transmitter should have a dual Π-shaped filter (Figure 1): if the final stage circuit is not a Π-shaped filter or if the final stage is an ordinary circuit and does not work according to a two-cycle circuit, then a Π-shaped l-f filter (Figure 2) must be used in the antenna circuit: such a filter must be used if the -circuit or the two-stage cycle is not reliably shielded from other stages of the transmitter. There are 2 circuit diagrams.

AUTHOR: Gaukhman, R. (UA3CH). SOV/107-59-1-21/51

TITLE: The FM Modulator (ChM modulyator)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 1, pp 26-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author, a radio amateur in Moscow, has constructed and operated for over a year an NBFM modulator. He gives the circuit diagrams of the modulator with electronic tubes and germanium diodes, describes his experience in operating this modulator, and praises its advantage over the common types of AM and DSB modulators. The call sign of the author's radio-amateur station is "UA3CH". There are 3 circuits, one graph, and one Soviet reference.

Card 1/1

GAUKHMAN, R. (UA3CH)

Redesigning PPU2 and PPU3 filters. Radio no.4:46 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Electric filters)

GAUKHMAN, R. (UA3CH)

New method for improved modulation; from "Amaterske Radio" no.8, 1960. Radio no.2:45-46 F '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Modulation (Electronics))

GAUKHMAN, R. (UA3CH)

Regenerative high-frequency and IF amplifiers. Radio no.4:23-24 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Amplifiers, Electron-tube)

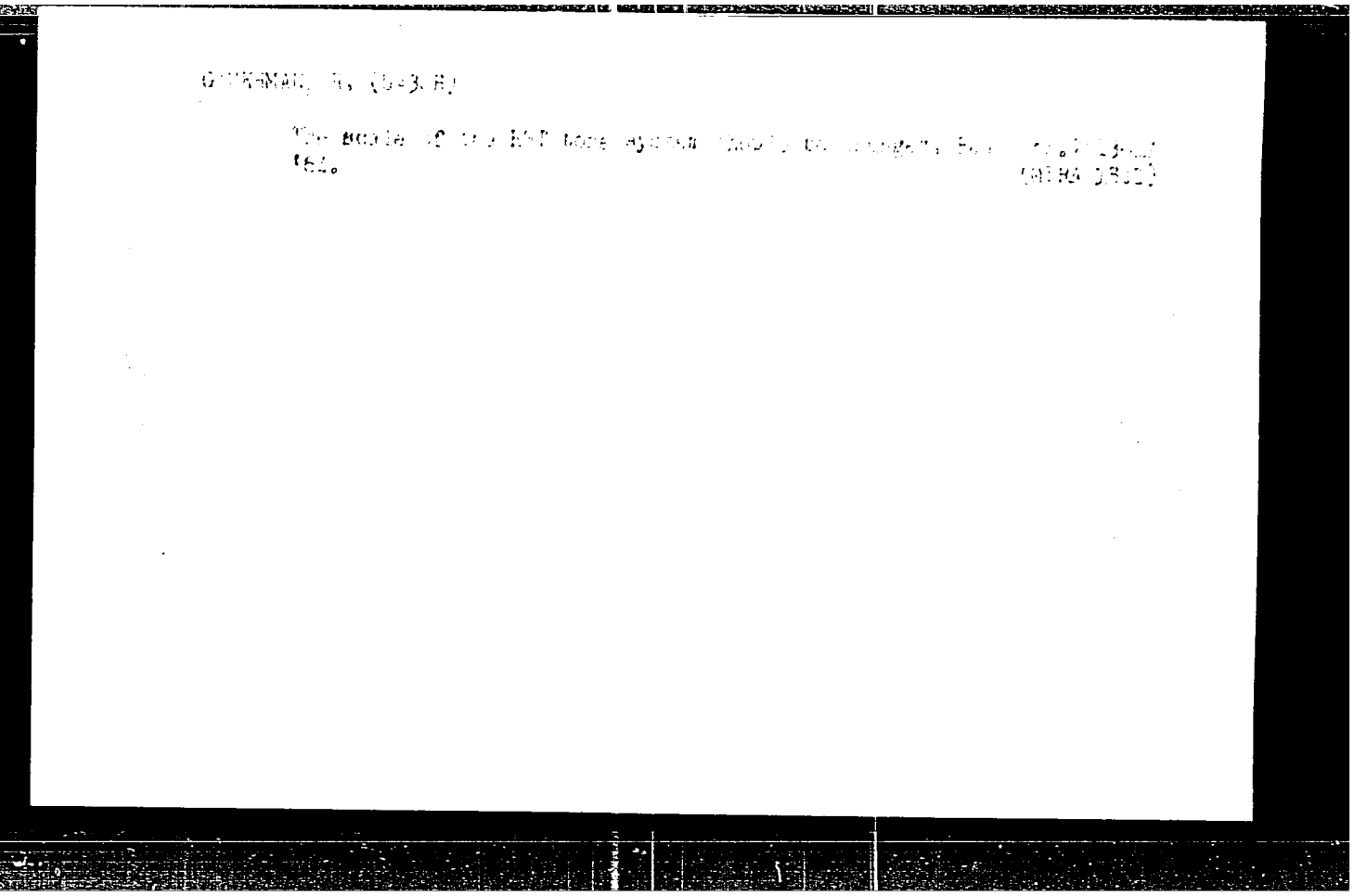
GAUKHMAN, R. (UA3CH)

A glorious victory. Radio no.10:9 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Astronautics) (Radio operators)

GAUKHMAN, R. (UA3CH)

Ultrashort waves. Radio no.4:14-17 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Radio operators)
(Amateur radio stations)



GAUKHMAN, R. (UA3CH); TANAKIN, I. (UA3IM)

Regenerative preselector-converter. Radio no.2:17-18 F '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

GAUHMAN, R. (UA3CH)

Frequency modulator. Radio no.9:23-24 S '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

GAUKHMAN, R. F.

"New books on Biology in English, chiefly for 1942." (List compiled by Gaukhman, R. F.) (p. 234) Library of Moscow State University.

SO: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. 17, 1944, No. 2

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SO: Advances in Modern Biology, (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii), Vol. 18, 1944, No. 3

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[illegible], R. [P.]

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[Aleksandra Andreevna Glagoleva-Arkad'eva, 1884-1945; a biographical sketch] Aleksandra Andreevna Glagoleva-Arkad'eva, 1884-1945; biograficheskii ocherk. Sost.K.A.Volkova. Moskva, 1947. 31 p. (MIRA 12:6)

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(Glagoleva-Arkad'eva, Aleksandra Andreevna, 1884-1945)

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42655 GAUKHMAN, SL. Izmeneniya chastoty i klinicheskoy kartiny vnutrennikh zabolevaniy v Leningrade v voyennoye vremya. V SB. Med.-vnutrennikh. Posledstviya voyny i meropriyatiya Po IKH Likvidatsii. T. 11. M., 1948, S. 47-56.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh State, Vol. 7. 1949

GAUKHMAN, S.L.; CHEMERISOVA, A.I.

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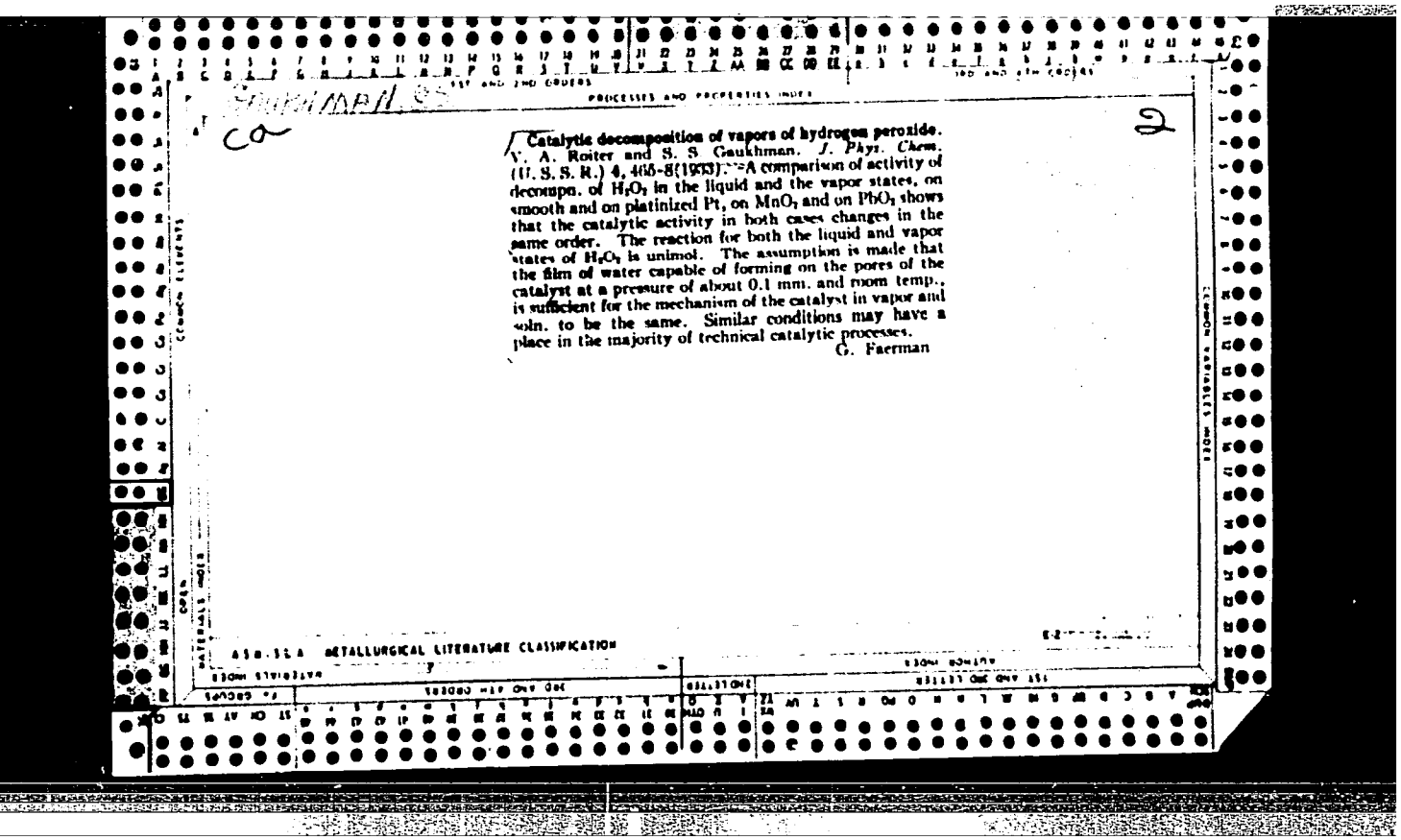
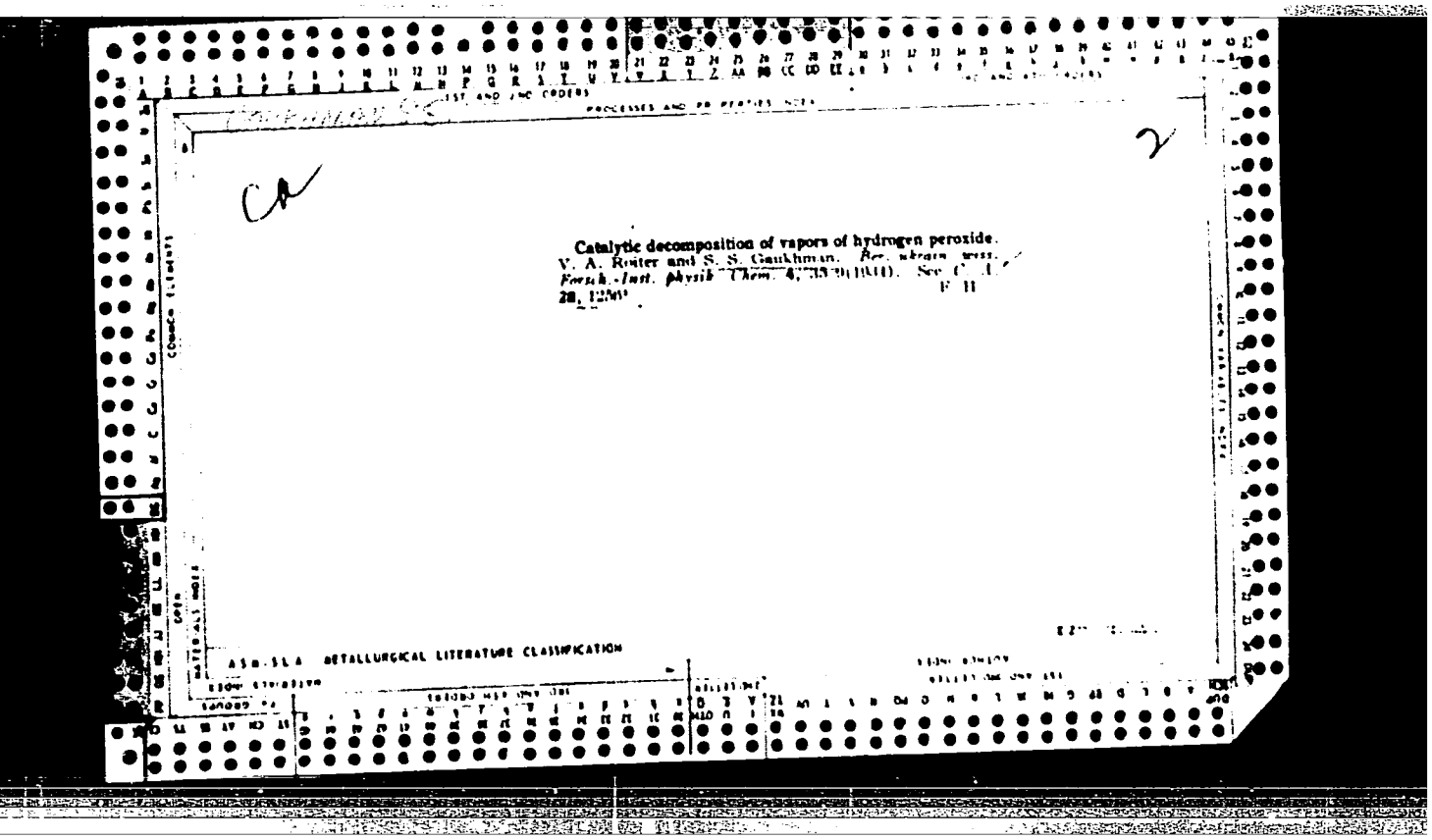
(LIVER--ABSCESS)



Catalytic decomposition of vapors of hydrogen peroxide. V. A. Roiter and S. S. Gaukhman. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 465-8(1933).—A comparison of activity of decompn. of H_2O_2 in the liquid and the vapor states, on smooth and on platinized Pt, on MnO_2 and on PbO_2 shows that the catalytic activity in both cases changes in the same order. The reaction for both the liquid and vapor states of H_2O_2 is unimol. The assumption is made that the film of water capable of forming on the pores of the catalyst at a pressure of about 0.1 mm. and room temp., is sufficient for the mechanism of the catalyst in vapor and soln. to be the same. Similar conditions may have a place in the majority of technical catalytic processes.

G. Faerman



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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION