

NIKOLAU, S. (Nicolau, S.); BEDENYU, A. (Badanoiu, A.); GAVRILESKU, M.
(Gavrilescu, M.)

Cytotoxic action of the serum of patients with malignant tumors
on HeLa cell cultures. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.6:7-9 Je '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

BULBUKA, I. [Bulbuca, I.]; GAVRILESKU, S. [Gavrilescu, S.]; DEYTSH, G. [Deits, G.]; DIAKONESKU, N. [Diaconescu, N.]; LOZANU, K. [Lozany, K.], red.; AFILIPOAYYEV, Ye. [Afilipoi, E.], tekhn. red.

[Methods for studying the hydro-electrolytic balance] Metody issledovaniia gidro-elektroliticheskogo ravnovesiia. Bucharest, Med.izd-vo, 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(BODY FLUIDS)

GAVRILESCU, S., dr., candidat in stiinte medicale; ATHANASESCU, I., dr.,
candidat in stiinte medicale; STREIANU, C. dr ; COREANU, Gabriela, dr.;
STANCIU, I., dr.

Aortic valvulography during prolonged diastole, an experimental
method of study of aortic regurgitation. Med. intern. (Bucur.)
16 no.4:435-439 Ap'64.

1. Laboratorul de explorari functionale al Clinicii I medicala,
Timisoara (director: prof. H. Aubert) si Serviciul de radiologie
al Spitalului clinic orazenecs nr.1, Timisoara.

*

RUMANIA

GAVRILET, I., Dr, of the Zootechnical Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari Zootehnice).

"Sequential Analysis Applied in Cattle Testing According to the Offspring."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No 10, Oct 66, pp 31-43.

Abstract: The author describes in some detail the two principal methods of sequential analysis used in cattle testing according to offspring, namely, comparison of the productivity of production animals with the productivity of their offspring, and comparison of the productivity of the offspring of the animals being tested with the productivity of offspring of other production animals being raised under similar conditions. In addition to the theoretical discussion of the statistical calculations involved, numerical examples are presented to emphasize the advantages and disadvantages of the two methods.

Includes 5 tables, 2 figures and 4 references, of which one German and 3 English-language.

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S/133/61/000/011/003/010
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Bortunov, Ye. M., Burkhan, G. N., Gavrilets, A. S., Borodiy, N. P.,
Engineers

TITLE: Surface defects of periodic sections produced by transverse-helical
rolling

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 11, 1961, 1005 - 1008

TEXT: In transverse-helical rolling on the 120-mm mill the metal is sub-
jected simultaneously to torsion and expansion. Consequently, defects in the
billets do not disappear during rolling but, on the contrary, they become even
more pronounced. The main defects of the initial product being rolled are hair
cracks, arranged in one line at diametrically opposed spots (10 - 15 mm in width;
of the billet cross section, corresponding with the parting line of the rolls.
This pattern of hair cracks is caused by the effect of the grooving and setting of
the rolls. By taking certain measures, (changing the billet section, increasing
the number of passes, etc.) the amount of hair cracks could be reduced to some ex-
tent in billets which had a diameter of less than 90 mm, whereas in billets with a
diameter of 90 mm and more, the hair cracks could not be eliminated. To establish

Card 1/2

S/133/61/000/011/003/010
A054/A127

Surface defects of periodic sections...

the possibilities of removing the surface defects and the effect of various conditioning methods on periodic sections rolled on the '120' mill, tests were carried out on 90-mm billets by pneumatic scarfing, flame scarfing and by grinding, while these operations were also applied in combination. The tests showed that the defects could not be removed by pneumatic nor flame scarfing, because very characteristic defects were found at the places where these conditioning methods were used; films, laps appear on the periodic sections, irrespective of the kind of defect (cracks, hair cracks, laps, films) in the initial product. Grinding with strips 10 - 15 mm wide, on the four diametrically opposed sides of the billet corresponding with the parting lines of the rolls seemed to be the most effective way of conditioning periodic sections produced by helical rolling. Chipping should be used only in the case of the defects being deeper than 0.6 mm with subsequent grinding of the remaining defects. There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Metallurgical Plant im. Dzerzhinskiy)

Card 2/2

GERMANYUK, Ya.L. [Hermaniuk, IA.L.]; DEMCHUK, M.V.; GAVRILETS, Ye.S.
[Havrylets', IE.S.]; SMAGA, Z.I. [Smaha, Z.I.]

Effect of small doses of the ribonucleic acid of yeast on
the electrocardiogram in animals. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 9
no.5:671-673 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra biokhimi i zoogigiyeny L'vovskogo zooveterinar-
nogo instituta.

SICHEVOY, A.P.; GAVRILETY, A.S.; BREZHNEV, L.A.

Introducing the operation of the 40-80 mill for rolling balls.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:80-81 My-Jo '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

BYKOV, Ye.; GAVRILETS, Yu.

Solving several problems of intraplant planning. Vop.ekon.
no.1:84-93 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Machinery industry—Management) (Programming (Electronic computers))

GAVRILYEV, S. S.

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development. B-4
Regeneration.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 81035.

Author : ~~Gavrilyev, S. S.~~
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Influence of the Thyroid Gland on the Intensity
of Regeneration Processes.

Orig Pub: Tr. Blagoveshchen. gos. med. in-ta, 1956, 2, 89-93.

Abstract: It has been demonstrated on the Annelida that metacil (methyluracil, I) in a concentration of 0.01% accelerates regeneration, in a concentration of 0.05%, its action is not evident, and in a solution of 0.02%, it retards regeneration. Methylthiouracil (II) also exhibits a stimulating influence, but in a concentration of 0.02% it even induces a retardation of the regeneration process. In a second series of experiments, a scratch of 3-5 mm. in

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14

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development. B-4
Regeneration.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 81035.

Abstract: length was inflicted on the cornea of rats. With the hourly introduction of a 0.5% concentration of I into the conjunctival sac, the wound was epithelialized faster than by control. With the introduction of a 0.1% of suspended II into the conjunctival sac, the acceleration of the healing of the wound was closer to the controlled one. When II was introduced inwards, a significant retardation of the epithelization was noted. A local application of 0.5% solution of I and 0.1% of pentoxyl to hypothyroid rats hastened the epithelization of the cornea wound. The smaller the stimulation effect of these preparations, the more protracted was the induction of the hypothyroid syndrome.

Card 2/2

BENDEL'STON, P.A.; GAVRILEVA, G.A.

Two cases of traumatic toxicosis. Khirurgiia 35 no. 5:104-105 My
'59. (MIRA 13:10)

(SHOCK)

GAVRILICHEV, P.A.; LOSHAK, M.Z.

Attachments used in milling opening of rotary pump wheels.
Stan. i instr. 28 no.12:33-34 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Milling machinery--Attachments)

GAVRILICHEV, P.A

AUTHORS: Gavrilichev, P.A. and Loshak, M.Z. 121-4-19/32
TITLE: Special 10-Spindle Head for a Capstan Lathe (Spetsial'naya
10-shpindel'naya golovka dlya revol'vernogo stanka)
PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1958, No.4, p. 35 (USSR).
ABSTRACT: A 10-spindle drilling head suitable for attaching to
the capstan saves the transfer of a component with 10 holes to
a drilling machine. The design is illustrated in cross-section.
There are 3 figures.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1 1. Machine tools-Design

ACC NR: AP6037062

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/005/1341/1343

AUTHOR: Bablidze, R. A.; Gavrilidi, N. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

TITLE: Concerning the condensation of rotating helium II

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 5, 1966, 1341-1343

TOPIC TAGS: liquid helium, quantum liquid, low temperature research, acoustic speed

ABSTRACT: To check on the cause of the increase in the density of helium II when the latter is rotated, first observed by E. L. Andronikashvili and G. S. Tsakadze (ZhETF Pis'ma v. 2, 278, 1965), the authors have measured the velocity of first sound in rotating helium II at temperatures 1.40 - 2.10K and angular velocities 0 - 70 sec^{-1} . Since the results of Andronikashvili and Tsakadze disagreed with those expected under the assumption that the condensation is due to centrifugal forces, the authors advanced the hypothesis that the condensation is due to the presence of quantized vortices themselves. The measurements were made by a procedure whereby short sound pulses were transmitted to the investigated medium and the travel time of these pulses along a certain segment of definite length was measured. The results show that within the range of angular velocities and temperatures measured, the speed of sound remains constant (within 1%) at all speeds of rotation. This refutes the

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ACC NR: AF6037062

assumption that rotating helium II has some anomalous compressibility, and consequently a different mechanism is necessary to explain the condensation effect. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

GAVRILILIU, T

GAVRILILIU, T. Which is pleasanter, a flight in a glider or a flight in an airplane? p. 28. Speed records of airplanes. p. 29. Vol. 1, no. 12, Dec. 1955. ARIPILE PATRIEL. Bucuresti, Rumania,

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC. Vol. 5, no. 6, June. 1956

L 04259-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: ARG010507

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/010/B007/B007 4/2

41
B

AUTHOR: Gavrilin, A. I.; Kalyatskiy, I. I.; Sinebryukhov, A. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the power characteristics of pulsed breakdown of solid dielectrics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 10B44

REF SOURCE: Sb. Probroy dielektrikov i poluprovodnikov. M.-L., Energiya, 1964, 166-170

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric breakdown, solid dielectric, dielectric property

ABSTRACT: In connection with the prospective use of spark-discharge (SD) energy for various engineering purposes, the study of the power characteristics of pulsed SD in solid dielectrics and a comparison of them with the characteristics of SD in gases and liquids is of interest. The variation in the quantity of energy liberated in a discharge channel in breakdown of rock salt crystals as a function of the magnitude of excess voltage is shown in Fig. 1. The maximum rate of liberation of energy in breakdown of solid dielectrics is a direct function of the maximum steepness of current build-up. The energy and capacity of the pulsed spark in solid dielectrics may be regulated by varying the amplitude of the voltage pulses fed to the sample during breakdown. Such regulation is possible only within a definite interval, the lower limit of which is determined by the breakdown voltage of the solid dielectric. In connection with this, the

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UDC: 621.315.61:537.52

L 04259-67

ACC NR: AR6010507

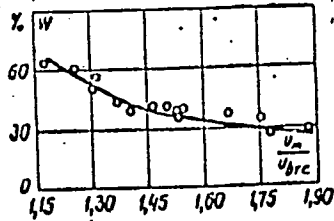


Fig. 1

possibility of regulating the power characteristics of SD by introduction of a retarding resistance R_{ret} was investigated. For the experiments, specimens of rock salt 20 mm thick were used, to which voltage pulses with an amplitude of 165 kv were fed from a pulsed voltage generator, having an impact capacitance of 0,002 μ f. The inductivity of the discharge circuit remained unchanged and amounted to 10^{-5} H. The introduction of R_{ret} into the discharge circuit leads to a considerable decrease in the current amplitude I_m (curve 2, Fig. 2) and the maximum rate of liberation of energy in the discharge channel P_m (curve 1).

The energy liberated in the discharge channel when $R_{ret} = 46$ ohm is reduced by 25%. The minimum value of the discharge-channel resistance is determined by the magnitude of excess voltage and when $n = 1.2-1.4$ amounts to 25-70 ohm. The time of establishment of the minimum value of discharge resistance in the time of the first half-period depends upon R_{ret} .

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L 04259-67

ACC NR: AR6010507

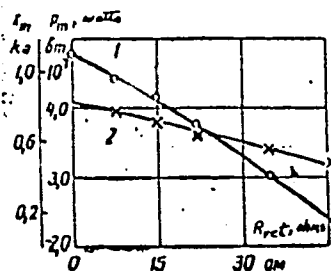


Fig. 2

hooked up into the discharge circuit. [Translation of abstract] 6 illustrations, 1 table and bibliography of 17 titles. [Tomsk Polytechnical Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Tomskiy politekhnich. in-t)] A. Petrashko

SUB CODE: 20

Card 3/3 Ev

GAVRILIN, A.V., inzh.

Automation vacuum evaporating unit. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 17
no.1:16-19 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Vacuum apparatus) (Milk, Dried)

L 53713-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5007592

UR/0362/65/001/001/0008/0017
551.509.32

AUTHOR: Gavrilin, B. L.

TITLE: Description of the vertical structure of synoptic processes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 1, 1965, 8-17

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric pressure, weather forecasting, mathematic method

ABSTRACT: A mathematical model is presented for expressing the vertical profile of the pressure field by the expansion of dynamically orthogonal functions in series. The equation for expressing changes in pressure is transformed into a system of equations for the change in time of the coefficients of expansion of the dynamic functions. The barotropic pressure change equation and the system of equations expressing the baroclinic effects are also derived. A four-parameter model is used as an example to demonstrate the practical use of dynamic functions in short-range weather forecasting. Orig. art. has 34 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki atmosfery (Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

Card 1/2

L 53713-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007592

SUBMITTED: 16Mar64

NO REF SOV: 006

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: ES, MA

ATD PRESS: 4014-F

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Card

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2/2

GAVRILIN, B.L.

Numerical experiments on the general circulation of the atmosphere; summary of foreign research. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. atm. i okeana 1 no.12:1229-1259 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR. Submitted July 17, 1965.

GAVRILIN, D.YE.

GAVRILIN, D.Ye., uchitel' biologii. (g. Babushkin, Moskovskoy oblasti)

Diary of a young experimenting plant breeder. Biol.v shkole no.2:
59-63 Mr-Apr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Agriculture---Study and teaching)
(Diaries)

GAVRILIN, G.F.; PEREL'MAN, Ya.M.

Semimicromethod of determining pregnin. Med. prom. 17 no.6:
48-49 Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

PEREL'MAN, Ya.M.; GAVRILIN, G.F.

Semimicromethod for the determination of cholesterol and
β-sitosterol. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.4:529-531 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningrad Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institutie.
(Cholesterol) (Sitosterol)

GAVRILIN, I.M., inzh.

Limit of the filling of tank cars with petroleum products. Za
indus.Riaz. no.2:49-50 D '61. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ryazanskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

GAVRILIN, I.P.

GAVRILIN, I.P.

Improve electrical communication facilities. Vest.sviazi 17
no.10:44 0 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Zamestitel' ministra svyazi Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Tajikistan--Telecommunication)

VYDREVICH, B.I.; KARANDASHOV, Yu.I.; GAVRILIN, L.E.; BLIZNYUK,
V.A.; KOL'TSOV, M.M.; YAVNILOVICH, Ya.A.; FROLOVA,
L.A.; MOSYAKOV, Yu.F.

[Metal products for industrial use; a handbook] Metallo-
izdeliia promyshlennogo naznachenii; spravochnik. Pod
red. E.A.IAvnilovicha. Moskva, Metallurgiiia, 1966. 727 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

GAVRILIN, P.A.

BASHASHIN, A.V., inzhener; GAVRILIN, P.A., inzhener.

Large section, continuous flow and position method of trawler
building in the Polish People's Republic. Sudostroenie 23 no.4:
51-54 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Poland--Shipbuilding) (Assembly line methods)

ACC NR: AR6029495

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/006/D034/D035

AUTHOR: Azarenko, B. S.; Al'shevskiy, L. Ye.; Yermolayev, N. F.; Molchanov, A. P.;
Gavrilin, P. M.

TITLE: Study of the tube drawing process on a continuous drawing stand

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 6D238

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. i proyektno-konstrukt. in-ta metallurg. mashinostr., sb.
15, 1965, 28-41

TOPIC TAGS: metal drawing, metal tube

TRANSLATION: A study was made on the continuous drawing of tube, as carried out on a newly constructed MVTU stand. The drawing capacity of the single-thread, continuous drawing stand at drawing speeds of 50 m/min was 2.8 times greater than that of an operating 7.5 tube chain stand in the Moscow Tube Plant (at speeds of 75 m/min, it was 4.2 times greater). The high productivity of the mill was due to the low friction (less than or equal to 10%) in the auxiliary operation, to the decrease of the metal consumption coefficient during the trimming of plugged up tube ends, and to the use of higher drawing speeds. The drawing speed was not limited by the strength of the tube and could be much higher than 75 m/min. The continuous process permits the elimination of tube annealing after welding, the jamming and cutting of tube ends, and pickl-

UDC: 621.774.001

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ACC NR: AR6029495

ing before a coating application; the processes of rinsing the inside of the tube and straightening after drawing were significantly improved. The continuous drawing mill could be made into an automatic continuously operating line for tube processing, including heat treatment and finishing. The economic advantages of operating the mill are very high productivity, and the elimination of a series of labor consuming preliminary and trimming operations, which decrease the metal output so much in operating chain mills. 8 figures, 5 tables. L. Kochenova.

SUB CODE: 11,13

Card 2/2

GAVRILIN, R. D.

15-1957-7-9252

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
pp 65-66 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gavrilin, R. D.

TITLE: Some Peculiarities in the Optical Properties of Potash Feldspars in Granites (as Exemplified by the Zerendinskiy Intrusion of Northern Kazakhstan) (Nekotoryye osobennosti opticheskikh svoystv kaliyevykh polevykh shpatov graintoidov (na primere Zerendinskoy intruzii Severnogo Kazakhstana))

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, vol 51, 1956, pp 245-248

ABSTRACT: The Zerendinskiy intrusion of northern Kazakhstan is composed of intrusive complexes of three different ages: 1) granodiorites and quartz diorites; 2) biotite granites; and 3) leucocratic porphyritic and alaskitic granites. Each intrusive complex is accompanied by a series of dikes. The potash feldspars of the two later intrusive complexes, and of their

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15-1957-7-9252

Some Peculiarities in the Optical Properties of Potash Feldspars
in Granites (as Exemplified by the Zerendinskiy Intrusion of
Northern Kazakhstan)

accompanying dikes, were studied optically. Microcline in the leucocratic and alaskitic granites has a $2V$ that ranges from -61 to -80° (with a maximum [sic] of -70°), and in the accompanying dike rocks from -59 to -83° . In the biotite granites, the microcline has a $2V$ that ranges from -70 to -88° (with a maximum [sic] of -80°). Among the dike rocks of the first stage (which accompanied the biotite granites), aplite and granite-porphry varieties (with the $2V$ of microcline being less than -80°) and granite varieties (with the $2V$ of microcline being more than -80°) are distinguished. The marked variation in the size of the optic angle of microcline was apparently produced by the conditions of formation of the intrusive complexes.

O. V. Bryzgalin

Card 2/2

GAVRILIN, R.D.

20-5-46/67

AUTHOR
TITLE

GAVRILIN R.D.

The Geological Position of Alkaline Vein-Rocks Within the Vein-series of Alkaline -Granitoids.

(Geologicheskoye polozheniye shchelochnykh znil'nykh porod v znil'noy serii shchelochno-zemel'nykh granitoidov -Russian)

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 5, pp 1111-1114 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 7/1957
Reviewed 8/1957

ABSTRACT

The low degree of distribution of alkaline magma-rocks and the particularities of their geological position has hitherto given rise to many and often contradicting hypotheses on their formation. The occurrence of alkaline rocks within alkaline-earth-intrusions is rare and is indicative of special conditions of their formation. The Zerendin massif in northern Kazakhstan comprises huge areas of about 8500 km² and was formed in three phases from the Gothland to the Devonian system. The total process of intrusion leads to the occurrence of more and more sour and alkaline rocks. In the course of time the tendency was expressed to form magmas more and more rich in SiO₂ and more and more lacking in FeO as well as in MgO. Also the Ca-content decreases and K begins to dominate over Na. On the occasion of the investigation of the massif the determination of the position of the alkaline vein rocks in the total process of intrusion formation was achieved. Alkaline granites are combined with leukocratic and alaskite-granites. Chemical analyses are shown in Table 1. The vein-rocks of the first phase of intrusion of the leukocratic and alaskite granites are: vein-granites (most frequently), granite-porphyry, aplites, vein-grani-

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The Geological Position of Alkaline Vein-Rocks Within the
Vein-Series of Alkaline -Granitoids.

20-5-46/67

tes with quartz-feldspar pegmatoid streaks, rare pegmatites, and alkaline granite-porphyrries. The vein-granitoids are derivatives of the intrusion-body itself. The magma-seams of the second phase are often enormous, up to 2 km and of 5-6m thickness. The pegmatite-formation is the end of the formation of the vein-rocks of the first phase. After them alkaline porphyries penetrated into the leukocratic-granites of the massif. In the central part the latter form two exposures of 0.8 and 0.4km² extension. Macroscopically it is not possible to distinguish between alkaline granite-porphyrries and other vein-granite-rocks. Striking with respect to chemical composition is the high total content of alkali (8,63%): among them NaO clearly predominates whereas in the rocks in which they are contained, leukocratic and alkaline-earth vein-granitoids, the constant predomination of K₂O is characteristic. The age of the alkaline granite-porphyrries can be determined quite precisely. They are presumed to be the latest vein-rocks of the first phase. Their penetration coincides with the end of the formation of the rocks of the first phase, but it took place before the formation of the vein-rocks of the second phase. The occurrence of alkaline vein-rocks is not connected with the assimilation of the carbonate-rocks. Therefore the formation of alkaline vein-rocks is due to the differentiation processes in the intrusion body itself when towards the end of its penetration most favourable conditions for the alkali-concentration prevailed.
(With 1 table, 4 Slavic references).

Card 2/3

The Geological Position of Alkaline Vein-rocks within the
Vein-Series of Alkaline -Granitoids.

20-5-46/67

ASSOCIATION

PRESENTED BY KORZHINSKIY D.S., Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED 30.6.1956

AVAILABLE Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GAVRILIN, R.D.

Geological development of the Alay Range (southern Tien Shan) in
the Paleozoic and its intrusive complexes. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 35
no.2:153-154 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Alay Range—Geology)

GAVRILIN, R.D.

Intrusive complexes of the Alay Range (southern Tien Shan). Dokl.
AN SSSR 134 no.5:1162-1165 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskii trest. Predstavleno akademikom
D.S.Korzhihskim.
(Alay Range—Rocks, Igneous)

LEONOVA, L.L.; GAVRILIN, R.D.; BAGREYEV, V.V.

Behavior of uranium and thorium in the intrusive complex of increased alkalinity as revealed by the Kzyl-Ompul Massif in the northern Tien-Shan. Geokhimiia no.12:1053-1058 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vernadskiy Institut of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Tien-Shan--Uranium) (Tien-Shan--Thorium)

GAVRILIN, R.D.; FEVTSOVA, L.A.

Behavior of lead and zinc in phase and facies magmatic differentiation. Geokhimiia no.8:732-745 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

GAVRILIN, R.D.

The Matcha syenite and granite massif. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.2:
403-405 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskii trezt. Predstavleno akademikom
D.S. Korzhinskim.
(Matcha region--Granite) (Matcha region--Syenite)

GAVRILIN, R.D.

Geology of the Kzyl-Ompul complex syenite-granite massif (northern Tien Shan). Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. 29 no.3:69-83 Mr'64
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

GAVRILIN, E.M.; FILIPPOVICH, I.Z.

Middle Paleozoic intrusions of granitoids in the Alay Range (southern Tien Shan). Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.1:150-158 N 165.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskyy trest. Submitted February 4, 1965.

GAVRILIN, V.
GAVRILIN, V., mayor.

Portable kit for exercises in military engineering. Voen.-inzh. zhur.
101 no.11:27-28 N '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Military field engineering)

14(3)

SOV/176-58-7-17/17

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, N., Lieutenant Colonel; Gavrilin, V., Major; Myshak, F., Colonel; Khrenov, N., Engineer-Colonel; Lorberg, A.

TITLE: The Readers' Opinion About the Book "Engineering Work in Positions" (Chitateli o knige. "Inzhenernyye raboty na pozitsiyakh").

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-inzhenernyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 7, pp 44-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors review the book by S. Ye. Gerbanovskiy - Engineering Work on Positions, published by the Military Publishing of MO SSSR in 1957, pp 179.

Card 1/1

GAVRILIN, V. A. (ENR)

GAVRILIN, V. A. (ENR)-- "ANALYSIS OF NONLINEAR DISTORTION IN CODE TELEGRAPHY."
SUB 30 OCT 52, MOSCOW ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INST OF COMMUNICATIONS (DISSERTATION
FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

GAVRILIN, V. (Kabul)

A true friend shows himself in his work. Grazhd.av. 17
no.4:32 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Afghanistan--Technical assistance, Russian)
(Kabul, Afghanistan--Airports)

GAVRILIN, V. I.

N/E
752.2
.Y9

Sbornik Zadach Po Teoreticheskoy I Torgovoy Statistike (Collection
of Problems on Theoretical Trade Statistics, by N. V. Yudenich, D. I.
Anisimov, I V.D. Gavrilin. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1956.
130 P. Tables.

12A

GAVRILIN V. I.

Distr: 4E4j/4F2c

⁻²⁷
Titanium from its dioxide. V. I. Gavrilin, V. G. Te-
nichko, and B. P. Lobashev. U.S.S.R. 107,404, Oct. 26,
1957. TiO_2 is reduced to Ti with the aid of CaH_2 . The
reduced Ti is cooled with A_2 . Into the batch used for this
process is incorporated NaCl. The process is carried out in
a vertical, electrically heated, heat-resistant tube, provided
with a charging and discharging compartment.

M. Hoesch

Handwritten signature

AUTHORS: Borok, B.A., Gavrilin, V.I., SOV/32-24-9-45/53
Lobashev, B .P., L'vovskaya, V.P.

TITLE: Perfection of the Furnace TVV-2 for Use in Vacuum and Controllable Atmospheres (Usovershenstvovaniye pechi TVV-2 dlya raboty v vakuumе i kontroliruyemykh atmosferakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 9, pp 1158-1159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The furnace mentioned in the title, which is built at the "Platinopribo-
r" factory, was rebuilt for experiments in a controllable atmosphere and with a greater capacity. B.V. Fedin and R.P. Lobashev, as well as A.F. Androsov and Ya.I. Pikalov took part in the reconstruction. The temperature control was changed from a step-like to a continuous one. As hitherto the furnace has been operating only in vacuum no special fixing of the upper part of the furnace to the furnace body has been provided. This had to be changed as in the present case the pressure within the furnace is equal to atmospheric pressure. The increase in dimensions of the furnace was carried out in two variables. First, an increase of the radius of the tungsten heater (to 90 mm), which secured a temperature of 2300°. In the other case a temperature of 1400° could be obtained by using a heater of molybdenum sheet with a diameter of 130 mm.

Card 1/2

Perfection of the Furnace TVV-2 for Use in Vacuum
and Controllable Atmospheres

SOV/32-24-9-45/53

The temperature control by the transformer OSU40/0,5 as practised up to now was changed by L.N. Petrov by introducing the transformer ST-34 (or ST-24) and the autotransformer TNN-40. The life of the two heaters is given with 1,5 months. A diagram of the changed furnace TVV-2 is given, and it is mentioned that the furnace has been successfully used for 5 years. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallur-gii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

Card 2/2

KAPLAN, G.Ye.; MOISEYEV, S.D.; GAVRIILIN, V.M.; SEMENOV, G.I.; VOROTILIN,
V.P.

Separation of thorium from rare earths by tributyl phosphate
extraction. Ekstr.; teor., prim., app. no. 2:154-159 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Thorium) (Rare earths) (Butyl phosphate)

GAVRIILUN, V.N.; LEPON, B.I.

Oxidation of methanol to formaldehyde on a silver catalyst.
Part 1: Operating conditions of the process. Kinet. kat. 6
no. 5:884-888 S.O. 165. (SBR 13:11)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

SHASKOL'SKIY, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOTNIKOVA, K.F., inzh.;
GAVRILIN, Ye.F.; LUBKOV, A.N.; SAPOZHNIKOV, V.M.; ZHUCHENKO,
L.F.; CHIGIRINA, N.I., tekhnik; ZHARIKOV, I.P., inzh.;
CHERTISHCHEVA, A.Ye.; SHAPOVALOV, V.K., tekhnik; MOROZOV, A.M.,
inzh.; SLIVKO, S.V., tekhnik; CHERNAVSKIY, G.N., kand. tekhn.
nauk; STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., inzh., ed.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.
red.; DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[General norms for time and machining conditions used in the
industry for machining on automatic lathes; mass, large-lot
and lot production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremen-
ni i rezhimov rezaniia na tokarno-avtomatnye raboty; massovoe,
krupnoseriinoe i seriinoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962.
271 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.
(Turning--Production standards)

BRUNS, G.I.; GAVRILIN, Ye.S.; Sidorov, V. I.

Equipment for measuring the temperature of night surfaces.
Metallurg 9 no.6.25-27. 1974.

(MIRA 1974)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skoye institut metallurgiya i obrabotki metallov;
kombinat.

AVRAAMOVA, O.P.; GAVRILINA, G.V.; SVESHNIKOVA, M.A.

Certain laws underlying the distribution of antagonistic fungi within and outside the rhizosphere of trees of the Moscow Basin and the Crimea. Biul. MOIP Otd.biol. 58 no.4:83-88 '53. (MLRA 6:11) (Fungi)

TOROPOVA, Ye.G.; GAVRILINA, G.V.; LIROVA, S.A.; IVANOV, K.K.

Formation of antibiotic 6613 in cultures of *Actinomyces daghestanicus*.
Antibiotiki 4 no.5:11-14 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS)
(ACTINOMYCES)

GAVRILINA, G. V., KOVALENKO, V. K., LIPOVA, S. A., SOKOLOVA, L. B.,
and IVANOV, K. K. (USSR)

"Aerobic Respiration of *Actinomyces circulatus*, var. *monocyclini*,
Proactinomyces actinoides and other Actinomycetes in Deep Culture
in Fermenters."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

IVANOV, K.K.; GAVRILINA, G.V.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.; LIROVA, S.A.;
SOKOLOVA, L.B.; Prinsipali uchastiye: BOYARSKAYA, R.V., inzh.;
PROKHOROVA, T.I., inzh.; SHATILOVA, Z.K., inzh.

Aeration and respiration of actinomycetes and proactinomycetes
synthesizing antibiotics in fermentors in relation to biochemical
changes in the culture media. Antibiotiki 6 no.11:984-989 N '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES) (ANTIBIOTICS)

GAVRILINA, G.V.

Deep fermentation of actinoidin under conditions of an experimental unit. Antibiotiki 7 no.8:693-698 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOIDIN) (ANTIBIOTICS)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.; BOBKOVA, T.S.; GAVRILINA, G.V.; LAVROVA, M.F.;
KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.

New producer of oxytetracycline, *Act. aureofaciens* var.
oxytetracyclini var. nov. Antibiotiki 6 no.8:675-680 Ag
'61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES) (OXYTETRACYCLINE)

GAUZE, G.F.; KUDRINA, Ye.S.; UKHOLINA, R.S.; GAVRILINA, G.V.

New antibiotic ristomycin produced by *proactinomyces fructi-*
feri var. *ristomycini*. Antibiotiki 8 no. 5:387-392 My⁶³
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniya novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

GAUZE, G.F.; UKHOLINA, R.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.F.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.;
GAVRILINA, G.V.; PAVLENKO, I.A.

Antibiotic 14725, a synergistic preparation from the ostreogrycin
group. Antibiotiki 9 no.9: 809-814 S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

MAKILLO, R.P. ... V.G., ...

... stomach in children. ...
... (1979)

1. In ...
... (Rus)

AVIDON, D.B.; GAVRILINA, K.P.

Surgical treatment of acute cholecystitis in children. Vest.
khir.no.1:100-103'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz khirurgisheckikh otdeleniy (zav.- D.B. Avidon, V.S.
Sokolovskaya)detskoy bol'nitsy imeni doktora Raukhfusa (glavnyy
vrach - Ye.N.Speranskaya).
(GALLBLADDER---DISEASES) (CHILDREN---SURGERY)
(GALLBLADDER---SURGERY)

AVIDON, D.B.; GAVRILINA, K.P. (Leningrad, Birzhevaya liniya, d.l., kv.41)

Congenital dilatation of the ileum. Vest. khir. 90 no.5:123-124
My'63 (MIRA 17:5)

I. Iz khirurgicheskikh otdeleniy (zav. - D.B. Avidon i V.M.
Solovskaya) Detskoy bol'nitsy imeni doktora Raukhfusa (glavnyy
vrach - Ye.N.Speranskaya) Leningrada.

L 4506-66 ENI(1)/FS(v)-3 MVH/DD

ACC NR: AP5026060

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/63/003/005/0796/0807

AUTHOR: Aresh'yeva, M. A.; Belyayeva, L. A.; Demin, Yu. B.; Pokrovskaya, G. I.;
Golovkina, A. V.; Gavrilina, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of some space-flight factors on the hereditary structures of mammals

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 5, 1965, 796-807

TOPIC TAGS: animal genetics, biologic mutation, radiation biologic effect, radiation injury, vibration effect, acceleration effect

ABSTRACT: The effect on certain mammalian structures (bone marrow, spleen, and testes) of vibration and acceleration is studied, as independent factors and in combination with radiation. In the first series of experiments, mice were subjected to vibration with a frequency of 35 and 75 cps (amplitude 0.4 mm) for 15 min, 1 hr, and 4 hr. Experimental results showed an increase in the frequency of chromosome adhesions and an increased frequency of chromosome rearrangements in bone-marrow cells and spleen, together with adhesion of chromosomes in the metaphase of meiosis of testes cells. In the second series of experiments, mice were subjected to acceleration of 8 g for 5 and 15 min. This factor caused an increase in the frequency of chromosome adhesions and some increase in the number of chromosome rearrangements and chromosome fragments.

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.198.61.591.15

09010007

L 4506-66

ACC NR: AP5026060

tions in the bone-marrow cells of mice. In general, it was found that vibration and acceleration cause disruptions in the nuclei of bone-marrow and spleen cells. Another group of experiments on the combined effect of vibration or acceleration and radiation on the cell nucleus showed a general decrease in the radiation effect. Either of these factors, when applied prior to irradiation with x-rays (33 rad/min) or fast neutrons (11 rad/min), decreased the radiation effect in the following manner: They decreased the frequency of chromosome aberrations in bone-marrow cells by the second day after irradiation and decreased the frequency of chromosome aberrations in germ cells after 24 hr. However, the protective effect of vibration and acceleration depends not only on when the effect was exerted (prior to or after irradiation), but also on the time interval between the influence of these factors and subsequent irradiation. Analysis of the mechanism of the combined effect of these factors is a very complex problem and requires much more investigation. Orig. art. has: 10 tables and 1 figure. [JS]

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 03Apr64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4/30

oo

Card 2/2

NADEZHIN, A.A.; IVANOVA, L.P.; GAVRILINA, L.S.; SUKHOVA, Ye.I.,
otv. red.; BOYARIN, B.Ya., red.; MANASOV, B.Ya., red.;
SLEMZIN, A.A., red.

[The economy of Moscow Province; statistical abstract] Narod-
noe khoziaistvo Moskovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Statistika," 1964. 151 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moscow. (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'-
nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Moskovskoy oblasti (for
Sukhova).

L 23008-66 FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m) JD/HW

30

ACC NR: AP6007662

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0031/0031

AUTHOR: Rozovskiy, V. M.; Fisher, T. L.; Basharina, Yu. I.; Chebakova, N. A. Kuz'min, V. A.; Maklyarskaya, A. A.; Avdeyeva, I. D.; Gavrilina, L. V.

51
B

ORG: none

TITLE: ²⁷ Iron-nickel alkaline battery. ²⁷ Class 21, No. 178401 [announced by the Scientific-Research Institute for Chemical Current (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh istochnikov toka)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 31

TOPIC TAGS: battery, alkaline cell

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an iron-nickel . alkaline battery with lamellar-perforated electrodes of which the negative one is made from hydrogen-reduced iron. In order to increase the capacity at low temperatures and after prolonged discharge, the active mass of the iron electrode is supplemented with additions of antimony oxide and sulfide sulfur. The additions range from 2--4% for antimony oxide and 0.4--0.6% for sulfide sulfur. The iron electrode is

Card1/2

UDC: 621.355.8

L 23008-66

ACC NR: AP6007662

produced in the form of lamellar tape with 16 to 18% open surface. ⁰

[LD]

SUB CODE: 10/

SUBM DATE: 13Aug64/

Card 2/2 *pla*

ZAKHARENKO, N.V.; GAVRILINA, R.A.; FEDYUKIN, D.L.

Graphic method for determining the rigidity of rubber and rubber compounds on a Defo-plastometer. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.9:50-51
S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.

GAVRILINA, R.N.

[Affections of the heart muscle in hypertonia; clinical and morphological observations] K voprosu o porazheniakh myshtsy serdtsa pri gipertonicheskoj bolezni. Leningrad, 1955. 14 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(HEART--DISEASES) (HYPERTENSION)

L 23056-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j) Pc-Li/Pr-Li/Ps-Li RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047985

S/0076/64/038/010/2462/2465

AUTHOR: Nepomnyashchiy, A. I.; Babushkin, A. A.; Blagonravova, A. A.; Gavrilina, S. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the process of curing the diglycidyl ether of diphenylolpropane by means of boron trifluoride etherate

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 10, 1964, 2462-2465

TOPIC TAGS: diphenylolpropane derivative, curing, polymerization, boron trifluoride etherate, reaction mechanism

ABSTRACT: The reaction mechanism of the curing of the diglycidyl ether of diphenylolpropane with $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ was studied spectrophotometrically. The curing of the material, i. e., the film-forming reaction, was followed by measuring the optical density of the IR absorption bands characteristic of the ether oxirane ring, and of the ether and the hydroxyl bonds. Studies were made running the reactions for 1 hour at 30C using 1% catalyst. The reaction was characterized by a decrease in the number of epoxy groups and an increase in the ether and hy-

Card 1/2

L 23056-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047985

droxyl groups. Thus the polymerization mechanism included the opening of the oxirane ring to form ether bonds as the polymer chain length increased, and the formation of a network structure. The curing rate almost reached its maximum of 58% 30 minutes after the start of the reaction; the increased viscosity of the system limited the rate of diffusion of the reactive components. Orig. art. has: 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 04Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

GAVRILINA, T. N.

GAVRILINA, T. N. -- "On the Problem of Injuries to the Heart Muscles in Hypertonic Disease (Clinical-Morphological Observations)." Min Health RSFSR. Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Inst. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letonis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

CAVRELINA, T.N.

Effectiveness of penicillin and erythromycin in chronic pneumonia.
Sov. med. 28 no.6:95-97 Ja '65. (MIRA 18-8)

L. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov
(direktor -- doktor med. nauk A.N. Klimov).

L 7758-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2
ACC NR: AP5025645

SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/65/000/010/0013/0017

AUTHOR: Gavrilina, V. D. ^{14, 55}
ORG: none

BJ

TITLE: Signal-noise separation in a radio frequency telegraph system having separate limiters in the two diversity branches

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 10, 1965, 13-17

TOPIC TAGS: radio telegraphy, ^{14, 55} signal noise separation

ABSTRACT: The probability of false reception is evaluated when the thresholds of the separate limiters in the two space-diversity branches are equal or differ by k times. These findings are offered: (1) The signal-noise separation in the analyzed radio-telegraph system is determined by the same relations as in the case of a common-limiter system if maximum ratios of the channel output voltages are used; (2) Inequality between the gains of the receiving channels impairs the reception; with $k = 2, 4, \text{ and } 10$, the error probability increases 1.5, 2.5, and 20 times, respectively; with $k > 10$, the diversity reception has little advantage over single-receiver reception. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 02Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002

nw

17

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.391.171

2

L 4876-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019839 UR/0181/65/007/008/2292/2297

AUTHORS: ^{44,55}Yudin, V. M.; ^{44,55}Gavrilishina, A. I.; ^{44,55}Artem'yeva, M. V.;
Bryzhina, M. F. ^{44,55}

TITLE: Weak ferromagnetism of CaMnO_3 ^{44,55}

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2292-2297 ^{44,55}

TOPIC TAGS: calcium ^{21,44,55}compound, manganese compound, ferromagnetism, magnetic moment, Neel temperature ^{44,55}

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to observe weak ferromagnetism in new compounds and further investigation of the magnetic properties of weak ferromagnets. The tests were made on polycrystalline samples, using a magnetic balance and the Faraday method. The measurement procedure and the balance were described by the author elsewhere (with G. A. Smolenskiy, FTT v. 6, 3668, 1964). The tests have shown that CaMnO_3 has weak ferromagnetism with Neel temperature (T_N) 123K and with a spontaneous magnetic moment $0.5 \text{ G}\cdot\text{cm}^3/\text{g}$ ^{44,55}

Card 1/2

09010982

4876-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019839

15

at 77K. Below T_N , the magnetic susceptibility does not change with temperature, indicating that there is small anisotropy in one plane. The temperature dependence of the spontaneous magnetic moment deviates from the corresponding Brillouin function. The magnetic measurements yielded a value of 1060 or 1450 kOe for the exchange field, and a value of 12.5 kOe for the Dzyaloshinskiy field. The results are compared with data on other weak ferromagnets. The authors thank G. A. Smolenskiy for interest in the work and a discussion of the results, I. Ye. Myl'nikova for a useful discussion with respect to the synthesis of the samples, and Ye. A. Dmitriyeva and N. N. Perfeneva for the chemical analysis of the samples. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 009

OC
Card 2/2

L 9571-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC/ENG(m)/EWF(t)/EWP(h) IJP(c) 101/00
ACC NR: AP5027439 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/001/3435/3437

14, 55 44, 55
AUTHOR: Yudin, V. M.; Gavrilishina, A. I.

47, 55
ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

21, 00, 55
TITLE: Paramagnetic susceptibility of PrAlO₃

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 3435-3437

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic susceptibility, lanthanide series, praseodymium compound, aluminate, single crystal, crystal lattice structure, Neel temperature

ABSTRACT: The authors study the behavior of lanthanon ions in perovskites in which ions of the iron group are replaced by diamagnetic ions. The molar inverse paramagnetic susceptibility of praseodymium aluminate was measured as a function of temperature, using magnetic balances and the Faraday method. The single crystal specimen was supplied by V. A. Ioffe⁵⁵. The curve for this relationship coincides with theoretical calculations using the Van Vleck formula with $\theta = -100^\circ\text{K}$ and $\sigma = 30$. The high negative value of θ indicates antiferromagnetic interaction between the trivalent praseodymium ions. Thus the experimental data indicate that lanthanon aluminates⁷ with perovskite structure show antiferromagnetic interactions just as those with garnet structure. These substances are distinguished by their low Néel points. The authors

Card 1/2

2

L 9571-66

ACC NR: AP5027439

3

^{11,55}
are grateful to G. A. Smolenskiy for proposing the topic of this paper and for discussing the results of the experiment. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 08Jun65/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 010

beh
Card 2/2

GAVRILITA, L.

Country : RUMANIA
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion.
Thyroid Gland

T

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88953

Author : Nitulescu, I.; Wasserman, L.; Klingher-Wasserman, D.;
Gavrilita, L.

Inst : Rumanian Academy, Iasi Affiliate

Title : The Protective Action of Vitamin A in Dystrophy of
the Thyroid Gland, Caused by Thiourea Derivatives.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetarii stiint. Acad. RPR Fal. Iasi Med.,
1956, 7, No 1, 1-16

Abstract: Methylthiourea was administered in doses of 5 mg/
100 g to rats for a period of 15 days. Typical
changes resulted in the thyroid gland and in the
hypophysis. These changes were less marked (parti-

Card : 1/2

1

Country : RUMANIA
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion.
Thyroid Gland

T

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88953

cularly in the hypophysis) with simultaneous ad-
ministration of 500 and 5000 units of vitamin A.
The protective action was conditioned by the effect
of A on the cells of the hypophysis, producing the
thyrotropic hormones. -- From the authors' summary.

Card : 2/2

WASSERMAN, L.; GAVRILITA, L.; MARCULESCU, T.; CHIPAIL, A.; PATRASCANU, V.

Anatomico-clinical study of congenital human toxoplasmosis.
Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol., Bucur. 7 no.1-2:203-219 Jan-June
56.

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, in infant & child
congen., in Rumanian inf., pathol. & diag)

WASSERMAN, L.; DIMITRIU, S.; GAVRILITA, L.; GHERASIMESCU, I.

Contribution to the study of the extranevous morphological
changes in acute poliomyelitis. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol.,
Bucur. 10 no.4:471-485 '59.
(POLIOMYELITIS, pathology)

CERNATESCU, R.; PONI, Margareta, prof.; GAIGINSCHI, Alexandrina; ROMAN, I.;
STAVRI, Natalia; TIMOSCA, Sofia; GAVRILITA, Lorică; RADU, C.

Return to pathogenicity of a variant of Koch's bacillus under
induction. Studii chim Iasi 11 no.2:171-179 '60.

1. Academia Republicii Populare Romine, Filiala Iasi, Institutul de
chimie "Petru Poni." 2. Comitetul de redactie, "Studii si cercetari
stiintifice, chimie" (Academia Republicii Populare Romine, Filiala
Iasi)(for Poni).

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)
(IODOTRICHLOOROPYRIDINE)

GAVRILITA, Lorică; BLUM, Miriam; ONOFREI, T.; APOSTOL, A.

Considerations on the histochemical aspects of hepatic alkaline phosphatases in epidemic hepatitis. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 3 no.3:387-390 '62.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS chemistry) (PHOSPHATASES chemistry)
(LIVER chemistry)

BRATIANU, S.; GAVRILITA, Liorica; ONOFREI, T.; DOBRESCU, Gioconda

Action of colchicine on peritoneal mesothelium of white rats.

Stud cercet med intern 4 no.3:393-396 '63.

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L 32210-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pt-10 IJP(c) RHM/JD/JG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5005412

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AUTHOR: Gavrilitsa, E. I.

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B+1

TITLE: Semiconductor properties of solid solutions of the (HgSe)_{3x} - (In₂Se₃)_{1-x} system

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konfarentsiya molodykh uchenykh Moldavii, 3d. Trudy, no. 1: Yestestvenno-tekhnicheskiye nauki (Natural and technical sciences). Kishinev, Gosizdat Kartya Moldovenyaske, 1964, 15

TOPIC TAGS: solid solution, semiconductor solid solution, (HgSe)_{3x} - (In₂Se₃)_{1-x} system, electrical conductivity, electron mobility, thermoelectromotive force, indium selenide, mercury selenide

ABSTRACT: Using X-ray and microstructural analysis of the (HgSe)_{3x} - (In₂Se₃)_{1-x} system, the author discovered a domain of solid solution formation within the interval $x \approx 1-0.25$. The lattice constant varied within the 6.07-5.87 region. The specific electrical conductivity (at room temperature) varied from 1,800 ohm⁻¹ cm⁻¹ for HgSe to 0.25 ohm⁻¹ cm⁻¹ for an $x = 0.25$ system. The concentration of current carriers remained approximately constant ($\sim 10^{18}$ cm⁻³). The mobility changed from 7,000 cm²/V·sec ($x = 1$) to 200 cm²/V·sec ($x = 0.25$); the differential thermal emf

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was on the order of 200-350 μ V/deg. The electrical conductivity in the 20-350C region seemed to remain constant for $x = 1.0, 0.8,$ and 0.5 samples, but $x = 0.25$ samples exhibited a semiconductor behavior.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 07Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

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