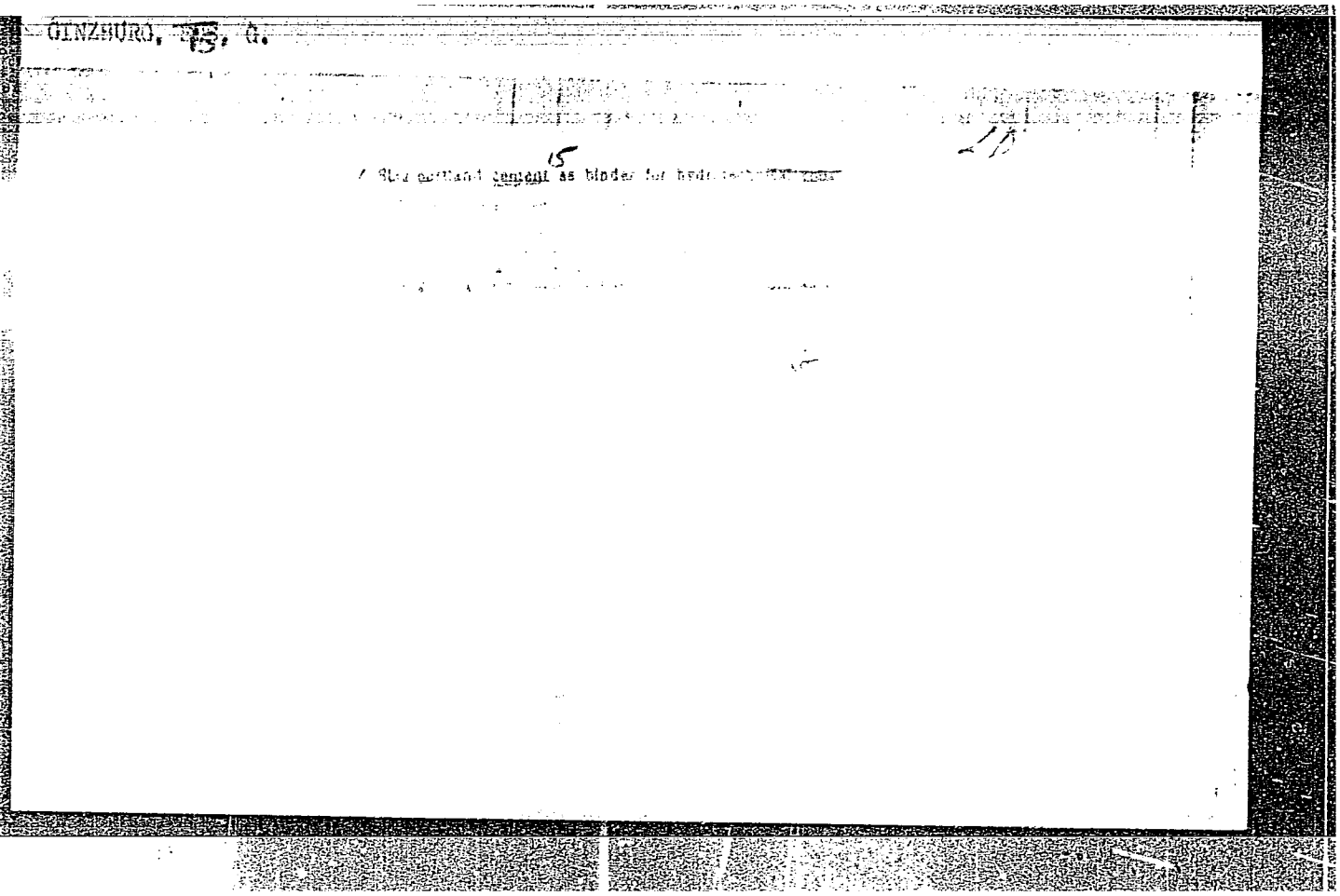
PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete), 1957, No.3, pp.108-109 (U.S.S.R.) 179

The use of cinder dust for concrete.
(Ispol'zovaniye zol'noi pyli dlya prigotovleniya betona).
(Abstracted from "Concrete Building and Concrete Products", 1956, No.6.)



GINZBURG, TS.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The quality of concrete and its control in building hydraulic structures. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.4:11-13 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Hydraulic engineering) (Concrete construction)

GINZBURG, TS. G.

STOL'NIKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GINZBURG, TS.G., kand. tekhn.nauk.

Using air entraining additives and small doses of calcium chloride in winter concrete work. Gidr.stroi. 26 no.10:33-37 O '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Concrete construction--Cold weather conditions)

STOL'NIKOV, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GINZBURG, TS.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk

Winter concreting with the use of air-entraining agents and small doses of calcium chloride. Izv. VNIIG 60:28-38 '58. (MIRA 13:6)

(Frost resistant concrete)

GINZBURG, TS.G.; LITVINOVA, R.Ye.

Strength of cement and concrete solutions during axial extension and compression. Izv. VNIIG 60:165-171 '58.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Concrete--Testing)

GINZBURG, TSezar' Grigor'yevich; CHISTYAKOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; GIRSHKAN, I.A., red.; FEL'DSHTEYN, B.S., tekhn.red.

[Designing wear resisting anti-cavitation concretes] Proektirovanie iznosoustochivogo protivokavitatsionnogo betona. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 34 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Concrete) (Hydraulic structures)

14(10) SOV/98-59-2-7/22

AUTHORS: ~~Ginzburg, Ts.G.~~ and Litvinova, R.Ye., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Variation of Axial Tensile and Compressive Strength of Hydrotechnical Concrete Over a Period of Time (Izmeneniye prochnosti gidrotekhnicheskogo betona na osevoye rastyazheniye i szhatiye vo vremeni)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 2, p 30-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the results, obtained in the laboratoriya betona (the Beton Laboratory) of VNIIG, of a study of the dependence of tensile and compressive strength of concrete and concrete solution on the water-cement ratio and on hardening periods. It was found that the relation

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14(10)

The Variation of Axial Tensile and Compressive Strength of Hydrotechnical Concrete Over a Period of Time

between axial tensile strength and compressive strength is not always the same for a given concrete, but decreases with the gradual hardening of concrete. The axial strength of new concrete is less than the strength of its solution. The axial tensile strength of one year old concrete is greater than that of its solution, because at that time the cohesion of the coarse filler with the liquid component in a humid surrounding attains a considerable magnitude at the expense of swelling and hydration of cement stone. The authors recommend the elaboration

14(10)

SOV/98-59-2-7/22

The Variation of Axial Tensile and Compressive Strength of Hydrotechnical Concrete Over a Period of Time

of a unique method of testing axial tensile strength of concrete. There are 3 tables and 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: (VNIIG)

Card 3/3

STOL'NIKOV, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GINZBURG, TS.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; LITVINOVA, R.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.khim.nauk

Stiff concrete mix for the interior areas of hydraulic structures. Izv.VNIIG 63:73-83 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Concrete) (Hydraulic structures)

GINZBURG, TS.G.; KIND, V.V.; LITVINOVA, R.Ye.

Some problems connected with heat emission during hardening cements.
TSement 26 no.4:11-15 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Heat--Radiation and adsorption)
(Cement)

GINZBURG, TS.G.; KOTS, L.I.

Heat release during hardening of cement mortars and concretes.
Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.192:117-136 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

GINZBURG, TS.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; GERSHANOVICH, G.L., inzh.

Selecting the composition of the concrete for the dam of the Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Gidr.stroi. 32 no.4:8-11 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station--Dams) (Concrete)

GINZBURG, TS.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; LITVINOVA, R.Ye., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

The possibility of extending the deadlines for placing separate layers of concrete mix. Gidr.stroi. 32 no.7:25-27 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Concrete construction)

GINZBURG, T. I.

"Night-time Drops in Temperature and Forecast of Radiational Fog Under Various Climatic Conditions in the SSSR", Works of the Sci-Res Institution of the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service SSSR, Series 1, No 28, 1946 (87-92).
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

GINZBURG, T. S.

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis
Animals, Experimentation

Sep/Oct 49

"Is It Practical to Utilize White Mice for Determining the Virulence of Tubercle Bacilli Strains?" R. O. Drabkina, T. S. Ginzburg, Immunol Lab, Kiev Inst of Tuberculosis, 2 pp

"Prob Tuber" No 5

Virulence of 21 strains of tubercle bacilli isolated from persons with various types of tuberculosis of the lungs, bones, and joints was tested on white mice and results compared with results obtained from guinea pigs to ascertain whether virulence in one sensitive animal corresponded to the degree of virulence in another. Found that fresh strains from human beings were virulent in white mine, but the degree of virulence in white mice did not always correspond to that in guinea pigs. Observed no relationship between nature and course of human processes and degree of virulence in white mice. Dir, Kiev Inst of Tuberculosis: A. S. Mamolat. Sci Dir, Immunol Lab: Prof N. S. Morozovskiy.

PA 152T70

GINZBURG, T. S.

USSR/Medicine - Bacteriology Jul/Aug 52

"Accelerated Method for Testing the Resistance of Koch Bacilli to Streptomycin," T. S. Ginzburg, Immunobiol Lab, Ukrainian Sci Res Tuberculosis Inst, Kiev

"Prob Tuber" No 4, pp 64-66

Describes laboratory procedure of a modified version of the Price test for detn of the effects of streptomycin on certain bacterial forms of tuberculosis. Advocated advantages of this test, claimed by Soviet scientists are: time required for the test reduced from 6 wks to 10 or 14 days, test made in one stage, simplified prepn of a culture medium.

222T13

222T13

GINZBURG, T.S.

Significance of streptomycin resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis for the efficacy of therapy. Probl.tub. no.4:77 Jl-Ag '53.
(MLRA 6:11)

1. Iz immunobiologicheskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy - professor R.O. Drabkina) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberkuleznogo instituta (direktor A.S.Mamolat). (Tuberculosis) (Streptomycin)

GINZBURG, T. S.

"Materials of a Study of Streptomycin-Resistant Strains of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis." Kazan' State Medical Inst., Kiev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

GINZBURG, T.S.

F-3

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Humans and Animals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, No 5268

Author : Ginzburg, T.S.
Inst : Not given
Title : Phthivazide-Resistant Strains of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis and Their Biological Properties.

Orig Pub : Probl. tuberkuleza, 1957, No 1, 81-86

Abstract : 17 isolated strains of tuberculosis bacilli (TB) were sensitive to 0.1 - 0.2 γ/ml of phtivazide (P). After 3 passages on media with antibiotics, resistance of TB to P was increased 20 times, to streptomycin 4 times. P-resistant strains demonstrated resistance also to other derivatives of isoniazide. Development of TB resistance in patients treated with preparation P depended on the length of treatment. In treatment for 1-2 months, P resistance was

Card : 1/2

USSR /Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Humans and Animals. F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, No 5268

Author : Ginsburg, T.S.

found in 4 of 22 strains; in treatment for $2\frac{1}{2}$-3 months, in 20 out of 25 strains. Resistance increased no more than 200-500 times. Upon storing 6 resistant strains under laboratory conditions, the resistance diminished in 2 strains, was lost in 2, and was preserved in 2. In 5-12 months after the end of the treatment P-resistant strains were isolated from the patients. Of 7 highly resistant strains only one possessed average virulence for guinea pigs; one was slightly virulent; in the rest the virulence was diminished to various degrees. Virulence to mice was diminished to a lesser degree than to guinea pigs. Treatment by P did not prevent the development of infection in mice infected by P-resistant tuberculosis. The appearance of P-resistance in patients lowered the effectiveness of further use of P.

Card : 2/2

GINZBURG, T.S.

20-5-27/60

AUTHOR BOLDYREV, B.G., GINZBURG, T.S., DRABKINA, R.O.

TITLE On the Antituberculous Activity of Thiosulfonic Acid Ethers. (O protivotuberkuleznoy aktivnosti efirov tiosul'fokislot-Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 5, pp 1014-1016 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT This activity of I thiosulfonic acid ethers has hitherto not been investigated at all. Only in one instance did the bacteriostatic action of II ethanethiosulfonic acid on Mycobacterium tuberculosis became known. In view of the fact that the structure of the IV-compounds is expressed by their anti-tuberculous properties, the authors hoped to detect substances with such properties among the ethers of I thiosulfonic acids. Alkyl ethers of alkane thiosulfonic acids. Closed to the allicin-analogues according to their structure are the alkyl-ethers of V alkane thiosulfonic acids, which were already earlier synthetized by an author. These substances have a broad antibacterial action spectrum and exhibit in vitro a bacteriostatic influence on gram-positive, gram-negative and acid-resistent bacteria, on various fungi, protozoa, etc. Tests in vitro. All of the ethers tested showed a tuberculostatic effect. All ethers of methane thiosulfonic acid and propane thiosulfonic acid-2 fully retain their activity even in the presence of serum, in contrast to the alkylethers V of the other alkane thiosulfonic acids. Tests in vivo. The preparations found to be most active in vitro were tested on white mice for their toxicity and their deadly action determined in various doses. The least toxic substances among them were tested for clari-

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On the Antituberculous Activity of Thiosulfonic Acid Ethers.

fication of their therapeutical effect on experimental tuberculosis. All ethers examined,also those with a maximum activity in vitro,were ineffective on that occasion.In some instances this may be explained by their ability to inactivate themselves abruptly in animal organisms,in other instances it may be explained by their elevated toxicity which prohibits its application in large doses. Alkyl ethers of benzene thiosulfonic acid and their derivatives.The VI ethers have the same effect on the same types of bacteria as those mentioned above.Their activity,however,is weaker than that of the V-compounds.Tests in vitro.The introduction of substituents in a p-position.also little changes the activity; chlorine,and the methoxy-group slightly raise it.The nitro group has no noticeable effect,the acetylamine group slightly reduces it;the deazylation of the alkyl ethers of acetylthiosulfonic acid increases the activity of these compounds.The mutual position of the substituents in the benzene nucleus apparently is insignificant for the tubercle-killing properties.Here,too,an inactivation by serum takes place.However,no established connection between structure and inactivation could be found.Tests in vivo.Three VI alkyl ethers with an activity of ca.1 mg,which cannot be inactivated by serum,were tested.No Therapeutical effect was noticed.Thus the tested substances have a tubercle -static activity in vivo,but are ineffective in the curing

20-5-27/60

On the Antituberculous Activity of Thiosulfonic Acid Ethers.

of tuberculosis on living animals.
(4 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION L'vov Polytechnical Institute and Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Tuberculosis.
PRESENTED BY NAZAROV I.N., Member of the Academy.
SUBMITTED 25.2.1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 3/3

DRABKINA, R.O., prof.; GINZBURG, T.S., kand.med.nauk

Biological peculiarities of BCG resistant to phthivazid. Pat., klin.i terap.tub. no.8:12-15 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - prof. R.O. Drabkina) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza im. akad. F.G. Yanovskogo.
(BCG) (ISONICOTINIC ACID)

GINZBURG, T.S., kand.med.nauk

Preservation of a weakened virulence by Mycobacterium tuberculosis resistant to phthivazid and its fate in the body. Pat., klin. i terap.tub. no.8:75-78 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - prof. R.O. Drabkina) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza im. akad. F.G. Yanovskogo.
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (ISONICOTINIC ACID)

VEL'TMAN, R.P.; RYKLIS, S.G.; GINZBURG, T.S.

Antituberculous action of derivatives of benzthiazole. Pat., klin.i terap.tub. no.8:88-91 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuloza im. akad. F.G. Yanovskogo.
(THIAZOLE) (UREA)

GINZBURG, T.S., kand.med.nauk

Catalase activity and virulence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis resistant to phthivazid. Pat.klin.i terap.tub. no.8:92-95 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskoy laboratorii (rukovoditel' - prof. R.O. Drabkina) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza im. akad. F.G. Yanovskogo.
(CATALASE) (MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)

SOV/16-59-9-2/47

17(2)

AUTHORS: Drabkina, R.O., and Ginzburg, T.S.

TITLE: The Biological Features of Phthivazid-Resistant BCG Bacteria

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 9, pp 8-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Much has recently been written on the change in the biological properties of phthivazid-resistant BCG bacteria. (A.A. Klebanova, A.I. Togunova, Smolyanskaya, etc). The authors undertook a study of the properties of the phthivazid-resistant variant of BCG bacteria, compared with those of the original sensitive strain. They studied the ability of BCG phthivazid-resistant bacteria to spread in the body of the animals and their ability to provoke allergy and immunity, also the activity of the tuberculins which they liberate. The tests showed that the immunity induced in mice by phthivazid-resistant strains was very weak and less marked than the immunity produced by normal BCG bacteria. The phthivazid-resistant strains lost their catalase activity, i.e. their ability to decompose hydrogen peroxide, the toxic product of aerobic dehydration. Their ability to adapt and spread in the body was reduced and consequently their immunizing and allergizing power also decreased.

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The Biological Features of Phthivazid-Resistant BCG Bacteria SOV/16-59-9-2/47

At the same time the phthivazid-resistant strains retained their power to liberate tuberculins when cultivated in vitro. These tuberculins were no less active than those liberated by the normal bacteria. The investigations showed that the phthivazid-resistant strain loses its immunogenic properties and therefore cannot be used for immunization purposes. Chernushenko has demonstrated that combined use of prophylactic chemotherapy and vaccination with normal BCG bacteria is possible and effective, provided that phthivazid is used not immediately but some time (no less than 30 days) after vaccination, i.e. the period needed for the vaccinal bacteria to multiply in the body. There are 4 tables and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet and 6 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy institut tuberkuleza (Ukrainian Institute of Tuberculosis)

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1958

Card 2/2

KLEBANOV, M.A.; GINZBURG, T.S.

Clinical significance of phthivazid-resistance in attenuated tubercle bacilli. Probl.tub. 37 no.6:22-27 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. A.S. Mamolat) (Kiyev).
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS pharmacol.)
(ISONIAZID, rel. cpds.)

GINZBURG, T.S.

Drug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and accompanying microflora in patients with osteoarticular tuberculosis. Lab. delo 7 no.3:34-37 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Mikrobiologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. R.O.Drabkina) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza, Kiyev.

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (BONES--TUBERCULOSIS)
(BACTERIA, EFFECT OF DRUGS ON)

GINZBURG, V.; MIL'MAN, A.

Factors involved in the classification of work time expended in industrial transportation. Sots.trud no.3:88-94 Mr '58. (MIRA 13:3)
(Transportation--Production standards)
(Job analysis)

S/269/63/000/003/007/036
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, V., Kurnosova, L., Razorenov, L., Fradkin, M.

TITLE: An orbital laboratory. Some outer space studies by means of satellites and rockets

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 3, 1963, 25, abstract 3.51.204 ("Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika", 1962, no. 6, 13 - 22)

TEXT: The authors present principal results of studying primary cosmic rays, obtained by means of satellites and rockets, and the tasks of further investigations. It has been established, by means of Cherenkov counters, that abundance of lithium, beryllium and boron in cosmic rays exceeds hundred-fold that expected; it follows thereof, that cosmic rays passed a layer of interstellar gas during their path in the solar system. The spectrum of all nuclei is independent of the ordinal number in Mendeleyev's table; the flux of nuclei with numbers greater than 30 is less than the flux of nuclei with numbers greater than 15 by a factor of at least 10,000. The second space rocket launched towards the Moon and the third space ship recorded a sharp increase of the number of nuclei

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A001/A101

with atomic numbers 15 and higher. It is assumed that the nuclei recorded are of solar origin, which is confirmed by the analysis of data on other manifestations of solar activity during the same time. Earth's radiation belts were discovered. The lower part of the radiation belts attains an altitude of ~ 200 km, although the belts are clearly pronounced only at higher altitudes (600 - 1,000 km and higher). It was discovered that radiation belts have "spurs", the lower of which are related to magnetic anomalies. The tasks of further investigations are studying Earth's radiation belts, the proton component of galactic and solar cosmic rays, "high-latitude cut-off" in the spectrum of cosmic rays, and electronic component of galactic and solar cosmic rays.

T. Kasimenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

GINZBURG, V.

The radio sky. Tekh.mol. 30 no.10:12-14 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Radio waves)

GINZBURG, V.; KURNOSOVA, L., kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; RAZORENOV, L., kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; FRADKIN, M., kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Laboratories in orbits. Av. i kosm. 45 no.6:13-22 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Ginzburg).

(Outer space--Exploration)

GINZBURG, V.L.

LEONTOVICH, M.A., akademik, redaktor; GREKHOVA, M.T., professor, redaktor; AYZERMAN, M.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GINZBURG, V.A., professor, redaktor; GORELIK, G.S., professor, redaktor; LEONTOVICH, ANDRONOVA, Ye.A., dotsent, redaktor; ZHELETSOV, N.A., dotsent, redaktor; PETROV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; NIKOLAYEV, Ya.N., dotsent, redaktor; AGITOVA, N.A., redaktor; ERYLEYEV, A.M., redaktor; ALEKSEYEV, T.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Dedicated to the memory of Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Andronov] Pamiati Aleksandra Aleksandrovicha Andronova. Moskva, 1955. 718 p. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR.
(Mathematical physics)(Automatic control)(Astrophysics)

SHIROKOV, K.P.; GINZBURG, V.A.

Effect of magnetic fields on manganin resistors. Trudy VNIIM no.28: 102-106 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

(Magnetic fields) (Electric resistance)

87529

S/079/60/030/012/013/027
B001/B064

53630

AUTHORS: Ginsburg, V. A. and Yakubovich. A. Ya.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Reaction Between Aldehydes and Trialkyl Phosphites

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 3979-3987

TEXT: It was published in Soviet papers (Refs. 1-4) that in the reaction between aldehydes and trialkyl phosphites the aliphatic and aromatic aldehydes form esters of α-alkoxyalkylphosphinic acids (Ref. 1), whereas α, β-unsaturated aldehydes form addition products in the 1,4-position (Refs. 2, 3). The esters of phenylphosphinic acid react analogously (Ref. 4): $RCH{=}O + (C_2H_5O)_3P \longrightarrow (C_2H_5O)_2P(O)CH(R)OC_2H_5$ (1)
$CH_2{=}CH{-}CH{=}O + (C_2H_5O)_3P \longrightarrow (C_2H_5O)_2P(O)CH_2{-}CH{=}CHOC_2H_5$ (2). The structure of the compounds obtained was mainly determined by phosphorus analysis and from the values of molar refraction except for the product which is obtained by reacting trialkyl phosphite with acrolein and from

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which phosphone propionaldehyde is obtained by hydrolysis. The authors regard these data as insufficient. Proceeding from triethyl-, tripropyl, tributylphosphite, and some saturated and unsaturated aliphatic and aromatic aldehydes the authors obtained a number of phosphorus compounds (Table). The elementary analysis and the molecular weights of the products obtained show that only the reaction products with aromatic aldehydes (except for salicylic aldehyde) correspond to the structure shown in scheme (1). The composition of the reaction product obtained from phosphite and acrolein corresponds to scheme (2). The composition of the reaction products of trialkyl phosphites with aliphatic aldehydes essentially differs from those calculated according to scheme (1). The chemical, hydrolytical, and spectroscopic studies of the products No. 2, 3, 4 showed that their hydrolysis products have the structure of scheme (3).

$$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH[OCH(OR)CH_2CH_2CH_3]PO(OR)_2$$

conc. HCl ← | → 1 - 2 % HCl

$$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH(OH)P(OH)_2 \xleftarrow{\text{conc. HCl}} CH_3CH_2CH_2CH(OH)PO(OR)_2 + CH_3CH_2CH_2CHO + ROH$$

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87530
S/079/60/030/012/014/027
B001/B064

53630

AUTHORS: Ginsburg, V. A. and Yakubovich, A. Ya.

TITLE: Addition of Trialkyl Phosphites to Acrylic Systems

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp.3987-3992

TEXT: In continuation of earlier papers (Refs.1-4) the authors found that the most simple ketones, such as acetone, do not react with triethyl phosphite under the conditions studied. A violent reaction, however, takes place between triethyl phosphite and diphenyl ketone already in the cold. This is not the case between triethyl phosphite and diethyl oxalate containing two conjugate C=O bonds even at temperatures up to 170°C. The acrylates and methacrylates served as initial substances when studying the reaction of the trialkyl phosphites with compounds containing the carbonyl group in a carboxyl group conjugated with the C=C bond. In these cases a reaction was also possible in the conjugate C=C-C=O system or in the C=C double bond according to Refs.4 and 5. The reaction of trialkyl phosphites with esters of acrylic and metacrylic acid was inhibited already at temperatures between 140° and 160°C in the presence of hydro-

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Addition of Trialkyl Phosphites to Acrylic Systems

quinone which prevents the polymerization of the acrylates. On hydrolysis, the main reaction products of triethyl and tributyl phosphite with methyl-acrylate (colorless, transparent oils) form the same tribasic organo-phosphoric acid which is identical with the acid described in publica-tions (Refs.6-8). The infrared spectra of the esters synthesized indicate the presence of a carbonyl group. The spectroscopic data, the elementary analysis for C,H,P,OR (three alkoxy groups), the molecular weight, and the comparison of the constants of the products obtained with published data, clearly show that the compounds obtained are triethyl and tributyl esters of phosphone propionic acids $(RO)_2P(O)CH_2CH_2COOR$ (Refs.9,7,12).

Triethyl ester of phosphone isobutyric acid $(RO)_2P(O)CH_2CH(CH_3)COOR$ is formed in similar way by reacting triethyl phosphite with methyl-methacrylate. In the reaction with acrylonitrile, the ester of the nitrile of phosphone propionic acid $(RO)_2P(O)CH_2CH_2CN$ whose properties correspond to those described in publications (Ref.9,11) are formed. Thus it was proved that the phosphites containing acrylic systems mainly react with the C=C bond. It is assumed that the above reaction mechanism is a

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Addition of Trialkyl Phosphites to Acrylic Systems

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B001/B064

free radical mechanism. In the reaction between triethyl phosphite, and methyl acrylate also higher-boiling products are formed. They consist of two even three acrylate molecules which are added to one phosphite molecule, p-diethoxybenzene is formed at the same time. V. S. Abramov, G. Kamay, and V. A. Kukhtin are mentioned. Furthermore, the authors thank S. S. Dubov for the study of the infrared spectra. There are 26 references: 15 Soviet, 7 US, 3 British, and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1959

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, V

GINZBURG, Valentin Abramovich; BERGAUZ, L.A., redaktor; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., redaktor; BEKKER, O.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Photographing working time in the mining industry; manual for standardizers and timekeepers] Fotografiia rabochego vremeni v gornorudnoi promyshlennosti; posobie dlia normirovshchikov i khronometrazhistov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 174 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Time study)

ATAROV, M.S.; BERNSHTEYN, A.S.; BUNIN, N.N.; VOL'NOV, I.I.; GINZBURG, V.A.; DANOVSKIY, N.F.; IVLEV, N.I.; KERZHENEVICH, Yu.B.; LITVII-SEDOY, M.Z.; MAYZEL', B.N.; ROTENBERG, G.I.; TYAGUNOVA, Z.I., red.; PLAKSHE, L.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Concise Italian-Russian polytechnic dictionary] Kratkii ital'iansko-russki politekhnicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Glav.red.inostr. nauchno-tekhn.slovarei Fizmatgiza, 1961. 378 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Italian language—Dictionaries—Russian)
(Technology—Dictionaries)

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; MAKAROV, [illegible]; ZEL'BURG, V.A.; PRIVEZENTSEVA, N.P.; MERTYKOVA, L.L.

Pyrolysis und photolysis of polyfluoronitrosoalkanes, a reaction of nitroso compounds with nitrogen oxide. (MIRA 14:11)
Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:125-128 N '61.

1. Predstavleno akademikom I.L.Knunyantsem i V.I. Kabachnikom.
(Nitroso compounds)
(Nitrogen oxide)

GINZBURG, V., inzhener.

A vertical pump. Mast.ugl. 4 no.10:19 O '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Mine pumps)

GINZBURG, V.B., inzh.; PIKOVSKIY, S.A., inzh.

Protection, interlocking, and signaling used in automatically controlled hoisting units in Moscow Basin mines. Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no.11:20-22 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut Giprougleavtomatizatsiya.
(Moscow Basin--Mine hoisting--Safety appliances)

GINZBURG, V.B., inzh.; PIKOVSKIY, S.A.

Improving automatic hoisting systems having dumping cages. Bezop. truda v prom. 3 no.7:19-21 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Giprougleavtomatizatsiya.
(Mine hoisting--Safety appliances)

PIKOVSKIY, S.A.; GINZBURG, V.B.

Automatic hoisting unit with self-dumping cages. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:7-8 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Coal mining machinery)

LOBOV, N.A., inzh.; PIKOVSKIY, S.A. , inzh.; GINZBURG, V.B., inzh.

Automatizing skip-hoisting equipment at the No.11 "Lipkovskaya" Mine. Ugol' 34 no.3:42-47 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Moscow Basin--Mine hoisting)
(Automatic control)

GINZBURG, V.B.; ZARITSKIY, M.N.

Over-all automation of hydraulic coal mining. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. no.6:8-14 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Hydraulic mining)
(Automation)

GINZBURG, V.B., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, Ye.S.

Over-all automation in hydraulic mines. Mekh. i avtom.proizv. 15 no.12:11-15 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Hydraulic mining) (Automation)

S/118/62/000/003/005/005
D221/D302

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, V.B., Engineer

TITLE: The problems of reliability of automation equipment

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 3, 1962, 44 - 45

TEXT: The majority of control instruments for automating the coal and mining industry are manufactured by 'Krasnyy metallist' at Konotop, and the Dnepropetrovskiy zavod shakhtnoy avtomatiki (Dnepropetrovsk Plant of Pit Automation), the trust of Luganskugleavtomatika and the Donetskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (Donetsk Electromechanical Plant). They test the instruments in their shops, and their workers take part in industrial tests. However, there is no examination of reliability of the equipment. Furthermore, no method of testing these instruments is available, and therefore, the catalogues do not indicate the guaranteed period of service. The author suggests attacking this problem, by basing it on statistical data; also, guaranteed service should be revealed in the specifications

Card 1/3

The problem of reliability of ...

of the equipment. The testing of reliability takes precedance in the radio industry, where at least 10 specimens for each group of an instruments batch is examined. The mean period of trouble-free work is calculated from $T_m = t_t/n$, where t_t is the duration of instrument test in hours, n is the number of rejects which occurred in this interval. This test time should be about 10 times greater than the number of hours for one reject; The probability of reliable operation during a period P_o is computed from

$$P_o = e^{-(t_f/t_m)},$$

where t_f is the time during which the instruments must operate correctly. It is connected with reliability of its components, where the probability of safe service is determined by $P_e = e^{-(t_g/T_m)}$, where t_g is the guaranteed service period of the element. The life of the instrument depends on the correct operation, timely preven-

Card 2/3

The problem of reliability of ...

tive measures and on the planned replacement of its components. The instrument manufacturers should determine the life of their products by extensive tests which should be carried out in conditions close to the operational. The organizations dealing with automation should plot curves based on statistical data and thus obtain the index of reliability of the equipment involved.

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, V.B., inzh.

Reliability of automatic control devices. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.3:44-45 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Automatic control)

MEL'KUMOV, L.G., GINZBURG, V.B.

Stands and devices for conducting reliability tests of automatic control equipment used in coal mining. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.3:15-18 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

GINZBURG, V.B., inzh.; MEL'KUMOV, L.G., inzh.; RABINOVICH, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Reliability of the speed control relay. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.1:39-40 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:8)

MEL'KUMOV, L.G., inzh.; GINZBURG, V.B., inzh.; ARONOVA, M.I., inzh.

Increasing the reliability of instruments for the automatic control of mine drainage. Gor. zhur. no.6:58-60 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii shakht, ugleobogatitel'nykh fabrik i otkrytykh razrabotok ugol'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

GINZBURG, V. G.

"X-Ray Diagnosis of Injuries to the Nasal Bone." Vest. Oto-orino-laringol., No 3, 1948.

Mbr. Otorhinolaryngological Clinic imeni Sverzhevskiy, 2nd Moscow Med. Inst. imeni I. V. Stalin, -c1948-.

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis Sep/Oct 49
Roentgenography

"Method of Roentgenography of the Lungs With a Greater Number of Hard Rays," V. G. Ginzburg, Dr Med Sci, Cen Sci Inst of Roentgenol and Radiol imeni Molotov, 1 2/3 pp

"Prob Tuber" No 5

Soft rays (50-60 kv) have generally been used in USSR for roentgenography of the lungs. Ginzburg recommends the increase of voltage for hard rays to 105 kv regardless of subject's age, sex, and thickness of thorax. Use of Bucky's diaphragm is

PA 152T65

152T65

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis (Contd) Sep/Oct 49

obligatory. Little current passes through the x-ray tube. Normal exposures at focal distance of one meter are 0.2-0.3 sec. Longer exposures are required for better detail of extensive process in the lungs. Dir, Cen Sci Inst of Roentgenol and Radiol: Prof S. A. Reynberg, Hon Worker in Sci.

152T65

GINZBURG, V. G.

GINZBURG, V.G.

GINZBURG, V.G.; KHARLAMOV, M.D.

Optic centrator for roentgen tubes. Vest.otorinolar. 13 no.1: 75-76 Jan-Feb 51. (CLML 20:5)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences V.G. Ginzburg and Engineer M.D. Kharlamov. 2. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director--Prof.A.G.Likhachev), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

GINZBURG, V. G.; VOL'FKOVICH, M. I.

Roentgenologic diagnosis and clinical aspects of cysts originating in the maxillary mucous membrane. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 13 no.5:54-59 Sept-Oct 1951. (CLML 21:1)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences V. G. Ginzburg and Prof. M. I. Vol'fkovich. 2. Of the Clinic for the Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director — Prof. A. G. Likhachev), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute and of the Roentgenodiagnostic Department (Head — Prof. I. A. Shekhter), Central Scientific-Research Institute of Roentgenology and Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR.

USSR/Medicine - Roentgenology

Card 1/1

Author : Ginzburg, V. G. (reviewer)

Title : Review of "Rentgenodiagnostika zabolevaniy slyunnykh zhelez (sialografiya)" (X-ray diagnosis of disease conditions of the salivary glands), by G. A. Zedgenidze

Periodical : Vest Rentgen i Radiol 1, 86-87, 1954

Abstract : The book deals with the X-ray diagnosis of the various disease conditions of the salivary glands and their ducts by means of introducing various contrasting substances to the salivary glands (sialography). The book, published in Leningrad, 1953, received a favorable review.

GINZBURG, V.G., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; KOLYCHEV, M.A., inzhener.

Various types of negatoscopes with fluorescent lights. Vest. rent i rad. no.6:80-82 N-D '55 (MLRA 9:4)

1. Iz gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii imeni V.M. Molotova(dir.-dotsent I.G. Lagunova)

(ROENTGENOGRAPHY, apparl and instruments
negatoscope, various constructions with luminescent lamps)

GINSBURG, V.G., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; DMOKHOVSKIY, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Tomography in oblique projection [with summary in English]. Vest. rent. i rad. 32 no.1:50-52 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. I.A. Shekhter) i laboratorii apparatov i trubok (zav. - kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk V.V.Dmokhovskiy) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii imeni V.M.Molotova (dir. I.G.Lagunova)

(ROENTGENOGRAPHY
tomography in oblique projection)

GINZBURG, V.G., prof.

Radiographic diagnosis of foreign bodies in the skull following wounds of the maxillofacial region. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:118-130 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(SKULL--RADIOGRAPHY) (FOREIGN BODIES)

GINZBURG, V.G., prof.; ROSTOVTSEVA, T.F.

Method of tomography of the temporal bone. Vest.otorin. 22 no.5:39-43 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz rentgenodiagnosticheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. I.A. Shekhter) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgenoradiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.
(TEMPORAL BONE—RADIOGRAPHY)

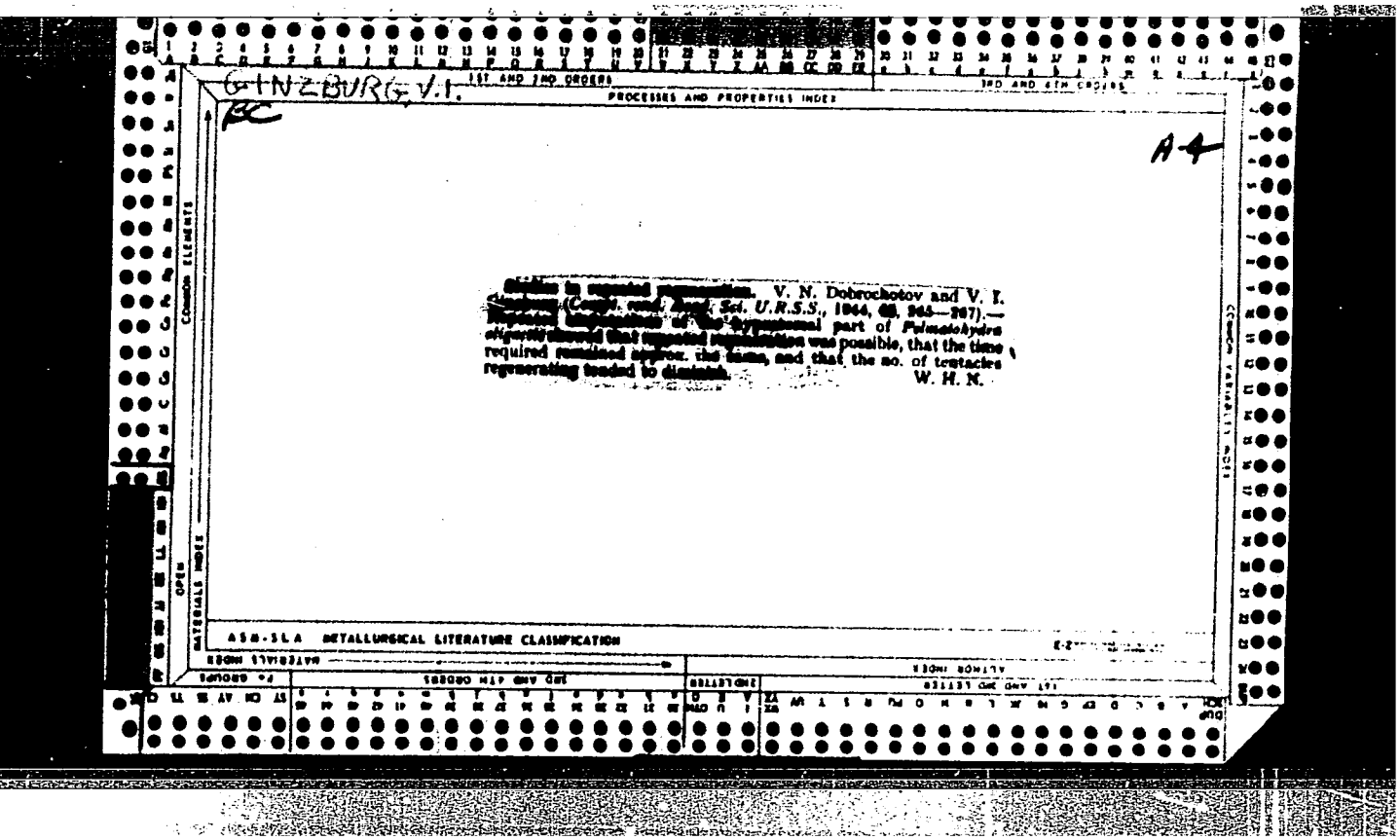
GINZBURG, V.G., prof.

"Das Röntgenschicktbild des Ohres" by K. Mündnich, K.W. Frey. Reviewed by V.G. Ginzburg. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no. 2:78-79 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(EAR—RADIOGRAPHY) (MÜNDNICH, K.) (Frey, K.W.)

GINZBURG, Vladimir Gertsevich, prof.; BENTSIANOVA, V.M., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of a roentgenological examination of the skull] Osnovy rentgenologicheskogo issledovaniia cherepa; rukovodstvo dlia vrachei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 178 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(SKULL--RADIOGRAPHY)



[redacted] V. N. Dobrochotov and V. I. [redacted] (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1944, 43, 365—367).—[redacted] the hypostomal part of *Pelmatohydra oligactis* showed that repeated regeneration was possible, that the time required remained approx. the same, and that the no. of tentacles regenerating tended to diminish. W. H. N.

GINZBURG, V.I.

3448

[illegible]

On the Short-Circuiting of a Charged Transmission Line. V. I. Ginzburg. (*Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., sér. phys.*, [illegible] Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. [illegible] In Russian.) A transmission line with uniformly distributed circuit parameters is considered. Initially it is open-circuited and charged. A general equation is derived for the self-oscillations in the line when short-circuited through a loading inductance, and solutions are found for two particular values of this inductance.

Gintsburg, V. L. Cand Chem Sci

Dissertation: "Mechanism of the Photoelectrochemical Process on Anodically-Polarized Platinum and Lead Electrodes."

24 October 49

Sci Res Order of the Labor Red Banner Physicochemical Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

CA GINZBURG, V.I.

3

Photoelectrochemical process and mechanism of liberation of oxygen at a platinum electrode. V. I. Ginzburg and V. I. Veselovskii (Karpov Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 366–78(1950); cf. *C.A.* 44, 9256.—The potential V of a Pt electrode in N H_2SO_4 after several anodic and cathodic polarizations was 0.90 v. referred to N H_2 electrode. If this Pt electrode was anodically polarized to V_1 v., it became photosensitive, and the light gradually lowered V back to 0.9 v. The rate of decrease of V was greater the greater V_1 (1.15–1.35 v.) and the greater the light intensity I. The photoelectrochem. c.d. i was proportional to I, and the shift of V was a linear function of log I. The light longer than 400 mμ was inactive, and the activity increased with frequency up to 254 mμ (the shortest wave used); at 254 mμ the quantum yield of the photoelectrons was 0.3% for the incident light. At a const. I, i increased with V_1 almost linearly as long as V_1 was small. The electrode capacity was approx. 300 microfarads/sq. cm. for both dark and light processes. When a Pt electrode was anodically polarized to V_1 more than 1.5 v. and its surface was then reduced cathodically, the V was for a time const. at 1.5 v. and about 0.0012 coulombs/sq. cm. were required to lower the V, showing that the Pt surface was covered with a monolayer of a higher oxide. Irradiation and cathodic polarization caused decompn. of this oxide more rapidly than either of them alone. The increase of O overvoltage on Pt with increasing c.d. showed a kink at 1.4 v. The mechanism of the photoelectrochem. effect includes liberation of an electron in Pt oxide by light, migration of this electron into the metal, and of the "electron deficiency" toward the soln., and discharge of neg. O forming a part of the higher oxide. J. J. Bikerman

GINZBURG, V.L.: VESELOVSKIY, V.I.

Electrodes

Mechanism of action of optical radiation on an anodically oxidized lead electrode. Zhur. fiz. khim. 26, No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Sept, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

GINZBURG, V.I.

Electrochemical investigation of the behavior of aluminium bronze towards corrosion in sulfuric acid [with English summary in insert] Zhur.fiz.khim. 30 no.9:1932-1940 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh producktov, Moskva.

(Aluminum bronze--Corrosion)

64-1-8/19

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, V. I.

TITLE: The Corrosion Behavior of Chrome-Nickel Steel in Concentrated Sulfuric Acid Solutions
(Korrozionnoye povedeniye khromonikelevykh staley v kontsentri=rovannykh rastvorakh sernoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 1, pp. 37-42 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: It was necessary to carry out the investigations mentioned in the title a short time after the opening of the below mentioned plant since considerable point corrosion phenomena have been ob=served on various steel types and as the explanations in publi=cations are inadequate. 6 different kinds of investigations were carried out expediently, i. e. at so-called: 1) "weakly oxidi=zing, 2) "at oxidizing with agitation", 3) "weakly oxidizing with agitation", 4) "to a great extent reducing" conditions 5) with a specially developed device, and 6) investigations as to the point corrosion of the differently treated samples with a metallurgical microscope, artificial corrosion formation by drop=ping a drop of iron perchloride on the steel samples resp. The device of the 6th method of investigation is based on a proposal

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by A. P. Akol'zin (reference 9) and makes possible investigations where a gas current keeps the sulfuric acid in motion and scaven=ges the entire plant, resp. The experiments mentioned were carried out with sulfuric acid of 85-98,3°/o and at 85-1oo°C. Among other facts the following was observed: In a "weakly oxidizing" medium, at a concentration of 85-9o°/o of sulfuric acid a carbonaceous steel is to a greater extent subjected to the corrosion than a chrome-nickel steel, whereas an increase of concentration reduces the corrosion and a temperature rise increases the corrosion. Similar results were obtained in the "oxidizing medium with agita=tion", whereby a somewhat lower mean corrosion velocity for chrome-nickel steels was observed. At "to a great extent reducing" condi=tions an extremely high corrosion of chrome-nickel steels in sulfu=ric acid of 85°/o at 85°C was observed, whereas it was comparatively low in sulfuric acid of 97°/o. The experiments with two steel samples in the specially developed equipment showed that the point corrosion is increased by an increased agitation of sulfuric acid, and that in the case of blowing gaseous ethylene through the plant and through the solution of sulfuric acid of 85°/o the corrosion of the sample within the solution increases to a great extent. The experimental results of the dropping of a solution of iron perchloride of 3o°/o

on the steel samples showed the increased tendency towards point corrosion of one of the chrome-nickel steels. Summarizing, it can be said that a concentration increase of sulfuric acid causes in all steel types(in particular in the case of an increase of concentration from 95 to 97%) a reduction of corrosion; the influence of the temperature rise depends on the composition of the steel; on certain conditions, an addition of molybdenum to the steel can support the corrosion, that is to say, that the assumption is wrong; that molybdenum-alloyed steels are always more corrosion-proof, previous to the occurrence of the point corrosion a so-called "hill corrosion" takes place, as was detected microscopically. This could be observed especially well in the case of a preliminary treatment of the investigation sample in a chlorine containing atmosphere. There are 9 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Alcohol and Organic Products (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo spirta i organicheskikh produktov)

The Corrosion Behavior of Chrome-Nickel Steel in Concentrated Sulfuric Acid Solutions 64-19

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Chromium-nickel steel-Corrosion-Test methods 2. Sulfuric acids-Corrosive effects

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5(3) SOV/75-14-3-14/29

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, V. I., Frishman, T. A.

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Small Amounts of Phenol on a Rotating Platinum Anode (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye nebol'shikh kolichestv fenola na vrashchayushchemsya platinovom anode)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 3, pp 336-342 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As platinum electrode a platinum wire with a diameter of 0.5 to 1.5 mm and a length of 10 to 12 mm was used.The platinum wire was fastened on the shaft of an electromotor and supplied with current by means of a line conducted through the shaft. The "poisoning"of the electrode (Fig 1) described in a previous paper (Ref 11) could be eliminated by two ways: a) Preliminary treatment with concentrated nitric acid and - after washing off - three-stage anodic polarization in the background solution, b) (simpler) after treatment with nitric acid 5-6 sec annealing in the oxidation flame of a gas burner (up to red heat). Figures 2 and 3 show the polarograms taken by means of a galvanometer, figure 4 a diagram recorded by the electron polarograph. Table 1 and figure 6 present the results of a series of tests, which indicate the reproducibility and the

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Polarographic Determination of Small Amounts of Phenol on a Rotating Platinum Anode

precision of the method suggested. On the basis of the calibration curve figure 6 the root mean square deviation was found to be 2.5 - 4.7%. The method is applicable to the direct determination of phenol (up to $1.0.10^{-5}$ mole) in colored turbid medium which is contaminated by other organic compounds such as α-methyl styrene, acetophenone, acetone etc. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov, Moskva (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1958

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, V. I., Frishman, T. A. SOV/32-24-8-12/43

TITLE: The Volt-Amperometric Determination of Phenol in Isopropyl Benzene at a Rotating Platinum Electrode (Vol't-amperometricheskoye opredeleniye fenola v izopropil benzole na platinovom vrashchayushchemsya anode)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 8, pp. 949 - 951 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since a slight amount the phenol in isopropyl benzene inhibits the production of acetone and phenol a systematic control is needed for the phenol concentration. It has already been shown that a colorimetric method of analysis is not applicable. In the method mentioned in the title phenol is extracted from the anhydrous isopropyl benzene fraction with an alkali solution and then determined volt-amperometrically. It was shown that the degree of extraction of the phenol depends to a great extent upon the basicity of the extractant, as well as upon the time of extraction, size of interface, and the initial phenol concentration. The optimal conditions for extraction are given, as is the procedure for the volt-amperometric procedure. A table of results of determinations

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of phenol in isopropyl benzene for the concentration range 10^{-5} to 10^{-4} mole are also given. A maximum deviation of 7,4% and a standard deviation of 4,17% were observed. Less phenol was found than was actually present, and this was probably caused by incomplete extraction. The relatively low standard deviation indicates that the method meets the requirements for an analytical determination of such small amounts of phenol in isopropyl benzene. This method was successfully used in the Dzerzhinsk Works (Dzerzhinskiy zavod). There are 1 table and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov (The Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

18(7) SOV/32-25-2-46/78

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, V. I.

TITLE: A Unit for the Study of the Corrosion Properties of Materials in Highly "Aggressive" Media at Higher Temperatures (Ustanovka dlya izucheniya korrozionnogo povedeniya materialov v sil'no agressivnykh sredakh pri povyshennykh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 2, pp 220 - 222 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Studies under technological conditions have been made possible by the construction of a laboratory unit of molybdenum glass. In this unit metallic and non-metallic materials are kept in contact with highly "aggressive" gases or liquids at a high temperature. The testing of chrome-nickel steels in concentrated (85-98%) H_2SO_4 saturated with different gases (O_2,N_2,C_2H_2) up to a temperature of 100° was successful. Of special interest were the studies of the pitting corrosion of chrome-nickel steels under conditions corresponding to actual operating conditions, dependent on the amount and velocity of the gas flowing through the unit, the intensity of

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the mixture of the aggressive liquid, the temperature of the solution, etc. The unit (Fig 1) contains a vessel for the examination of the corrosion (Fig 2) which was designed on the basis of the work done by P. A. Akol'zin and V. V. Glushchenko (Ref 1). The circulation of the gas through the corrosion liquid is effected by a glass circulation pump, while the liquid itself is kept flowing by a compressed-air lift pump. In addition, the gas bubbles result in a violent agitation of the corrosion liquid. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov (Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

5 (4)
AUTHOR: Ginzburg, V. I.

SOV/76-33-7-10/40

TITLE: Phenol Oxidation on a Rotating Platinum Anode

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 7, pp 1504 - 1515 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: T. A. Frishman and A. I. Yermakov assisted in the experimental part of the present paper. The investigation dealt with phenol oxidation on a rotating Pt anode since this problem is important not only for this case but also for the development of convenient methods of polarographic analysis for other organic substances oxidizing on solid anodes. The current-potential curves were plotted by a method described already earlier (Ref 7). Measurements were carried out by means of automatic polarographs of the system Heyrovský of the types V-301 and M-1026 as well as by means of an electron polarograph with a disk diagram. The latter was specially designed by V. I. Ginzburg and L. S. Klyaynshteyn. Preliminary experiments indicated that for a quantitative analysis the electrode (E) is to be pretreated and prevented from being "poisoned" during measurement. This problem was experimentally solved in two variations -

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(1) by preliminary anodic treatment and (2) by an annealing of the (E). Speeds of rotation of the (E) of more than 1,200 rpm were found to be an optimum. Among other things, it was found that the method of determination is more sensitive by 4 - 8 times on a rotating (E) than on a resting one (Table). Observations concerning the "poisoning" of the (E) indicate that the complex anodic reaction of phenol oxidation includes also secondary delays and irreversible stages due to polymerization and adsorption of the oxidation products on the (E). Thus, it is possible that the limitations of diffusion vanish partly or completely. Experimental data shows that the quantity of the limiting current depends not only on the phenol concentration and the diffusion conditions (speed of rotation of the (E), temperature, etc.) but also on the polarization rate and the state of the electrode surface. The author suggests a reaction mechanism for the conditions under investigation as well as a new method permitting quantitative polarographic determination of small phenol quantities in aqueous solutions (more than $1.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mols of phenol). There are 10 figures, 1 table, and 15 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

Phenol Oxidation on a Rotating Platinum Anode SOV/76-33-7-10/40

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol Moskva (Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Resins, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 14, 1957

Card 3/3

GINZBURG, V.I.

Determination of small amounts of thiourea in copper electrolytes on a rotating platinum anode. Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.3: 355-358 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Urea) (Electrodes, Platinum)

GINZBURG, V.I.; FLEGONTOVA, L.M.

Amperometric determination of the total content of phenol groups in epoxide resins. Zav. lab. 27 no. 4:392-394 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Phenols) (Epoxy resins)

GINZBURG, V.I.

Amperometric determination of organic substances and of hexavalent chromium in chromate solutions. Zav.lab. 27 no.11:1337-1339 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poligraficheskoy promyshlennosti.

(Conductometric analysis) (Chromium--Analysis)

GINZBURG, V.I.; VIGER, G.I.

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