GINZBURG, Ye.G.

Kinematic analysis of the swinging of the 5710 gear-shaving machine table in order to use it for shaving gear clutches. Mauch.-tekh.inform.biul. LPI no.11:80-87 '58.

(MIRA 12:11)

(Gear cutting) (Machinery, Kinematics of)

SOV/127-58-12-2/26

AUTHORS: Rachkovskiy, S.Ya., Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor; Ginzburg, Ye. G. and Shabel nikov, G.P., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Fundamentals of the Evaluation of Mineral Deposits and Mines (Osnovy otsenki mestorozhdeniy poleznykh iskopayemykh i rudnikov)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 12, pp 4 - 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the discussion of the article under the same title published by K.L. Pozharitskiy in Nr 9 (1957) of this periodical. The three authors express their opinion on this subject. There are 10 references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota (The Moscow Institute of Non-ferrous Metals and Gold). Permskiy Gornyy institut (The Perm' Mining Institute). VNIItsvetmet (The VNIItsvetmet)

Card 1/1

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2928

Andozhskiy, Vsevolod Dmitriyevich, Aleksandr Ivanovich Belyanin, Vladimir L'vovich Veyts, Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich Ginzburg, Aleksey Illarionovich Yefimovich, Igor' Semenovich Krivenko, Vladimir Mikhaylovich Shannikov, and Izrail' Nakhmanovich Frenkel'

Zubchatyye i chervyachnyye peredachi; nekotoryye voprosy teorii, rascheta i proizvodstva (Spur Gear and Worm Gear Drives; Some Problems in Theory, Design, and Manufacture) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 219 p. Errata slip inserted. 9,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): N. I. Kolchin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Reviewer: A. N. Grubin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): N. F. Golovanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N. Z. Simonovskiy; Tech. Ed.: R. G. Pol'skaya; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machinery (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): F. I. Fetisov, Engineer.

Card 1/6

Spur Gear and Worm Gear Drives (Cont.)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and scientific workers interested in the theory of gears and gear drives.

COVERAGE: This book deals with the calculation, design, and practical application of gears and gear drives. The first three chapters are devoted to new types of gears and gear drives and to the manufacture of gears with advanced geometry of engagement. The last four chapters describe theoretical and practical methods of gear calculation. A description is given of planetary gear drives with various types of engagement, with emphasis on the design of planetary reducing gear drives for use in electric motors. Recent achievements in the Soviet gear-cutting industry and theoretical work on gear design and calculations of stresses in gear trains are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 97 references: 82 Soviet, 10 German, 4 English, and 1 French.

Card 2/6

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Spur Gear and Worm Gear Drives (Cont.) SOV/[illegible]

Card 5/6

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ184.K54)

Card 4/4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5351

Ginzburg, Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich

Ekonomika proizvodstvennykh protsessov v tsvetnoy metallurgii (Economics of Production Processes in Nonferrous Metallurgy) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 151 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,200 copies printed.

Ed.: L.Ya. Shukhgal'ter; Ed. of Publishing House: R.F. Avrutskaya; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Evenson.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and economists in nonferrous metallurgy, and in design and planning and scientific research institutes. It may also be useful to instructors and students in schools of higher education devoted to metallurgy and economics.

COVERAGE: Problems in the economics of production processes in nonferrous metallurgical plants are discussed. Variants of production processes are compared from the standpoint of economic effectiveness. Requirements for production processes and machines are given, and methods for calculating the optimum parameters of industrial processes, operations, and machines are included. Attention is given

Card 1/5

to problems concerning the establishment of price levels for raw materials and semifinished products. No personalities are mentioned. There are 77 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SIDORENKO, Aleksandr Konstantinovich, inzh.; ADAM, Yakov Isaakovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; OVUMYAN, Gagik Gegamovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GINZBURG, Ye.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; RIKBERG, D.B., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture of large-tooth gears; experience of the Novo-Kramatorsk Machinery Plant named after Stalin] Proizvodstvo krupnykh zubchatykh peredach; opyt Novo-Kramatorskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda im. Stalina. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 152 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Kramatorsk--Gearing)

DRIZE, Iosif Davidovich; MASHKOV, Aleksandr Nikitich; GINZBURG, Ye.G., red.; AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., red. izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Organization of wages in plants of nonferrous metallurgy] Organizatsiia zarabotnoi platy na zavodakh tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 295 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Nonferrous metal industries) (Wage payment systems)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

KAZUMOV, Ippolit Mikhaylovich; GINZBURG, Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: GLAGOLEVA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; GRINBERG, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent. AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Industrial organization in nonferrous metalworking plants] Organizatsiia proizvodstva na zavodakh po obrabotke tsvetnykh metallov. 2.izd., perer. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 540 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Nonferrous metal industries) (Metalwork)

SILAYEVA, Ye.M.; NAUMOVA, O.A.; GINZBURG, Ye.G.

Role of the oxygen factor in preventing increased coagulability of the blood in experimentally induced nervous tension. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.44:61-65 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta im. ni Bekhtereva.
(STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY)) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)

PISMANIK, Kalman Matveyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, KEDRINSKIY, Vasiliy Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, Laureat Leninskoy premii; FIRUN, N.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KOLCHIN, N.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GINZBURG, Ye.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SIDOROVSKIY, N.Z., red. izd-va; BARDINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Calculation and examples of adjustments of machine tools for cutting bevel gears with circular teeth]Raschet i primery naladok stankov dlia narezaniia konicheskikh koles s krugovymi zub'iami. Pod obshchei red. N.I. Kolchina. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 109 p. (Bibliotechka zuboreza, no.5) (MIRA 15:9)
(Gear cutting machines)

GINZBURG, Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHAMANIN, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, inzh., KOLCHIN, N.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, red.; FIRUN, N.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., red.; BANDINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Standard technological processes in manufacturing gear transmissions]Tipovye tekhnologicheskie protsessy izgotovleniia zubchatykh peredach. Pod obshchei red. N.I.Kolchina. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 114 p. (Bibliotechka zuobreza, no.2) (MIRA 15:9)

(Gear cutting)

GERSATOR, Vasiliy Nikolayevich, inzh.; GINZBURG, Ye.G., red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, I.S., red. izd-va; DELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Increasing the load capacity of general-purpose reducing gears of the use of high frequency current for the hardening of pinion teeth]Povyshenie nagruzochnoi sposobnosti reduktorov obshchego naznacheniia za schet primeneniia TVCh dlia ob"emnoi zakalki zub'ev shesterni. Leningrad, 1962. 16 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Tekhnicheskaia obrabotka metallov, no.17) (MIRA 15:10)
(Gearing) (Steel--Hardening)

KOLCHIN, N.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; VEYTS, V.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; MITSENGENDLER, M.L., inzh.; SMIRNOV, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GINZBURG, Ye.G., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; ONISHCHENKO, R.N., red. izd-va; BARDINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Fundamental information on gear transmissions and meshings] Osnovnye svedeniia o zubchatykh perodachakh i zatseplenilakh. Pod obshchoi red. N.I.Kolchina. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 144 p. (Bibliotechka zuboreza, no.1) (MIRA 16:1)
(Gearing)

GERSATOR, Vasiliy Nikolayevich, inzh.; GINZBURG, Ye.G., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Results of increasing the load capacity of gears by selecting oil grades and additives]Effekt povysheniia nagruzochnoi sposobnosti zubchatykh peredach za schet vybora sortov masel i prisadok. Leningrad, 1962. 25 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Mekhanicheskaia obrabotka metallov, no.26)

(MIRA 16:2)

(Gearing--Lubrication)

DAVIDSON, A.M.; GILBURG, Ye.G.

Calculation of capital investments and depreciation deductions in selecting optimum parameters of metallurgical furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., tsvet. met. 7 no.5:150-155 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut i Permskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

GAL'PE[illegible], [illegible], inzh.; GINZ[illegible]RG, Ye. [illegible], red.

[Contact strength of surface hardened gear transmissions] Kontaktnaia prochnost' [illegible] peredach s po-verkhnostnym uprochneniem. Leningrad, [illegible] p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: [illegible]) [illegible]

MESHCHANINOV, Samuil Konstantinovich; SEKATSKIY, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; GINZBURG, Ye.G., red.

[New ville and additives for your transmissions; verbatim report of a lecture delivered in the Leningrad House of Scientific and Technical Information in February 1963] Novye zuuba i prisadki dlia vashikh peredach; stenogramma lektsii, prochitannoi v LDNTI v fevrale 1963 g. Leningrad, 1964. 37 p. (MIRA 17:7)

GINZBURG, Yevgeniya Isaakovna; SMIRNOV, V.M., starshiy prepodavatel', otv.red.; BLINOV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[For a strong new increase in labor productivity; bibliographical index] Za novyi moshchnyi pod"em proizvoditel'nosti truda; bibliograficheskii ukazatel'. Rostov-na-Donu, 1956. 32 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Rostov on the Don. Gosudarstvennaya nauchnaya biblioteka. 2. Kafedra "Osnovy sovetskoy ekonomiki" Rostovskoy obl. partshkoly (for Smirnov).

(Bibliography--Labor productivity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2

14

19

Physicochemical phenomena in the interaction of fatty substances with red-tanned and chrome-tanned leather A. A. Pchelin and F. I. Ginzburg *Tsentral. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Kabot* No. 6, 101-212(1934). The investigation was undertaken for the purpose of determining the influence of the nature and the properties of mineral oils on their behavior in the leather, and for the purpose of defining the conditions for the application of mineral oils so as to replace the vegetable and animal oils with mineral oils. Two types of fats are distinguished: (1) those which form a film around the individual fibers of the leather and (2) those which fill up the space between the fibers. Those of the first type are the true greasing constituents, those of the second type are easily removed from the leather by pressing and are, therefore, impregnating substances, which cause water resistance and also change some of the other physical mechanical properties of the leather, but which have no greasing or oiling properties. The ability of the oiling substances to form a thin film on the interior of the leather tissue is defined by their wetting power for the given surface. This is effected by the polarity of the wetting liquid as well as by the surface to be treated. The surface active properties of the components of oiling substances arranged in a decreasing order are: sulfonated and saponified fats > oxidized fats > glycerides > mineral oils. The same sequence is found for the wetting properties of the oily materials. Hide powder can be wetted with mineral oils only upon changing the surface properties of the tanned powder from hydrophile to hydrophobic; this is possible by treatment with soln. or emulsions of surface-activating substances. The value of a fat liquoring mixt. contg. mineral oils is defd. by its ability to wet the surface of leather fibers. In addn. to this, mineral oils are valuable leather lubricants because of their neutral chem. character and stability. A. A. Boehringk

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The colorimetry of the biuret reaction. N. I. Gavrilov and E. I. Ginzburg. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 39, 509-33(1935). Attempts to render the biuret reaction suitable for the detn. of protein and products of its partial hydrolysis were unsuccessful. It can be used for the estn. of biuret products (total peptide-linked N) in the following way: 0.21 g. of recrystd. biuret is dissolved in 100 cc. H_2O by warming. To 1 cc. of this standard add 1 cc. 10% NaOH and 0.25 cc. 1% $CuSO_4$, and after 10 min. dil. to 10 cc. This color standard keeps for 6-7 days and corresponds to 1 cc. of a 0.2% standard peptone soln. treated as above. (For a quant. colorimetric method for the detn. of proteins based on the biuret reaction see *C. A.* 21, 3492; 22, 4553; 29, 5473.) W. A. Perlzweig

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2

CA

27

Influence of fat-liquoring on the physical, mechanical and structural properties of chrome-treated collagen tissues. A. A. Pchelin and E. I. Ginzburg. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 9, 120-30(1936). Surface-active fatty substances cause splitting of larger cross splits in chrome-treated tissues. The cross strength of small collagen tissues is higher than that of larger ones. Fat liquoring causes the splitting to become irreversible and increases the breaking strength of the leather. The softness, richness and other organoleptic properties depend upon the degree of splitting of large leather tissues in the fat liquoring process. The investigation is described in detail. Eight references. A. A. Boehringk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130018-2

CH

The triangular system of coördinates in determination of the composition of the fat-emulsion mixture used in fat-liquoring of leather. A. A. Ivbelin and F. I. Gurzburg. *Trudy Nauch. Issled. Kozh. Inst.* Akademii Prom. Sbornik *Rabot* No. 9, 137-40(1936). The expts. were carried out with sulfonated train oil, castor oil, spindle oil, alizarin oil, monopol soap, seal fat and saponified seal fat. The triangular method can be successfully used in plant laboratories. Details of the investigation are discussed and 4 references are appended. V. A. H.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

CM

21

The application of bone oil in the fat-liquoring of chrome-tanned skins. A. A. Pchelin and F. I. Ginzburg. *Tsentral. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevennoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 9, 200-7(1936). Various mixts. of sulfonated neat's-foot oil, spindle oil and neat's-foot oil were used as emulsions for fat-liquoring. Most stable emulsions were obtained with a mixt. of sulfonated neat's-foot oil 20-40, spindle oil 10-20, and neat's-foot oil 100-80 parts. However, a chrome-tanned leather treated with sulfonated neat's-foot oil 100, spindle oil 50 and neat's-foot oil 20 parts had the best appearance. The following mixts., used in 5% emulsions and having p_H 6.5-8.0, are recommended: (I) sulfonated neat's-foot oil 30, neat's-foot oil 40, mineral oil 20, soap 10; (II) 25, 30, 20, 25; (III) 20, 40, 20, 20. The expts. are described. A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2

Nutritive properties of fats A. A. Pokrovskii and E. I. Ginzburg (Central Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Konservnoi Prom., *Sbornik Rabot* No. 10, 248-44(1938); *Chimie & industrie* 43, 930(1940). Emulsified foods formed of 2 constituents, a neutral fat and an emulsifying agent consisting of saponif. and sulfonated fats, possess better nutritive properties than the emulsifying agent alone. On the other hand, the nutritive properties of different fats and their mixts. vary within wide limits, the variations depending chiefly on the compn. and properties of the fat, the pH of the emulsion and the quant. relationships between the constituents of the mixt. A. Papineau-Couture

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

17

Determination of morphine by the Soboleva method. F. I. [illegible] and N. I. Gavrilov. *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 1, 262-4(1946); cf. *Trudy Farmakopeinogo Komiteta,* 1930, Nos. 4, 5 and 6.—When checked, the Soboleva method held for morphine concns. of 0.5-0.9 mg./ml. but was unsatisfactory for higher concns. The deviations could have been caused by side reactions of the excess $NaNO_2$ in the diazo soln. The procedure was therefore corrected to eliminate excess $NaNO_2$. To prep. diazosulfanilic acid, add 1.5 ml. of concd. H_2SO_4 to (vol. not given) a 0.1% soln. of sulfanilic acid in a 500 ml. flask and bring to mark. To 20 ml. of this soln. add 3-3.2 ml. of 0.25% $NaNO_2$ and, after 30 min., add 2-3 ml. of a urea soln. (40 g. of urea in 60 ml. of H_2O) until there is no more reaction to excess nitrite. To det. morphine, place a standard morphine-HCl soln., e.g., 0.5 mg. in 0.25 ml., into a 10-ml. graduated test tube. Into a similar test tube place the soln. to be tested. To each of the test tubes add 3 ml. of the diazo soln., 1.5-3.0 ml. of H_2O, and 0.25 ml. of 10% NH_4OH. Keep for 10 min., add H_2O to make 10 ml., and compare in a colorimeter. The results obtained by this method were more accurate and consistent. Compared to the international method for morphine, this method gave somewhat higher results. M. Hosch

Moscow State University

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515180013-2"

[illegible] of alkaloids from opium [illegible] organic bases. [illegible] production of electroöpium [illegible] Olimburg and N. I. Gavrilov (Moscow State Univ.). J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 20, 120-9(1947)(in Russian); cf. G. and Balabai Khai-Popehova, Ibid. 9, No. 6, 19(1936); G. and Krasilnikov, Uchenye Zapiski Mosk. Gosudarst. Univ. 1934, 273.—(1) In preliminary expts. with untreated opium contg. 10.7% morphine, in a three-compartment electrophoresis app. with a Pt wire anode, Pt foil cathode, and 100 v., the current rose from 10 milliamp. to 80 (after 30 min.), 180 (after 45 min.), then fell to 10 milliamp. and was stopped owing to obstruction of the cellophane membrane with resinous products. With the opium treated with AcOH (5 g. extd. 5 times with 20 ml. 5% AcOH at 60°) and the ext. subjected to electrophoresis, the diaphragm remained clear, the current const. (100 milliamp. under 100 v.); the cathode compartment, kept acid through addn. of AcOH, contained eventually 80.8% of the morphine of the opium. Electrophoresis of 5 g. opium ground with 15 ml. 10% AcOH without extn., through a glass filter, permitted maintaining a current of 80 milliamp.; after 10 hrs., the middle compartment was free of morphine; with the cathode kept acid with AcOH, the yield was 84%. (2) With pure morphine hydrochloride in the middle compartment, with a cellophane membrane, without acidification of the cathode, and at 100 v., 150 milliamp., only 30% was transferred after 15 hrs.; under const. acidification with AcOH, 96% was transferred in 40 min., 180 milliamp.; acidification with a const. CO_2 stream gave a 100% yield after 2 hrs.; under the same conditions, but with a parchment membrane, complete transfer was attained in 30 min. (3) Opium (5 g.), ground with 20 ml. 5% AcOH, subjected to [illegible] AcOH soln., [illegible] after 10 hrs., [illegible] some ppt. [illegible] twice repeated renewal of the 1% AcOH [illegible] twice repeated 6 hrs.' electrophoresis; the total product contained 375 mg. (70%) morphine and 305 mg. narcotine. With a perfected procedure, involving rough maintenance of the temp. (30-35°) at 200 milliamp.), of the amt. of AcOH, and twice repeated electrophoresis, up to 90% of the morphine (450 mg.) and up to 18.5% of the narcotine (925 mg., in the pure state, per 5 g. opium) could be sepd.; transfer of the latter to the cathode requires acidification with AcOH. (4) "Electroöpium" was obtained from poppy capsules extd. with H_2O at 50-60° 3 hrs.; the residue was extd. again for 1 hr., finally with 2% AcOH; the ext. was evapd. at 50-55° at a rate of 8 l./hr.; example of a run: dry plant material (20 g.) contg. morphine 0.195%, electrophoresis (across a cellophane membrane, Pt cathode) against distd. water, under a stream of CO_2, temp. 25-30°, current reaching 200-250 milliamp. after 1/2 hr., total duration 8 hrs.; final amt. of morphine in the catholyte 23 mg. (yield 74%). Replacement of the Pt cathode by Hg increases the yield: e.g., 80 ml. of ext. from dry plant material, contg. 74.2 mg. morphine, with a Hg cathode of 63 sq. cm., 200-250 milliamp., gave in 18 hrs. 57.5 mg. morphine (yield 77.5%); material extd. with H_2O and then twice with AcOH gave under the same conditions, with a Hg cathode, an 81.39% yield of morphine. Complete transfer of the morphine was obtained after 50 hrs. The "electroöpium" gathered in the cathode compartment resembles closely the natural opium. (5) To det. morphine, diazotize a 0.1% sulfanilic acid soln. in 0.3% H_2SO_4 with a 0.25%

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

"A [illegible] for [illegible]," [illegible] Sel USSR.

[illegible]

SO: [illegible]

GINZBURG, Ye.I., mekhanik; IVANOV, V.F.; SMOTRITSKIY, P.A., slesar'

Clamps for prestressing reinforcing bars. Suggested by Ye.I. Ginzburg, V.F.Ivanov, P.A. Smotritskii. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.13:12-14 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Stroitel'nyy trest No.10 Ministerstva stroitel'stva BSSR (for Ginzburg). 2. Ma shinoprokatnaya baza tresta No.10 Ministerstva stroitel'stva BSSR (for Smotritskiy). 3. Instruktor Orgstroya (for Ivanov).

(Reinforcing bars)

ACC NR: AP7009082 SOURCE CODE: UR.0413/67/000/003/0056/0056

INVENTOR: Medvedev, S. K.; Ginzburg, Ye. L.; Titov, M. M.; Kozlov, Ye. V.; Volkov, S. S.; Bocharov, G. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A high-voltage pulse capacitor. Class 21, No. 190996 [announced by the Capacitor Design Branch of the All-Union "Order of Lenin" Electrical Engineering Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Filial po kondensatorostroyeniyu Vsesoyuznogo ordena Lenina elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1967, 56

TOPIC TAGS: electric capacitor, pulse signal

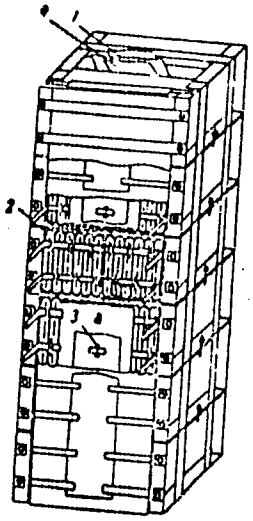
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a high-voltage pulse capacitor equipped with insulating layers made from paper saturated with a liquid dielectric and plates of aluminum foil. The capacitor is made in the form of packets which are electrically and mechanically interconnected. These packets consist of plane-parallel pressed sections with the higher-potential sections located in the middle of the packet and the lower-potential sections at the ends. The leads are connected to accumulator buses. The capacitor is designed for reduced inductance with a simultaneous simplification of production technology. The high-voltage bus is parallel to the end surfaces of the section packets and has holes for passage of the packet taps connected to this bus

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.319.44

ACC NR: AP7009082

from points of high potential. The low-voltage bus is above and parallel to the high-voltage bus and is connected to normally situated packet taps from points of low potential.



1--lower bus; 2--sections; 3--holes; 4--upper bus

SUL CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 13Jul64

ACC NR: AT6036530 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0120/0121

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, Ye. L.; Postova, V. A.; Stepanov, V. G.; Shcherbakova, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Receiving and processing normal and coviensed transmissions [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 120-121

TOPIC TAGS: space communications, bioastronautics, space medicine, man machine system

ABSTRACT: Operator working efficiency in a man-machine system depends on the method of presenting information to him. One type of information is the test report (emergency, informative, preventive, etc.,) issued by computer. To assure accuracy and speed of reception and processing, it is necessary that reports be as brief as possible. This requirement is necessitated by a search for means of increasing operator reliability as well as by the limited memory volume of a machine. Therefore, finding optimum means for linguistically truncating reports and their subsequent algorithmization is most essential for solving a number of information language problems.

Card 1/3

The aim of the present study was to find, formulate, and formalize specifications for truncating command-information texts. On the basis of a preliminary linguistic analysis, the possiblity of exploiting two truncation algorithms was revealed. A check of the perception efficiency of texts truncated by one of these algorithms was conducted in experiments.

Normal and truncated texts were presented to a subject on a television screen. Exposure duration of the presentation was 3 sec. The subject's mission was to demonstrate how accurately and quickly he could reproduce the presented text. A rating of perception and reproduction consisted of noting the accuracy and duration of mission accomplishment. Five men participated in the experiments. Several prolonged experiments were conducted on each of them at various times in the day.

Results of the experiments showed that in the majority of cases, truncated text was reproduced more accurately than normal text and with a shorter latent period of completion. An increased latent period of truncated text reproduction occurred in 33% of the cases and was attributed to not having used one of the truncation algorithms. The duration of normal and truncated texts became more stable at the end of the experiment as a result of training.

Another approach involved the truncation of texts by the subjects themselves. In reproducing truncation of texts, it was noted that the subjects used linguistically significant material assuring the integrity of semantically essential components in the text.

The authors analyzed text reproduction errors made by the subjects (omission of individual words, displacement of words in presentations, use of synonyms and antonyms etc.). It is suggested that a number of errors of the above type would have been eliminated by exploiting a second truncation algorithm. . Besides the above, during the errant reproduction of truncated and normal texts, words functioning as cliches were noted. Their use was characteristic of texts which caused perceptual and memory difficulties. The results of the experiment permit hypothesizing that the algorithm under question reflects some mechanisms of internal speech formation. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 17 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

L 07198-67 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AT6031768 SOURCE CODE: UR/3092/66/000/004/0174/0181

AUTHOR: Arkhangel'skiy, F. K.; Ginzburg, Ye. L.; Gustov, G. K.; Kosyakin, M. N.; Urodkov, V. M.

ORG: none

48
B+1

TITLE: Certain technological features in the mass production of diaphragm-type waveguides for traveling wave electron linear accelerators 19

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury. Elektrofizicheskaya apparatura, no. 4, 1966, 174-181

TOPIC TAGS: traveling wave, waveguide, linear accelerator

ABSTRACT: A mass production technique is described for diaphragm-type waveguides used in traveling wave linear accelerators. The process involves the following operations: the stamping of cup billets, annealing, machining, and electrochemical polishing of cups, soldering of subsections made up of individual cups, and the soldering of sections from subsections. The waveguide consisting of the cups and the terminal matching section are made of deoxidized copper with a specific electric conductivity of not less than $5.80 \cdot 10^7$ mho/m. The cup billets are obtained by hot stamping from round rolled metal. The machining of stamped billets consists of four stages: coarse cutting, annealing, preliminary fine cutting and final machining. Difficulties were encounter-

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

L 07198-67

ACC NR: AT6031768

ed in selecting the necessary cutting tools. The best cutters consist of hard alloy plates, but even these undergo substantial wear. Experiments were conducted which show the feasibility of using diamond cutters in the future. After machining and inspection, the cups are polished electrochemically to produce a cleaner surface and an anticorrosion film. The final soldering stage is the most critical production step. Soldering is conducted in a vacuum by means of high frequency currents. Industrial samples of accelerator sections produced by this method have been in operation for several years and have confirmed the fact that the geometric dimensions, the surface finish, the hermetic properties of the joints and the radiometric parameters remain unchanged. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,20,14/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 egh

GINZBURG, Ye. M., professor.

Dmitrii Mikhailovich Rossiiskii, obituary. Probl. endokr. i gorm. 1 no.2:118-121 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(OBITUARIES,
Rossiiskii, Dimitrii M.)

GINZBURG, Ye.M.

The 3136 type universal centerless grinding machine. Biul. tekh.-ekon.inform. no.1:26-27 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Grinding machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2

Methods for the continuous production of superphos
phates

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

CH

17

Apparatus for continuous manufacture of superphos
phate [illegible]
Mechanical feature

CA

Some physical indexes of superphosphate maturing in rotating chambers I. S. Ginzburg. *Azotnaya Promyshlennost* **1945**, No. 3, 8-9. A no. of physical properties of maturing superphosphate were detd. for the purpose of calculating the design and operation of rotating chambers for superphosphate manufacture. These detns. were made on a lab. and semi-plant scale. The devices used in these detns. are described. The expansion of superphosphate commences 25 min. after mixing is begun. The intense expansion last 35 min. During this time the superphosphate expands equally in all directions. The linear expansion during this period (35 min.) is 12%, the vol. expansion 40%. This gives a linear expansion of 0.4% per min. and vol. expansion of 1.1% per min. The pressure exerted by the expanding superphosphate is 1.5 kg. per sq. cm. The angle of friction of fresh matured superphosphate is 27° on a smooth steel surface and 35° on a smooth wood surface. Hence the friction coeffs. are 0.5 and 0.7 resp. The breaking strength of 2.4 mm. thick layer of fresh superphosphate is 0.5 kg. per cm.

M. Hirsch

CA

Drum-head vacuum filter. B. N. Glazburg. U.S.S.R. 67,363, Oct. 31, 1946. Structural details are given. M. H.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

15

Basic principles underlying the construction of a tank for continuous production of superphosphate [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2

AUTHORS: Zinov'yev, L. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Gofman, I. L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Milovanova, S. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Filtration of Extraction - Orthophosphoric Acid by Means of a Vacuum Belt Filter

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp. 434 - 435 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The application of a vacuum belt filter to the filtration of extraction-orthophosphoric acid was developed by NIUIF. Opytnyy zavod NIUIF (Testing Plant NIUIF) participated in the elaboration of this filter, which was tested in this plant. The main parts of the installation were made of acid proof material the metallic parts consisted of the steel types KhN9N2M3L/T, KhI8N12M2T, and steel plate 1Kh18N9T. The filtration area was 1.7 m^2, the width of the belt filter was 0.5 m (moving with a velocity of 2 m/min) and the total length of the vacuum chamber was 3400 mm. The vacuum chamber was subdivided into 4 compartments (600 mm, 900 mm resp. 950 mm long). A schematic description of the production of orthophosphoric acid and its filtration as well as the washing out of the superphosphate by an opposite directed current is given (Fig.). An plastic directed

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

Filtration of Extraction - Orthophosphoric Acid by Means SOV/[illegible] of a Vacuum Belt Filter

current system admits a single-phase filtration with [illegible] washing by [illegible] filters. The concentration of the [illegible] orthophosphoric acid amounted, for a moisture content [illegible] P_2O_5, the filtered amount of superphosphate [illegible] 350 kg/m² [illegible] (for a layer thickness of 75-15 mm of the filter residue at the belt filter). The temperature in the extractor was held at 7[illegible] or 71°, the temperature of the filtrate was [illegible] 50°. The extraction coefficient of P_2O_5 from [illegible] amounted on an average of 9[illegible]-99%. There are [illegible] figures and [illegible] references.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

Manufacture of Nichrome Wire. J. S. Ginzburg and A. D. Goldberg (*Sbornik Trudov Leningradskogo Instituta Metallov* (*Communs. Inst. Metals Leningrad*), **1936**, (15), 70–78). [In Russian.] Alloys with nickel 60, chromium 15–16, and manganese 2%, are better prepared in crucible furnaces than in high-frequency furnaces without vacuum, since the latter method produces alloys with many impurities along grain edges and therefore difficult to work. The ingots should be cleaned and forged at above 1000° C., preferably at 1200–1250° C. prior to hot rolling at 1150° C. —N. A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515130013-2"

F

0

675. PORTABLE DILATOMETRIC TEMPERATURE REGULATOR. Ginsburg, Y. S. (Kotloturbostroyeniye, Aug. 1947, (4). 29-30). A new type of prtable dilatometric te perature regulator for electric furnaces is sugrested, in-expensive to produce and with a margin of error of not more than ± 2.5° in 24 hours or more, as compared with the types in use, which are expensive and work within a limit of ± 10°.