

Complex Equations for the Thermal Conductivity in
Lamellar, Cylindrical, and Spherical Bodies

UDC 621.372.6.01

$$H_1(x) = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{dH_2(x)}{dx} - H_2(x) \right)$$

$$H_1(x) = I_1(x) - H_2(x) = \frac{1}{x} I_1(x). \text{ This is the same as (1).}$$

It follows from (1) that

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallicheskii instytut (Dnepropetrovsk
Metallurgical Institute)

DATE: October 1, 1977

12.8100

AUTHOR: Gol'dfarb, E.M.

66892
SOV/128-8-1-9/25

TITLE: The Dynamics of the Heating of a Metal in the Presence of Internal Transformations⁴

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 53-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Internal transformation processes in metallic alloys are usually accompanied by thermal effects such as the absorption or liberation of latent heat of transformation. In normal calculations of heating of steels, the thermal effects associated with transformations are usually allowed for by taking the average specific heat of the heated body. In reality, the internal transformations do not take place simultaneously throughout the body but gradually, depending on the time at which a given layer reaches the transformation temperature. For this reason the calculated temperature differences may differ by a factor of 1.5-2 from the true temperature difference. The present paper is concerned with the heating of bodies of different form in the presence of internal transformations. The special cases considered are: 1) plate, 2) cylinder, 3) sphere, 4) semi-infinite body.

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The heating process can be divided into two periods, namely, inertial and regular. During the inertial period the thickness of a heated layer continuously changes as the heat is introduced into it during the heating process. During the regular period the entire body takes part in the heating process and the thickness of a heated layer remains constant. If the heat flow at the surface is given, the problem for the regular period may be solved by assuming that the rate of heating at different points of a heated layer is the same and equal to the average rate of heating of the body as a whole. In this case the rate of change of temperature of the body may be directly connected with the amount of heat reaching its surface. This simplification is equivalent to the assumption of the presence in the heated layer of an instantaneous regular regime during which the rate of change of temperature at different points in the layer is the same. The inertial period may then be looked upon as an aggregate of regular states differing from each other only by having different layer thicknesses. This method

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is called "the instantaneous regular regime method". The internal transformation process is preceded by heating up to the point where the surface of the body reaches the transformation temperature. After this point the amount of heat reaching the surface will also be consumed in the transformation process which is accompanied by heat absorption. In this way the situation illustrated in Fig 2 will occur. Fig 2 shows a 5-layered body consisting of a layer in which the transformation has been completed, a second elementary layer in which the transformation is taking place and a third layer in which the transformation has not taken place. The problem may, therefore, be formulated as follows: the differential equation for heat transfer in the body may be written in the form given by Eq (1), where $t(x, \tau)$ is the temperature at the point x and time τ , $a = \lambda/C$, where C is the specific heat and λ is the thermal conductivity, γ is the specific gravity, ν is a geometrical factor which for a plate is equal to $-1/2$, for a cylinder it is equal to zero and for a sphere

Card 3/5 to 1/2. The initial conditions are as follows: for a ✓

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regular regime in which the heating is due to a constant heat input, the temperature distribution in a plate cylinder or sphere at the point where the surface temperature is equal to the transformation temperature is given by Eq (2), where t_{np} is the transformation temperature, r is the radius of the body, Δt is the temperature difference given by Eq (3) and q_1 is the specific heat flow at the surface of the body (i.e. the amount of heat passing per unit area per unit temperature difference). The boundary conditions are given by Eq (4) (at the heated surface of the body) Eq (5) (at the depth s equal to the thickness of the first layer in which transformation has taken place) and Eq (6) (at the depth $s + ds$ which is equal to the total thickness of the first and second layers). Putting $\tau(x,t) = t_{np}$ for the second layer one obtains Eq (7), where L is the latent heat of transformation. A solution of the differential equation (1) subject to the boundary conditions, gives the dependence of the speed of propagation

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of the transformation across the body and also the temperature distribution as a function of time. This programme is carried out for several special cases, in particular: 1) $q_1 = \text{const}$, 2) $t_0 = \text{const}$ (where t_0 is the temperature of the surrounding medium). The results obtained are presented graphically in 6 figures. There are 8 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1957

Card 5/5

24(8)

DDI/34-85-1-61/71

AUTHOR:

Tayts, M. Yu., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Go'dfarb, E. M.

TITLE:

On the Problem of the Determination of the Thermal Diffusivity of Materials (K voprosu opredeleniya temperaturoprovednosti materialov). (With Reference to the Article by L. A. Brovkin, published in the Periodical "Zavodskaya laboratoriya", Nr 8, 1957) (Po povodu stat'i L. A. Brovkina, opublikovannoy v zhurnale "Zavodskaya laboratoriya", № 8, 1957 g.)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol. 25, Nr 4,
 pp 562 - 564 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In connection with the article (ref 1) it is stated that essential errors may occur in the determination of the coefficient of thermal diffusivity (CTE), if the effect of the heat Exchange Intensity (HEI) on the amount of the delay (D) is not considered. Studies were made, and a qualitative evaluation of the errors inherent in the method (Ref 1) was established. It can be seen from table 1 that (HEI) has a very strong effect on (D). Further measurement results (Table 2) suggest that it is absolutely necessary in the determination of the (CTE) of a body (plate, cylinder, or

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On the Problem of the Determination of the Thermal Diffusivity of Materials. (With Reference to the Article by L. A. Brovkin, Published in the Periodical "Tsvetshaya Metallurgiya", Nr. 5, 1977)

sphere) at different temperatures to measure the temperature at two points of the cross-section: at the axis, and at the point where the temperature equals the mean temperature of the body. There are 2 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

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GOL'DFARB, E.M.

Dynamics of the burden fusion in smelting furnaces. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. no. 11:156-166 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Smelting furnaces) (Thermodynamics)

TAYTS, N. Yu.; GOL'DFAKB, E. M.; MINAYEV, A. N.

Heating of large ingots in soaking pits. Izv. vyz. ucheb. zav.: chern.
met. no. 8:160-166 '60. (MIRA 13: 9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel ingots) (Furnaces, Heating)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

8GV/5556

Moscow. Institut stali.

Novoye v teorii i praktike proizvodstva martenovskoy stali (New [Developments] in the Theory and Practice of Open-Hearth Steelmaking) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 439 p. (Series: Trudy Mezvuzovskogo nauchnogo soveshchaniya) 2,150 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR. Moskovskiy institut stali imeni I. V. Stalina.

Eds.: M. A. Glinkov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, V. V. Kondakov, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, V. A. Kudrin, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences, G. N. Oykis, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and V. I. Yavovskiy, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed.: Ye. A. Borko; Ed. of Publishing House: N. D. Gromov; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Karashev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for members of scientific institutions, faculty members of schools of higher education, engineers concerned with metallurgical processes and physical chemistry, and students specializing in these fields.

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New [Developments] in the Theory (Cont.)

SOV/5556

COVERAGE: The collection contains papers reviewing the development of open-hearth steelmaking theory and practice. The papers, written by staff members of schools of higher education, scientific research institutes, and main laboratories of metallurgical plants, were presented and discussed at the Scientific Conference of Schools of Higher Education. The following topics are considered: the kinetics and mechanism of carbon oxidation; the process of slag formation in open-hearth furnaces using in the charge either ore-lime briquets or composite flux (the product of calcining the mixture of lime with bauxite); the behavior of hydrogen in the open-hearth bath; metal desulfurization processes; the control of the open-hearth thermal melting regime and its automation; heat-engineering problems in large-capacity furnaces; aerodynamic properties of fuel gases and their flow in the furnace combustion chamber; and the improvement of high-alloy steel quality through the utilization of vacuum and natural gases. The following persons took part in the discussion of the papers at the Conference: S.I. Filippov, V.A. Kudrin, M.A. Glinkov, R.P. Naz, V.I. Yavovskiy, G.N. Oyak and Ye. V. Chelishchev (Moscow Steel Institute); Ye. A. Kazachkov and A. S. Kharitonov (Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute); N.S. Mikhaylets (Institute of Chemical Metallurgy of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR); A.I. Stroganov and D. Ya. Povolotskiy (Chelyabinsk Polytechnic Institute); P.V. Umarikhin (Ural Polytechnic Institute); I.I. Pomin (the Moscow "Serp i molot" Metallurgical Plant); V.A. Fuklev (Central Asian Polytechnic Institute);

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New [Developments] in the Theory (Cont.)

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and M.I. Beylinov (Night School of the Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Institute).
References follow some of the articles. There are 268 references, mostly Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Yavoychkiy, V. I. [Moskovskiy institut stali - Moscow Steel Institute]. Principal Trends in the Development of Scientific Research in Steel Manufacturing	7
Filippov, S. I. [Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Moscow Steel Institute]. Regularity Patterns of the Kinetics of Carbon Oxidation in Metals With Low Carbon Content [V. I. Antonenko participated in the experiments.]	15
Levin, S. L. [Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut - Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute].	

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New [Developments] in the Theory (Cont.)	307/5556	6
Gel'dfarb, E.M. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute]. Introduction to the Similarity Theory of Open-Hearth Furnaces		237
Protopopov, V.S. [Engineer, Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat - Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine]. Special Features of the Operation of High-Capacity Open-Hearth Furnaces		249
Glinkov, G.M. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut - Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute]. Heat-Engineering Problems of High-Capacity Open-Hearth Furnaces		253
Ivanov, N.I. [Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences], V.F. Gazhur, and V.I. Shakulin [Engineers], (Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat - Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine; Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut - Magnitogorsk Mining and Metallurgical Institute). Theoretical Principles of the Unit-Block System in the Design of Open-Hearth Furnaces		255

GOL'DFARB, E.M., inzh.; TAYTS, N.Yu., inzh.; LEGOVETS, I.V., inzh.;
SOROKIN, A.A., inzh.; CHECHURO, A.N., inzh.; POLEKAYEV, B.L., inzh.;
YAROSHEVSKIY, N.D., inzh.

Increasing the heat capacity of blast furnace air preheaters.
Biul.TSIICHM no.4:9-13 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Blast furnaces) (Air preheaters)

KHANIN, I.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; GOL'DFARB, E.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Temperature oscillations in coke-oven division walls, Koks i
khim. no. 5:20-24 '61. (MIRA: 14:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut.
(Coke ovens)

GOLDFARB, E.M.

Analysis of heat exchange between castings and the foundry mold during metal solidification. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Chern.Met. 4, no.6:145-156 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Founding) (Heat---Transmission)

S/148/63/000/001/019/019
E111/E483

AUTHOR: Gol'dfarb, E.M.

TITLE: A new finite integral transformation for the problem
of heat and mass transfer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya
metallurgiya, no.1, 1963, 167-173

TEXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work (Metallurgiya, no.3, 1958). It deals with the operational solution of the differential equation governing heat and mass transfer. The transformation is stated in a form containing a kernel which depends on cylindrical functions; equations for the coefficients in the series for the kernel, and recurrence relations are established. The transformation is used to obtain the temperature distribution in a plate, a hollow cylinder and a hollow sphere. The solutions are in the form of infinite series, the terms of which contain the roots of transcendental equations. The basic advantage of the present method over the Laplace transformation is the simplicity of the inversion formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

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SUBMITTED: June 1, 1961

GOL'DFARB, E.M.; LEGAVETS, L.V.

Determining the optimum frequency of reversing blast furnace
air preheaters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6
no.2:150-157 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)
(Air preheaters)

GOL'DFARB, E.M.; SUDOPLATOV, L.V.; SAKSAGANSKI, A.M.

Solidification and cooling of ingots before setting in soaking pits.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.3:195-202 '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Petrovskogo.
(Steel ingots) (Furnaces, Heating)

TAYTS, N.Ya.; GOL'DFARB, E.M.; SABEL'NIKOV, A.G.; YEFESKOVSKIY, O.S.

Using the EI-12 electric integrator for the solution of
two-dimensional nonstationery problems in the heat conduction
theory. Izv. vysi ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.4:156-162 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut,
(Heat-Conduction)(Integrators)

GOL'DFARB, E.M.

Applying the method of instantaneous uniform conditions to problems of heat conductivity in multilayer solids. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.10:149-161 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

GOL'DFARB, E.M.; LECAVENS, L.V.

Performance of blast furnace air preheaters with dilution by a
preheated blow. Metallurg 8 no.3:3-5 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut,
(blast furnaces) (Air preheaters)

S/133/63/000/001/001/011
AG54/A126

AUTHORS: Goldfarb, E. M., Gencharov, I. A., Sabel'nikov, A. G.,
Soroko, I. N., Tsyts, N. Yu., Faynshteyn, I. G., Filonov, V. A.
(Deceased), Yaltskiy, A. K.

TITLE: Investigation of the solidification of large rectangular-section
ingots

PERIODICAL: *Vol 10 p 25*
Stal', no. 1, 1965, 22 - 25

TEMP: The heavy ingots used at the named "Zaporozhstal'" ("Zaporozhstal'"
Plant) have a prismatic shape with various ratios of the side-dimensions. The
solidification rates of such ingots have not yet been studied sufficiently. Tests
were carried out to prove the accuracy of a new calculation method for this pur-
pose, based on the geometrical addition of the solidification rates in various
directions in these ingots. The width of the test ingots varied between 1,082
and 1,580 mm, their thickness between 610 and 750 mm and their height was 2,200
and 2,400 mm. Several measuring methods were used. In some tests the temperature
was measured at the ingot-mold wall section by inserting chrome-nickel-aluminum
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Investigation of the solidification of...

3/23/63/000/001/001/011
A054/A126

thermocouples in three holes with a 0.5 mm diameter, at various heights. The thermocouples had special cases ensuring a reliable contact between the thermocouple soldering and the ingot-mold wall surface at distances of 30-120 and 210 mm from the inner surface. The temperature of the solidifying metal was also measured directly by a platinum-platinum-rhodium thermocouple, moreover, by a very simple sounding method by means of 10 to 15 mm diameter steel rods, pushed down to the solidifying layer of the ingot, hereby determining its depth. From the test results equations were established for calculating the temperature field and the internal and external wall temperatures of the ingot mold, the heat flow in the ingot-mold wall, the radiation coefficient for the gap between ingot-mold wall and ingot and, once these data were obtained, the ingot surface temperature could be calculated for any moment. There is a difference in the solidification rates of killed and rimming steel ingots, as the presence of gas bubbles in the latter decreases their specific weight from about 7,600 to 7,000 kg/m³, which, in turn accelerates their solidification rate by about 16% as compared to that of killed steel. The tests also showed that the solidification of killed steel ingots is practically completed in the time between the end of pouring and the moment they are set in the soaking pit, whereas for rimming steel ingots the time allowed

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Investigation of the solidification of...

S/133/63/000/001/001/G11
A054/A126

for cooling is 40 minutes shorter than required for their total solidification. The
remaining steel ingots are, therefore, now being kept in the pits a longer time to
prevent the roll shops from being supplied with ingots which are not fully soli-
dified. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod "Zaporozhstal"
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute and "Zaporozhstal" Plant)

Card 3/3

GOLDENBERG, S.I.

See publication in document of material of ... also ... in
open-plate
#10:135 (ed) (1955-1-11)

1. D.

GOLDFARB, E.M.; GESKIN, E.S.

Optimizing temperature conditions for flame furnaces by the
method of linear and quadratic programming. Report no.1. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.yazh. met. 8 no.1: 59-163 '65 (Mind 18:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

GOL'DFARB, E.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; GESKIN, E.S., inzh.;
GOL'DBERG, A.S., inzh.; GULENKO, G.V.

Applying the principle of control by perturbation for open-
hearth furnace control systems. Stal' 23 [i.e. 24] no.4:372-
374 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

I. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Ukrainkiy
gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Metallurgavtomatika".

TAYTS, N.Yu.; GOL'DFARB, A.M.; YAKOVLEV, G.M.; SARKIS'NEKOV, A.G.;
SAVEL'YEV, L.I.

Solving problems of unsteady heat conduction with type EI-12
electric integrators and second-order boundary conditions.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zavedeniy, No. 10:153-157 '65.

1. Dnepropetrovskiy mekhanicheskii institut. (NIRA 18:9)

GOL'DFARB, I.

Measures which made possible the improvement of the operations
in technical product shops. Mias.ind.S.S.S.R. 33 no.6:2C-21
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ulan-Udenskiy myasokombinat.
(Ulan-Ude--Meat industry--Equipment and supplies)

GOL'DPARK, I.I.

Health disorders of young men in reaction to the conditions of
their stay in an organized collective. (Minsk, 1974). 103 p.
med. inst. 19:10-11. (1974)

1. Institute of Health Problems of the Ministry of Health of the USSR
Research Institute of Health Problems.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). T-7
Digestion.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Bibl., No 11, 1958, 50900

Author : Goldfarb, I.L.

Inst : Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences Estonian
SSR.

Title : Interceptive Influences of the Gall Bladder on the Exter-
nal Secretion of the Pancreas.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta fiziol. AN ESSR, 1956, 1, 55-64.

Abstract : In dogs who suffered from chronic fistulas of the gall
bladder and of the pancreas, interceptive and inhibiting
influences upon the secretion of the pancreatic gland were
established. When the fistula plug was opened, already one
drainage of the gall bladder caused a significant increase
in both the spontane and the digestive secretion of the

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GOLDFARB, I.M., inzhener.

Instrument for determining the thickness of the layer of protective
concrete in reinforced concrete elements. Rats. 1 izobr. predl. v stroi.
no.135:16-18 '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Reinforced concrete)

11/11/77, p. 7.

11/11/77, p. 7. - "The political situation in the United States is very serious", in: "The Political Situation in the United States" (Inter. Sec. No. 10-1), Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 7-11.

11/11/77, p. 7. - "The political situation in the United States is very serious", in: "The Political Situation in the United States" (Inter. Sec. No. 10-1), Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 7-11.

MEMORANDUM

Subject: [Illegible]
Reference: [Illegible]
[Illegible]

Date: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

Gol'dfarb, I.V. "On contractions of the esophagus after burns," Trudy Medinstituta
(Izhev. gos. med. in-t), Vol. VII, 1949, p. 137-41

SO: U - 3850, 16 June 53 (Letopis "zhurnal Inzh. Statey, No. 5, 1949)

SECRET

1. The following information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The source has provided information that is of a confidential nature.

GOL'DFARB, I.V.,; CHECHETINA, Ye.I.

Hemorrhages from the larynx in gunshot wounds. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.
inst. 13:248-255 '51. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ucha, nosa i gorla Izhevskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(LARYNX--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (HEMORRHAGE)

GOL'DFARB, I.V.; CHECHETINA, Ye. I.

Tracheotomy in laryngeal wounds. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 13:256-
264 '51. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskoy kliniki Izhevskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.
(TRACHEA--SURGERY) (LARYNX--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GOL'DFARB, I.V.; CHECHETINA, Ye.I.

X-ray diagnosis of laryngeal wounds. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 13:
265-270 '51. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskoy kliniki Izhevskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(LARYNX--RADIOGRAPHY) (WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GOL'DFARB, I.V.

Diagnostic significance of bronchoscopy in tracheal, bronchial and pulmonary tumors. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no.1:59-61 Jan-Feb 52.
(CML 21:4)

1. Professor. 2. Izhevsk.

GOL'DFARB, I.V., prof.

New type of a bronchoscope with photographic apparatus. Vest.
oto-rin. 16 no.5:73-74 S-0 '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Izhevskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(BRONCHOSCOPY, apparatus and instruments,
bronchoscope with photographic appar.)

(PHOTOGRAPHY,
bronchoscope with photographic appar.)

LUKOV, B.N., prof. (Kuybyshev); PETROV, V.I., dotsent (Moskva);
 PAVLENKO, T.M., aspirant (Moskva); YERMOGLAYEV, V.G., prof.
 (Leningrad); ADO, A.D., prof.; VCVSI, M.S., prof.;
 YERMOGLAYEV, V.G., prof. (Leningrad); KUFRIYAKOVA, N.A. (Kazan');
 PETROV, G.I. (Moskva); DOLGOPOLOVA, A.V. (Moskva); SAZHAROV, P.P.,
 prof.; BYKHOVSKIY, Z.Ye., prof.; MIN'KOVSKIY, prof. (Chelyabinsk);
 KIREL'CHONOR, I.P. (Irkutsk); TESHIN, Ya.S., prof. (Moskva);
 MIN'KOVSKIY, A.Kh., prof. (Chelyabinsk); MIL'CHITSIN, T.N., doktor
 med.nauk (Leningrad); TRUTNEV, V.K., zapluchennyy depatel' nauki,
 prof.; TSYRESHIKIN, B.D., kand.med.nauk (Moskva); SOBOL', I.M.,
 prof. (Stavropol'); TURIK, G.M. (Moskva); FREGHELL', M.M. (Moskva);
 KAZO, I.L.; GHEVVALOV., R.P.; PROSEKUYAROV, S.A., prof.;
 ATIGINSKAYA, A.A., prof.; GOL'DBERG, I.V., prof. (Izhevsk);
 PORUBINOVSKAYA, N.M. (Moskva); RULIEV, G.F., prof.; VOLPSON, I.Z.,
 prof. (Stalingrad); DOROSHENKO, I.T., prof. (Kalinin);
 ROZNFEL'D, M.O., prof. (Leningrad); SHUL'GA, A.O., prof. (Orenburg);
 MIKHILIN, Ye.G., prof.; TRET'YAKOVA, Z.V. (Moskva); KANUYLOV, Ye.N.,
 prof. (Moskva); DOROSHENKO, I.T., prof. (Kalinin); YERMOGLAYEVA, V.G.,
 prof.

Speeches in the discussion. Trudy gos. nauch.-is.l. inst. ukha,
 gorla i nosa no.11:79-87,129-146,179-186,233-248,311-333 '59.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AME SSSR (for Ado). a. Direktor Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa (for Trutnev).
 (OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY---CONGRESSES)

GOLDFARB, Lev Grigor'yevich; POPOV, Ivan Denisovich; GRUZNIK, P.D.,
red.; LIMANOVA, M.I., tekh. red.

[Modernization of equipment and increasing labor productivity;
from the work practice of the machinery industry of the Kharkov
Economic Administrative Region] Modernizatsiia oborudovaniia i
povyshenie proizvoditel'nosti truda; iz opyta raboty mashino-
stroitel'noi promyshlennosti Khar'kovskogo ekonomicheskogo
administrativnogo raiona. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1962. 66 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Kharkov Economic Region--Machinery industry--Technological in-
novations)

CHUMAKOV, M.P.; L'VOV, D.K.; SARMANOVA, Ye.S.; GOL'DFARB, L.G.; NAYDICH, G.N.;
CHUMAK, N.F.; VIL'NER, L.M.; ZASUKHINA, G.D.; IZOTOV, V.K.;
ZAKLITSKAYA, V.A.; UMANSKIY, K.G.

Comparative study of the epidemiological effectiveness of vaccinations with tissue culture and brain vaccines against tick-borne encephalitis. Vop. virus. 8 no.3:307-315 My-Je'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut poliomyelita i virusnykh ontsegalitov AME SSSR,
Moskva i Kemerovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya
stantsiya.. (ENCEPHALITIS—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

On 10/11/55, the following information was received from the
Director, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.;

Study on the activities of the Communist Party in the United States
against the Government of the United States and the
interests of the United States. The study is a part of the
various reports on the activities of the Communist Party in the
U.S. (NPA 18:20)

1. The study is a part of the information on the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

CHUMSKOV, M.F.; IL'YIN, D.E.; GOLITSIN, I.M.; KREKOTIN, G.G.;
GOLITSIN, A.V.; MICHKOV, V.T.; YADIN, I.Ye.; BOGOMOLOV,
VILNER, I.M.

Effect of the length of intervals between inoculations on the
efficiency of vaccination and revaccination against tick-borne
encephalitis. Vop. virus. 10 no.3:200-210 Vy-10 65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut poliomyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov ANS SSSR, Moskva,
i Kemerovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

GOLDNER, L.I.

USSR/Chemistry - Plastics

Oct 61

"The Conditions of Cross-Linking of Polymers," L.M. Erinsberg, L.I. Golant,
L.I. Goldner, Lenin nauchn. Inst. Khim. Leningrad

"Zhur. Prikl. Khim." Vol. XXV, No. 10, pp. 1071-1073

Studied the possibility of cross-linking the following materials: linear polymers; polyethyl methacrylate, polychlorovinyl, perchlorovinyl, and polyethylene. Sol linear polyethyl methacrylate polymer can be transformed into insol state. With increased concn of benzoyl peroxide, increased reaction time, and higher temp, conversion rate is increased. With increase in concn of the plasticizer, the deg of conversion into the insol polymer decreases sharply. Mol wt of original linear polymer exerts least influence on conversion. Higher mol wt probably increases the percentage of the linear polymer converted into tridimensional one.

PA 140713

GOL'DFARB, L. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Plastics

Nov 61

"Conversion of Polymers in Presence of Pentaerythritol Ester of Methacrylic Acid,"
A. Ya. Drinberg, Sh. N. Golant, L. I. Gol'dfarb, Leningrad Technol Inst imeni
Lensovet

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXIV, No 11, pp 1181-1190

PA 204T6

Polymerization of polybutylmethacrylate, perchlorovinyl, and polyethylene in presence of pentaerythritol ester of methacrylic acid was found to proceed through formation of peroxides, yielding 3-dimensional polymer. Conversion proceeded only in presence of O₂ "Carriers" (cobaltic soaps), not in CO₂ medium. Bromination in dark showed that drop of Br number occurs in parallel with increase of amt of 3-dimensional polymer.

PA 204T6

BOCHAROVA, Aleksandra Matveyevna; GOL'DFARB, Lyubov' Il'ichna;
ZHUKOVA, V.I., inzh., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va;
BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Anticorrosive coatings made from organic dispersed polyvinyl chloride] Antikorrozionnye pokrytiia na osnove organodispersii polivinilkhlorida. Leningrad, 1961. 14 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Serii: Zashchitnye pokrytiia, no.6) (MIRA 14:12)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

BOCHAROVA, A.M.; GOL'DFARB, L.I.

Coatings with a base of organic dispersions of polyvinyl chloride.
Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:15-18 '65. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut ineni Lencoveta.

1. The following information was obtained from a review of the file of [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information.

[redacted] was born on [redacted] at [redacted] and is currently residing at [redacted].

[redacted] was born on [redacted] at [redacted] and is currently residing at [redacted].

[redacted] was born on [redacted] at [redacted] and is currently residing at [redacted].

GOL'DFARB, L. S.

DECEASED Oct. 60

Automatic Control

see ILC

YUL'BRAN, Lev Sem.ovich; FASHELAK, Yevgeniy Ia. Iovitch.

[Lecture outline of a course in "theory of automatic control"] Kompakt skriptov k kursu "Teoriya avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia," Moskva, Izd. energeticheskii in-st. Pt.1. 1961. 176 p. (SIA 11:)

GOLDFARB, L.S. (Moskva); Prinsipal uchastiye: PASTERNAK, Ye.E.

Concerning the theory of control systems with executive mechanisms
with limited speed. Avtom. i telem. 22 no.10:1324-1332 0 '61,
(MIRA 14-10)

(Servomechanisms)

CA

Goldfarb M I

Furancarboxylic anhydride. M. M. Katzel'son and
M. I. Goldfarb. Russ. 30,762, Nov. 30, 1933. o
Furancarboxylic acid is heated with Ac₂O in the presence
of toluene.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-14-2002 BY 60322 UCBAW

GOL'DFARB, M.G.

Dermoid cyst of the diaphragm; two observations. Vest. rent.
i rad. 3⁹ no.3:61-62 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. V.N.
Shtern) i kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.M.
Popov'yan) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GOLDFARB, W. M.

USSR .

Study of mixing in gas-liquid mixers. V. V. Katuray, M. J. Goldfarb, and N. G. Ivanov. *Khim. Prom.*, 1984, 291. ~~291. Formulas~~ Formulas derived for the calcn. of mixer power requirements, involving the relationship between the power used and the gas throughput. Mixers of the hollow-tube type are very simple in construction and highly effective. W. M. Sternberg.

Goldfarb, M.I.

Distillation of aniline. L. I. Goldfarb, A. S. Yuzman, and M. I. Goldfarb, U.S.S.R. 107,340, Sept. 25, 1957. Aniline is obtained from the mixt. obtained in a continuous reduction of nitrobenzene with Fe turnings in a cascading type app. including a rectification column. The reaction mass is continuously cascaded from one to the other unit, feeding fresh steam into each unit and directing the secondary steam from the 2nd and 3rd stages into the middle and lower part of the rectification column, resp. L. Huseh.

Ph

4
1-4E4j

GOLDFARB, M.I.; MALINOVSKAYA, T.A.; kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of an automated filter press for the separation of dye
suspensions. Khim.prom. no.63420-424, Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Filters and filtration) (Dyes and dyeing)

GOL'DFARB, M.I.; SHERMAN, S.G.

Working capacity and employment of patients subjected to total or
partial pneumonectomy in pulmonary tuberculosis. Vest. khir. 85
no. 7:68-73 Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(LUNGS—SURGERY) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

COMBACH, Carl Lamont

1937-1977

1937-1977

1937-1977

33518
S/O19/61/COC/O19/CCS/C19
D039/B112

39300 (1019, 1327)

AUTHORS: Borisevich, Ye.S.; Gol'dfarb, M.L.; Mosyagina, M.S.

TITLE: A recording instrument with a luminescent memory

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy, no. 19 (186).
Moscow, 1961, Seysmicheskiye pribory, 57-63

TEXT: The authors describe a seismic recorder with a luminescent memory, in which light beams from Г5-III (GB-III) mirror galvanometers installed in a standard N-700 (Н05-14M) (N-700 [POB-14M]) oscillograph are reflected on to moving paper tape coated with a luminophor. Normally, the recording on the excited luminophor persists for a certain time and then fades away without a trace; however, if the deviation of the light beam exceeds a certain level due to seismic activity, then a photorelay actuates an electromagnet which presses a photographic tape against the tape coated with the luminophor and thus produces a contact print of the recording. The duration of the memory, which is determined by the time taken by the actual recording to reach the point of contact with the photographic tape, can be varied from 1 minute to 4 secs. The recorder has all the advantages of

Card 1/ :

33518

S/619/61/000/019/008/019
R039/E11-

A recording instrument

recorders with magnetic and electrostatic memories described by A.N. Vetchinkin and V.B. Preobrazhenskiy, and Ye.S. Borisevich, I.I. Zhilevich et. al. on pp 5-56 and 44-51 of the above source, and yet is simpler in design and easier to attend. The frequency range of the recorded vibrations is up to 2.5 cps at an amplitude of 10 mm. The luminophor-coated tape is 110 mm wide and 1000 mm long. The width of the photographic tape is 120 mm and its length 12 m. The speeds of the luminophor and photographic tapes are 30, 120, and 480 mm/min. An annunciator clock is used for the time markings. The luminaire of the galvanometers has a type $\text{C}\lambda$ -78 (STs-78) lamp (7v, 0.5 a). The oscillograph and the recorder are fed by a set of 27 v storage-batteries or a.c. network current and consume not more than 4 a. The outer dimensions of the recorder are 300 x 260 x 520 mm and its weight 17.6 kgf. The electrical circuit of the recorder consists basically of an automatic photoelectronic device and a solenoid for actuating the photographic-tape-transport mechanism. The No. 78 zinc-sulfide luminophor developed by the chemical industry and the Leningradskiy Institute Khimii Khimii (Leningrad Institute of Applied Chemistry) is used. However, this is a massive

Card

5/019/01/000700700000
109/011

AUTHORS: Borisevich, Ye.S.; Gol'dfarb, M.L.; Kastorskiy, S.L.; Pecherzhayev, B.

TITLE: The PSERP-I seismic pen-recorder

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 07-08,
Moscow, 1961, Seismicheskiye pribory, 78-77

TEXT: The authors describe the ПСЕРП-I (PSERP-I) seismic pen recorder for producing a continuous visible recording of seismic oscillations. The recording is made on an endless paper tape by means of three exchangeable galvanometers, equipped with ink pens or heated pens. In the latter case, a tape with a low-melting coating is used. Both the paper tape and the pen-recording galvanometers move simultaneously, thus producing a helical-line recording. The recorder can record seismic vibrations with a frequency of up to 1 cps at a double amplitude of up to 10 mm. The recording is made along an arc and the thickness of the recording lines is 0.5 mm. All the pen-recording galvanometers are assembled into independent magnetic systems with shunts, and are mounted on a common moving carriage. The paper tape is 304-mm wide and 900-mm long and is transported at 100 mm/sec.

Card 1/2

Секрет
20.09.1952

The PSERP-I seismic pen recorder

60 and 110 mm/sec. The carriage moves at speeds of 7 and 5 mm per revolution of the tape. The tape and the carriage are moved by a synchronous motor. A spring mechanism wound up every 12 hrs. The instrument is 100 x 270 x 100 mm in size and weighs 10 kgf. Its kinematic system and electrical circuit are described. The PSERP-I can be used at permanent and temporary seismic stations. It has successfully passed tests and its main technical characteristics have been made available (Kishinevskiy zavod elektromekhanicheskikh apparatov, TsSU, Izdatel'stvo Nauchnykh Instrumentov, Plan). There are 4 copies and 1 copy.

Card 2/

3/619/61/000/019/013/619
D039/D112

AUTHORS: Gol'dfarb, M.L.; Treobrachenskiy, V.B.

TITLE: A four-channel pen recorder

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli i Prudy, no. 19 (1961)
Moscow, 1961, Seizmicheskiye pribory, 8-89

TEXT: The authors describe a four-channel pen recorder for producing immediately visible recordings of processes which can be converted into oscillations of electric current or voltage. The recordings are made by means of four exchangeable magnetoelectric pen-recording galvanometers installed in a single unit with a permanent magnet. The recorder can be adapted for ink recording on chart paper or for recording by a heated pen on special paper with a low-melting coating. The recordings are made on a non-perforated 120-mm wide, 12 m long paper tape. The use of galvanometers of different characteristics and the wide range of available tape speeds (4, 8, 16, 32, 64 mm/sec) permit recording vibrations of up to 30 cps. The tape is transported by a MA-30 (MA-30) DC motor. The power consumption of the recorder

Card 1/2

S/019/61/000/019/012/019
D039/D112

A four-channel pen recorder

is 25 w. Its very simple electrical circuit is briefly described and illustrated. The recorder is 360 x 190 x 220 mm in size and weighs 11 kgf. It gave satisfactory recording in preliminary laboratory tests. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet title reference. ✓

Card 2/2

№ 9
1969

AUTHORS: Borisevich, Ye. S.; Gol'dfarb, M. L.; Preobrazhenskiy, V. B.

TITLE: Exchangeable pen-recording galvanometer

SOURCE: Izvestiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki zemli, Moscow, no. 10, 1969, Moscow, 1969, Seismicheskaya pribory, 81-85

TEXT: The authors describe two types of pen-recording galvanometers: the ПП4 (GPCh) galvanometer for ink recording on a paper tape, and the ППТ (GPT) galvanometer for recording by means of a heated pen on paper coated with a low-melting substance. Both galvanometers were developed at the Institut fiziki zemli A SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth, S U.S.S.R.) and are used in seismic instruments for producing directly visible recordings. As regards design they are similar to the ПБ (GB) mirror galvanometers [abstracter's note: see pp 75-77 and 78-80 of the above source]. The GPCh galvanometer employs a new method of feeding ink to the pen. The ink is fed through the hollow upper frame-suspension brace connected with the pen by means of a flexible vinyl chloride tube. The pen itself is a thin glass capillary tube one of whose ends is kept in contact with the ink. This method vastly improves the parameters of the galvanometer, because the pen

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Exchangeable pen-recording galvanometers

The rigidity of the hollow brace, is not very suitable for galvanometers whose natural oscillation frequency is less than 5 cps. The pressure of the pen against the paper can be smoothly regulated, since the pen is fixed to the moving system by a thin flat spring, enabling it to move vertically together with the paper tube. At the same time, the pen is fixed sufficiently rigidly in the plane of oscillations. The pen for the GFT galvanometer is a glass capillary tube, the pen nib is made of wire passing through it. At one end of the pen, the wire is bent back to form a rhombus. The other end of the wire is attached by $\text{BC}-2$ (BF-2) glue to the outside of the capillary tube. In order to heat only the tip of the pen, the nichrome wire is coated with copper, the tip of the pen being left uncoated. The GFT galvanometer uses only 0.5 W when recording vibrations of 10 cps with double amplitude $x = 30$ mm. As regards design, parameters, characteristics, etc. of the GFT, both galvanometers are similar. The basic construction details are presented. Both galvanometers are now being produced at the GFT of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, M USSR, and are being used in seismic recording instruments turned out experimentally at the Kishinevskiy zavod elektromeritel'nykh priborov (Kishinev Electrical Measuring Instruments Plant). There are 1 figure, 1 unit and a Soviet- bloc reference.

Card 1/1

10500

S/263:62:000:013:002:015

1007:1207

9,7930

AUTHORS Borisevich, Ye. S., Gol'dfarb, M. L. and Mosyagin, M. S.

TITLE Recording device with a luminescent memory

PERIODICAL Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 13, 1962, 7, abstract 32.13.53 (Tr. In-ta fiz. Zemli, AS USSR, no. 19 (186), 1961, 57-63)

TEXT In the device described, random phenomena (e.g., earthquakes) are recorded by means of a light beam reflected from the mirrors of several ГБ-111 (GB-111) galvanometers mounted on a standard И-700 (И-700) [ИОБ-14М (POB-14M)] oscillograph; the reflected light beam is projected onto an endless paper tape, 110 mm wide and 1200 mm long, coated with a phosphorescent layer. The tape closely envelops part of the uniformly-rotating memory drum. Because of afterglow of the phosphorescent layer, the records are stored for a certain time interval but fade out after one complete rotation of the drum. Such an operating sequence ensures continuous recording. Upon any deviation of the light beam exceeding the noise level, the photoelectric relay of the unit is switched on and operates an electromagnet which presses the rotating photographic tape onto the phosphorescent layer. The contact is interrupted after recording and the photographic tape ceases to rotate. Such an arrangement permits several earthquakes to be recorded on a single photographic tape. The time interval from the moment when the phosphorescent tape starts to

Card 1/2

Recording device with a luminescent memory

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rotate until it contacts the electro-magnet is the storage time of the unit and varies from 4 sec to 1 mm. The wiring diagram of the unit is outlined, and it is shown that the rapid decay of the afterglow brightness of all the phosphors tested permits attainment of good records on the photographic tape at light beam speed varying from 0.2 to 0.3 msec. The unit ensures recording of phenomena of a frequency up to 5 cps on paper with a sensitivity of 700 C. The width of the recording line is up to 1mm, the speed of the photographic tape is 480 mm/min. The necessity to devise special types of phosphors is pointed out. There are 4 figures and 3 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

BOURSEVICH, Ye.S.; GOL'DFARB, M.L.; KASTORSKIY, S.A.; PREDBRAZHENSKIY, V.B.

The PSERP-1 seismic recorder with pen tracing. Trudy Inst. fiz.
Zem. no.19:73-77 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Seismometers) (Galvanometer)

GOL'DFARB, M.L.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.B.

Four-channel recorder with pen tracing. Trudy inst. fiz. Zem.
no.19:78-80 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Seismometers) (Galvanometer)

BORISEVICH, Ye.S.; GOL'DFARB, M.L.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.E.

Interchangeable pen-tracing galvanometers. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem.
no.19:81-85 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Seismometers) (Galvanometer)

L 24522-66 ERI (C)/ERT (M) T ID/JC/CE

ACC NR: AP6007677 SOURCE CODE: UR/413/66/000/003/0049/0049

INVENTOR: Shumitskaya, L. F.; Gol'dfarb, M. L.; Tuzova, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Glass resistant to vapors of alkaline metals

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztzy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 49

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glass product, alkali resistant glass

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for glass resistant to alkali metal vapors containing SiO_2 , B_2O_3 , Al_2O_3 , CaO , and SrO . In order to produce glass products without matte, it is suggested that the above ingredients be introduced in the following amounts (wt %): SiO_2 , 12 ± 2 ; B_2O_3 , 32 ± 2 ; Al_2O_3 , 32.5 ± 2 ; CaO , 20 ± 1.5 ; SrO , 35 ± 1.5 ; and in addition, not over 0.3 of Fe_2O_3 . [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul64/

Card 1/1 *uf*

UDC: 666.112.92
666.117.4

2

GOL'DFARB, M. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Variability of *Staphylococcus Aureus* under the Influence of Penicillin." Mos, 1957. 11 pp (Second Mos State Med Inst in L. I. Pirogov), 300 copies (KI, 50-57, 170)

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Syntrophism. Antibiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43218

Author : Goldfarb, M.M.

Inst :

Title : Changes in the Aminoacid Composition of Staphylococci in the Course of Developing Resistance to Penicillin.

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 3, 35-37.

Abstract : The development of resistance to penicillin is accompanied by a qualitative change of aminoacid composition in staphylococci (determined by paper chromatography). As penicillin resistance increases, alanine disappears first, then histidine; traces of glycine and serine remain and the valine group appears. These changes are specific of cultures acclimated to penicillin and evidently are related to changes in protein synthesis in the microbial cell. When staphylococcus resistance to streptomycin is heightened no changes in aminoacid composition are observed.

Card 1/1

Handwritten signature or stamp

USSR / Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis,
Antibiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76680.

Author : Goldfarb, M. M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Changes of Morphology of Golden Staphylococcus in
the Process of the Development of Resistance to
Penicillin.

Orig Pub: Zh. Mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii.,
1957, No 8, 51-56.

Abstract: The process of acquiring resistance to penicillin
by microbes is accompanied by changes of their
morphology. With an increase of resistance to
penicillin in golden staphylococcus degenerative
cells begin to appear, take on different colors,
and intracellular substances are formed. Morpho-

Card 1/2

14

Goldfarb, M. M. 1957. Zh. Mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii., 8: 51-56.

САКАТЕВ, К.К.; ГОЛУБАН, М.М.; ТАМБОВА, В.В., соавт.

{Diplome project in machinery engineering school,
methodological manual on "Metal cutting".
Diplomnoe proektirovaniye v mashinostroyitel'skoy tekhnicheskoy shkole;
metodicheskoe posobie po "Metallrezhaniyu".
"Mashinostroyeniye" (1978) No. 1, p. 1-10.
103 p.

ZMYTINOV, N. A.; POKHIL, F. N.; POKHIL, V. M.; ANDRUSOV, M. N.

"Final report on the results of the investigation of the...
of the..."

report prepared by the... of the... of the...

Institute of... of the... of the... of the...

GOLD FIVE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620017-4
CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620017-4

1980

551,021.0-551,020.0
 Gol'farb, M. S. Grafič dlia vychisleniia vertikalnogo gradianta temperatury. [Graph of computation of the vertical temperature gradient.] *Meteorologiya* (Cibolnitsa, No. 2:53) Oct. 1950. fig. DLC—An example of a nomogram for computing the lapse rate (sklon of gradient) from 0.05° to 1.00°, and the accuracy of computing 0.01) by the following formula $V = 6.7$
 III. Subject Heading: 1. Vertical temperature gradient. 2. Meteorology. — N. T. Z.

W. [unclear]

[unclear]

GOL'DFARB, M.S.

Shower pressure "peaks." Meteor. i gidrol. no. 4: 36-37 Ap '53.
(MLPA 8:9)

1. Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya, St. Dolgoprudnaya
(Rain and rainfall)

BELOGORSKAYA, N.I.; BLUDOV, M.I.; BRAVERMAN, E.M.; BULATOV, N.P.;
GALANIN, D.D.; GOLDFARB, N.I.; YEVROPIN, G.P.; YEGOROV, A.L.
YENOKHOVICH, A.S.; ZVORYKIN, B.S.; IVANOV, S.I.; KAMENETSKIY, S.Ye.;
KRAVCHIK, V.V.; LISHENKO, G.A.; MALOV, N.N.; MANOVETOVA, G.P.;
MENSHUTIN, N.F.; MINCHENKOV, Ye.Ya.; PARYSHKIN, A.V.; POKROVSKIY, A.A.;
POPOV, P.I.; RAYOVA, A.F.; REZHNEROV, L.I.; SERGIYEV, I.I.; YUSKOVICH,
V.F.; ZVERCHIK, Z.Ye.

Dmitrii Ivanovich Sakharov; obituary. Fiz.v shkole 22 no.1:109-
110 Ja-f '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Sakharov, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1886-1961)

KORZHUYEV, P.A.; GOL'DFARB, N.I.

Some ecological and physiological characteristics of the
blood of hares (blue and brown) and domestic rabbits.
Zool. zhur. 33 no.6:1384-1389 N-D '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Institut morfologii zhivoznnykh im. A.N.Severtsova Akademii
nauk SSSR.
(Hares)(Rabbits)(Blood)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc.2 Vol.11/4 Physiologic-Block-Pharm Apr58

1625. INTEROCEPTIVE INFLUENCE OF THE GALLBLADDER ON THE EXTERNAL SECRETION OF THE PANCREAS (Russian text) - Goldfarb N. L., Inst. of Physiol. of the Belorussian Acad. of Scis, Minsk: TRUD. INST. FIZIOL. BELORUSSK. AKAD. NAUK 1956, 1 (56-64) Tables 4 illus. 4

Dogs with gallbladder fistulae and exteriorized drainage of the pancreas were used for chronic experiments. Pancreatic juice was collected every 15 min. and proteolytic and lipolytic enzymes were assayed. Interoceptive stimulation was effected by gallbladder distension, or alternatively by evacuating it. The results obtained show that stimulation of the interoceptors of the gallbladder by distending it causes an inhibition of the pancreatic secretion that is proportional to the degree of distension. Sometimes inhibition is followed by a stimulation of the pancreatic secretion. Stimulation of the gallbladder interoceptors by emptying causes an increase in both spontaneous and alimentary secretion. Both types of interoceptive influence of the gallbladder cause a prolonged change in the external secretion of the pancreas. References 11. Semenova - Moscow (S)

GOL'DFARB, N.L.

Studying retarded inhibition in man. Trudy Inst. Fiziol. AN BSSR 2:15-25
'58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Laboratoriya vysshay nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii AN
BSSR.

(INHIBITION)

GOLDFARB, N.L.

Effect of the intensity of conditioned stimuli on the limit of retarded inhibition. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.2:64-68 '61.

(MIFA 14:7)

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

ГОЛДЕНБЕРГ, В.А.

Physiological mechanism of the time sense in man. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR.
5 no.1:24-27 July 61. (MIA 1470)

1. Institut fiziologii Akad. Nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Akad. Nauk SSSR.
V.A. Leonovym.

(Time perception)

CA (SECRET) (K)

Influence of solid colloidal fillers on the structure formation in concentrated gels. R. D. Gol'dfarb and S. Ya. Vefler. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 1118-21 (1949). Shearing stress-strain curves, obtained by measurements of the tangential displacement of a plate, in the app. of Vefler and Rebnader (C. I. 40, 59639), 27 hrs. after cooling to 20°, show the limiting shearing stress of a 40% glue soln. with 5% (relative to the dry glue) of highly hydrophilic clay, to be higher (11.3 g./sq. cm.) than that of the same glue soln. without filler (9.1). The corresponding shearing moduli are 26 and 13.1 g./sq. cm., resp. The filler also increases the brittleness of the

gel and accelerates setting. With increasing amt. of filler, σ passes through a max. For a 40% glue, with ZnO as filler, σ increases from 68.1 to a max. of 105.3 g./sq. cm., and to a max. of 86.7 g./sq. cm. with clay; in both cases, the max. is reached at about 40-50% of filler relative to the dry glue. Two solns. gave max. σ of 84.1 and 76.2 g./sq. cm., resp. The max. strength of the gel thus varies with the nature of the filler. N. Thon.

Determination of the starch in corn from the specific gravity of the grain. R. Goldfarb. *Spets. Islozheniya* *Tram.* 14, No. 5, 31 (1947). *Chem. Zvezd.* 1948, 11, 202. (*C. A.* 43, 2618). The water method of Ershov, if preceding above, is modified: petroleum is used rather than water and the sp. gr. of the grain, calculated from the placed petroleum. The starch content corresponding to the sp. gr. found is then obtained in accordance with the formula of Ershov. The method is rapid but cannot be used for all kinds of grains. It is sufficiently accurate for tech. purposes, the relative accuracy being 0.1-3.0%.
M. G. Mironov

ASA 124 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1948-1957
1958-1967
1968-1977

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ
BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ
CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ
DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ
EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ
FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ
GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ
HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ
IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ
JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ
KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ
LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ
MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ
NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ
OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ
PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ
QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ
RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ
SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ
TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ
UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ
VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ
WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ
XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ
YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ
ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

16

Determination of the starchy constituents of green malts. R. Goldfarb. *Spizis-Polochkovsk*. *Prav* 15. No. 2, 4 7:1938. *Chemie & Industrie* 40, 1177. A rapid method for the detn. of the sum of fermentable carbohydrates in green malt comprises the following operations: (1) deproteinization of the starch of the malt and pptn. of proteins; (2) hydrolysis and detn. of the glucose formed. Dextranization is effected most easily in barley malt, with oat malt, it requires the addn. of a malted ext. Coagulation of proteins is effected with $\text{Ph}(\text{OAc})_3$. Hydrolysis is effected by boiling with HCl or H_2SO_4 . Glucose is detd. by known chem. or polarimetric methods. A. Papineau-Couture.

ASH 55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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CA

16

PROCEDURE AND PREPARATION OF REAGENT
Determining alcohol by the Marten method, utilizing the presence of diphenylamine solution. H. Gol'farb. *Sparto-Vodochany Prom.* 17, No. 8, 10 (1940). —The sample is distd. by the Marten method, diltd. to 480 ml. with distd. water, mixed with 7 ml. H₃PO₄ and 0.5 ml. Ph₂NH soln. (in H₂SO₄) and titrated with Mohr salt to the violet green color change. Use of Ph₂NH instead of K₂Fe(CN)₆ makes the detn. faster and more accurate. J. F. Smith

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX		MATERIALS INDEX	
ALPHABETIC	NUMERICAL	ALPHABETIC	NUMERICAL
A	1	A	1
B	2	B	2
C	3	C	3
D	4	D	4
E	5	E	5
F	6	F	6
G	7	G	7
H	8	H	8
I	9	I	9
J	10	J	10
K	11	K	11
L	12	L	12
M	13	M	13
N	14	N	14
O	15	O	15
P	16	P	16
Q	17	Q	17
R	18	R	18
S	19	S	19
T	20	T	20
U	21	U	21
V	22	V	22
W	23	W	23
X	24	X	24
Y	25	Y	25
Z	26	Z	26

SECRET

1. The following information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past and is being provided to you for your information.

2. The information was obtained from a source who has provided reliable information in the past and is being provided to you for your information.

GOLDFARB, R. I.

USSR

The determination of sucrose in beet-sugar molasses.
R. I. Goldfarb, P. L. Danilenko, and V. G. Naumenko.
SPIESKIY Prom: 20, No. 4, 11 (1955).—For quantitative
analyses after clarification with $Pb(NO_3)_2$ + NaOH or
 $Pb(OAc)_2$ + NaOH it is incorrect to adjust for 1.1 vol.
of the ppt. formed, as the ppt. absorbs some sucrose; the
value obtained without any correction really comes much
closer to the true value. Warner Jacobson

GOL'DFARB, R.I.; KOWAL, V.V.

Determined by the following in no. 10899. Truly UkrNISF no. 5:
153-159 (MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

(MIRA 16:11)

GOL'DEARB, R.I.; DANILENKO, P.L.

Determining the unfermented sugar in ripe beera. Spirt.
prom. 25 no.8:12-15 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Alcohol)
(Sugar--Analysis and testing)