

80794
SOV/169-59-6-6375

The Optical Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites

the celestial sphere with an accuracy of 0.5 to 1° and the time within 0.5 to 1 sec, and must report the observation results to the computer center within the shortest time. Two "optical barriers", each consisting of about 30 telescopes, were established to facilitate the observation of satellites having a low brightness and moving on the sky with a velocity of 1° per 1 sec, if the orbit is known only approximately. The barriers are located on the meridian and along a vertical circle perpendicular to the visible orbit of the satellite. The sight lines of the telescopes are adjusted in such a way that each section of the optical barrier is covered twice. For determining the time of passage of a satellite with an accuracy exceeding 1 sec, the time signals and the signals given by the observer at the time when the satellite passed, are recorded on tape. After the termination of the observations, the tape recording is reproduced at a low speed and the precise moment of passage is determined by a chronoscope. The coordinates of the satellite are determined by the sidereal maps of A.A. Mikhaylov's atlas or of A. Bechvarzh's atlas. When observing satellites of low brightness ($15 - 8$ stellar magnitude) the AT-1 telescope is used, which is a small wide-angle telescope having a 50 mm objective lens and six-power magnification. The field of view is 11° .

Card 2/6

80794

SOV/169-59-6-6375

The Optical Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites

The stations observing the satellites are provided with signals of the correct time by feeding to them second tone signals. On the basis of observation data, the computer center informs the stations on the coming passage of a satellite. The station receives a coded telegram containing information on the time and altitude of a satellite's passage in the meridional plane and in the plane in which the nearest point of the orbit is located. Observations of artificial satellites are also performed on the territories of the Chinese People's Republic (KPR), the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, where 45 stations are in operation. Further, 44 observatories in England, Scotland, Ireland, the US and other countries were included in the visual and photographic observation system of the Soviet satellites. At some stations, besides the visual observations, the positions of the carrier rocket and the second Soviet satellite are determined photographically by "Zorkiy" cameras with "Jupiter 8" lenses.¹ At the time of the satellites passage across the field of view of the camera, the shutter is opened for a brief time interval (2 - 5 sec). The begin and the end of the exposure are marked by a chronograph. It is possible to determine by photo-

Card 3/6

80794

SOV/169-59-6-6375

The Optical Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites

graphic observations the position of a satellite with an accuracy of $3' - 5'$ of arc. The Council of Astronomy discussed the problem of using light flashes of short duration on the object for a precise determination of a satellite's position. The position of a satellite may be determined with an accuracy of 2 - 3 sec of arc when using cameras with a long focal length ($F \sim 1$ m) for photographing the satellite. Using the data of these observations for triangulation on the earth's surface, the distance between different points (especially between continents) and also the shape of the geoid may be determined with an accuracy of 10 m. However, the photography of satellites is made difficult by the following circumstances: 1) the observations are possible only at dusk; 2) cameras with a very great light power are required; 3) the setting of precise time marks is complicated. These difficulties can be overcome if the satellite is equipped with a light source producing brief flashes by which it may be photographed at night. It is expedient to provide series of flashes and not a continuous feed, taking into consideration that at least two or three flashes must arrive in the field of view of the instrument. In this way it is possible to determine not only the position but also the angular velocity of a satellite. Obviously,

Card 4/6

80794

SOV/169-59-6-6375

The Optical Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites

a pulse gas discharge lamp should be used as a light source, whose light output reaches 60 lm/w. The brightness of a satellite depends on the following reasons: 1) changes in the satellite's phases, i.e. in the configuration sun - satellite - observer; 2) changes in the distance to the observer; 3) light absorption in the section of its path from the satellite to the observer; 4) rotation and tumbling of a satellite, 5) changes in the state of the satellite's surface. The determination of the period of rotation (tumbling) of the satellite's body and changes of this period in time are of the greatest interest. Another important problem is the investigation of the dependence of the brightness and color of a satellite on the state of the earth's atmosphere. Finally, the third problem is the change of the state of the satellite's surface under the influence of the atmosphere and extraterrestrial agents. For solving the aforementioned problems a precise quantitative determination of brightness changes of a satellite and observations over a possibly great section of its trajectory are necessary. Presently, two methods are used for measuring a satellite's brightness. The first method consists in a

Card 5/6

80794

SOV/169-59-6-6375

The Optical Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites

comparison of the brightness of the satellite's trail with the brightness of the trails of neighboring stars on a photography obtained by a stationary camera. The second method consists in a visual comparison of the satellite's brightness with the brightness of stars located along its path. Both methods are used at Soviet observation stations. *UH*

L.V. Terent'yeva

GINDIN, Ye.Z.; LEYKIN, G.A.; LOZINSKIY, A.M.; LUR'YE, M.A.; MASEVICH,
A.G.; SEVERNAYA, O.A.; SEVTSOVA, Yu.Ye.; SLOVOKHOTOVA, N.P.;
TOL'SKAYA, V.A.; TSITOVICH, V.V.

Brief report of the Astronomical Council of the Academy of
Sciences of the U.S.S.R. on visual and photographic observations
of artificial earth satellites in 1957-1959. Biul. sta. opt.
nabl. isk. sput. Zem. no. 6:1-33 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Artificial satellites--Tracking)

REF ID: A66001
CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED
AUTHORITY: 3/250(1)-2/PMA(1)/7/25(1)-2/04/88/ST

ACQUISITION OR ALIAS: 7/0189/64/900/010/0004/0004

SOURCE: *Pril. st. Astronomicheskoye Observatoriya, Moskva, Abs. 10.51.30*

AUTHOR: *Gladkov, Ye. A.*

TITLE: *Organization of optical observations of artificial earth satellites in the USSR*

ORIG SOURCE: *Pril. st. Astronomicheskoye Observatoriya, spuznikov zemli, spets. 1975, (1972), 30-41*

SYNOPSIS: *artificial earth satellites, earth satellite observation, artificial earth satellites, optical observations, earth satellite cameras, satellite observation stations, cameras, celestial mechanics*

TRANSLATION: *The direction of optical observations of artificial earth satellites in the USSR is given in the report of the Astrovoet AN SSSR (Astronomical Council of the USSR) and observations are made at a network of stations located at universities, research institutes and astronomical institutes. In 1957 there were established in 1952 and 1953. Results of observations also are collected from a number of foreign countries. This article describes station apparatus.*

2

122-3045
ACQUISITION NO. 435001305

... optical telescopes to automatic
 ... are computed and disseminated by
 ... published in a bulletin of the
 ... elements of satellites computed
 ... astronomical astronomy (institute) ...
 ... made it possible to
 ... artificial earth satellites, it has
 ... that in 1961-1962 in
 ... from the ephemerides of
 ... the number of stations for photo-
 ... was 30 in 1962. About 13,000
 ... in 3 years, of which
 ... the photograph are
 ... in position and
 ... and in accordance with a
 ... in 3 years 3,085 grants po-
 ... observations of ar-
 ... a number of stations. Bibliography

NY 100

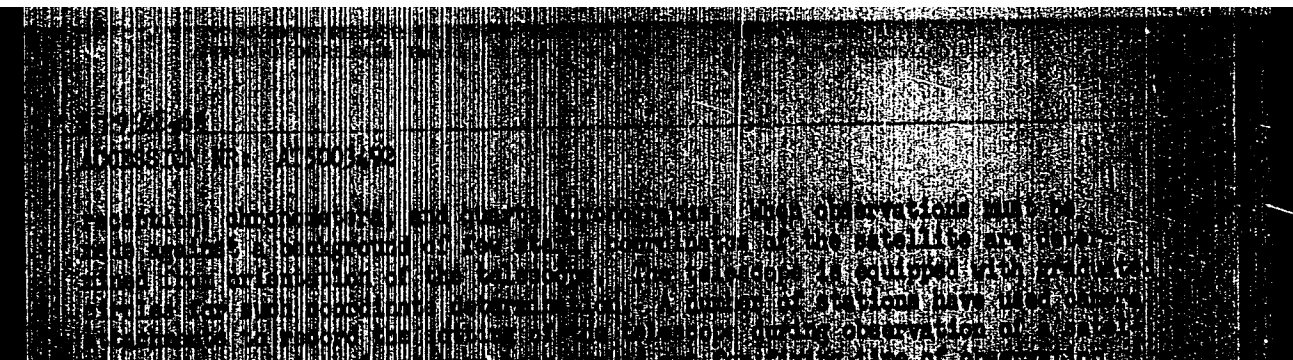
1956/00/000/000/000/000

earth satellite

1-77-1980

telescope

1956/00/000/000/000/000



1968

... processing ... data ... computer ... satellites ... power ... results are ... Bulletin of ... Satellites ... orientation of rotational ... observation ...

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (USSR) (Academy of Sciences Council No. 4888)

SUBMITTED: 00 00 00 SUB CODE: SV, DC
IN 1968 084 00000000

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAL'PERIN, A.S., kand.
tekhn. nauk; TEL'POV, A.S., inzh.; DYADYUSHKO, V.P., inzh.;
SELIVANOV, A.I., red.; TEPTOLEV, P.M., spets.red.;
KUL'CHITSKIY, R.N., spets. red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, B.Ye.,
spets. red.; GINDINA, I.I., red.

[Specifications and instructions on checking for wear of the
parts and couplings of T-40 tractors in repair] Tekhnicheskie
usloviia i ukazaniia po defektovke detalei i sopriazhenii pri
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GOSNITI, 1964. 169 p. (MIRA 18:5)

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Teptolev, Kul'chitskiy). 4. Lipetskiy traktornyy zavod (for
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162 (MIRA 17:8)

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(MIRA 1968)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110019-8
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515110019-8"

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G.; SVETOVIDOVA, V.M.; POLYANICHKO, M.F.; TANKOV, P.I. (Soni);
BELESLYUD, Ye.G.; SVERSHKOV, A.N.

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(MIRA 18:5)

1. Klinika lechebnogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva (for Yekisenina, Mygkova, Gindina).
2. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova (for Satarova).
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GINDINA, M.M.; KOGANOVA, G.V.; LARICHEVA, G.M.; MELKOVA, A.Ye.; POLYAKOVA,
M.G.; SKOBEIKINA, I.F.; IKONNIKOV, V.V., prof. otvetstvennyy red.
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kratkii ocherk k sorokaletiiu Oktiabria. Moskva, Gosfinizdat,
1957. 254 p. (MIRA 11:2)

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(Banks and banking)

GINDING, R.J.

USSR.

12
 1. Thin films for ultraviolet optics in the ultraviolet
 region of the spectrum. S. N. Anisimov and R. I. Gladina.
 Zh. Fiz. Khim. 34, 20-21 (1960). 7. Thin films
 of $KCl + PbCl_2$ (1960) (Eng. translation).—Thin films
 with mean thicknesses of 200, 300, and 3700 Å. were
 made on CaF_2 substrates. These films of single crystals of
 $KCl + PbCl_2$ were grown by the Kyropoulos
 method. The samples were: 200 Å, KCl 90.5%, KBr
 9%, $PbCl_2$ 0.5%; 300 Å, KCl 79%, KBr 20%, $PbCl_2$
 1%; 3700 Å, KCl 94.5%, KBr 7%, $PbCl_2$ 0.4%, Cl or
 Br in CCl_4 absorbed at wave lengths from 2000 to 4700 Å.
 The half widths of the films were 20, 140, and 180 Å, the
 transmission 12-13%, 10-11%, and 15%. Pb -glass fibers
 (comp. from CaF_2 , $CaCl_2$, and $CaBr_2$), K_2CrO_7 and $MnSO_4$
 in various proportions were the following: 2100 Å, 1 mm.
 thick, 0.5% K_2CrO_7 ; 2150 Å, 1 mm. thick, 0.15% K_2CrO_7 ;
 2200 Å, 1 mm. thick, 0.1% K_2CrO_7 and 0.5% $MnSO_4$;
 2250 Å, 1 mm. thick, 0.07% K_2CrO_7 + 1% $MnSO_4$.
 All films were used in combination with an UFS-1 filter.
 The transmission of these 4 films were 15, 12, 14, and 15%
 with half total widths of 180, 170, 200, and 250 Å, resp.
 A film could be formed as a filter for 2150 Å, as follows:
 Cellulose was treated with HCl , immersed in 1% aq.
 KCl at 60° for 1 hr., then immersed in a soln. contg. 1.5%
 K_2CrO_7 and 0.01% p -nitrodimethylaniline at 80° for 4
 hrs. The transmission was 20-22%, the half width 180 Å.
 S. Pakyz...

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USSR:

Determination of small quantities of carbon disulfide and acetone by absorbance in the ultraviolet. S. N. Andreev and A. G. Glodina, *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 78, 89-92 (1957) (English transl.) See C.A. 47, 8306i. H. L. H.

32

USSR/Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18330
Author : F.D. Klement, R.I. Gindina.
Inst : Institute of Physics and Astronomy of Academy of Sciences
of Estonian SSR.
Title : Nature of Influence of Mechanical Disintegration on
Properties of Some Crystal Phosphors.
Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta fiz. i astronom. AN EstSSR, 1956, No 4, 3-25
Abstract : When phosphors are disintegrated mechanically, the extin-
guishing of the luminescence is observed. The phosphors
KCl-AgCl and NaCl-TlCl consisting of badly mixing compo-
nents partly dissociate into the components when ground.
The decrease of the activator concentration in the base
results in a redistribution of intensities in the radia-
tion spectrum and in the extinguishing of the luminescen-
ce. The dissociation of supersaturated solutions is ac-
celerated also by heating. Beside the activator,

Card 1/2

USSR/Crystals.

B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18330

separating as a self-contained phase, causes the truncation of the luminescence in the short wave part of the radiation spectrum by absorption by the activator. In case of the KCl-TlCl and NaCl-AgCl phosphors, consisting of well mixing components, grinding does not result in any decrease of the luminescence brightness and in any redistribution of intensity in the luminescence spectrum. The dissociation of phosphors into components when ground is ascribed to the acceleration of diffusion processes and is explained by the increase of the empty node concentration in the result of the plastic deformation in accordance with Seitz's hypothesis (Seitz *et al.*, Phys. Rev., 1950, 80, 239).

48 1-41/56

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

AUTHORS: Klement F.D. and Gindina R.I.

TITLE: On the Nature of Influence of Mechanical Crushing on the Properties of Some Crystallophosphors (O prirode vliyaniya mekhanicheskogo razdrobleniya na svoystva nekotorykh kristalloyosforov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #5, p 748 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This investigation was aimed at clarification of the nature of the quenching effect of mechanical crushing on the luminescence of some crystallophosphors. It was assumed that the crushing induces the dissociation of a solid solution when a crystallophosphor can be considered as a supersaturated solid solution of an activator in a basic substance.

This hypothesis was tested experimentally on 4 phosphors: KCl, AgCl; NaCl.TlCl; KCl.TlCl and NaCl.AgCl.

The result was checked by means of "annealing" the phosphors (slow heating at a low temperature, which leads also to decomposition of the supersaturated solution and decrease of brightness.)

Card 1/2

TITLE: On the Nature of Influence of Mechanical Crushing on the Properties of Some Crystallophosphors (O prirode vliyaniya mekhanicheskogo razdrobleniya na svoystva nekotorykh kristallofosforov)
The decomposition of supersaturated solid solutions by crushing is considered thermodynamically and from the viewpoint of diffusion processes in the solid phase
One Russian reference is cited.

INSTITUTION: Tartu State University

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

3536

10/10/60
10/10/60

94,350 (1137, 1138, 1139)

AUTHOR

Gladina, R.I.

TITLE

On the role of dislocations and block boundaries in the luminescence of alkali-halide crystalline phosphors

PERIODICAL

Diferatsivnyy zhurnal Fizika, no. 4, 1961, 101, abstract: 6V321 "Izvestia fiz. i astron. AN EstSSR", 1960, no. 12, 211, 274

TEXT

To clear up the role of dislocations and block boundaries in the luminescence phenomena, the author investigated scattering of light and luminescence of a number of monocrystalline alkali-halide phosphors: NaCl-Pb, KCl-Ag, KCl-Cu, KBr-Au, KI-I, NaCl-Pb-Mn under a microscope (magnification 120 x 100). A conclusion was drawn from the results obtained that the main centers of luminescence and activator capture centers in alkali-halide crystals are activator ions located in volume points of the crystalline lattice. This conclusion corresponds to the viewpoints of Klement (RZhFiz, 1957, no. 8, 2118) and Loshchik (RZhFiz, 1957, no. 4, 10374).

N. Maksimova

[Abstracter's note - Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/613/61/000/014/008/019
D207/D303

AUTHOR: Gindina, R. I.

TITLE: The role of block boundaries and dislocations in the luminescence of activated alkali-halide phosphors

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy. No. 14, 1961. Issledovaniya po lyuminestsentsii, 168-189

TEXT: The author investigated the location and nature of luminescence centers in alkali-halide phosphors. The following phosphors were studied: KCl:AgCl, KCl:CuCl, KI:Fl, KBr:In, NaCl:Pb:Mn. The phosphors, containing 0.1-7 mol.% of the activating compound in melt, were grown by the Kyropoulos method, except for KBr/In and KCl:CuCl which were activated by diffusion from gaseous phase. Topography of luminescent emission was studied microscopically (X120 to X600) using 0.1 - 0.2 mm thick phosphor plates. A biological microscope МБИ-1 (MBI-1) with a dark field condenser ОИ-13 (OI-13), a light source ОИ-7 (OI-7) and a photographic attachment МФН-1

Card 1/3

The role of block boundaries ...

S/63/61/000/014/008/019
D207/D303

(MFN-1) were used for KCl:AgCl. The other phosphors were examined with an ultraviolet microscope $\text{M}\Phi\text{-3M}$ (MUF-3M) with a quartz condenser, a mercury-in-quartz lamp $\text{CB}\Delta\text{-120A}$ (SVD-120A). The following light filters were used to select exciting wavelengths: $\text{Y}\Phi\text{C-1}$ (UFS-1), $\text{Y}\Phi\text{C-2}$ (UFS-2), $\text{CC-4} + \text{CC-8}$ (SS-4 + SS-8) and a $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{Br}_2$ gas filter. Absorption, excitation and emission spectra were recorded using a spectrophotometer $\text{C}\Phi\text{-4}$ (SF-4), a photomultiplier $\Phi\text{3Y-18}$ (FEU-18), filters $\text{Y}\Phi\text{C-4}$ (UFS-4) and BC-7 (BS-7), and a hydrogen lamp $\text{BC}\Phi\text{Y-3}$ (VSEU-3). The effects of heat treatment, of plastic deformation (hydraulic compression by 30 - 70%), of X-irradiation (several minutes from a 55 kV, 20 mA tube), and of bleaching with the mercury light (10 min from the lamp without any filter) were investigated. The results showed that the luminescence centers were not located at block boundaries (block dimensions were 0.1 - 0.01 mm). Luminescence was generated mainly at centers which were activator ions located at normal lattice sites within the blocks; such centers predominated at low activator concentrations and low defect densities. More complex luminescence centers and stable

Card 2/3

The role of block boundaries ...

S/613/61/000/014/008/019
D207/D303

electron traps were formed by activator ions in association with point defects. Acknowledgments are made to F. D. Klement for discussing the subject and to Ch. B. Lushchik for directing the work. There are 7 figures and 45 references: 28 Soviet-bloc and 17 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: H. Yoshimura, J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 5, 435 (1960); W. Van der Vorst and W. Dekeyser, Phil. Mag., 1, 989 (1956); W. Johnston and J. Gilman, J. Appl. Phys., 30, no. 2, 109 (1959); W. Tiller, J. Appl. Phys., 29, 611, (1958).

SUBMITTED: August 4 1960

Card 3/3

20828

24,7500 (1136, 1143, 1160)

S/048/61/025/003/016/047
B104/B214

AUTHOR: Gindina, R. I.

TITLE: Decoration of dislocations and activator distributions in unstable alkali halide phosphors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 354-355

TEXT: This paper was read at the Ninth Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held in Kiyev from June 20 to June 25, 1960. In the last few years, the opinion has spread that the luminescence centers and the electron traps lying on the block boundaries play a dominant role in luminescence effects in alkali halide crystals. It was attempted here to prove this hypothesis. Ultramicroscopic studies of the decomposition of unstable solid solutions (NaCl-PbCl₂, KCl-CuCl, KCl-AgCl, and KBr-Au) after different heat treatments showed that the colloidal impurity salt particles collect and settle on the dislocations of the block surfaces on annealing at high temperatures. At lower temperatures, these phenomena appear at the net of volume dislocations. From the results it
Card 1/3

20828

Decoration of dislocations...

S/O48/61/025/003/016/047
B104/B214

is concluded that block boundaries are no favored positions for the activators in the hardened crystals. In this connection, it is remarkable that the collection of impurities occasioned by annealing leads to an increase in the activator absorption and luminescence. Ultramicroscopic studies showed that the luminescence of the phosphors studied here is uniformly distributed over the crystal lattice and cannot be localized or concentrated at the block boundaries. The number of dislocations can be considerably increased by strong mechanical deformation; additional luminescence centers (centers II) appear, in which process the activator concentration per unit thickness of the specimen remains practically unchanged. All the results did not agree with the hypothesis of the relationship between the activator ions and the block boundaries. Further, it was found that plastic deformations of a KCl-AgCl crystal (0.3 mole% in the melt) produce new luminescence centers (centers II) in this phosphor, whose absorption bands lie at 226 and 236 $m\mu$. The luminescence in these bands has a maximum excitation at 350 $m\mu$. The centers II are produced also on irradiation by x-rays, and the resulting localization of electrons at these centers lowers considerably the luminescence of centers II. Here again atomic centers with $\lambda_{max} = 288 m\mu$ and $\lambda_{max} = 436 m\mu$ arise. These

Card 2/3

2082B

Decoration of dislocations...

S/048/61/025/003/016/047
B104/B214

results agree with the view earlier expressed, according to which centers II can be regarded as activator ions arranged in series with point lattice defects. By a strong magnification of KCl-AgCl phosphor irradiated by x-rays it could be proved that the activator ions are distributed in the body. In some cases, a significant role could be assigned in luminescence to the block boundaries and to the surroundings of dislocations. An increase in the luminescence of Mn^{++} ions in the neighborhood of block boundaries and dislocations was found on annealing of NaCl-Pb, Mn phosphor. This might be related to the higher concentration of Pb^{++} and Mn^{++} ions in the vicinity of dislocations, to which concentration is to be ascribed a sensitizing effect. There are 2 figures and 10 references: 9 Soviet-bloc.

X

Card 3/3

S/613/61/000/017/011/011
D051/D113

AUTHOR: Gindina, R.I.

TITLE: On the luminescence of alkali halide whiskers

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii.
Trudy, no. 17, 1961. Issledovaniya po lyuminetsentsii, 148-149

TEXT: The luminescence of NaCl whiskers (thread-like crystals) activated by Sn and Ag was microscopically studied. The whiskers were grown through a porous diaphragm at room temperature. 8-10 μ - as well as 10-30 μ - thick whiskers showed luminescence regularly distributed in the crystal. Axial dislocations which are characteristic for more than 10 μ - thick whiskers, could not be revealed in the luminescence of such crystals when observing them with an Mych -3M (MUF-3M) microscope. Non-activated \approx 10 μ - thick NaCl and KCl whiskers showed regular coloring subsequent to X-ray radiation. The experiments are considered as evidence of the possibility of observing

On the luminescence ...

S/613/61/000/017/011/011
D051/D113

luminescence and coloring in crystals deprived of structural dislocations, an assertion, however, to be verified by more detailed structural investigations. A specified description of the experiments will be given in the next paper.

SUBMITTED: November 2, 1961

Card 2/2

S/613/61/000/017/003/011
D051/D113

24-3500 (1137, 1138, 1163)

AUTHORS: Lushchik, Ch.B., Gindina, R.I., Zazubovich, S.G., and
Lushchik, N.Ye.

TITLE: Polarization characteristics of some alkali halide crystal
phosphors

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii.
Trudy, no. 17, 1961. Issledovaniya po lyuminestsentsii, 38-49

TEXT: The polarization characteristics of the luminescence of alkali halide
crystals activated by mercury-like (Ga^+ , In^+ , Tl^+ , Pb^{++} , Bi^{+++}) and noble
(Cu^+ , Ag^+ , Au^+) ions were investigated. The study was conducted so as to
explain how far activator ions interact with different types of crystal de-
fects and whether these defects spread to luminescence centers whose "core"
is composed of mercury-like and noble ions. The polarization method em-
ployed was developed by P.P.Feofilov who used it to reveal the anisotropy
of colored centers and luminescence centers established by rare earth ions

Polarization characteristics ...

S/613/61/000/017/003/011
D051/D113

in certain metal fluorides. It was shown that the emission of the main luminescence centers at 293° K is not polarized in most phosphors. The luminescence centers in KCl-Bi and NaCl-Ag phosphors reveal a strong polarization of luminescence. Azimuthal dependences of the degree of polarization show that the oscillators are oriented along the C_4 axes. It is doubtful whether such an orientation testifies to an anion defect near the activator. The polarization diagram of KCl-Bi corresponds to that of absorption and emission by electric linear oscillators. The polarization spectra of KCl-Bi, NaCl-Ag, KCl-Tl, and NaCl-Tl were investigated and discussed. There are 6 figures. The most important English-language reference is: C.Click, W.Compton, Phys.Chem. Solids, 7, 170, 1958;

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1961

L 16866-63 EWT(1)/EWT(q)/EWT(m)/EWS/EWC(b)-2 AFPTC/ASD/SSD P1-4 JD
ACCESSION NR: AR3006308 S/0058/63/000/007/D081/D081

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 7D588 64
AUTHOR: Gindina, R. I. 62

TITLE: Microstructure and luminescence centers of some alkali-
halide crystal phosphors 21 27

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Fiz. shchelochno-galoidn. kristallov. Riga, 1962,
133-139. Diskus., 139

TOPIC TAGS: phosphor , alkali-halide crystal , microstructure,
luminescence center

TRANSLATION: The microstructure of some alkali-halide phosphors
(NaCl-Pb, KCl-Ag, KCl-Cu) decorated with non-isomorphous impurities
was investigated. The role of the boundaries of the blocks, dislo-
cations, and point-like defects in the formation of luminescence

L 16866-63
ACCESSION NR: AR3006308

2

centers was considered. The microstructure of the luminescence centers in some ionic crystals was discussed. A connection was established between the glow centers and the activator capture centers. A study was made of the influence of x-ray and ultraviolet radiation on the chemistry of defects in crystals activated with silver. N. Maksimova.

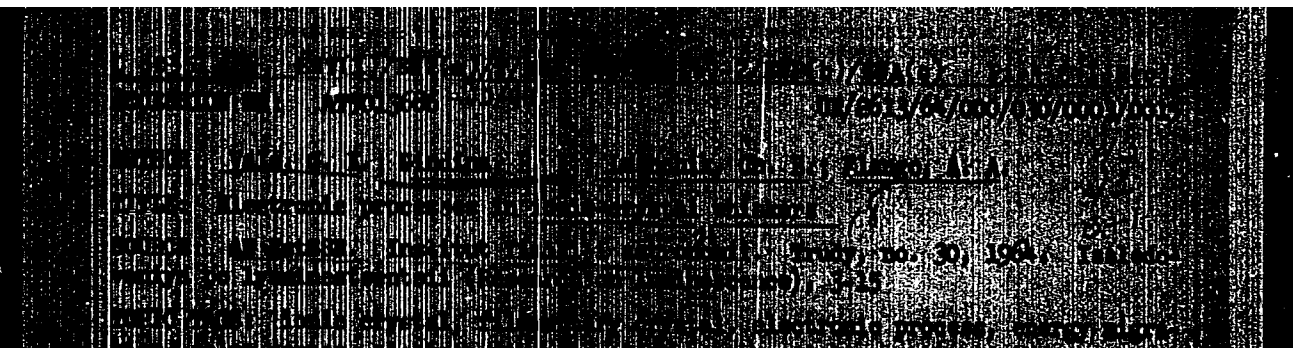
21

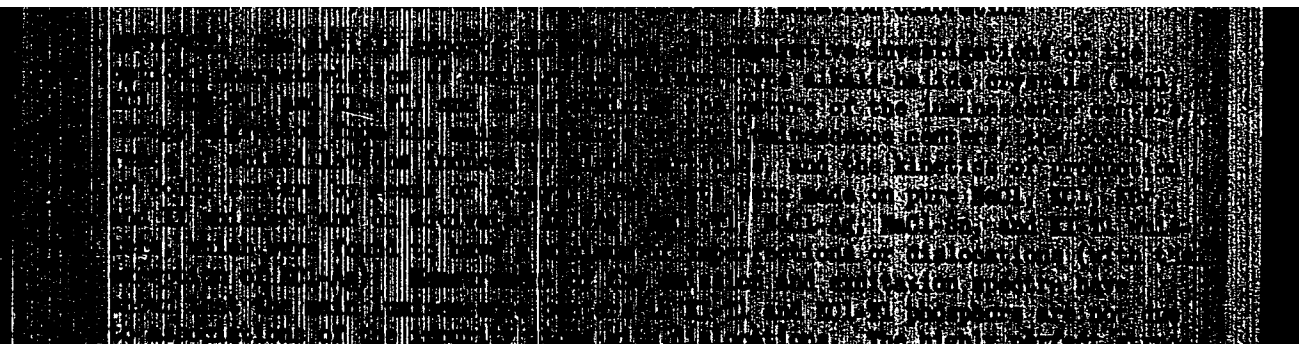
18

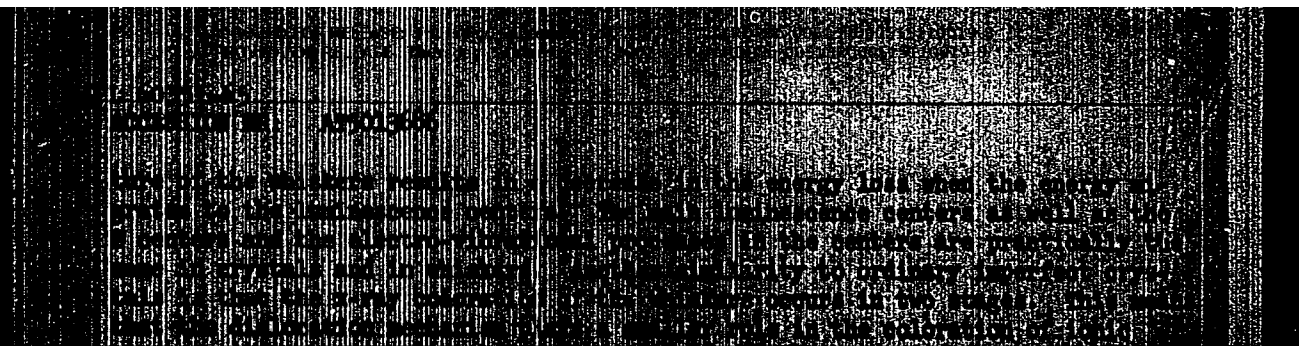
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SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00







20
7

AUTHERS: G. L. GILBERT, R. L. HARRISON, A. A. TERRY, A. A. TERRY

TITLE: On the nature of the luminescence in the crystal phosphor
KIL-7

SOURCE: AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION, Technical Study, no. 30, 1964. (United
States Office of Naval Research, Division of Luminescence), 15-26

NOTE: A potassium silicate phosphor crystal, phosphor, luminescence center con-
centration, chemical activation, phosphor solution

ABSTRACT: Single-crystal phosphors grown by the Stockbarger method were investi-
gated as well as thin layers of phosphor on quartz substrates. To deter-
mine the relative location of the luminescence in the phosphor, the
host crystal, the concentration of the luminescence center was determined by chemical (polar-
ography), x-ray fluorescence, and absorption methods. The test procedures are de-
scribed in detail. The results show that the concentrations obtained by all three
methods were essentially the same. It can therefore be concluded unambiguously
that in the chemical process of the phosphor the major part is played by
the phosphor and only the phosphor luminescence points of the host crystal. Both the
luminescence and the absorption are caused by the impurity ions located at the

Page 1/2

R. S. 100-105

ACCESSION NO. 100-105

3

The results of the study confirm that a typical alkali-halide crystal
possesses a π band structure with a band gap of the order of the activator heat.
The authors thank P. J. Flory for his assistance in suggesting the topic and
for providing the data for the tables.

Author: [Name] (Institute of Physics and
Astrophysics)

Publication: [Journal]

Vol. 100

SUB CODE: 65-07

Page: 100

Page: 100

Card 2/100

L.7327-51 K77(a)/B2(c)/B7(b) 2000/1000/1 20/20

ACCESSION NO: AP40-6047 3/0010/84/009/005/0712/0717

AUTHORS: Elango, A. A. (1961)

TITLE: On the decoration of the microstructure of alkali-halide crystals during the decay of solid solutions

SOURCE: Kristallografiya v. 6, no. 2, 1964, 712-717

TOPIC TAGS: crystal microstructure, alkali halide, solid solution, decomposition, impurity concentration, dislocation net, defect formation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the preliminary work reported by Elango et al. in the Journal of Crystal Growth, No. 1, 91, 1960. The object of the present work is to study the principles of the new method developed for the decoration of the microstructure of crystals. The results of the decoration of the microstructure of the crystal during the decomposition of solid solutions of such factors as the

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Accession no. 154044047

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... and the impurity concentration. To this end, the dislocation structure of copper single crystals was decorated with iron-253 atoms in liquid and solid systems NaCl, PbCl₂, KCl, AgCl, NaCl, TlCl, NaCl, SnCl₂, by decay of solid solutions. The NaCl, PbCl₂ systems were used to investigate dependence of the character of the solid solution decay and of the decoration on the impurity concentration and on the heat treatment of the crystals. The experimental procedure is briefly described. An attempt was made to ascertain the particular mechanism of decoration in the wide range 780-350°C, at which the best conditions for decoration are observed. It is concluded that high temperature is more effective for preferred decoration of the dislocations and defects of the crystal lattice. To determine the dependence of the decay of the solid solution on the impurity concentration, the samples of the intermetallic phase (Pb-2%) and of the solid solution at interface with

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For initial material, find the individual heat treat-
ment temperature for each of the specimens for each given concen-
tration. Also, determine the location of the specimen,
if possible, for each of the specimens.

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1/2

GINDINA, R.I.; VALE, G.K.; ELANGO, A.A.

Luminescence and coloration of filamentary alkali halide crystals.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 29 no.3:401-403 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut fiziki i astronomii AN Estonskey SSR.

GINDIS, A. P.; BERSHITSKIY, A. A.

Cleaning and degreasing piston rings of internal combustion engines by means of ultrasonic oscillations. Avt. prom. 28 no.9: 40-43 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Bazovaya laboratoriya ul'trazvuka Odesskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

(Piston rings--Cleaning)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

S/122/63/000/002/012/012
D262/D308

AUTHOR: Gindis, A. P., Engineer

TITLE: Use of ultrasound for cleaning of engine piston rings

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, ⁴²no. 2, 1963, 72-74

TEXT: An experimental installation consisting of an electric vacuum tube oscillator, magnetostriction radiator and bath is employed. Ultrasonic oscillations from the radiator membrane are transferred through the water layer in the bath into a glass vessel resting on the membrane, and filled with cleaning solution of alkali salts with additions of surface-active substances, in which piston rings are suspended. The experiments have shown that optimal results can be obtained at low frequencies in the range of 22 kc/s, and at high frequencies in the range of 550 kc/s; the cleaned rings do not need special passivation, and have good corrosion resistance. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

Card 1/1

GINLIS, A.P., inzh.; SHORGIN, V.S., inzh.; Prinsipal uchastnye
TARASHCHUK, A.Kh.

Saturation of electric motor windings with insulating
lacquers using an ultrasonic technique. Energ. i elektrotekh.
prom. no.1:30-32 Ja-Mr'64. (MIRA 17:5)

GIRTS, A. V. (1941-1942)

Experience in the field of application of ultraviolet waves for the
intensification of printing and recording processes. Kozh. aktiv.
prom. 6 no. 3: 35-36, 20, 1941. (U.S. 1711)

GINDIS, I.Z.

Pathological changes in the higher nervous activity in various forms of schizophrenia. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 10 no. 3:408-413 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Psychoneurological Hospital and Chair of Psychiatry, Medical Institute, Perm.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

GINDIS, I.Z.

Index of the stability of unconditioned defense reflexes (PSR) and its character in various forms of schizophrenia. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:108-111 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Permskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa. Glavnyy vrach - I.S.Ivanov. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.O.Edel'shteyn. (SCHIZOPHRENIA) (REFLEXES)

GINDIS, I.Z.

Transitory conditions in schizophrenia. Report no.1: Manic euphoria
as a stage of therapeutic remission in schizophrenia. Zhur. nevr.
i psikh. 61 no.4:594-599 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Permskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach I.S.
Ivanov) i kafedra psikiatrii (zav. - prof. A.J.Edel'shteyn) Permskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

GINDIS, I.Z.

Transitory (preremission) states in schizophrenia. Report
No.2. Prognostic importance of postinsulin transitory states.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.12:1868-1873 1982. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vladimirskaia oblastnaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa
(glavnyy vrach P.L.Gorelikov).

*

VASIL'YEV, Yu.S., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; VEL'NER, Kh.A., dots.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; GINDUS, D.O., inzh.; GOLOVACHEVSKIY,
N.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GROMOV, A.I., inzh.;
DOMANSKIY, L.K., inzh.; ISAYEV, Yu.M., inzh.; KULESH, N.P.,
dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHALEV, B.N., dots., kand.
tekhn. nauk; MDROZOV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk
[deceased]; NALIMOV, S.M., st. nauchn. sotr., kand. tekhn.
nauk; REZNIKOVSKIY, A.Sh., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVANIDZE, G.G.,
doktor tekhn. nauk; TANANAYEV, A.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KHAZANOVA, A.Z., inzh.; CHERNYATIN, I.A., st. nauchn.
sotr., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHAVELEV, D.S., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk; YAGODIN, N.N., st. nauchn. sotr., kand. tekhn.
nauk; LEONOVA, B.I., red.

[Utilization of water power] Ispol'zovanie vodnoi energii.
Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 563 p. (MIRA 19:1)

AKININ, P.I., inzh.; GINDIS, Ya. P., inzh.

Control of a slag-granulating unit. Mekh.1 avtom. proizv. 15
no.6:17-18 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Electronic control) (Steel--Metallurgy)

GRIGOR'YEV, V. [Hryhor"iev, V.]; FEL'DSHON, Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; GINDIS,
Ya. [Hindis, IA.], inzh.; AKININ, P., inzh.

Automation of the production of slag "pumice" on a centrifugal
machine. Bud.mat.i konstr. no.5:22-25 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
UkrSSR (for Grigor'yev).
(Automation control) (Slag)

LUKOVSKIY, Yu. [Lukovs'kiy, Yu.], inzh.; ZEMBITSKIY, B. [Zembyts'kiy, B.], inzh.;
AKININ, P., inzh.; RUTUS, M., inzh.; GINDIS, Ya. [Hindis, Ya.], inzh.;
YERIKHEMZON, L., inzh.

Determination of the optimum program of automatic manipulation of
buckets containing molten slag at granulation plants. Bud. mat. i
konstr. 4 no.1:5-7 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Zhdanov-Slag)

AKININ, P.I., inzh.; GINDIS, Ya.P., inzh.; KHROMYKH, I.I., inzh.

Automatic slagging-off from ladles. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16
no.9:20 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Zaporozh'ye--Iron and steel plants)
(Automation)

AKININ, P. I., inzh.; BUGAYEV, A. B., inzh.; GAZIN, V. V., inzh.;
GINDIS, Ya. P., inzh.; ZAYTSEV, V. V., inzh.; KARPENKO, V. M.,
inzh.

Automatic control of ladle turning. Mekh.i avtom.proizv.18
no. 5:14-16 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GINDIS, Ya.P., inzh.; KOLOV, V.M., inzh.

Automatic operation of a granulating basin. Melli. i sov. mashinostroyeniye.
19 no.1:7-8 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

GINDL, Eugen

Conservative Kovacs' method for artificial interruption of pregnancy. Cesk.gyn.25[39] no.9:657-660 N '60.

1. Por.gyn.odd. OUNZ Lipt. Mikulas, prednosta MUDr. E.Gindl.
(ABORTION THERAPEUTIC)

GIANT, J.

First use of gunpowder in mining. p.41.
(Rudy, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1967, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) IC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1967. Uncl.

1. GINDLIN, I., Eng.; SAKHAROV, V., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Skating
7. Open-air skating rink in Moscow. Khol. tekhn. 29, No. 3, 1952.

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

GINDLIN, I. [translator].

Ice cream plant. [From "Refrigerating Engineering" 1952, "Ice and Refrig-
eration" 1953.] *Knol.tekh.* 30 no.2:76-77 *no-Je* '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Ice cream, Ices, etc.)

New cold storage establishments in Berlin. (Kältetechnik no.6, 1952;
no.4, 1953). Khol.tekh.31 no.1:78-79 Ja-Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Berlin--Cold storage)

GINDLIN, I., inzhener; MAKSIMOV, P., inzhener.

An efficient ammonia system for refrigerators. Khcl.tekh.31
no.2:22-27 Ap-Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

GINDLIN, I., inshener.

**Cold storage for the preservation of fruit. (From "Food Industries of
South Africa" November 1954). Khol.tekh. 32 no.3:74 J1 - S '55.
(South Africa, Union of--Cold storage) (MLRA 9:1)**

GINDLIN, I., inzhener.
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Artificial skating rink with direct cooling. (From: "Revue Generale
du Froid" October 1954). Khel. tekhn. 32 no. 4:73 O-D '55. (MIRA 9:4)
(Switzerland--Skating rinks)

GINDLIN, I., inzhener.

Spacing of doors in a large cold storage warehouse. (From "Food Engineering" January 1955). Khol.tekh.33 no.2:73 Ap-Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(United States--Cold storage warehouses)

GINDLIN, I., inzhener.
~~www.scribd.com/doc/111111111~~

Building two-story cold-storage warehouses in the United States;
(from "Industrial Refrigeration" September 1955) Khol.tekh.33
no.3:72-73 J1 - S '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(United States--Cold-storage warehouses)

AUTHORS: Gindlin, I., Engineer and Sakharov, V., Engineer. 66-1-10/26

TITLE: Artificial skating rink in the Sports Palace in Moscow.
(Iskusstvennyy katek vo Dvortse Sports v Moskve).

PERIODICAL: "Kholodil'naya Tekhnika" (Refrigeration Engineering),
1957, No. 1, pp. 31-34 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: There are four artificial skating rinks at present in Moscow and the building of a fifth is scheduled in Izmaylovo. Moscow experience has proved that for all the year round sports training it is preferable to have closed skating rinks which are not dependent on the meteorological conditions and in which the surface of the ice is not contaminated by dust, dirt etc. from the outside. Also, closed skating rinks can be fitted with improved ventilation or air conditioning to improve the comfort of the spectators. Furthermore, the same space can also be utilised for other activities such as concerts etc. In November, 1956 a large closed skating rink with a field area of 61 x 30 m was put into operation in the Central Stadium imeni V.I. Lenin in the building of the Sports Palace. The building, which contains a skating rink, can accommodate 15,000 spectators, see Fig. 1. In this article a brief description is given of the design of the ice field, mentioning also the main data of the refrigeration equipment. The cooling liquid is fed

Artificial skating rink in the Sports Palace in Moscow.
(Cont.)

66-1-10/26

through a system of 45 mm dia. pipes spaced at 100 mm interaxial distance. Altogether 300 pipes of a total length of 19 000 m have been laid and Fig.3 shows a photograph taken during their installation. The engine room is located at about 200 m from the Sports Palace, it contains four vertical 2-cylinder compressors type 2 AB-27, each of a cooling capacity of 425 000 N kcal/hr at 480 r.p.m. driven by a 155 kW motor. There are two jacket-tube evaporators each with a surface of 200 m², two jacket-tube horizontal condensers each with a surface of 150 m², two 3.5 m³ receiver vessels, a cooler of 24 m² surface, three salt mixture pumps of a feed rate of 340 m³/hr, two oil separators with gas washing, oil collectors and auxiliary equipment. The salt-water system is filled with 150 m³ of 26% aqueous solution of calcium chloride, the rated boiling temperature of the ammonia is -21 C, the average temperature of the salt solution is -16 C. The buildings of the Sports Palace are heated from the Urban District Heating Station and during the hockey tournament in the winter the temperature in the hall can be maintained at 18 to 20 C. The installation of the

Card 2/3

Artificial skating rink in the Sports Palace in Moscow.
(Cont.) 66-1-10/26

cooling equipment and of the pipe system is effected by industrial methods; the tube joints (over 4000 of them) were effected by electric butt welding. Four days after the refrigeration machinery was put into operation a uniform ice field of a thickness of 4 cm was produced, the quality of which was highly appreciated by the sportsmen. There are three figures.

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Gindlin, I., Engineer.

66-1-24/26

TITLE: Investigation of an experimental cold chamber with a thermal insulation jacket. (Ispytaniye opytnoy kholodil'noy kamery s teplozashchitnoy rubashkoy).

PERIODICAL: "Kholodil'naya Tekhnika" (Refrigeration Engineering), 1957, No.1, pp.76-77 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the insulation jackets is to maintain a high relative humidity.
Extracted from "Canadian Journal of Technology", 1955, No.33.

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Gindlin, I. (Engineer)

66-2-19/22

TITLE: Cold store; without columns. (Kholodil'nik bez kolonn).

PERIODICAL: "Kholodil'naya Tekhnika" (Refrigeration Engineering)
1957, No.2, p.73 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Cold store of about 9000 ton capacity in St. Louis, U.S.A. Extracted from the September 1955 issue of "Industrial Refrigeration".

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

USSR/General Problems. Methodology. History. Scientific A
Institutions and Conferences. Instruction.
Questions Concerning Bibliography and Scien-
tific Documentation

Abs Jour : Izv Akad. Nauk SSSR, No 3, 1957, 6833

Author : P. Maksimov, I. Gindlin

Inst : State Institute for Planning of Refrigerators
and Dry Ice and Ice Cream Factories

Title : State Institute for Planning of Refrigerators
and Dry Ice and Ice Cream Factories

Orig pub : Khimicheskaya tekhnika, 1957, No 3, 22-23

Abstract : To the 40th anniversary of the Great October
Socialist Revolution. A review of the Institute
activities since 1931.

Card 1/1

GINDLIN, I. M.

Yakovlev, N. V., Frid, N. Y. and Gindlin, I. M. (Moscow Cold Store No. 12; State Institute for Designing Enterprises of the Refrigerating Industry): "Automation and Control at the Moscow No. 12 Cold Store" English - 8 pages.

report presented at the International Inst. of Refrigeration (IIR), Annual Meeting of Commissions 3, 4, and 5, Moscow, 3-6 Sep 1958.

~~GINDLIN, I.~~

Construction of cold storage warehouses in the Albanian People's
Republic. Khol. tekhn. 35 no.2:67-68 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Albania--Cold storage warehouses)

~~GINDLIN, I. ingh~~

Mechanized cold storage warehouse at the port of London (from "Modern Refrigeration," Aug. 1957). Khol. tekhn. 35 no.2:74-75 Mr-Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

(London--Cold storage warehouses)

GINDLIN, I., inzh.

^
Cold storage warehouse with air-conditioned docks (from Industrial Refrigeration," May 1957). Khol. tekhn. 35 no. 3:73-74 My-Je '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

(Saint Louis--Cold storage warehouses)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 30V/3747

International Congress of Refrigeration. Moscow, 1958

Sbornik dokladov ot SSSR (Collected Soviet Reports) Moscow, Gostorgizdat, 1959. 214 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): Sh. N. Kobulashvili; Ed. (Inside book): N. V. Chichkov;
Tech. Ed.: V. V. Babicheva.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for those interested in the problems of food refrigeration.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 26 reports which were submitted at the meeting of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Committees of the International Institute of Refrigeration. The meeting was held in Moscow, September 3-6, 1958, and was attended by 265 Soviet specialists and 115 representatives from other countries. The 73 reports discussed at this meeting cover such broad areas as the automation of the cooling of refrigerating installations, the use of finned-tube type refrigerating devices, fast-freezing food freezers, the

Card 1/9

Collected Soviet Reports

SOV/3747

theory and technique of rapid cooling and freezing of meat and fish, the use of antibiotics in the cold storage of food, and the operation of refrigerators and cooling systems. A complete account of the proceedings of this meeting was published by the International Institute of Refrigeration in 1959. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

PLENARY SESSION

Kobulashvili, Sh. [Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti imeni A. I. Mikoyana (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Refrigeration Industry imeni A. I. Mikoyan)]. Basic Trends in the Design of Fast-Freezing Food Freezers in the USSR

5

Zaytsev, V. P. [Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography)], and Ye. G. Pavlov [Otdel rybnoy promyshlennosti Gosplana SSSR (Department of the Fishing Industry, Gosplan USSR)]. Fish Freezing on Seagoing Ships in the USSR

32

Card 2/9

Collected Soviet Reports

SOV/3747

COMMITTEE NO. 3

- Gindlin, I. [Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu pred-priyatiy kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (State Institute for the Design and Planning of Establishments of the Refrigeration Industry)], N. Frid([Moskovskiy kholodil'nik No.12 (Moscow Refrigerator No. 12)], and N. Yakovlev [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Refrigeration Industry imeni A. I. Mikoyan]. Auto-mation and Control of Moscow Refrigerator No. 12 38
- Ioffe, D. [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Refrigeration Industry imeni A. I. Mikoyan]. Investigation of Air-Cooled Condensers for Small Refrigerators 45
- Kan, K. D. [Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya (Central Design Office for the Building of Refrigeration Machinery)]. Heat and Mass Exchange in an Air-Cooler Provided With Helical Fins 55

Card 3/9

14(1)

30V/66-59-4-27/28

AUTHOR: Gindlin, I.

TITLE: Underground Refrigerator

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes an underground refrigeration installation located in Johnson city/USA, as taken from the August 1957 issue of the journal "Industrial Refrigeration".

Card 1/1

14(1)

SOV/66-59-5-29/35

AUTHOR: Gindlin, I., Engineer

TITLE: Large Single Room Refrigerator for Storing Frozen Food

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 71-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is taken from May issue 1958 of "Industrial Refrigeration" and describes the new single story refrigeration plant of the Los Angeles Cold Storage Co. having a capacity of 15,000 tons.

Card 1/1

GINDLIN, I., inzh.; SAKHAROV, V., inzh.; NOMOFILOV, S., inzh.

Prefabricated ice skating rink made of aluminum tube-sheet
panels. Khol.tekh. 37 no.1:11-14 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Skating rinks)

GINDLIN, I.M., inzh.

Construction of a cold storage attached to the Krymskaya
Canning Combine. Khol.tekh. 40 no.2:70 Mr-Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Krymskaya--Canning industry)
(Krymskaya--Cold storage warehouses)

GINDLIN, I.M., inzh.

New cold storage warehouse in the London Harbor (from "Modern Refrigeration," no.767, 1962; "The Journal of Refrigeration," no.1, 1962). Khol.tekh. 40 no.2:72-75 Mr-Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(London---Cold storage warehouses)

GINDLIN, I.M., inzh.

Pump circulating cooling system with downdraft ammonia feed to
the coils. Khol.tekh. 41 no.1:27-30 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

TO: SAC, [Illegible] (100-100000)
FROM: SA, [Illegible] (100-100000)

RE: [Illegible]

RUSSIAN, A.S., ...

Suggested amendment of the safety regulations for ammonia
refrigerating plants. Khim. tekhn. 22 no. 2, 54-56, May, 1966.

(NIN 4 18:5)

2. Very strongly recommended safety measures for facility
production of ...

GURAL'NIK, Mikhail Isayevich; DIK, M.G., retsenzent; GINDLIN,
I.M., retsenzent; TSEPERSON, A.L., red.

[Mechanization of loading and unloading operations in
refrigerators] Mekhanizatsiya pogruzochno-razgruzochnykh
rabot na kholodil'nikakh. Moskva, Pishchevaya promyshlen-
nost', 1964. 138 p. (MIRA 18:10)

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

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4

Offset intaglio printing by the galvanoplastic method
V. K. Gindlin. *Poligraf. Promoduro* 1938, No. 12, 11
16. *Chim. Zentr.* 1939, II, 1224. For the electrolytic
zincing of offset plates it is recommended that the print-
ing surface be etched with a 3% HCl soln. in glycerol for
the photomech. process and with 0.2% aq. HCl for the
litho offset process and then plated from a bath contg.
aluminum (0.5 g., 30 g., 2050, 2100, 40 g. NH₄Cl, 15 g.
NaClO₂, and 120 g. phos. per l.), the current being varied
during the course of the process. Thereafter the plates
are prepri. for printing in the usual manner and the relief
removed by anodic etching. M. G. Moser.

438 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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177

PRECISES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

8

Nickel Plating. V. K. Gindlin, (*Nauch. Zapiski Khar'kov. Poligraf. Inst.* (Sci. Mem. Khar'kov Polygraphic Inst.), 1968, (3), 243-256; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1941, 6, (3), 82; *C. Abs.*, 1943, 37, 437). [In Russian.] A review. For stereotypes nickel is preferred, since nickel deposits are resistant to abrasion. The purification of technical $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ is described in detail. The solution is first freed from copper by means of iron wire; then, after the oxidation of Fe^{2+} with H_2O_2 , the $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ is precipitated with a 5% NaOH solution. Afterwards the $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ is precipitated with 30% NaOH solution. The carefully washed $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ precipitate is dissolved in dilute H_2SO_4 (1:5). The NiSO_4 is precipitated from the solution by addition of ethyl alcohol, in which the iron and cobalt salts are soluble and the NiSO_4 insoluble. Data on the deleterious effect of tin and lead impurities on the nickel deposit are given.

Change Column

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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GINDLIN, V. E.

Gindlin, V. E.

"Investigation of the Effect of Light on the Anode Dissolution of Copper in order to Study the Possibility of Preparing Engraving Plates with a Single Process." Min Higher Education USSR. L'vov State University I. Franko. L'vov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

So: Knizhnyy letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955