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smaller or greater than the wake flow $u_0$. The length of the initial section is then calculated to be

$$\frac{\bar{x}_0}{b_0} = \pm \frac{A_1 + A_2 m + A_3 m^2}{2a_4 [(a_1 - a_2) m + a_2] (1 - m)^2},$$

where A is a coefficient determined from the velocity profile

$$f(\eta_0) = 1 - 6\eta_0^2 + 8\eta_0^3 - 3\eta_0^4,$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{5}, \quad a_2 = \frac{2}{7}, \quad a_3 = \frac{166}{715}, \quad a_4 = \frac{48}{35}.$$

In the main flow, the same length parameter takes the form

$$\varkappa(\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0) = -\frac{1}{2a_4} \frac{1-m}{m^2} \left[F(\overline{\Delta u}_m) - F(1)\right],$$

which for m = 0 simplifies to

$$\frac{u_m}{u_0} = \left[1 + \frac{4a_2 a_4}{a_3} \varkappa(\bar{x} - \bar{x}_0)\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

A similar analysis is made for the axisymmetric jet. The results are shown graphically as plots of velocity profiles in the jet and mixing boundaries along the jet axis. The analysis is then extended to a converging or diverging radial slot jet issuing from a nozzle with thickness $2\delta_0$ and diameter $2x_c$ (see Fig. 1). The governing integral relation for this case is given by

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[x \int_0^\delta u^{k+2} dy\right] = -k(k+1) x \int_0^\delta \frac{\tau}{\rho} u^{k-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy. \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots)$$



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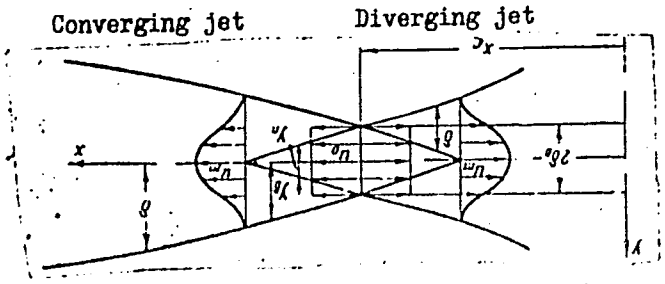


Fig. 1.

Once more the solutions are given for the initial and main parts of the flow, and the results are presented graphically. This analysis is shown to be directly related to the plane flow case with m = 0 through a Mangler-Stepanov transformation. A plot of $u_m/u_0$ versus x shows excellent agreement with experiments. The above analyses are then compared to a similar integral method of L. G. Loytsyanskiy where the governing equations are

$$\frac{d}{dx}\int_0^\delta u(u-u_\delta)\,dy=0,$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\int_0^\delta u(u-u_\delta)\,y\,dy-\int_0^\delta v(u-u_\delta)\,dy=\nu_t(u_m-u_\delta).$$

The two approximate methods are then compared to the exact solution with the following



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result:

$$u_m = \alpha_1 \left(\frac{K^2}{\nu x}\right)^{1/3} \quad \text{at} \quad \frac{u_1}{u_{1m}} \to 0,$$

$$u_{1m} = \beta_1 \frac{K}{(\nu x u_1)^{1/2}} \quad \text{at} \quad \frac{u_1}{u_{1m}} \to 0.$$

| | $\alpha_1$ | $\beta_1$ |
|---|---|---|
| Golubev expression | 0.442 | 0.286 |
| Loytsyanskiy expression | 0.434 | 0.280 |
| Exact solution | 0.454 | 0.282 |

A brief discussion is given showing how to extend the above integral methods to a turbulent jet which is nonisothermal, compressible, and has variable properties. Calculations of the above formulas were carried out by V. P. Kondakova and V. M. Arbekova. Orig. art. has: 110 equations, 12 figures, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004 / ATD PRESS: 5104



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L 08431-67 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)

ACC NR: AT6034555 SOURCE CODE: UR/2632/66/000/027/0031/0054

AUTHOR: Ginevskiy, A. S. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

51

B+1

TITLE: Turbulent nonisothermal jets of compressible gas with variable composition

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy aero-gidrodinamicheskiy institut. Promyshlennaya aerodinamika, no. 27, 1966. Struynyye techeniya (Jet streams), 31-54

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent flow, compressible flow, gas jet, temperature distribution, gas diffusion, boundary layer

ABSTRACT: A compressible, variable-composition turbulent jet is analyzed using the integral method. The analysis is divided into six parts with the following assumptions holding throughout: the flow is isobaric; the specific heat of each component in the jet is independent of the temperature; pressure and thermal diffusion are neglected; the density is determined from the Clapeyron equation; and there are no chemical reactions. Part one treats the plane nonisothermal jet in a wake with $Pr_t = Pr_d = 1$ at high velocities. The governing boundary layer equations consist of species and overall continuity equations, the momentum equation, and the energy equation. Using integral relations, the following equation is obtained for the flow along the jet axis

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$$\bar{x}-\bar{x}_0=\frac{1-m}{12\varkappa_0}\frac{\zeta_{r\delta}}{\zeta_{r0}}\int_1^{u_m/u_0}\frac{B}{F\chi\left(\frac{u_m}{u_0}-m\right)^4\psi(0)}\frac{u_m}{u_0}\,d\left(\frac{u_m}{u_0}\right).$$

In part two, the same problem is analyzed for the axisymmetric jet where the viscous stress is expressed by the polynomial,

$$\tau=\left[\varrho_m u_m u'_m-(\tau/y)_{y=0}\right]2\eta(1-\eta)^2$$

which, upon substitution into the governing equation and integration, yields

$$\bar{x}-\bar{x}_0=\frac{1}{24\varkappa}\left[\frac{(1-m)\zeta_{r\delta}}{2\theta\zeta_{r0}}\right]^{1/2}\int_1^{u_m/u_0}\sqrt{\frac{\varrho_m\zeta_{rm}}{\zeta_{r\delta}\chi_0}}\left(\frac{u_m}{u_0}-m\right)^{-3}\frac{u_m}{u_0}\,d\left(\frac{u_m}{u_0}\right).$$

Part three is the same as part one and two combined, except that the flow velocity is assumed to be very low. The results of the analysis are shown as velocity profile curves for various radial temperature distributions. In parts four through six the conditions Pr (turbulent and diffusional) equal unity are relaxed, and the viscous stress and thermal conductivity are expressed repectively by

$$\tau=\varrho_m u_m u'_m y\left(1-\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2,$$

$$q=\varrho_m u_m h'_m y\left(1-\frac{y}{\delta_T}\right)^2.$$

For $c_p$ = const and small flow velocities, the following expressions are obtained for



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the velocity and temperature distributions

$$\overline{\Delta u}_m = \left(\frac{b_r}{b}\right)^2 \frac{\frac{m}{1-m}\frac{b_1}{\overline{\Delta u}_m} + \int_0^1 f(\eta) f(\eta_r)\, \eta_r d\eta_r}{\frac{m}{1-m}\frac{b_1}{\overline{\Delta u}_m} + b_2}$$

$$\overline{\Delta T}_m = \frac{\frac{11}{210}\,\mathrm{Pr}_t^3}{\frac{1}{10}\,\mathrm{Pr}_t^3 - \frac{3}{28}\,\mathrm{Pr}_t + \frac{8}{105}\,\mathrm{Pr}_t^{1/2} - \frac{1}{60}}\,\overline{\Delta u}_m$$

For a submerged jet, these results agree very well with experimental values for $\mathrm{Pr}_t = 0.5$. The corresponding concentration profile is given by

$$\overline{\Delta z}_m = \frac{\frac{2}{7}\,\mathrm{Pr}_d^{5/2}}{\frac{2}{5}\,\mathrm{Pr}_d^2 - \frac{8}{35}\,\mathrm{Pr}_d + \frac{1}{7}\,\mathrm{Pr}_d^{1/2} - \frac{1}{35}}\,\overline{\Delta u}_m$$

which also agrees with experimental measurements if $\mathrm{Pr}_d = 0.5$. Orig. art. has: 135 equations, 8 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 008 / ATD PRESS: 5103

Card 3/3 ls

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

L 07467-67 EWP(m)/EWT(1) FDN/WW/JW/WE

ACC NR: AT6034556 SOURCE CODE: UR/2632/66/000/027/0055/0070

AUTHOR: Ginevskiy, A. S. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of transverse velocities in the initial and main portions of turbulent jets in wake flow

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy aero-gidrodinamicheskiy institut. Promyshlennaya aerodinamika, no. 27, 1966. Struynyye techeniya (Jet streams), 55-70

TOPIC TAGS: wake flow, jet flow, plane flow, axisymmetric flow, turbulent flow, turbulent jet

ABSTRACT: Formulas are derived for the construction of the transverse velocity profiles for both the main and the initial portions of jets in wake flow. The formulas are derived on the basis of two approximation methods. The first uses boundary layer equations, and the second uses the fluid continuity equation with the condition of momentum conservation in transverse cross sections of the jet. The degree of approximation of both methods depends on the approximation expression for the longitudinal velocity profile used as the initial condition. Using the boundary layer equations, the transverse velocity profile of the main portion of a plane jet is given by

$$\frac{1}{12\varkappa}\frac{v}{u_{1m}} = \mp\left[\frac{m}{1-m}\frac{1}{\Delta u_m} + (1+3\eta)(1-\eta)^3\right]\times$$

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$$\times \int_0^{\eta} \frac{(1-3\eta)(1-\eta)}{\left[\frac{m}{1-m}\frac{1}{\overline{\Delta u}_m} + (1+3\eta)(1-\eta)^3\right]^2} d\eta,$$

where

$$u = u_\delta \mp u_{1m} f(\eta), \quad f = 1 - 6\eta^2 + 8\eta^3 - 3\eta^4 = (1+3\eta)(1-\eta)^3,$$

$$\eta = \frac{y}{\delta}, \quad \frac{u_\delta}{u_{1m}} = \mp \frac{m}{1-m}\frac{1}{\overline{\Delta u}_m}, \quad \overline{\Delta u}_m = \frac{u_m - u_\delta}{u_0 - u_\delta},$$

$$m = \frac{u_\delta}{u_0}, \quad \frac{\nu_t}{\delta u_{1m}} = \varkappa,$$

and $\nu_t$ is the virtual viscosity coefficient. The upper and lower signs correspond to $m>1$ and $m<1$, respectively. Analogous expressions are derived for the main portion of an axially symmetric jet and for the initial portions of a plane jet and an axially symmetric jet. It is noted that this method gives a continuous deformation of the transverse velocity profile with the transition from the initial to the main portion of both the plane and axially symmetric jets in wake flow. Using the second method, the transverse velocity profile for the main portion of a plane jet is given by

$$\frac{1}{12\varkappa}\frac{v}{u_{1m}} = \pm \frac{a_1 m + 2a_2(1-m)\overline{\Delta u}_m}{12\overline{\Delta u}_m^2 [a_1 m + a_2(1-m)\overline{\Delta u}_m]^2} \frac{d\overline{\Delta u}_m}{d(\varkappa x)} \cdot F_1(\eta, \overline{\Delta u}_m),$$

$$F_1(\eta, \overline{\Delta u}_m) = \eta(1+3\eta)(1-\eta)^3 +$$



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$$+\left[\frac{1}{1+\left(1+\frac{a_1}{a_2}\frac{m}{1-m}\frac{1}{\overline{\Delta u_m}}\right)^{-1}}-1\right]\eta\left(1-2\eta^2+2\eta^3-\frac{3}{5}\eta^4\right),$$

where

$$a_1=\int_0^1 f(\eta)\,d\eta, \quad a_2=\int_0^1 f^2(\eta)\,d\eta,$$

and

$$\left(\overline{x}=\frac{x}{\delta_0}\right).$$

Analogous expressions are also found for the other three cases under consideration. The four pairs of equations are compared graphically for a number of values of $\eta$, $\Delta u_m$, and $y_0/\delta$, and the results are in satisfactory agreement. The calculations were made by V. M. Arbekova and A. M. Treskina. Orig. art. has: 81 equations and 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5104

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L 08495-67 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/EWT(m) FDN/JD/JW/RE

ACC NR: AT6034563 SOURCE CODE: UR/2632/66/000/027/0180/0198

AUTHOR: Ginevskiy, A. S. (Candidate of technical sciences) 57

ORG: none B+1

TITLE: Potential flow outside the turbulent region of plane and axially symmetric jets

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy aero-gidrodinamicheskiy institut. Promyshlennaya aerodinamika, no. 27, 1966, Struynyye techeniya (Jet streams), 180-198

TOPIC TAGS: plane flow, axisymmetric flow, turbulent flow, turbulent jet

ABSTRACT: The solution for the more general problem of secondary flow outside the turbulent region of plane and axially symmetric jets is obtained by some modification of previously obtained solutions for more particular cases. The axially symmetric case of fluid motion outside the turbulent region of a jet bounded by a conical surface is first considered. In spherical coordinates the fluid velocity is given by

$$u_r = -\frac{b}{r},$$

$$u_\theta = -\frac{b}{r}\frac{\cos\theta - \cos\theta_1}{\sin\theta},$$

where $\theta_1$ is the half cone angle of the cone,

$$b = \frac{\eta}{2\pi}\frac{\cos\theta_0}{\cos\theta_0 - \cos\theta_1},$$

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and $\theta_0$ is half cone angle of the submerged turbulent jet. Stream lines outside the jet are illustrated for

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ and } \pi.$$

An expression is derived for the axial component of the additional momentum flux in the region of potential flow, and its ratio to the jet momentum is given graphically as a function of $\theta_1$. The fluid motion outside the turbulent region of a plane jet bounded by a dihedral angle is next considered. The jet boundaries are $\pm \theta_0$ and are directed along $\theta = 0$ in polar coordinates. The fluid velocity components are

$$u_\theta = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{r}}\left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2} - \operatorname{ctg}\frac{\theta_1}{2}\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\right),$$

$$u_r = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{r}}\left(\sin\frac{\theta}{2} + \operatorname{ctg}\frac{\theta_1}{2}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right),$$

where $\pm \theta_1$ are the surfaces of the dihedral angle and

$$C_1 = \frac{A}{4}\frac{\sqrt{\cos\theta_0}}{\cos\frac{\theta_0}{2} - \operatorname{ctg}\frac{\theta_1}{2}\sin\frac{\theta_0}{2}}.$$

An expression is found for the additional momentum flux, and figures analogous to those of the first case are presented. The remainder of the work is devoted to consideration of fluid motion outside a turbulent jet in wake flow using the



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ACC NR: AT6034563

distributed sink method. The method is based on the study of the ejection effect on the jet by a continuous distribution of sinks of constant or variable intensity located along the jet axis. Expressions for the stream function are derived and are shown with the distributions of sink intensities for various boundary shapes in the axially symmetric case. Orig. art. has: 102 equations and 19 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 5103

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINEVSKIY, Ya.M.

Books on polytechnical education in Ukrainian schools. Politekh. obuch. no.4:94-95 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Ukraine--Technical education)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

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GINEVSKIY Ya. M.

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Survey of articles in the Czechoslovak periodical "Vyroba a skola" [Industry and the school], nos. 1 and 2. Politekh. obuch. no.5:87-88 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Czechoslovakia--Technical education--Periodicals)

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GILEVSKIY, Ya.

"Industry and the school" [Czech periodical]. Politekh. obuch. no.3: 88-92 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Czechoslovakia--Technical education--Periodicals)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GARABISH, Yan,[Garabis, Jan], uchitel'; GINEVSKIY, Ya. [translator]

Experience in combining instruction with students practical work in agriculture. Politekh.obuch. no.11:79-84 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vosmiletnyaya srednyaya shkola v Bilovtse (Chekhoslovakiya). (Czechoslovakia--Agriculture--Study and teaching)

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GINEVSKIY, Ya.

From the foreign newspapers and magazines. Politekh.obuch. no.5: 91-92 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Education)

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GINEVSKIY, Ya.M.

From the pages of foreign periodicals. Politekh. obuch. no.7:84-86 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Education)

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ONDRATSEK, Iozef [Ondracek, Josef]; GINEVSKIY, Ya.M. [translator]

Laboratory work and classroom experiments in Czechoslovakian schools.
Politekh. obuch. no.8:80-81 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Czechoslovakia--Science--Study and teaching)

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GINEVSKIY, Ya.

Analysis of work areas. Politekh.obuch. no.10:93-94 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)
(Germany, East—Vocational education)

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GINEVSKIY, Ya.M. (Moskva)

"Earth and people; geographical calendar for 1962." Reviewed by Ia.M. Ginevskii. Priroda 51 no.6:124-12[illegible] Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Geography—Yearbooks)

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ZHUKOVA, A.A., kand. med. nauk (Moskva); GUREVICH, Yu.Ya. (Moskva); FENENKO, N.F. (Zhdanov, Donetskaya oblast', UkrSSR); GINEVSKIY, Ya.M. (Moskva); GAGINA, T.N. (Alma-Ata); VERESHCHAGIN, N.K., prof. (Leningrad); ABRAMOV, L.S.; SERGEYEV, A.S. (Moskva)

New books. Priroda 54 no.8:19, 35, 70, 102, 122-125 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Abramov).

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30774. GINEYKIN, P. S.

Teoriya konvektsii v pryamougol'nom basseyne. Izvestiya Akad. nauk SSSR, Seriya geogr. i geofiz., 1949, No. 5, s. 393-408.

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GINEYTENE, Ye. A., Cand Bio Sci, "Therapeutic factors of the Druskininkay health resort and their ~~influence on~~ effect upon certain indices of the state of the organism and composition of the blood in patients suffering from rheumatism and infectious arthritis." Vil'nyus, 1961. ( Acad Sci LiSSR. Inst of Experimental Medicine). (KL-DV, 11-61, 214).



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGACIU, M., prof. (Bucuresti)

Method of teaching the lesson on the development of the Rumanian economy. Pt. 1. Natura Geografie 16 no. 1:53-57 Ja-F '64.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGACIU, Maria, prof. (Bucuresti)

Method of teaching the development of the Rumanian economy. Pt. 2. Natura Geografie 16 no. 2: 55-61 Mr-Ap '64.

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L 54492-65 EWP(i)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5017732 RU/0017/64/000/011/0488/0491

AUTHOR: Ionescu, G. (Engineer); Gingarescu, C. (Engineer)

TITLE: Pickling of steel products

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 11, 1964, 488-491

TOPIC TAGS: pickling, steel, aluminum

ABSTRACT: The use of inhibitors in the pickling of steel products improves their quality and reduces the consumption of metal and acid. In pickling soft steels the best results were obtained with the ACC inhibitor (hydrochloric acid and bone glue ). Among the various semi-killed steels thus treated the best results were ob obtained when the steel was semi-killed with aluminum. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 graphs, 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laminorul de tabla, Galati (Sheet Metal Rolling Mill)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, A.I.; RYVKINA, S.V.; VLASOV, V.A., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Multiple progressive ossification of muscles in a twelve year old girl. Pediatriia no.2:55-56 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Detskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni professora Filatova (for Gingol'd, Ryvkina). 2. Klinika propedevtiki detskikh bolezney pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina (for Gingol'd, Vlasov, Ryvkina). (Muscles--Diseases)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, A.I.; YEREMEYEVA, A.S.

Problem of megaduodenum. Vest. rent. i rad. no.6:22-27 N-D '54.
(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.I.Gingol'd) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N.I.Soboleva) detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F.Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalutina) i kliniki detskoy khirurgii II Moskovskogo meditsinskoto instituta imeni I.V.Stalina (zav. kafedroy prof. S.D.Ternovskiy)

(DUODENUM, abnormalities
megaduodenum)
(ABNORMALITIES,
megaduodenum)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, A.I., kand.med.nauk

Our work practice in bornchography in children. Pediatriia no.9: 50-54 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F.Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N.Kalugina.
(BRONCHI—RADIOGRAPHY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

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GINGOL'D, A.I., kand.med.nauk

X-ray diagnosis of congenital atresias of the esophagus and intestine in newborn [with summary in English]. Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.6:32-37 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.I.Gingol'd) Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni prof. N.F.Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N.Kalugina) i kliniki khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav.-prof. S.D.Ternovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(ESOPHAGUS, abnorm.
atresia in newborn, x-ray diag. (Rus)
(INTESTINES, abnorm.
same)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, A.I., ORANSKAYA, V.P.

Renal rickets in a 7-year-old girl [with summary in English]. Pediatriia 36 no.9:48-51 D'58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina) i kafedry propedevtiki detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.A. Vlasov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Prigova.
(RICKETS, RENAL, case reports in 7 year old girl (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

BRYUM, B.I.; SHCHERBATOV, I.I.; GINGOL'D, A.I.

Significance of tomography in the detection of noncontrast foreign bodies in the bronchi in children. Pediatriia 37 no.9:54-58 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdela (zaveduyushchiy - prof. I.A. Shekhter) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (direktor - dotsent I.G. Lagunova) i kafedry ukha, gorla i nosa pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (zaveduyushchiy I.I. Shcherbatov) na baze Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina).

(BRONCHI for. bodies)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, A.I., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, 3-ya Miusskaya ul., d.14, kv. 83)

Problem of congenital toxoplasmosis in children. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 6:60-62 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni prof. M.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach L.A. Vorokhobov).
(TOXOPLASMOSIS) (SKULL--DISEASES) (CALCIFICATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, A.I., kand.med.nauk

Radioscopic diagnosis of solid inclusions, muscular ossification, and calcifications in the soft tissues in children. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no.6:75-78 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N.Kalugina.
(TISSUES—RADIOGRAPHY) (OSSIFICATION)
(CALCIFICATION)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, A.I.; IVANOVA, L.I.

Congenital multiple punctate epiphyseal dysplasia. Vest. rent. i rad. 37 no.1:63-65 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach L.A. Vorokhobov).
(EPIPHYSIS--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, A.I.; ZHURAVLEVA, T.V.

Clinical roentgenological observations in extrophy of the urinary bladder in children. Vest. rent. i rad. 38 no.1: 43-46 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kliniki khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. I.K. Murashev) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F.Filatova (glavnyy vrach L.A. Vorokhobov), Moskva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

BLYUMINA, M.G.; GINGOL'D, A.I.

One of the forms of dysostotic oligophrenia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.7:1085-1088 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Klinika psikhozov detskogo vozrasta Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii (direktor - prof. D.D. Fedotov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i rentgenologicheskoye otdeleniye Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova, Moskva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GIMAOL'D, A. Z.

"Penicillin Therapy in Hereditary Syphilis (Roentgenological Observations)." Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 1954. (VR, 3 Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, A.Z., kand. med. nauk.

Bronchography in purulent diseases of the lungs in pediatric surgery. Khirurgiia 34 no.3:77-81 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im N. I. Pirogova (zav. kafedroy detskoy khirurgii - prof. S.D. Ternovskiy) na baze Detskoy bol'nitsy im. N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kaluginа)

(LUNG DISEASES, in inf. & child
purulent, value of bronchography (Rus))
(BRONCHI, radiography
bronchography in surg. of purulent lung dis. in child (Rus))

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PANOV, Nikolay Anatol'yevich; MOSKACHEVA, Klavdiya Abramovna; GINGOL'D, Antonina Zel'dovna; STARICHKOV, M.S., red.; GOL'DFEL'D, A.Ya., red.

[Manual on pediatric roentgenology] Rukovodstvo po detskoi rentgenologii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 591 p. (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, L.S.

CH'U, Shao-t'ang [author]; GANSHIN, G.A. [editor]; GINGOL'D, L.S.; LEDOVSKIY, A.M. [translators].

[Geography of new China] Geografiia Novogo Kitaia. Perevod s kitaiskogo L.S.Gingol'da i A.M.Ledovskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1953. (MLRA 7:1)

(China--Physical geography) (Physical geography--China) (China--Geography, Economic) (Geography, Economic--China)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GATOV, A.G. [translator]; GINGOL'D, L.S. [translator]; GREBENNIKOVA, Ye.N., [translator]; ZANEGIN, B.N. [translator]; ZVONOV, A.A. [translator]; ISAYENKO, B.S. [translator]; KOTOV, A.V. [translator]; MAYZEROV, S.M. [translator] SAFONOVA, Z.M. [translator]; SOVETOV, I.I. [translator]; SOROKIN, V.F. [translator]; TSVETKOVA, T.Ya. [translator]; CHZHOU, Sun-yuan' [translator]; SOGOMONYAN, G.S. [translator], redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Socialist developmen t in the Chinese village; a collection of articles prepared by the office of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party] Sotsialisticheskii pod"em v kitaiskoi dereven; sbornik izbrannykh statei podgotovlen kanteliariei TsK KPK. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1956. 502 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(China--Agriculture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

BYKOV, Yu.G., inzh.; GINGOL'D, M.I., inzh.

Regeneration braking on electric a.c. locomotives. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.3:61-62 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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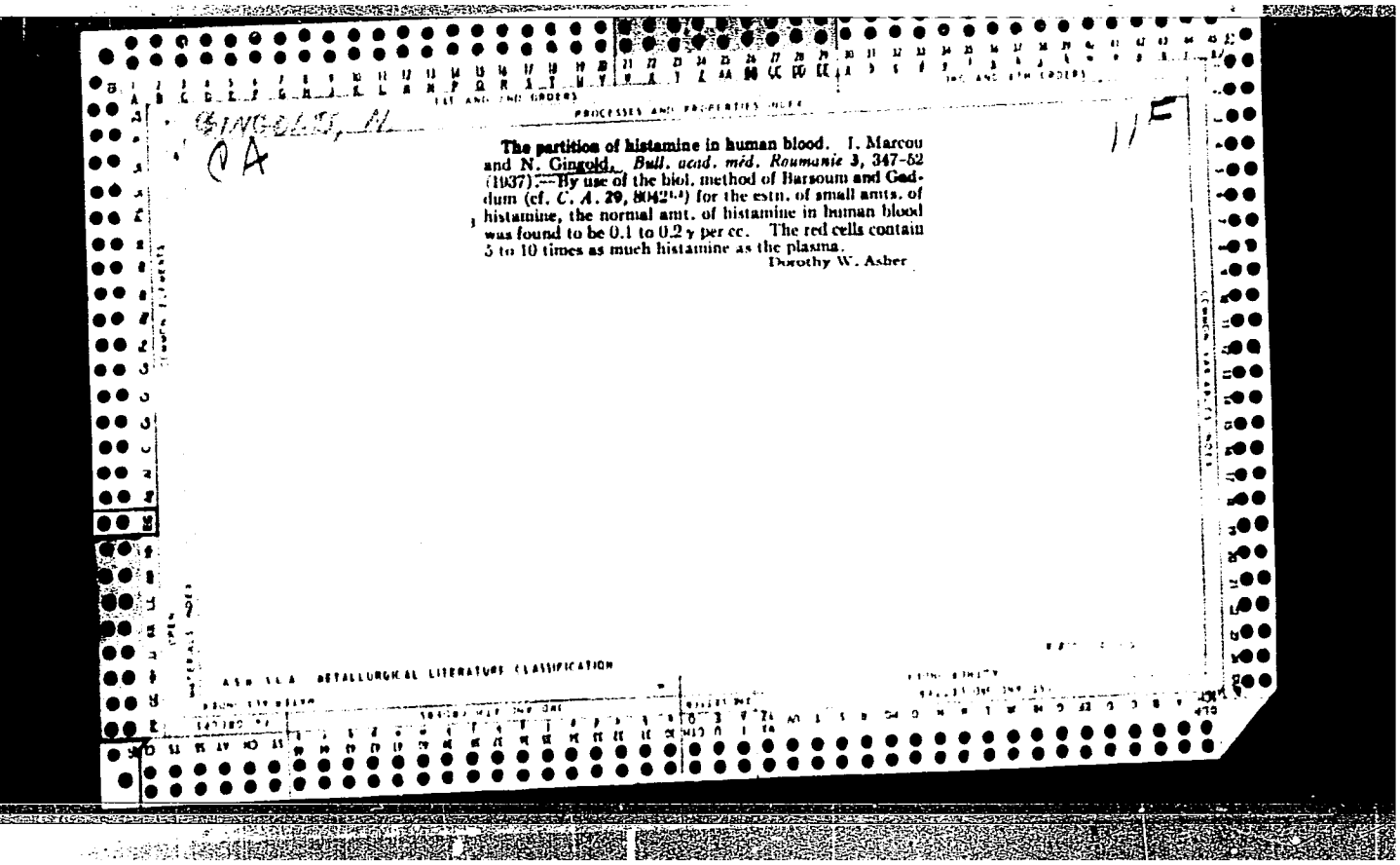

GINGOLD, N.

CA

11 E

**The partition of histamine in human blood.** I. Marcou and N. Gingold. *Bull. acad. méd. Roumanie* 3, 347–52 (1937).—By use of the biol. method of Barsoum and Geddum (cf. *C. A.* 29, 8042[1-4]) for the estn. of small amts. of histamine, the normal amt. of histamine in human blood was found to be 0.1 to 0.2 γ per cc. The red cells contain 5 to 10 times as much histamine as the plasma.

Dorothy W. Asher

ASM METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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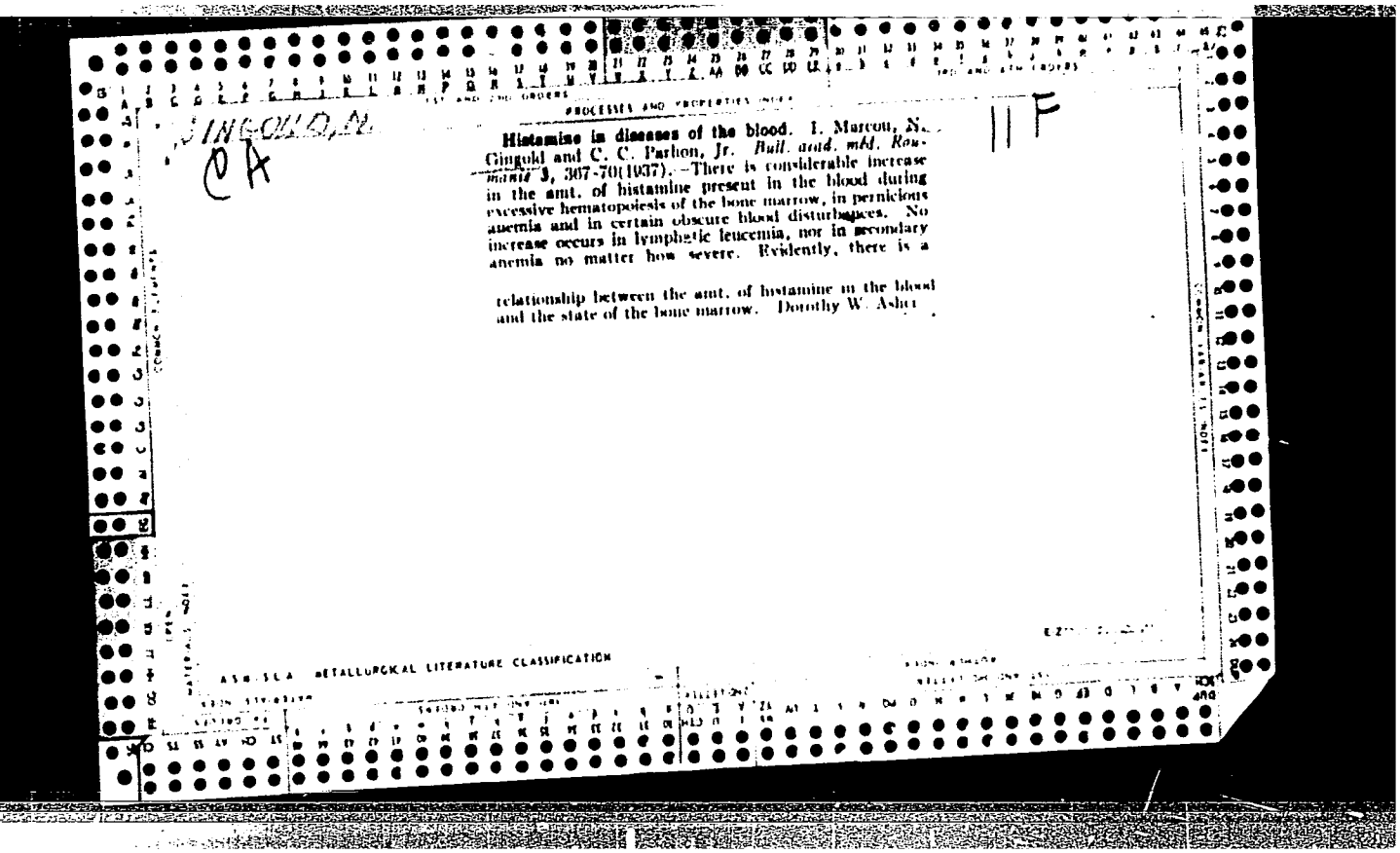

PROCESSES AND PROPRIETARY INFO

**Histamine in diseases of the blood.** I. Marcou, N. Gingold and C. C. Parhon, Jr. *Bull. acad. méd. Roumanie* 3, 307-70(1937).—There is considerable increase in the amt. of histamine present in the blood during excessive hematopoiesis of the bone marrow, in pernicious anemia and in certain obscure blood disturbances. No increase occurs in lymphatic leucemia, nor in secondary anemia no matter how severe. Evidently, there is a relationship between the amt. of histamine in the blood and the state of the bone marrow. Dorothy W. Ashe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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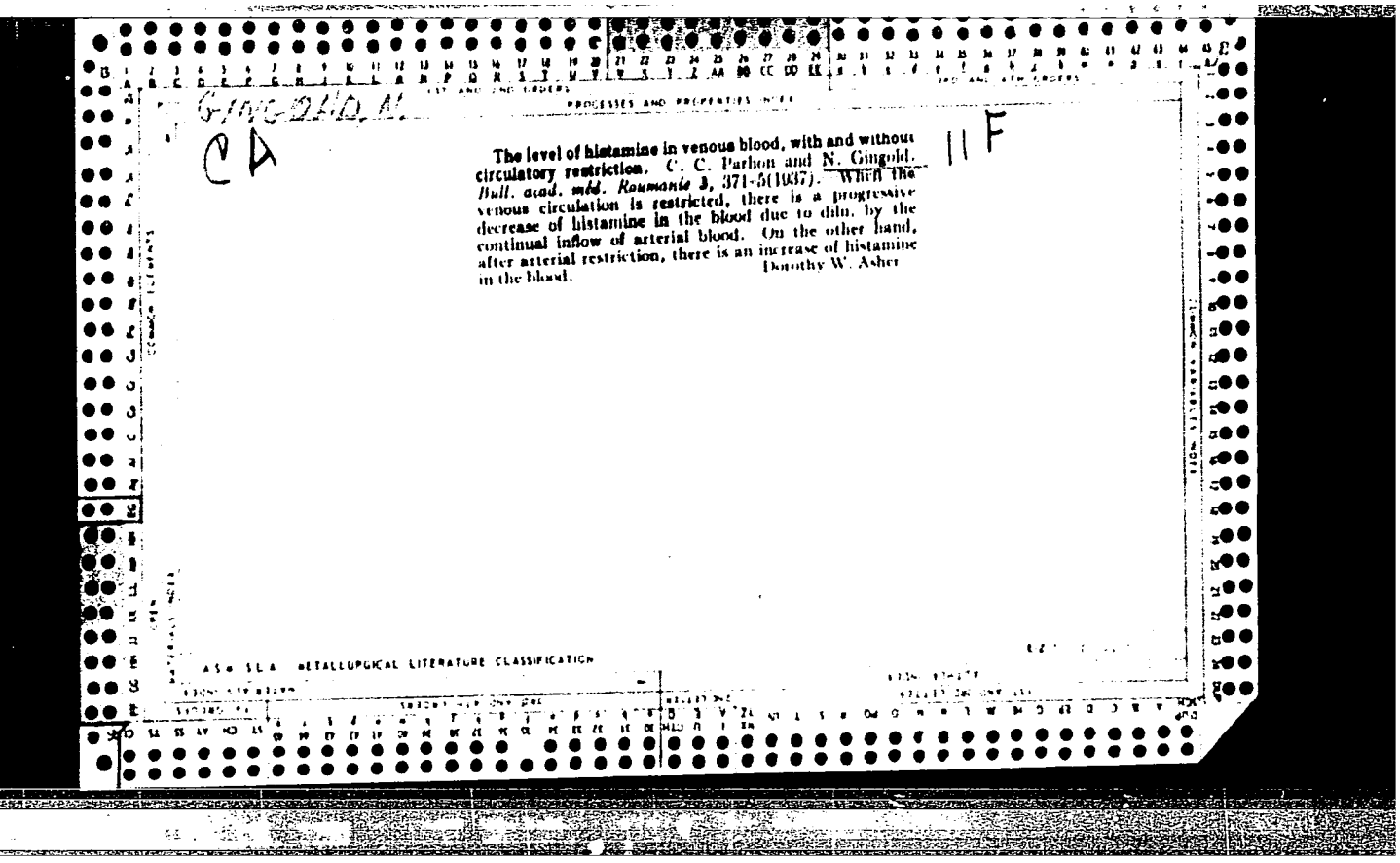

The level of histamine in venous blood, with and without circulatory restriction. C. C. Parhon and N. Gingold. *Bull. acad. méd. Roumanie* 3, 371-5(1937). When the venous circulation is restricted, there is a progressive decrease of histamine in the blood due to dilu. by the continual inflow of arterial blood. On the other hand, after arterial restriction, there is an increase of histamine in the blood.

Dorothy W. Asher

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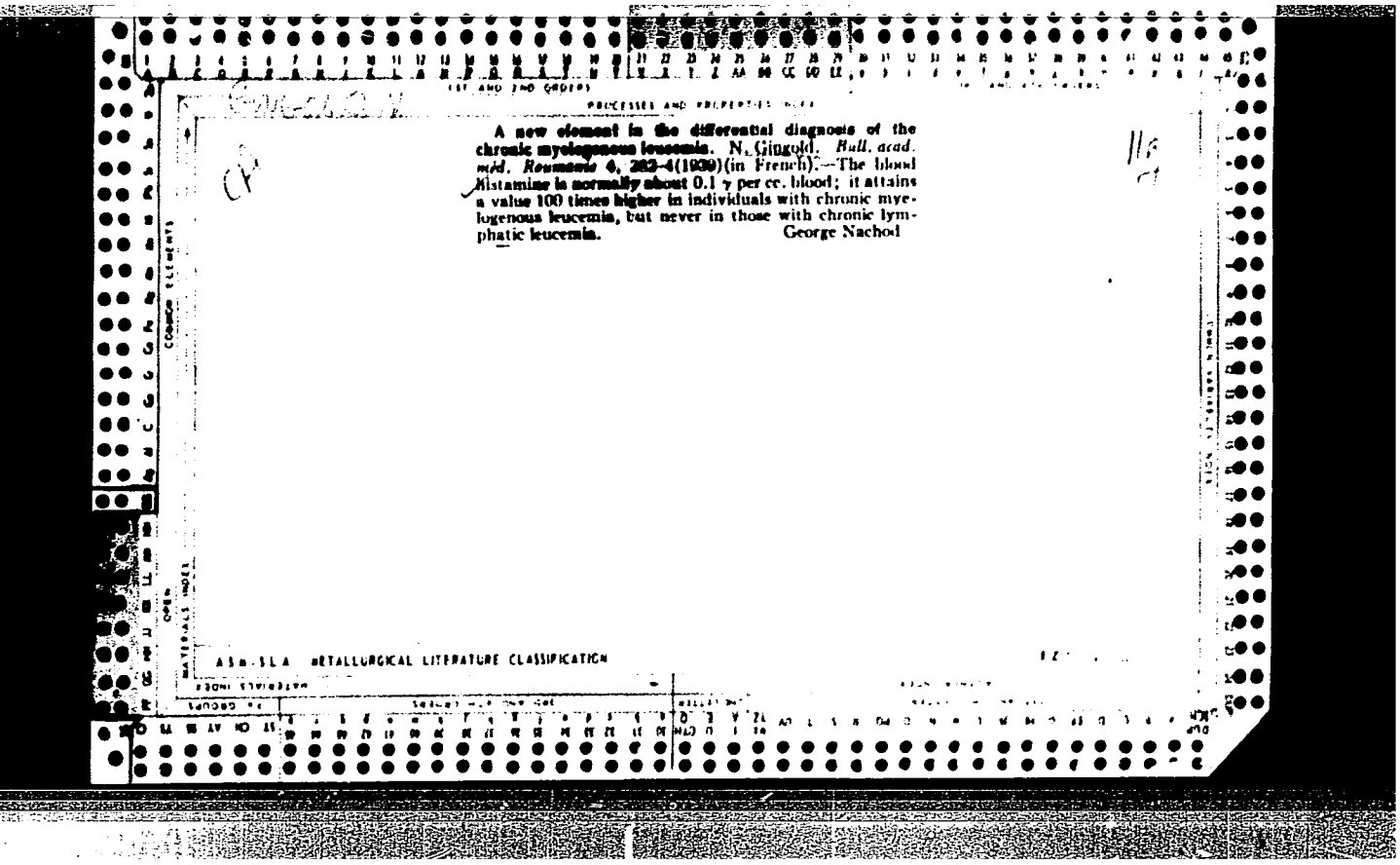

**A new element in the differential diagnosis of the chronic myelogenous leucemia.** N. Gingold. *Bull. acad. méd. Roumanie* 4, 282-4(1939)(in French).—The blood histamine is normally about 0.1 γ per cc. blood; it attains a value 100 times higher in individuals with chronic myelogenous leucemia, but never in those with chronic lymphatic leucemia. George Nachod

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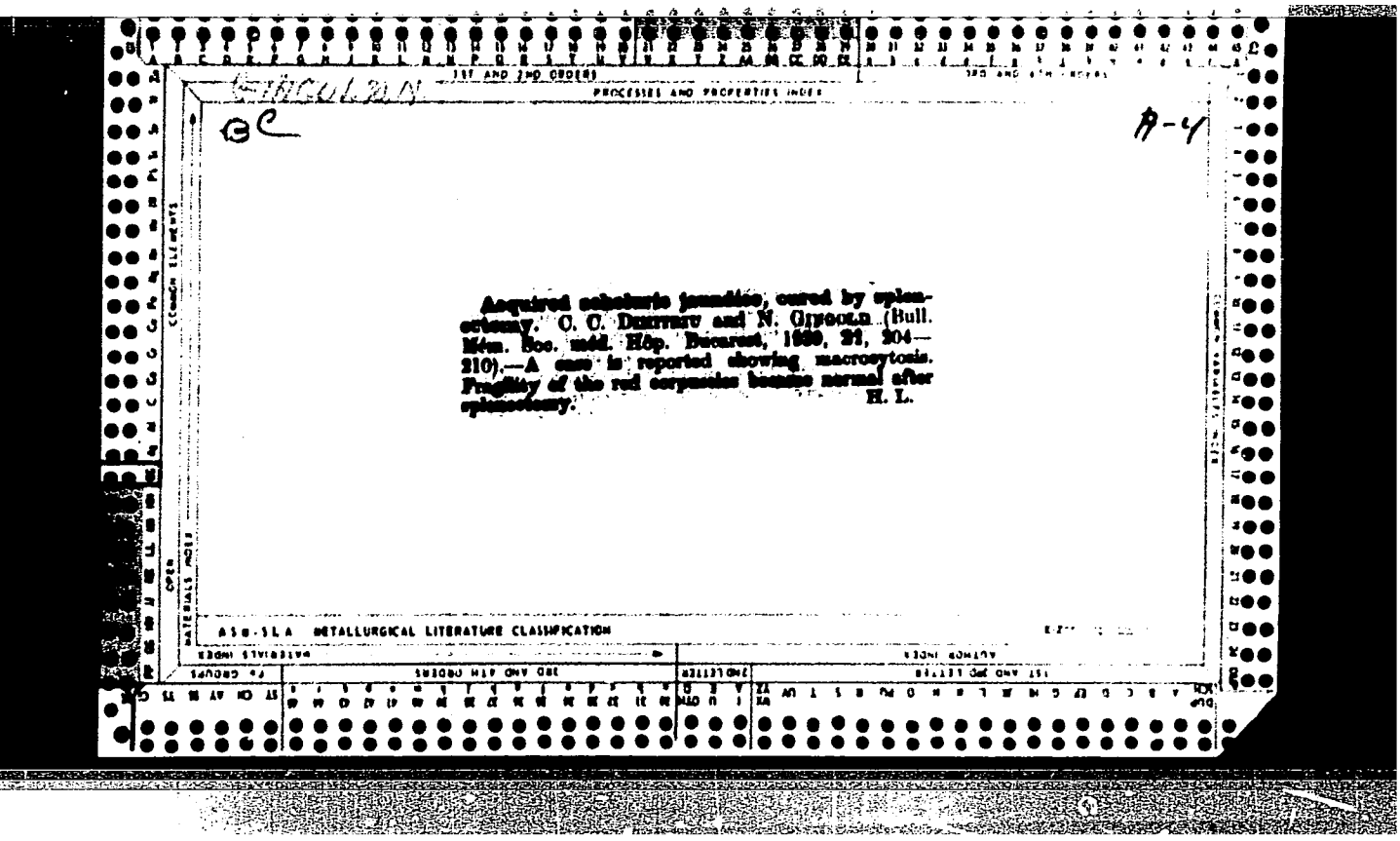

GINGOLD N

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

A-4

Acquired acholuric jaundice, cured by splenectomy. C. C. Dimitriu and N. Gingold (Bull. Mém. Soc. méd. Hôp. Bucarest, 1939, 22, 204—210).—A case is reported showing macrocytosis. Fragility of the red corpuscles became normal after splenectomy. H. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol 13/12 Internal med. Dec 59

7286. THE HAEMATOLOGICAL PICTURE IN OLD AGE. I. PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS. II. THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD: III. THE BONE MARROW - L'aspect hématologique de la vieillesse. I. Considérations préliminaires. II. Le sang périphérique. III. La moelle osseuse - Gingold N., Podhorschi A., Cutcudache C., Enache-Ciuntu F. and Balan A. Inst. de Gériat. Prof. C.I. Parhon', Bucarest - SANG 1958, 29/3 (230-246) Tables 5

I. The literature is reviewed.

II. The findings in 80 persons (29 men, 51 women) from 60-106 yr. of age are reported. The erythrocyte counts were normal or slightly below normal, the Hb content markedly reduced. The numbers of reticulocytes and thrombocytes were normal, the serum Fe content lower. In comparison with normal adults the qualitative blood pictures showed more atypical elements (Türk's and Rieder's cells, plasma cells, lymphoreticular elements) and more morphological changes in the erythrocytes and leucocytes (anisocytosis, poikilocytosis, anisochromia, macrocytosis, microcytosis, hypersegmentation, pathological granulation, etc.), whereas sex differences were less marked. Evaluation of the findings was based on calculated mean values. The individual values showed a fairly wide range.

III. In each of 65 patients one or more sternal punctures were done. In 55 cases the paucity of cells in the marrow was striking, while maturation of the leucopoietic system was inhibited or arrested in 71.3%, and that of the erythropoietic system in 72%. Thirty-eight cases showed lymphocytosis of the bone marrow, together with lymphopenia of the peripheral blood. Accumulation of reticular elements was found in 17 cases, of mast cells in 15.

Goracz - Budapest (XX.6)

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 20 Vol 2/8 Gerontology Aug 59

1086. **The haematological aspect of old age. V. Blood group factors and problems of immunity** L'aspect hématologique de la vieillesse. V. Facteurs de groupe sanguin et problèmes d'immunité. GINGOLD N., CUTCUDACHE C. and BALAN ST. Inst. de Gériat. 'Prof. C. J. Parhon', Bucarest *Sang* 1958, 29/4 (323-325) Tables 2

In the bone-marrow of aged people, the authors found an important reticulo-histiocytic reaction, which was chiefly lympho-reticular, lymphocytic and plasmocytic. The electrophoretic pattern was altered with hypoalbuminaemia, hyper-γ-globulinaemia, hyper-α- and hypo-β-globulinaemia. There is doubtless a close relationship between the hyper-γ-globulinaemia and the reticulo-histiocytic reaction, and between the reticulo-endothelial cells cells (chiefly the lymphocytes and plasmocytes) and the production of antibodies in normal adults. In the aged, the great numbers of reticulo-endothelial cells in the marrow and the high level of γ-globulins are not associated with a correspondingly high antibody production, as determined by the titration of group iso-antibodies. Group iso-antibodies were found to be greatly lowered in the majority of the old people examined. Group iso-

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antibody titres generally run parallel with the immunity state; hence, the authors infer a diminished humoral defence in old people. The discordance between the high level of γ-globulins and the lowered antibody production allows the conclusion that in old people the γ-globulins have but little defensive activity, being qualitatively inferior in comparison with normal γ-globulins. Thus, the authors consider not only dysproteinaemia but also paraproteinaemia to be characteristic of the electrophoretic pattern in old people. The distribution of aged persons over the groups of the ABO-system differed from the normal average of the region under study: the proportion of individuals belonging to the B (III) and AB (IV) groups was diminished.

(XX, 4)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 20 Vol 2/10 Gerontology Oct 59

1389. **The haematological aspect of old age. VI. Investigations concerning certain factors of haemostasis** L'aspect hématologique de la vieillesse. VI. Recherches sur quelques facteurs de l'hémostase. GINGOLD N. and PODHORSCHI A. Inst. de Gériat. 'Prof. C. I. Parhon', Bucarest *Sang* 1958, 29/4 (326-327)

Old people are generally considered likely to present either haemorrhagic disorders or a disposition to hypercoagulability of the blood. In the authors' material (over 100 aged persons between 60 and 106 yr. old) no case presented clinical signs of such disorders. Investigations were performed on haemostasis and coagulation, including platelet counts, measurements of bleeding time, coagulation time, clot retraction, counting and description of the megakaryocytes in marrow smears, testing for the sign of Rumpel-Leede, and performance of the one-stage prothrombin time (Quick) and the plasma recalcification time (Howell). It was concluded from these tests that no disposition to haemorrhagic disorders or to thrombotic accidents is characteristic of old age. The authors stress the fact that these results were the only normal ones obtained in the general investigation of the haematological aspect of old age which they undertook.

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 20 Vol 2/8 Gerontology Aug 59

1087. **The haematological aspect of old age. VII. Final considerations. Discussions. Conclusion** L'aspect hématologique de la vieillesse. VII. Considérations finales. Discussion des résultats. Conclusion. Ginsgold N. Inst. de Gériat. 'Prof. C. J. Parhon', Bucarest *Sang* 1958, 29/4 (327-337)

In 5 foregoing papers, the author and co-workers presented the results of their investigations on the haematological aspect of aging. 100 persons between 60 and 106 yr. of age were examined. It was decided that only persons in a state of 'normal', physiological aging, so-called 'orthogeria', should be considered; therefore, at the end of these investigations, 20 subjects were eliminated as not fulfilling the above-mentioned condition. Of the 80 persons who provided the material for these papers, 58 (72.5%) were between 70 and 90 yr. old, while 7 were more than 91 yr. old (8.75%). The following facts were established: In the peripheral blood, the number of red cells is normal or above normal; there is a diminution in the haemoglobi content, in direct relation to a pronounced sideropenia, leading to hypochromia and to marked qualitative modifications of the red blood cells, i.e. aniso-poikilocytosis, macrocytosis, production of target cells, all representing signs of maturation disorders in the marrow. In old age, the sex-determined differences in the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the 'erythrone' disappear; thus, it is clear that the haematological inferiority of women during the period of full sexual activity is related to periodical loss of iron. The white blood cells show a tendency to diminish; the differential count reveals an evident lymphopenia, in relation to the atrophy of the entire lymphatic system, generally found in old people. Peripherally, as in the marrow, there are signs of involution of the white cells. The haematocrit was found to be diminished; this is certainly related to the diminished volume of the red cells. The number of platelets was found to be normal. The bone marrow of old people is hypoplastic and invaded by fat. The red system is atrophied and shows serious disturbances of maturation. The granulocytic series, apparently euplastic, presents serious disorders of maturation. The megakaryocytic system is normal. There is an important reticulo-histiocytic reaction which is considered to be evidence of prolonged defence efforts on the part of the organism. The presence of a rather large proportion of mast cells was observed; these cells are infrequently found in man. [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

1087

the number of red cells is normal ... diminution in the haemoglobin content, in direct rela... ropenia, leading to hypochromia and to marked qualit... red blood cells, i.e. aniso-poikilocytosis, macrocytosis, p... l representing signs of maturation disorders in the marrow. In old age, the sex-determined differences in the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the 'erythrone' disappear; thus, it is clear that the haematological inferiority of women during the period of full sexual activity is related to periodical loss of iron. The white blood cells show a tendency to diminish; the differential count reveals an evident lymphopenia, in relation to the atrophy of the entire lymphatic system, generally found in old people. Peripherally, as in the marrow, there are signs of involution of the white cells. The haematocrit was found to be diminished; this is certainly related to the diminished volume of the red cells. The number of platelets was found to be normal. The bone marrow of old people is hypoplastic and invaded by fat. The red system is atrophied and shows serious disturbances of maturation. The granulocytic series, apparently euplastic, presents serious disorders of maturation. The megakaryocytic system is normal. There is an important reticulo-histiocytic reaction which is considered to be evidence of prolonged defence efforts on the part of the organism. The presence of a rather large proportion of mast cells was observed; these cells are infrequently found in man. Further, there was pronounced medullar eosinophilia, lacking any relation to the peripheral eosinophil-level. As both the latter phenomena were observed chiefly in individuals who had been treated with various drugs, they are probably the consequence of drug-sensibilization, manifested not peripherally, but in the bone marrow. The normal peripheral red cell count, constrasting with the diminished erythropoiesis in the marrow, is explained by the longer survival of red cells in old people. The electrophoretic pattern is characterized by a dysproteinaemia, with hypoalbuminaemia and hyperglobulinaemia. In its details, the condition was observed to be a hyper-α-globulinaemia with hypo-β-globulinaemia and chiefly, an evident hyper-γ-globulinaemia. The total plasma protein was found to lie within normal limits. The sedimentation rate of the red cells was found to be accelerated in a great proportion of the cases investigated. The diminished concentration of group-iso-antibodies was considered to be an expression of the weakness of the humoral defence capacity in old people; thus, the author considers that in addition to the dysproteinaemia, old age is characterized by paraproteinaemia as well, since the γ-globulins, produced in

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672



great quantities, are of minor qualitative value. The diminished proportion of older individuals belonging to the B and AB groups suggests the question of a possible relation between longevity and belonging to a certain blood group. Only investigations covering a great number of old people may lead to statistically valuable results in this matter. No tendency to bleeding or signs of hypercoagulability were noted. In conclusion, the aged persons investigated by the author and his team presented signs of severe disturbances in the morphological, biochemical, physiological and histochemical behaviour of the blood and bone marrow. These disturbances had no relation to any pathological change which could have been considered to be their cause. Thus, the author admits that 'normal' aging is, from the standpoint of the blood and the haematopoietic organs, a rather pathological state. 'Senectus ipse morbus.'

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOL'D, N.; TEYTEL, P.

Differential diagnosis of chronic myelosis from leukemoid reactions.
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.9:28-29 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - prof. K.T. Nikolau), Bukharest.
(LEUKEMIA MYELOCYTIC diag.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOLD, N.; VILCU, Al.; STOICHITA, S.; REBEDEA, D.; RUSSU, M.

Transitory changes or transformations in the clinical and hematological evolution of some leukoses. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 2 no.2: '61.

(LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC complications)
(PLEURISY complications) (INFLUENZA complications)
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE case reports) (LEUKOCYTOSIS complications)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOLD, N.; RUSSU, M.; BUZI, E.

Effective bone marrow transplantation in a case of leukothrombophthisis after cytostatic drug therapy. Critical considerations. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 2 no.4:551-559 '61.

(BONE MARROW transplantation)
(SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL complications)
(BLOOD PLATELETS diseases)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS toxicology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOLD, N.; PANEA, S.; BUZI, Elisabeta

The relation between polyglobulism and renal tumors. (Discussion of the pathogenetic mechanism). Stud. cercet. med. intern. 3 no.2:233-241 '62:

(KIDNEY neoplasms) (POLYCYTHEMIA VERA etiology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOLD, N.; IONESCU-VOICU, Adelina; VILCU, Al.; ANGHEL-RADUCANU, Stela

Investigations and results with a Thorn test without ACTH. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 3 no.5:669-674 '62.
(ADRENAL CORTEX FUNCTION TESTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

NICOLAU, C.T., prof.; APATEANU, V., dr.; GRIGORIU,G., dr.; POPOVICI, C., dr. BIRZU, I., conf.; NECULA, V., dr.; GINGOLD,N., dr.; JOVIN,I., dr. GRIJOTTI, Florica, colaborator teh.; TEODORESCU, Viorica,colaborator teh.

Observations on technics of collection, preservation and administration of autologous bone marrow after radiotherapy and chemotherapy in neoplastic diseases. Med. intern. 15 no.12: 1417-1423 D'63.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiai R.P.R.(for Nicolau). 2. Centrul de hematologie (for Popovici). 3. Spitalul "Prof.dr. I.Cantucuzino" (for Necula). 4. Spitalul "Vasile Roaita (for Jovin).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOLD, N.

1

ROMANIA

SPIRCHEZ, T., Professor; GINGOLD, N., MD.

Medical Clinic of the "V. Roaita" Hospital, Bucharest (Clinica Medicala a Spitalului "V. Roaita", Bucuresti) - (for all)

Bucharest, Medicina Interna, No 12, Dec 63, pp 1465-1471

"Remarks on a Case of Family Elliptocytosis (Ovalocytosis) Involving Three Generations."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOLD, N.; SPERLING. T., ROMANESCU, Eva; BUZI, Elisabeta

Anomalies of the "Pelger homozygote" type associated with other nuclear and cytoplasmic malformations, in a case of acute paramyeloblastic leukemia. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 5 no.2:191-195 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

[redacted]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINGOLD, N.; PAPAHAGI, T.; GOTTLIEB, J.

Another family with the "Pelger-Huet" anomaly associated wi'h familial diabetes. Study including 4 generations. (Preliminary note). Stud. cercet. med. intern. 6 no.3:287-293 '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

SPIRCHEZ, T., prof.; GINGOLD, N., dr.; GHEORGHIESCU, B., dr., MERCULIEV, Elena

The value of investigations with radioactive isotopes in the diagnosis of some blood diseases. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 17 no.1:1-13 Ja '65

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului unificat de adulti al Raionului "Grivita Rosie", Bucuresti.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

S/128/60/000/007/004/017
A105/A033

18.4000 2508

AUTHORS: Balandin, G.F., Gini, E.Ch., Stepanov, Yu.A. and Yakovlev, Yu.P.

TITLE: Casting With a Vibration Pouring Device

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 7, pp. 34-36

TEXT: The authors mention the effect of vibration on metal crystallization and describe tests performed with a vibration pouring device (Fig.1), designed by the members of the Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. [illegible], AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov of the AS USSR), G.F. Balandin and V.A. Petrunichev. Fig.2 shows macrosections of A2 aluminum ingots. The ingot shown in Fig.2a was poured with the aid of a non-vibrating device, ingot shown in Fig.2b through a vibrating funnel with a frequency of 230 oscillations/sec, an amplitude of 0.1 mm, power 1 kw, temperature of liquid aluminum 720°C, ingot weight 2 kg and pouring time 4 seconds. The ingot obtained with the vibration pouring device was finer grained and its plasticity increased by 20% (see Table). Tests showed that casting through a vibrating pouring device produces the same effect as pouring into vibrating molds. A

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672



considerable crushing of grains in the ingots indicates an increase of the crystallization centers in the liquid metal during vibration. Fig.3 shows specimens on which the tendency of aluminum alloys to hot cracks was tested. The specimen of AD1 aluminum (Fig.3a) was poured through a non-vibrating funnel; the one shown in Fig.3b was poured through a vibrating funnel at 720°C and showed no hot cracks. As the metal is poured through the vibrating funnel the walls become coated with a hard layer of metal. This layer is broken by the vibration of overheated liquid metal and solid metal pieces are carried into the mold together with liquid metal, where they melt partly or completely. If no complete melting is reached by the time the metal begins to solidify, these solid phases become centers of crystallization. Fig.4 shows a macrophotograph of the longitudinal section of the coating removed from the funnel walls after pouring of aluminum under vibration while Fig.5 shows the longitudinal section of an ingot completely solidified in a vibrating funnel. A distinct boundary can be observed between the acicular crystal zone and the central crushed grains zone. The grain size depends on the temperature of the metal during pouring. Higher temperatures ensure complete melting of the solid phase by the time crystallization of the metal begins. Higher resistance to hot cracks is attributed to an increase in plasticity



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of fine-grained alloys. This method improves the mechanical properties of alloys and increases their resistance to hot cracks. It can be applied to every type of mold and to a great number of alloys without changing the vibrating conditions. A satisfactory vibration effect was obtained with AL-4, AL-2, "avial"-type alloys and 15L steel. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 13 references: 11 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

S/145/61/000/004/008/008
D221/D301

AUTHORS: Balandin, G.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, and Gini, E.Ch., Aspirant

TITLE: Interaction of melt with the crystallization front in a casting during its solidification

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1961, 199 - 204

TEXT: The foundry laboratory of MVTU im. Baumana (MVTU im. Bauman) carried out research on the solidification in a flow in order to determine the effect of the velocity of motion of the metal on solidification. The solidification took place over a rotating cast iron or sand rod, held in a verticle spindle and lowered into a melt maintained at a constant temperature. Heating of the rod was eliminated by the use of asbestos lining on the end face of the rod where no deposit was noticed. The experiment lasted only 3 seconds and the rod did not heat throughout. The author gives graphs of the relationship between the thickness of crust and the tempera-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672



ture of melt, with the rod being at rest. A different result was obtained with a rotating rod and АЛ4 (AL4) alloy. The analysis of data permits the assumption that there is a simultaneous solidification and partial melting of the hard core. This process is determined by the interaction between the liquid metal and the hard core on the boundary line. Its intensity depends on the coefficient of heat transfer $\alpha_m$ between these two phases. It is assumed that $\xi(\tau_o)$ is the thickness of core hardened in 3 seconds when the overheating was zero; $\xi$ is the thickness of the hardened core during the same period $\tau_o$ = 3 sec. and an overheating $t_{cast} - t_{cr} \neq 0$. Then $\xi$ is given by

$$\xi = K \frac{B}{\rho_1 \gamma_1} \delta_{cr} \frac{\tau^n}{n}, \text{ m.} \qquad (1)$$

The theory of heat transfer provides $\alpha_n = \alpha_m^1 + Av^n$, where $\alpha_m^1$ is the coefficient of heat transfer in the absence of forced motion; v is the speed of the forced motion and A and n are constants. The redu-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672



ced core thickness can be explained by the higher value of $\alpha_m$ in the case of rotating rod, with overheated melt. In the case of zero overheat, the mechanical action of the moving flow on the hardened core, i.e. the erosion can be regarded as the cause of thinner cores. The effect of speed of the overheated jet should be divided into the action due to the speed of metal and the changes in the intensity of erosion. Curves are plotted for AL4 illustrating the relationship of core thickness and overheating without metal motion. The ratio of remelting and erosion depends on velocity, and at a certain moment the latter would exceed the former. In the case of alloys this effect is smaller with pure metals. Therefore, during casting with squeezing and under low pressure, the remelting and erosion prevent the growth of a core of significant thickness. There are 6 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Kenji Chijiwa, Report of the Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo, v. 5, no. 9, 1956, 43.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. N.E. Baumana (MVTU of N.E. Bauman)

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1960

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

27727
S/128/61/000/008/004/004
A054/A127

11500

AUTHORS: Balandin, G. F., Gini, E. Ch., Sokolov, Ye. A., Stepanov, Yu. A. Yakovlev, Yu. P.

TITLE: Casting thin-walled, large-sized panel compounds in green sand-clay molds

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1961, 38 - 39

TEXT: The casting of thin-walled, large-size panel parts of aluminum and magnesium alloys ensures a considerable saving in the weight of these components and in time. On the other hand some difficulties must be overcome, in the first place those encountered in filling the mold with the liquid metal. In the Soviet Union thin-walled panels are cast by successive crystallization or extrusion. The latter method is applied for AL4 (AL4) aluminum alloy sheets 800 x 1,500 x 2 - 5 mm in size, moreover for AL2 and ML5 (ML5) alloy panels. However, when applying the method for heat-resistant and high-strength AL8, AL19, B15 (V15) alloys, hot cracks are forming. In order to establish the cause of this defect tests were carried out at the Liteynaya Laboratoriya MVTU im. Baumana (Foundry Laboratory MVTU im. Bauman) and it was found that panel elements 500 x 800 x 3 - 4 mm

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Casting thin-walled, large-sized ....

in size could be cast from AL19 and V15 alloys by applying the conventional casting and using green sand-clay molds. Test panels, 250 x 300 x 2 mm in size were cast using a channel (12 x 12 mm) around the panel which considerably facilitated the filling of the mold. The removal of air and gases from the mold cavities is also important in this process. When applying 0.3 - 0.4 mm thick inserts on the parting surface of the mold during the assembly, the filling of the mold improved, the ventilation through the narrow aperture at the parting surface of the mold became more intensive. The circumferential channel, the slot-type feeding system operating over the entire periphery of the casting, a high-capacity slag-chamber and a riser with a considerable cross section ensure a great intake of the liquid metal and an instantaneous filling of the mold. Moreover, ribs formed on the casting also promote a rapid filling of the narrow spaces. The gate and the ventilation system based on the above principles for casting 500 x 800 x 3 - 4 mm panels are shown. The molding mixture used consists of 55 - 60 % 101 (P01) type Tambovsk sand, 45 - 50 % quartz sand and chalk, having a humidity of 6 %, a gas permeability of 54 units and a compresssion strength of 0.24 - 0.27 kg/cm$^2$. The binder contained 10 % Tambovsk sand and 90 % burnt sand and had a humidity of 4.5 % and a compression strength of 0.35 kg/cm$^2$. It was found that the applica-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672



Casting thin-walled, large-sized ....

tion of inserts at the parting surface of the mold had an adverse effect on the accuracy of the panel dimensions. Therefore, to promote ventilation, instead of using inserts, 1.0 - 1,5 mm wide grooves were cut in the parting surface along the periphery of the casting. This arrangement required a high casting temperature, (for the AL 4 alloys: 820 - 830°C, for the AL 19 and V15 alloys: 850 - 860° C). On the other hand the high temperature promoted the formation of cavities (in some cases the casting split into two parts). This could be eliminated by controlling the density of the mixture in the upper part of the mold by changing its composition and the intensity of ramming. In this way panels can be cast also from X18H9T (Kh18N9T) steel in dry sand molds. The mechanical properties of AL4, V15 and Kh18N9T steel panels meet the standards set. A deterioration of the mechanical characteristics could only be observed in AL 19 panels. This was caused by a lack of heat resistance in the metal. When coating the casting surface with hexachlorethane, however, the casting temperature of the AL19 alloy sheets could be reduced from 850 to 730°C. The dimensional accuracy of the castings depended on the assembling accuracy of the mold and on the stability of the bottom plate. During assembling the mold showed a deformation of 0.1 - 0.25 mm, while during transportation (shocks) the deformation of the thickness of the casting attained 0.4 - 0.5 mm (20 - 30 %). For this reason the application of dry sand core or

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Casting thin-walled, large-sized ....

shell molds is indicated. There are 1 figure and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc, 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows R. H. Osbrink, "Modern Castings", October 1958; N. C. Flemings et. al., Transactions A.F.S.," 1959.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

GINI, E. Ch.

S/145/62/000/010/006/006
D263/D308

AUTHORS: Balandin, G.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Gini, E.Ch., Aspirant, Sokolov, Ye.A., Engineer, Stepanov, Yu.A., Assistant and Yakovlev, Yu.P. Aspirant

TITLE: Filling capabilities of raw sand forms in casting of aluminum alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1962, 184-191

TEXT: The article describes a series of experiments, with various types of pairing systems and different methods of filling sand forms for thin-walled (2 - 2,5 mm) panel type castings, conducted in order to find the most practical solutions. Conclusions: improvements in filling capabilities can be obtained by using pouring systems having minimal thermal and hydraulic losses. Quick pouring improves filling capability but requires good ventilation. To obtain required accuracy and thickness of castings, rigging of increased

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672



Filling capabilities ...

rigidity is necessary. High overheating (160 - 180°C above liquidus) makes it possible to obtain castings of 500 - 800 mm size with wall thickness of 1.5 mm. Filling capabilities can also be improved considerably by treating form surfaces with special coverings (chalk, amorphous carbon); this lowers the pouring temperature and consequently castings can be made using alloys whose properties are reduced at high overheatings. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. N.I. Baumana

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1961

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

S/145/62/000/007/001/003
D262/D308

AUTHORS: Balandin, G.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent and Gini, E.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant

TITLE: Character of destruction of the front of crystals growing from the walls of the half-forms, during casting by pressing out, in the process of forming thin-walled cast panels

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1962, 132-139

TEXT: The authors survey the process of the panel moulding during flat, parallel and angular pressing out operations, i.e. by parallel and angular displacements with respect to the moving half-mould. The method of operation and the phenomena taking place during the operation are described in detail. The mathematical analysis of the process for the angular operation, with reference to a previous work, (dealing with the parallel operation) by the same

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Character of destruction ...

authors (Mashinostroyeniye, 1961, no. 5), and the experimental results show that the conditions of forming of thin-walled panels during casting by pressing out are analogous to those during normal casting in sand forms. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. N.E. Baumana (MVTU im. N.E. Bauman)

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1961

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

KOTSYUBINSKIY, O.Yu.; GERCHIKOV, A.M.; OBERMAN, Ya.I.; SHEVCHUK, S.A.; GINI, E.Ch.

Warping of cast-iron base parts of precision machine tools and methods for preventing this warping. Stan.i instr. 33 no.9:1-5 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Machine tools—Maintenance and repair)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

L 19739-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) JD/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4048346 S/0000/64/000/000/0223/0227

AUTHOR: Balandin, G. F.; Gini, E. Ch.; Matveyko, Yu. P.; Sokolov, Ye. A.; Stepanov, Yu. A.; Yakovlev, Yu. P.

TITLE: Formation of gas defects in thin-walled large-size castings 18

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya. Gazy* v litom metalle (Gases in cast metals). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 223-227

TOPIC TAGS: cast metal, cast aluminum, cast manganese, mold filling, degassing, gas defect, casting porosity, gas blister, gas hollow

ABSTRACT: The authors consider defects of a gaseous origin in thin-walled large-size panel-type castings with a body thickness of 2.5 - 3 mm and a surface area of up to 2 square meters. Such defects are conditionally divided into three groups: gas-shrinkage porosity, gas blisters in the body of the casting, and gas hollows or depressions on the surface. The importance of the degassing of the alloys (normally aluminum and manganese) of which these castings are generally manufactured is discussed, and techniques which may be used for this purpose are described. The relationship of the process of filling and ventilating the sand mold to the formation of gas defects in thin-walled panel-type castings when the latter are poured into such molds, is analyzed. The failure of efforts to remove

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048346

the gas and air from the cavity of the mold by improving the gas-permeability of the mold mixture is discussed on the basis of certain experiments which were carried out along these lines. The technique of cutting escape channels along the joining plane of both half-sections of the mold, in order to provide an escape passage for the gases and air, is considered by the authors to be a reasonably effective procedure. The use of various special coverings on the mold surface in order to secure improved filling qualities (hexachlorethane and acetylene black, in particular) is analyzed and experimental results are given. Certain other chemical solvents are also discussed in this connection. The authors consider the difficulties encountered in pouring thin-walled castings whose design incorporates bosses and fluted sections into sand-clay molds because of the increased danger of the formation of gas-originated defects. Controlled temperature conditions during the filling of the mold are recommended in this case. Problems arising from the improper position of the casting in the mold and improper design of the mold itself are discussed as they relate to the type of defect under consideration when squeeze-pouring panel-type castings. Attention is also called to the importance of the correct selection of the die for the metallic half-forms of the mold, when pouring thin-walled castings by the extrusion method, since in many cases this may be the direct cause of the formation of gas defects on the casting surface and a source of gas saturation of the metal. "Engineer L. P. Kashirtsev took part in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.
Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

ACCESSION NR: AP4030381 S/0145/64/000/002/0160/0173

AUTHOR: Balandin, G. F. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Gini, E. Ch. (Candidate of technical sciences); Matveyko, Yu. P. (Aspirant); Sokolov, Ye. A. (Engineer); Stepanov, Yu. A. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Yakovlov, Yu. P. (Aspirant)

TITLE: The role of technological factors in producing strength in thin walled castings

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1964, 160-173

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical property, thin walled casting, aluminum, magnesium alloy, mold, microstructure, nonuniform porosity, hardening process, hexacholroethane, acetyline

ABSTRACT: The mechanical properties of large-scale thin-walled castings used as panels were investigated at the MVTU foundry. Sample panels, 370 mm by 35 mm and 4 to 1.5 mm in thickness, were cast from various aluminum and magnesium alloys (e.g. AL2, AL4, AS15, ML15, etc.). Before pouring the material, the mold was covered by hexachloroethane ($C_2Cl_6$) for aluminum alloys and with acetylene carbon black for the ML15 alloy. The aluminum alloy specimens had a strength within the GOST 2685-55 standard.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

ACCESSION NR: AP4030361

Lowering the specimen thickness to below 2 mm revealed a definite reduction in mechnical properties of the cast. The microstructure of the panels showed no observable effects caused by minimum or maximum superheat conditions. However, there was a noticeagle increase in nonuniform porosity for very thin-walled specimens cast from V15 and AL19 alloys. There was considerable scatter in the measured strength of various specimens, caused primarily by a nonuniform temperature distribution in the casting during the pouring of the alloy in the mold. It is shown that the melt temperature distribution in the mold, the method of pouring the melt in the mold, and the method of feeding the alloy during the hardedning process are significant factors contributing to the nonuniformity between specimens and within the given specimen itself. A detailed comparison is made between casting in sandstone molds and a pressing-out methos to enhance uniform temperature distributions in the molten alloy. In general, the two methods yield similar data scatter in the strength of the casting. Orig. art. has: 7 figures
ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Mar63
SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 022

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 010

2/2
Card

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

KOTSYUBINSKIY, O.Yu.; SHEVCHUK, S.A.; GINI, E.Ch.

Causes for the decrease in the mechanical properties of cast iron at 150° -250°. Lit. proizv. no.8:35-36 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

ADOYAN, G.A.; GINI, E.Ch.

Hardening of grey cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.12:34-35 D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672(

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051672

L 55253-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/
ACCESSION NR: AP5010372 EWA(h) Pf-4/Peb MJW/ UR/0145/65/000/003/0045/0052
JD/WW/EM 621.74

AUTHORS: Gini, E. Ch. (Candidate of technical sciences); Stepanov, Yu. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Technological questions on casting of thin-walled large area panels

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1965, 45-52

TOPIC TAGS: cast structure, pressure casting, liquid metal

ABSTRACT: Methods and possibilities of casting thin-walled, large area panels are discussed. The two major difficulties in casting of panels are thermal cracking and incomplete filling of the mold. Methods of reducing thermal cracking, i.e., proper choice of alloy composition, low frequency, and ultrasonic vibration of the metal and choice of proper mold elasticity are briefly mentioned, but discussion is concentrated on pouring methods. These include casting in moving molds which converge and extrude the excess metal. This method has been used successfully with alloys Al-4, Al2, ML5, and AL9 and panel sizes of up to 2000 x 800 mm by 2.5-3.0 mm thickness. For casting of large-area shells (4 m by 3 meter high) from aluminum, a new method has been developed in which a mold (with pouring

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channels and holes distributed around the perimeter) is lowered into the metal at a rate equal to or higher than the crystallization rate. This method is patented (No. 2839802) in the U.S.A. Low pressure casting in which metal is forced into the mold under a pressure of 300-500 mm Hg can be used for shells of limited diameter and thicknesses above 2-3 mm. High pressure casting and liquid metal stamping (Morris Beam Co., U.S.A.) are particularly suited for panel manufacture. Normal casting methods under static metal head have also been applied successfully (Osbrink Mfg. Co.) for panels of minimum thickness of 1.27 mm and areas of 1100 x 570 mm. This method can be improved significantly by coating the mold with materials which improve metal flow. Panel manufacture by casting provides considerable labor savings over methods using welding, bonding, and other assembly techniques. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU im. N. E. Baumana (MVTU)

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Stepanov, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; Gini, Enriko Chel'sovich; Sokolov, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich; Matveyko, Yuriy Pavlovich

Casting of thin-walled structures (Lit'ye tonkostennykh konstruktsiy) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1966. 254 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 4500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: panel casting, pressure casting, metal casting

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineering and scientific research workers concerned with problems of casting. It may also be useful to students of schools of higher education specializing in machine-building. The book presents results of work completed by the authors at the foundry laboratory of the Moscow Higher Technical School im. Bauman (MVTU) in connection with casting of thin-wall structures. On the basis of theoretical concepts of the interaction between the casting and the mold, various Soviet and non-Soviet studies concerning the theory of producing thin-wall panel castings are summarized.

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GINIATULLIN, A.G.

Echinococcus of the spleen. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.1:75-76 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya mediko-sanitarnoy chasti (glavvrach - T.I.Pokrovskaya) neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Bavlyneft'" Bavlinskogo r-na TASSR (glavvrach raybol'nitsy - R.Kh.Galeyeva).

(SPLEEN--HYDATIDS)

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GINIATULLIN, A.G.

Lowering the incidence of industrial injuries among oil workers depending on the conditions of their work. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.11:32-36 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' Ya.I. Tarnopol'skiy) Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. U.Ya.Bogdanovich) i mediko-sanitarnoy chasti neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Bavlyneft'" (glavnyy vrach T.I.Pokrovskaya).
(PETROLEUM WORKERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

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GINIATULLIN, R., mladshiy serzhant

Before a march. Starsh.-serzh. no.6:30 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Armored vehicles)

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GINEVSKIY, Genrikh [Giniewski, Henryk]; KOZ'MIN, N.V., red.; SHAKHOVA, L.I., red.; SOSHKEVICH, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Operational training of machine-tool fitters] Proizvodstvennoe obuchenie slesarei-montazhnikov po stankam. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 54 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Metodicheskogo tsentra professional'nogo obucheniya Pol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki (for Ginevskiy).
(Machine-shop practice)

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TSIPER, S.M.;GININ, D.I.

Appearance of hyaluronidase in the uterine wall during fertilization. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 85 no. 4:867-870 1 Aug 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 2 June 1952.

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B

AUTHOR: Borisov, Yu. Ya.; Ginin V. N.; Gynki ia, N. M.

TITLE: Development and testing of the GSI-4 stem gas-jet generator

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 2, 1965, 140-147

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic generator, gas jet generator, supersonic wave

ABSTRACT: A series of investigations was conducted in 1962—1963 with the objective of developing a powerful, commercial-type acoustic gas-jet generator that would operate without discharging air into the medium exposed to sound. The Hartmann acoustic generator (the improved stem version) was used as a prototype. Several models were built, differing from one another with respect to the type of reflector, regulation (adjustment mechanism), and air-discharge methods, but having almost identical nozzles and oscillators. The GSI-4 generator was studied by determining its frequency and the acoustic-radiation output as functions of regulation. In addition, the distribution of statistical and total air pressure in the jet was studied in order to gain insight into the sound-generation mechanism, and to determine some of the gas-dynamic characteristics of the generator. These experiments, which were carried out at the Acoustics Institute in Moscow, are not considered

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complete enough to warrant definite conclusions. It appears likely, however, that the relation between the diameter of the oscillator and that of the nozzle has a definite bearing on the generator's gas-dynamic and acoustical characteristics. This relation cannot be chosen without regard to such variables as the depth of the oscillator and the distance between oscillator and nozzle, which can be adjusted with a micrometer screw. It is noted that the GSI-4 generator, in practical use, yielded results close to those obtained in laboratory tests. The difference in power output between different models did not exceed 20%. Volume of air discharged is 2.8—2.9 cubic meters per min at a gage pressure of 3.5 atm, maximum efficiency is 20—24%, and the average efficiency is 8—10%. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table. [VM]

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moscow (Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR)

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INVENTOR: Stamov-Vitkovskiy, A. V.; Ginin, V. N.; Mamet, B. T.; Bondarenko, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for ultrasonic welding. Class 49, No. 185673

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 132

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic welding, welding ~~device~~ EQUIPMENT

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an ultrasonic welding device consisting of vibrators and a transverse oscillation transformer connected with the working tool. To increase the oscillation amplitude of the working tool, the transformer is provided with longitudinal slots and the working tool forms one piece with the transformer (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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