

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; BOBINSKAYA, S.G., kand. biolog.
nauk; TANSKIY, V.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Biological characteristics of the cutworm *Hadena sordida* and the
forecast of its multiplication. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 4
no.2:38-41 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 16:5)

(Cutworms)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.G.; LIKVENTOV, A.V.

In memory of Vladimir Nikolaevich Stark (1899-1962). Ent. oboz.
42 no.1:234-241 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Stark, Vladimir Nikolaevich, 1899-1962)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T. G.

"Peculiarities of fauna formation in wheat agrobiocoenoses during the development of the natural steppes in Kazakhstan."

report submitted to 12th Intl Cong of Entomology, London, 8-16 Jul 64.

BOBINSKAYA, Galina Gaborlovna; GRIGORIYEVA, Tat'yana Grigor'yevna;
PERSIN, Solomon Abramovich; ZHDANOVA, I.M., red.

[Wireworms and their control] Provolochniki i mery bor'by s
nimi. Leningrad, Kolos, 1965. 221 p. (MIRA 18:9)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.G.

Characteristics of the formation of harmful fauna in wheat fields and the problems of plant protection in virgin areas of northern Kazakhstan and the trans-Volga region. Trudy Vses. ent. ob-va 50: 5-56 '65.

Causes of the outbreak and disappearance of the cutworm *Hadena sordida* Bkh. invasion in virgin regions of Kazakhstan and Siberia. Ibid.:146-161 (MIRA 18:5)

ARKHIPENKO, D.K.; GRIGOR'YEVA, T.N.; KOSALS, Ya.A.

Identification of micas. Rent. min. syr. no.2:46-51 '62.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy
institut Ministerstva geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR.

ARKHIPENKO O.K.; GRIGOR'YEVA, T.N.; KOVALEVA, L.T.

Comparison of the content of oxonium in various vermiculites by
X-ray diffraction analysis and infrared spectroscopy. Rent.min.
syr. no.3:79-84 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KAZANKIN, O.N.; DIKHTER, M.A.; ORICOR'YEVA, T.N.

Development of the "non-gas" method for the synthesis of electro-luminophors. [Trudy] OIPKH no.51:53-56 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

ARKHIPENKO, D.K.; BOBR-SERGEYEV, A.A.; GRIGOR'Yeva, T.N.; KOVALEVA, L.L.

Possibility of filling octahedral structural positions in micas
with univalent sodium cations. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.2:429-431
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Submitted September 14, 1964.

GRIGOR'YEV, I.S.; KOSILEVA, I.I.; SHIMONOVICH, A.I.

Manuscript from Tsva. [Trudy] Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd.
AN SSSR no. 32:56-60 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ARKHIPENKO, D.K.; KAVALIYA, I.T.; GRIGORIYENA, T.N.

Possible usage of the method of infrared spectroscopy for studying
the isomorphic substitutions in muscovites. [Trudy] Inst. geol. i
geofiz. Sit. otd. AN SSSR no.92:102-106 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T. P.

GRIGOR'YEVA, T. P. -- "Material on the Study of the Cerebral Symptom Complex in Toxic States in Young Children." Tomsk State Medical Institute imeni V. M. Molotov. Tomsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treating injuries of Achilles' tendon. Ortop.travm. i protes. 17
no.6:118-119 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstano-
vitel'noy khirurgii travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - chlen-
korrespondent ANS SSSR professor F.R.Bogdanov)
(TENDON OF ACHILLES--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GRIGOR' YEVA, T.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Organization of traumatological aid at the uralmash plant. Ortop.
travn. i protez. 17 no.6:127-128 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstano-
vitel'noy khirurgii, travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR professor F.R.Bogdanov)
(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.S., referent

Minutes of the session of the Ural Society of Orthopedists and
Traumatologists held on May 29, 1957. Ortop.travm. i protez.
18 no.6:79-80 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(ORTHOPEIDIA)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.S., prof., MOSTOVAYA, R.P.

Comparison of industrial and nonindustrial injuries among industrial workers. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 2 no.12:17-22 D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii, travmatologii i ortopedii.
(TRAUMATISM)

GRIGOR'YEVA, Tat'yana Sergeyevna

[Treatment of industrial injuries of the extremities] Lechenie
proizvodstvennoi travmy konechnostei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960.
140 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(EXTREMITIES (ANATOMY)--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GIRGOR'YEVA, T.S., prof.; DEMIDKO, A.S., khirurg mediko-sanitarnoy chasti

Prophylaxis and treatment of small lesions of the workers' hand in the mechanized assembly shops of the "Uralslektroapparat" Factory. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.9:23-28 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy khirurgii' pediatricheskogo i sanitarnogigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. A.F.Zverev) i mediko-sanitarnoy chasti zavoda "Uralslektroapparat" (glavnyy vrach M.A.Lychanaya).
(HAND—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.S., prof.

Treatment of injuries of the tendon of Achilles. Khirurgiia
no.9:51-56 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. ..
kand.med.nauk Z.P. Lubgina).
(TENDON OF ACHILLES--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.S., prof.; KISELEVA, L.S.

Some indices of external respiration in patients with mitral stenosis. Kardiologiya 5 no.2:71-75 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra hospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. T.S.Grigor'yeva) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye bol'nitsy no.23 (glavnyy vrach A.S. Kokovikhin).

GRIGOR'YEVA, T. V.

GERDOV, M.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; BELOSHABSKAYA, Ye.I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, T.V.

Nature of the distribution of packing material fed by compressed
air into an inclined opening. Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.3:43-45 '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Coal gasification, Underground)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T. Ye.

15-57-4-1122

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, pp 11 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tikhvinskaya, Ye. I., Krupin, V. I., Sokolov, M. N., Vinokurov, V. M.,
Veryasova, M. P., Mal'kovskiy, F. W., Grigor'yeva, T. Ye.

TITLE: "Stratigraphy and Facies Relations in the Permian Deposits of the Tatarskaya ASSR
(Osnovy stratigrafii i fatsial'nogo slozheniya permskikh otlozheniy Tatarskoy ASSR)"

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk. gos. un-ta, 1955, Vol 115, Nr 10, pp 113-117

ABSTRACT: The Permian deposits of the Tatarsiya are divided into the Lower Permian (250 m to 300 m thick), represented by the Schwagerina, Tastuba and Sterlitamak horizons of the Sakmara stage, and also by the Artinskian and Kungurian stages. The authors point out the limited distribution of the Artinskian series, completely developed (80 m) only at the extreme eastern edge of Tatarsiya, where it is subdivided into two horizons. The lower of these two horizons is composed of anhydrite and dolomite. The Kungurian series also has a restricted distribution. It consists of carbonate-sulfate-clay deposits (up to 20 m). The Ufa series, with a thickness ranging from 0 to 140 m and more (on the east), is referred to the Upper Permian. The Kazanian deposits are separated into an upper and a lower Kazanian. The Yadrenogo Kamnya series occurs at the base of the upper Kazanian. The lower Kazanian sequence is divided into three horizons. In the "zone of upper piedmont deposits," these are insular, deltaic-littoral, and red-bed formations. The lower Kazanian rests on an eroded surface in the Ufa series or on the Lower Permian. There are intraformational erosional zones in the upper Kazanian, the largest of which subdivide the deposits into three principal rhythmic units. The Tatarian stage (200 m to 250 m thick) is divided into two substages. The upper substage shows evidence of strong surface erosion. The lower substage contains sediments formed in a residual freshened basin.

MBL'NIKOV, A.M.; GHIGOR'YEVA, T.Ye.

Bondyushskoye oil field. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.5:50-53 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Trest Tatneftegasrazvedka.
(Bondyushskiy District--Oil fields)

GRIGOR'YEVA, U.Ye.

**Role of vitamin P in cholesterol metabolism in rabbits [with summary
in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.5134-39 8-0 '58 (MIRA 11:10)**

**1. Iz kafedry biokhimi (sav. - prof. S.V. Nedsvetkiy) Leningradskogo
sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.**

(CHOLESTEROL, metab.

eff. of vitamin P. in rabbits (Rus))

(VITAMIN P. eff.

on cholesterol metab. in rabbits (Rus))

GENKIN, I.; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.

Conference on the economic effectiveness of oil and gas prospecting.
Geol. nefti i gaza 6 no.7:54-56 JI '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural—Geology)

PYATNOV, V. I., GRIGOR'YEVA, V. A.

Forms of sand formations of the Byelossary spit of the Sea of Azov.
Trudy Inst. geog. 80:87-92 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Azov. Sea of--Sand)

32273
S/612/59/000/008/014/016
D218/D304

16.4000 (1031, 1132)

AUTHOR: Grigor'yeva, V. A., Aspirant

TITLE: A numerical method of approximate solution for differential equations containing a non-linearity of the form $f(x, \dot{x})$

SOURCE: Kuybyshev. Industrial'nyy institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov. No. 8, 1959. Teplotekhnika; voprosy teorii rascheta i proyektirovaniya, 271-273

TEXT: B. N. Naumov (Ref. 1: Sbornik rabot po avtomatike i telemechhanike. Moscow, 1956) described a numerical method for solving differential equations containing non-linearities of the form $f(x)$. The present author extends this method to the case with non-linearity of the form $f(x, \dot{x})$, which is often found in the theory of automatic control. The general form of the differential equation is

$$P x^{(n)} + \dots + x = \varphi(t) + f(x, \dot{x}) \quad n > 1 \quad (1)$$

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D218/D304

A numerical method ...

$y(t) = \dot{x}(t)$ is introduced and use is made of the Laplace transform

$$D_1(p)X(p) + D_2(p) Y(p) = \Phi(p) + L\{f(x,y)\} + K_1(p)$$

$$pX(p) - Y(p) = K_2(p)$$

where $K_1(p)$ is a polynomial whose coefficients depend on the initial conditions. This gives

$$X(p) = G(p) + H(p) L\{f(x,y)\}$$

where

$$G(p) = \frac{\Phi(p) + K_1(p) + D_2(p) K_2(p)}{D_1(p) + pD_2(p)} ; H(p) = \frac{1}{D_1(p) + pD_2(p)}$$

Card 2/5

X

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A numerical method ...

Assuming

$$G(p) = L\{g(t)\} \text{ and } H(p) = L\{h(t)\}$$

which is permissible, since $p \rightarrow \infty$, $G(p) \rightarrow 0$ and $H(p) \rightarrow 0$, it can be found that

$$x(t) = g(t) + \int_0^t h(t-\tau) \bar{f}(\tau) d\tau$$

where

$$\bar{f}(t) = f[x(t), y(t)]$$

Similarly,

$$y(t) = q(t) + \int_0^t u(t-\tau) \bar{f}(\tau) d\tau$$

X

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A numerical method ...

The integral is evaluated approximately by the formula

$$x_n = g_n + T \left[\frac{h_0 f_n + h_n f_0}{2} + h_1 f_{n-1} + \dots + h_{n-1} f_1 \right]$$

$$y_n = q_n + T \left[\frac{u_0 f_n + u_n f_0}{2} + u_1 f_{n-1} + \dots + u_{n-1} f_1 \right]$$

where $z_k = z(kT)$, $f_k = f(x_k, y_k)$. When $h_0 = u_0 = 0$ the calculations are easy because neither x_m nor y_m depend on f_m . One can then use the table given in Ref. 1 (Op.cit.). If on the other hand $h_0 \neq 0$ or $u_0 \neq 0$ then either x_n or y_n can easily be found while the other can be found graphically as described in Ref. 1. When both h_0 and u_0 are finite, the problem can also be solved graphically. To do

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X

A numerical method ...

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this x_n and y_n must be expressed in terms of each other:

$$\begin{cases} x_n = \xi(y_n) \\ y_n = \eta(x_n) \end{cases}$$

and the system is solved graphically. There is one Soviet-bloc reference. [Abstractor's note: Essentially complete translation.]

Card 5/5

X

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

②
Biochemical investigations of the endocrine gland of hibernating animals. V. A. Grigor'eva (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biohim. Zhur.* 21, 25-32 (1949) (Russian summary).—The hibernation gland is an active organ in which are found phosphorylase, phosphoglucomutase, and adenosinetriphosphatase in quantities exceeding those found in fatty tissues. B. S. Levine

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. A.

Biochemical data on experimental muscular dystrophy of the rabbit. I. The effect of adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) upon dystrophic muscle processes. D. L. Ferdman and V. A. Grigor'eva (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 22, 41-8(48-52, in Russian)(1960).—ATP introduced in small amts. into rabbits on a vitamin B-deficient diet inhibited the development of muscular dystrophy. ATP is proposed as a therapeutic agent for therapy of muscular ailments in man.
Clayton F. Holoway

①

USSR/Medicine - Muscular Dystrophy, Vitamins

Jan/Feb 51

"Morphological Changes in Rabbit Muscles in Experimentally Induced Muscular Dystrophy,"
N. A. Maksimovich, D. L. Ferdman, V. A. Grigor'eva, Inst Biochem, Acad Sci Ukrainian
SSSR, Chair of Pathol Anat, Inst for Advanced Trng of Physicians, Kiev

"Arkhir Patol," Vol X III, No 1, pp 56-61

To obtain parallels for cases of progressive muscular dystrophy with attendant morphol changes in muscles and disturbances of metabolism in man, rabbits were fed on diet deficient in Vitamin E. They quickly developed dystrophic changes of skeletal muscles, which reached the point of necrosis. Concurrently, disturbances of creating metabolism set in. Intramuscular injections of adenosine triphosphoric acid slow down dystrophy process induced by Vitamin E deficiency. This is borne out by morphol investigations which agree with the findings of metabolism investigation. While adenosine triphosphoric acid obviously affects metabolism in the muscles and has great therapeutic value, the reason for its actions is not yet understood.

186766

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A.

Data on the study of experimental muscular dystrophy. Report no.5:
Glycolytic processes in muscles in experimental muscular dystrophy.
Ukr.biokhim.shur. 23 no.4:386-397 '51. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut biokhimi Akademii nauk URSR, Kiy.
(DYSTROPHY, MUSCULAR) (GLYCOLYSIS)

227719

USSR/Chemistry, Biological - 1 Aug 52
Phosphorylation, Isotopes

"Intensity of the Metabolism of Phosphorus Compounds in the Muscles of Rabbits During Experimental Muscular Dystrophy (E Avitamnózis)", D.L. Fordman, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, V.A. Grigor'yeva, Inst Biochem, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 85, No 4, pp 863-866

Using radioactive phosphorus as a tracer, determined the intensity of the introduction of that phosphorus into the fractions of total and acid-sol phosphorus, ATP (adenosine triphosphoric acid), inorganic phosphate, and creatine phosphate.

Found by isolating the compounds and fractions in question and by determining their radioactivity that phosphorus metabolism proceeds much faster in the muscles of dystrophic rabbits than normal ones. This is not due to an increased content of radioactive phosphorus in the blood of dystrophic rabbits and compensates for a lowered content of the energy-rich ATP and creatine phosphate in the muscles of the latter.

227719

Grigor'yeva, N. A.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Ferdman, E. L.	"Biochemistry and Therapy of Muscle Diseases"	President, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR
Grigor'yeva, V. A.		
Ivan'kovskiy, B. N.		
Slonimskaya, V. I.		
Nekrasovich, N. A.		

80: W-30604, 7 July 1954

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. A.

Experimental muscular dystrophy. VI. The content and renewal rate of muscle proteins. V. A. Grigor'eva (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Kiev). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1951, 23, 477-80 (Russian summary, 1951-7) (13-5), cf. *ibid.*, 23, 386 (1951).—Muscular dystrophy in rabbits was produced by the administration of a synthetic Vitamin B-free diet and they were then given subcutaneous injections of radiomethionine. After 24 hrs. muscles were analyzed by procedures described. In exptl. dystrophy the content of H₂O-sol. proteins is lowered, that of collagen is increased. The rate of protein renewal increased 30%. It is believed to be due to the increase in the renewal rate of H₂O-sol. proteins (which constitute 50% of the total protein renewal) and partly due to actin. The rates of collagen and of myosin renewal remained very nearly normal. The role of the cell wall permeability as a factor influencing the rates of renewal of H₂O-sol. proteins and of actin must be excluded on the evidence secured from the study of the radioactive nonprotein type of S in normal and dystrophic rabbit muscles. It is assumed that the increases in the renewal rates of H₂O-sol. proteins and of actin are specific characteristics of muscular dystrophy.

B. S. Levine

GRIGOR'YEVA, V. A.

✓ The process of renewal of muscle proteins following denervation: D. L. Ferdman, V. A. Grigor'eva, and E. N. Medovar (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biochim. Zhur.* 28, 278-84 (Russian summary, 1985) (1986).—The unilateral denervation of rabbits consisted of the excision of 0.8-1.0 cm. of the sciatic nerve. The rabbits received subcutaneous injections of radiomethionine (S^{35}) 10-12, 20-23 and 30-35 days after the denervation. The animals were decapitated 24 hrs. after the last injection and the denervated and (from the non-operated side) control muscles removed, washed, and studied for the content of total and H_2O -sol. proteins of myosin and actin. The results indicated that even in the early days following denervation, when the signs of atrophy are barely manifest (loss of muscle wt. less than 20%) and no changes are detectable in the content of H_2O -sol. and total muscle proteins, the rate of inclusion of radio methionine into these muscle fractions is considerably reduced. Beginning with the 20th day after denervation, profound changes appear in the content of the muscle fractions and in the rate of renewal of the proteins in the denervated muscles. The reduction in the protein content in the muscle fibers 30-35 days after the operation is paralleled by an increase in the rate of their renewal. This is especially true of the H_2O -sol. proteins in which case a reduction in its protein content of 45% is paralleled by 200% increase in the renewal of the muscle. Similar conditions prevail in the case of the structural proteins. Thus, on the 30-35th day the rate of myosin renewal is as high as 60% and of the actin 145%. At 20 to 35 days following denervation the content of the muscle proteins is lowered and the intensity of their renewal is increased.

H. S. Levine

SILAKOVA, Anna Ivanovna [Sylakova, H.I.], doktor biolog.nauk, ~~GRIGOR'YEVA,~~
V.A. [Hryhor'ieva, V.A.], kand.biolog.nauk, red.

[Vitamins and their significance for human health] Vitaminy ta
ikh znachennia dlia zdorov'ia liudyny. Kyiv, 1958. 39 p.
(Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh snan'
URSR. Ser.5, no.12) (MIRA 12:4)
(VITAMINS)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A. [Hryhor'ieva, V.A.]

Data on a study of components of the adenylic system in skeletal and cardiac muscles in experimental muscular dystrophy. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 31 no.3:351-360 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Kiyev.

(MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY)

(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

DVORNIKOVA, P.D. [Dvornykova, P.D.]; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A. [Hryhor'ieva, V.A.]

Incorporation of methionine- S^{35} into various enzymatic proteins of muscles. Ukr.biochim.zhur. 32 no.2:192-202 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiyev.

(METHIONINE)

(PROTEINS)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A. [Hryhor'ieva, V.A.]

Ratio between adenosine triphosphate and adenosine diphosphate concentrations in muscles during atrophy induced by denervation and tenotomy. Ukr. biokhim. zhurn. 33 no.2:159-167 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut biokhimi AN Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiyev.
(ADENOSINEPHOSPHORIC ACIDS) (ATROPHY, MUSCULAR)

ARAVIN, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRIGOR'YEVA, V.A., inzh.

Study of the flow of ground water toward a pump with a filter of
variable length. Izv. VNIIG 65:77-81 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Water, Underground)

Dr. Zhukova, L.A. [Uryzina, L.A.], V.P. [V.P.], Ye.N. [Ye.N.], et al.

Protein content and adenylate triphosphatase activity in cellular elements of muscles under normal conditions and in D-avitaminosis. Dokl. biokhim. zhur. 55 no.6:316-328 (1963). (WPA 1817)

1. Institut biokhimii AN URSR, Kiyev.

Country : ROMANIA
Category : Farm Animals. 2-1
Swine.
Abs. Jour : Prof Zbur-Biol., No 14, 1956, 74080
Author : Dinu, I.; Serghie, A.; Grilinen, S.; Nicolitz,*
Institut. : Rumanian Academy of Sciences, Biology and**
Title : Studying the Effect of Iron upon Growth and
Development of Suckling Piglets.
Orig. Pub. : Bul. Stiint. Acad. RPR. Sec. Biol. Stiint.
agric., 1956, 8, No 3, 667-683
Abstract : The positive influence of coproxins as a pro-
phyllactic and medicinal preparation against
anemia in suckling piglets is shown.

Card: 1/1
*R.
**Agriculture Branch.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Uses. Part III. Food Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51935

Author : Radu, A., Grijincu, S., Serban, S.
Inst : -
Title : Productive Yield in Bucharest's Slaughter
House when Pigs of Different Breeds and
Weights are Slaughtered.

Orig Pub : Probl. zootehn. si veterin., 1958, No 2,
36-36

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

NICOLAU, C. T., prof.; APATEANU, V., dr.; NICOARA, S., dr.; GRIGORIU, Gh., dr.;
Colaboratori tehnici, GRIJOTTI, Fl.; RADULEANU, St.

Restoration of hematopoiesis with autologous bone marrow preserved in
glycerol at 76 degrees, studied in dogs treated with E-39. Med. intern.
13 no.10:1431-1437 0 '61.

(HEMATOPOIESIS)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacology)
(BONE MARROW transplantation)

MILLER, Don Dzh. [Miller, D.J.]; PEYN, Tomas G. [Payne, T.G.]; GRIK, Dzh.
[Gryc, George]; BALASHOVA, M.V. [translator]; KALINKO, M.K.,
doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.,
tekhn. red.

[Geology of possible petroleum provinces in Alaska] Geologia nef-
tegazonosnykh provintsií Alíaski. Pod red. i s dopolneníami M.M.
Kalinko. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 181 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Alaska--Petroleum geology)

SOV/137-59-3-6922

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 280 (USSR)

AUTHOR Grika, K. K.

TITLE Mechanization of Forging and Stamping Operations (Opyt mekhanizatsii kuznechnykh i shtampovochnykh rabot)

PERIODICAL V sb.: Chelyabinsk. kuznetsy v bor'be za tekhn. progress. Chelyabinsk, 1958, pp 86-96

ABSTRACT: A description of measures undertaken to mechanize the following operations: Operations in the procurement department; transportation of forgings between stations; processes of hardness testing of the forgings, and their transportation between the various shops. The design of the scaffolding, the pull-over transfer, and the conveyor serving the cold-scarfer machine is described together with the design of a pneumatic furnace pusher situated near the shears, a tilting conveyor, and a scraper conveyor

Ye. L.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-59-3-6923

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959. Nr 3. p 286 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grika, K. K., Dement'yev, B. V , Tashchev, A. K

TITLE: Mechanization of Repair Operations in Forging Shops (Mekhanizatsiya remontnykh rabot v kuznechnykh tsekhakh)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Chelyabinsk. kuznetsy v bor'be za tekhn progress.
Chelyabinsk, 1958, pp 97-104

ABSTRACT: The following forging equipment employed in the mechanization of bench operations and machining-assembly work is described. 1) A press for dismantling of press-fitted components during the repair of equipment; the employment of this press at the ChTZ [Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant] not only facilitates the work of the operators but also results in a saving of metal owing to the reutilization of mated components made possible thereby; 2) A device (D) employed at the Chebarkul' metallurgical plant for raising of anvil blocks which are too heavy to be lifted by a crane; a crane-type D for changing the head of a drop hammer; a D employed at the ChTZ for polishing anvil blocks equipped with a mechanism for advancing the support.

Ye. L.

Card 1/1

83352

S/139/60/000/004/009/033
E201/E591

9.4340

AUTHORS: Grika, V.M., Gutin, S.S., Matoshin, V.M. and
Serbulenko, M.G.

TITLE: The Problem of Electrical Forming of Germanium Point-
Contact Diodes 25

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
1960, No.4, pp.98-106

TEXT: Mass-produced germanium point-contact diodes of D-2 type are formed by single 50 c/s pulses of 0.05 sec duration and ~ 1.5 A amplitude (35-70 V). Such forming produces diodes whose properties differ from sample to sample, because the result of forming is governed by the initial properties of the devices. To investigate the problem the following procedures were followed. Instead of a single pulse the authors used either a series of short (millisecond) pulses of the same amplitude, or a series of short pulses with the amplitude increasing step-wise at each pulse. After each pulse various parameters of the diodes were measured in order to find out how the rectifying contact was affected by forming. The measured parameters included: (1) capacitance of the contact in the blocking (reverse) direction, (2) forward
Card 1/3

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S/139/60/000/004/009/033
E201/E591

The Problem of Electrical Forming of Germanium Point-Contact Diodes
current (J_{np}), (3) reverse voltage (U_{obp}), (4) slope of the
current-voltage characteristic at near-zero currents, (5) photo-
e.m.f. The circuitry of the apparatus is given in Figs.1-3 and
some of the results in Figs. 4-5. The latter two figures give the
dependences of the reverse voltage, forward current and diode
capacitance (C) on the number of forming pulses. The results
obtained by the authors showed that it was necessary to produce
a molten crystal region at the metal-crystal boundary, without
melting the metal point. The authors recommend forming by a
series of short pulses whose current amplitudes rise step-wise.
After each pulse both U_{obp} and J_{np} should be measured. When the
desired values of these two quantities are reached, forming should
be stopped. 86% of the samples had the required parameters
when this pulse sequence method was used. The authors developed
automatic apparatus for pulse-sequence forming of point-contact
germanium diodes. This was tried out under industrial conditions
and was found satisfactory. There are 5 figures and 9 references:

Card 2/3

83352

S/139/60/000/004/009/033
E201/E591

The Problem of Electrical Forming of Germanium Point-Contact Diodes

6 Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut
(Novosibirsk Electro-Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1959

X

Card 3/3

GRIKALOV, B. M.
CA

Model cell for absorption spectrum analysis. O. N. Sakhina and B. M. Grikalov (Leningrad Technol. Inst.). *Zavodskaya Lab.* 10, 400-6(1960).—Absorption spectra can be taken with a metal cell, consisting of 2 threaded cylindrical sections provided with circular quartz window ends. The metal can be stainless steel or Au-plated brass. The threading permits easy adjustment of cell thickness, when a calibrated micrometer thread is used. A filling device (funnel) is readily threaded into the cylinder. (I. M. Kuznetsov)

GRIKEVICH, E. [Grikevics, E.]

Calculating the yield of interfering wells. Vestis Latv
ak no.6:73-76 '62.

1. Institut geologii AN Latvyskoy SSR.

LOPATNIKOVA, L.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRIKEVICH, L.N., inzh.; KLEMENT'YEVA,
V.S., inzh.

Petrographic studies of synthetic barium-manganese slag. Trudy
NIITSement no.19:98-106 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

GRIKHNO, Andrey Ivanovich [Hrikhno, A.I.]; KAL'NITSKIY, R.Ya.
[Kal'nyts'kyi, R.IA.], red.

[Improving organization and wages on collective farms]
Udoskonalennia organizatsii ta oplaty pratsi v kolhos-
pakh. Kharkiv, Kharkivs'ke knyzhkove vyd-vo, 1962. 34 p.
(MIRA 17:10)

GRIKHNO, F.P., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Readjusting positions of cutting tools resulting from their wear.
Mashinostroitel' no.4:6-10 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Metal cutting tools)

KASHIRIN, A.I.; GRIKHNO, G.P.; BOERIK, P.I.; ZAMOROV, D.F.

Investigation of adjustable tool attachment used in surface
machining. Trudy MATI no.24:69-79 '54. (MIRA 8:10)
(Machine tools)

GRIKHO, G. P.

GRIKHO, G. P. --"Investigation of the Process of the Dimensional Setup Adjustment for Cutters." (Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Aviation Technological Inst, Moscow, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences

SOV-117-58-4-2/21

AUTHOR: Grikhno, G.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Correcting the Tool Position to Compensate for Wear (Korrektivnaniye polozheniya reztsa v svyazi s yego iznosom)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 4, pp 6-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new method of automatic compensation of the wear of turning and boring tools, developed under the direction of Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor A.I. Isayev, is described. The essence of the method, consisting of automatic turning of the tool at a certain angle around a point, is considered and illustrated by drawings (Figure 1,4). Setting devices basing on the described theory have been designed and detailed design descriptions are accompanied by drawings (Figure 2,3). The following conclusions were made after experimental study of the process: The turn (rotation) of the tool by an angle in the setting process eliminates the increase of the cutting force caused by blunting of the tool, but there is a limit for the turn angle (16°), after which this force does not diminish; the turn of the tool affects insignificantly the dynamics of the cutting process only, and hence the method requires no additional calculations of the value of consumed power; the drastic increase of

Card 1/2

Correcting the Tool Position to Compensate for Wear SOV-117-58 4-2/21

micro-hardness of the work surface caused by a worn tool is eliminated, i.e. the turn of the tool in automatic setting reduces the micro-hardness of the surface to the value corresponding to the hardness which is made by a new tool. It is expected that the method will be practically applied. There are 5 diagrams, 4 graphs, and 3 Soviet references.

1. Machine tools--Operation
2. Cutting tools--Applications

Card 2/2

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Romadan, I. A., Grikit, E. Ya.,
Shuykin, N. I.

SOV/62-59-4-22/42

TITLE:

Alkylation of Toluene by Molecular Compounds of Alcohols With Boron Fluoride Under Pressure (Alkilirovaniye toluola molekulyarnymi soyedineniyami spirtov s ftoristym borom pod davleniyem)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 4, pp 705-709 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper toluene was alkylated in the autoclave with n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, isoamyl, and n-hexyl alcohol in the presence of BF_3 at 170-180° and under 40-60 atmospheres. As a result 1,4-dialkyl- and 1,2,4-trialkyl benzenes were obtained in a 62-87 % yield of initial toluene. 1-methyl-4-alkyl benzenes amounted to 53-78 % of the total quantity of the alkyl benzenes obtained, whereas the yield in 1-methyl-2,4-dialkyl benzenes was not more than 9-17 %. The monoalkyl toluenes precipitated from the catalysates had constants similar to the data for synthetic alkyl toluenes. Upon alkylation of toluene with n-propyl alcohol,

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Alkylation of Toluene by Molecular Compounds of
Alcohols With Boron Fluoride Under Pressure

SOV/62-59-4-22, '42

1-methyl-4-isopropyl benzene was obtained: melting point 177.4° , n_D^{20} 1.4915, d_4^{20} 0.8575 as compared to melting point 177° , n_D^{20} 1.4909, d_4^{20} 0.8573 (Ref 7). Upon alkylation with isopropyl alcohol, 1-methyl-4-isopropyl benzene was obtained: melting point 177° , n_D^{20} 1.4911, d_4^{20} 0.8573 as compared to melting point 177.25° , n_D^{20} 1.4909, d_4^{20} 0.8573 (Ref 7). The constants of other hydrocarbons obtained are shown in table 1. The experimental data show that the yield in alkyl toluenes depends on the molar ratio of the initial reagents. At a molar ratio of toluene : alcohol = 1 : 1 the yield in alkyl toluenes was about 20-25 % lower than at a ratio of 1 : 2 (Table 2). In addition to the mentioned monoalkyl toluenes, disubstituted alkyl toluenes were obtained, as, e.g. 1-methyl-2,4-diisopropyl-, 2,4-di-n-butyl; and 1-methyl-2,4-di-n-propyl-, 1-methyl-, 1-methyl-2,4-diisobutyl-, and 1-methyl-2,4-diisomethyl benzenes

Card 2/3

Alkylation of Toluene by Molecular Compounds of
Alcohols With Boron Fluoride Under Pressure

SOV/62-59-4-22/42

which were not yet described (Table 1). There are 2 tables
and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Latviya State Uni-
versity). Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni
N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1957

Card 3/3

GRIKIT, I. A.

I.A. Grikit. Influence of thermal treatment and of deformation of aluminum bronzes on the results of quantitative spectrum analysis. P. 1253

SO: Factory Laboratory, No. 10, 1950

Grikit, I.A.

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments.

K-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7967

Author : Grikit, I.A.

Inst :

Title : Spectral Analysis of Heat Resistant Cast Irons for Tungsten and Titanium.

Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1954, 20, No 1, 77-78

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 109 -

GRIKIT, I. A.

✓ 2923 Effect of Heat Treating and Mechanical Working of
18-4-1 High-Speed Steel on the Results of Spectroanalysis. I. A. Grikit. *Henry Brucher Translation No. 3017*, 4 p. (From *Trudy Akademi nauk SSSR, seriya fizicheskaya*, v. 19, no. 2, 1955, p. 171-173.) Henry Brucher, Altadena, Calif.
Differences between chemical analysis and spectroanalysis of cast and forged specimens. Heat treatment has very little influence. The cast specimens have stronger lines for V and W than the worked specimens. Table, graphs.

Chem

of

GRINKIT, I. A.

Use of the Method of Objective Photometric Interpolation in High-Concentration Ranges in the Spectral Analysis of Complex Alloys / I. A. Grinkit. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, No. 18, 196-197) (in Russian). The extension of the Vvedenskii photometric interpolation method to high concentrations of elements in alloys (including high alloy steels) is described. Satisfactory results were obtained.

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1-11

18

Handwritten initials and a large number '4'.

07-11-29/60

AUTHOR: Grikht, I.A. 32-11-29/60

TITLE: The Influence Exercised by the Structure of the Alloys "BП7-45Y"
Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis (Vliyaniya struktury splava
BП7-45Y na resul'taty spektral'nogo analiza)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1341-1346 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The samples of the above mentioned alloys are characterized by the fact that they give different spectral-analytical results if they are cast or worked under different conditions. The following samples were investigated: Nr 2 cast in the ingot mold, diameter 15 mm, Nr 4 cast in earth, diameter 45 mm, Nr 5 a machine part cast in earth. These samples were produced in two series from 2 sets of casting (I,III). Sample 4 of set III was divided into three parts, part Nr 4 was left in its initial stage, part Nr 4A was hardened in water from a temperature of 1190° (after 7 hours), part Nr 4B ditto + annealing at 900° for 10 hours with following cooling down to 550° in the furnace and furtheron in air. The spectral analysis of these samples gave different results (according to the table) with respect to determination of the content of chromium, tungsten and iron. Sample Nr 4 resulted in higher values than sample Nr 2 (ingot mold cast). With respect to Mn and Si no changes

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32-11-29/60

The Influence Exercised by the Structure of the Alloys "B17-45X" Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis

were found to have taken place. The attempt was then made to carry out spectral analysis with a carbon electrode, another time with a copper electrode (with R=3 mm). In spite of the application of sharp discharges results differed. In the course of further experiments it was found that in a copper cathode with R= 1 mm and conditions being equal, results were in agreement with one another. Investigation of samples with carbon electrodes showed a greater intensity of lines in the case of samples cast in earth compared with such cast in ingot molds. This difference, however, disappears with an increase of the length of time in which the investigation is carried out. The application of the copper electrode with R = 1 mm accelerates this process, so that results are equalised in the course of 1 min. This may be explained by the fact that when casting in earth a larger quantity of chromium or tungsten enters the analysis interval. In order to find out whether this is not due to the effect of the oxidation of the carbon electrode, the experiment was repeated in an argon atmosphere. The results were nearly the same, with the only difference that the process was slowed down, which may be explained by the fact that the surface of the "spot under investigation" in this case becomes double as large as in the air.

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32-11-29/60

The Influence Exercised by the Structure of the Alloys "BП7-45Y" Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis

By metallographical investigation nearly the same results are obtained. The following conclusions were drawn: The application of a copper electrode with a small R (= 1 mm) accelerates the process of investigation, eliminates the effect exercised by the structure of highly alloyed substances on the result of spectral analysis, which is due to the fact that by an intensified forming of oxides the surface to be investigated is diminished. The application of this electrode causes a more intense and deeper destruction of the sample accompanied by the destruction of the crystal structure within the entire volume of the sample. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHOR:

Grikht, I.A.

32-11-30/60

TITLE:

The Influence Exercised by Nitrogenization Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis, and a Method for the Elimination of the Effect Found (Vliyaniya asotisatsii na rezul'taty spektral'nogo analiza i sposob ustraneniya nablyudayemogo effekta)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1347-1351 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper it is said that though the problem mentioned has already been dealt with, the means of removing the consequences of this influence have as yet not been discussed, and that this will form the subject of the present paper. As samples 3 bars of 60 mm diameter each made from nitrogenous types of steel "38XMKHA" and "40XKMA" were used in this case. They were sawed into 2 parts. One part was left in its original state, the other was forged. Three pairs of samples were produced: 1. Such as were left in their normal condition. 2. Such as were hardened and then dehardened. 3. Such as were hardened, dehardened, and nitrogenized. Furthermore, spectrophotographs of samples and standards were made (for comparison). The following devices were used: spectrograph "ИСП-22", spark generator "ИГ-2", constant electrode, a carbon rod with an angle of 120° of a copper electrode of R=1 mm. The results were mathematically computed by the method of 3 standards and by the

Card 1/2

32-11-30/60

'The Influence Exercised by Nitrogenization Upon the Results of Spectral Analysis,
and a Method for the Elimination of the Effect Found

forming of the mean value and are shown together in a table. Comparison showed that the application of a copper electrode of R=1 mm is the most advantageous, because inaccurate results are avoided. It was proved metallographically that under the effect produced by the spark discharge full destruction of the ξ -phase takes place in a copper electrode. This phase has a maximum nitrogen concentration of 11.2%, which corresponds to the chemical compound Fe_2N . Among other things, the rules governing the constancy of the nitrides of the AlN, CrN, MnN, SiN, MoN, Fe_2N , Fe_4N and the "little constant" Ni_3N were dealt with, which run as follows: The higher the temperature of nitride formation, the more constant is this nitride and the higher the temperature of its dissociation. According to A.N. Minkevich the decrease of this constancy takes place in the following order of nitrides: aluminum, molybdenum, chromium, manganese and iron. The decrease of dissociation temperature accordingly is: For nitrides AlN at 1870°, CrN-900°, Fe_2N -560°, Fe_4N -650°. It may therefore be concluded that the dissociation of iron (and nickel) takes place in the first line. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 4 Slavic References.

AVAILABLE:
Card 2/2

Library of Congress

GRIKIT, I.A.

Mechanism of the entry of sample material into the analytical
gap and means for eliminating the effects of the structure of
alloys on the results of spectrum analysis. Fiz.sbor. no.4:
244-250 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

(Alloys--Spectra)

24(3)

SOV/48-23-9-17/57

AUTHOR:

Grikit, I. A.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Reason for the Selective Destruction of Alloys by Spark Discharges

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1091-1093 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Formerly, selective destruction was explained by a better contact between the spark channel and the carbides on the crystal boundary surfaces and the intermetallides. However, as this effect occurs also in pure metals, this is not the case. For the purpose of proving the lack of a selective contact of the spark, experiments were carried out with welded plates of pure metal and metal-ceramic alloys. The experiments showed no noticeable selective contact of the spark. Only if carbides are embedded within easily meltable base material (as e.g. Al, Mg, Zn or Sn), or if the melting point of the carbides is near that of the base material, does a lower degree of destruction of the carbides occur in the former case due to the evaporation of the base material, whereas a higher degree of destruction occurs in the latter case. For the purpose of obtaining quantitative results of this

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SOV/48-23-9-17/57

Investigation of the Reason for the Selective Destruction of Alloys by Spark Discharges

effect, experiments were carried out for the purpose of determining the amperages passing through the carbides and the base material. In both cases they were found to be equal

The experimental arrangement used here is shown by figure 1. The easy meltability and the high degree of atomic mobility is regarded as the cause of the destruction of crystal grain boundaries in spark discharge. There are 1 figure and 6 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

GRIKIT, I.A.


Role played by the material and form of the stationary electrode in suppressing structural effects. Zav.lab. 26 no.5:577-581 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Spectrum analysis) (Electrodes)

S/185/61/006/006/020/030
D299/D304

AUTHORS: Hrikit, I.A. Makarenko, V.S., and Fal'kevych, E.S.
TITLE: Study of the influence which metallic-magnesium structure has on the results of a spectrographic determination of its iron content
PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 827 - 833

TEXT: It was noted by the authors that the spectral analysis (for iron content) of cast samples of refined magnesium, yielded much higher values than chemical analysis. The present work aimed at checking this discrepancy, and developing a sufficiently accurate method of analysis. The structural influences were studied by photographing spectral samples with different structure on the same photographic plate, 4 times each sample. In selecting the operating conditions, the actual production requirements were taken into account. For this purpose, various operating regimes with different current intensities, exposure, selfinduction, capacitance and form

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S/185/61/006/006/020/030
D299/D304

Study of the influence which ...

of electrode, were tested. The characteristics of the regimes, most convenient in practice, are listed in a table. Various types of samples were tested, in particular deformed BAMM (VAMI) samples and plant samples. Microphotographs of the samples are shown. It was found that the structure of metallic magnesium has a considerable influence on the results of a spectral analysis of its iron content. Metallographic studies showed that the structure of deformed samples differs considerably from that of cast samples. The structure of the former is fine-grained with a fairly uniform iron distribution, whereas the structure of the latter is coarse-grained with uneven distribution of iron, which is concentrated in the middle of the specimen and on the crystallite boundaries. It is shown that in determining the iron content, it is necessary to use only those spectral samples which correspond in structure to the analyzed specimens. The spectrographic method described, can be used both with and without taking into account the background, if the iron content is higher than 0.01 %; if it is below that figure, the background has to be taken into account. The absolute standard error in single test is 0.002 - 0.003 % (with a 0.03 - 0.05 % iron content), the

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Study of the influence which ...

S/185/61/006/006/020/030
D299/D304

relative error is 5 - 6 %. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: D. Mitchell, Metals technology, January 1948.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrayins'kyi derzhavnyy proektnyy instytut kol'orovoyi metalurhiyi (Ukrainian State Design and Planning Institute of Non-ferrous Metallurgy, Zaporizhzhya)

Card 3/3

✓

GRIKIT, I.A.

Effect of the structure of a sample and of its mass on the results
of spectral analysis. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1327-1328 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Alloys--Testing) (Spectrum analysis)

L 11306-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4044157

S/0126/64/018/002/0300/0303

AUTHOR: Grikit, I. A.

TITLE: Spark etching of metals and alloys (B)

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 2, 1964,
300-303

TOPIC TAGS: metal etching, spark etching, refractory alloy spark etching

ABSTRACT: Electrospark etching, instead of high-temperature etching in a vacuum or in an inert atmosphere, has been used successfully for identification of structural components of various metals and alloys. In spark etching, the metal specimens were exposed to spark discharges of a capacitor for 20—60 sec. The selective metal removal by the electric spark discharge was observed on a large group of alloys having various bases. In particular, very clear etchings were obtained on heat-resistant alloys. The selective nature of spark etching is not affected by the ambient media; spark etching of the same cast alloy in air, argon, oxygen, and other media with

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L 11306-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044157

various oxidizing properties produced equally satisfactory results. The selectivity of spark etching in metals is somewhat lower than in alloys, especially in heterogeneous alloys. Orig. art. has 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut "Ukrghiprotsvetmet" (Ukrghiprotsvetmet Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Nov63

ATD PRESS: 3103

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VOVK, V.N.; GRIKIT, I.A.

Analysis of bronzes with the FES-1 device. Inv. lab. 30 no.6:
702-704 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut tsvetnoy
metallurgii.

GRIKOR, A.A.; SHENKO, V.S.; SAMOKHVALOVA, I.M.; MAYKOLOVA, I.E.;
MURZIN, I.I.

Spectrographic determination of copper, aluminum, and iron in a
catalyst of organic synthesis. *Zav. lab.* 30 no.9:1096 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Khimicheskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut tsvetnoy
metallurgii.

GRIKIT, I.A.

Spark etching of metals and alloys. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18
no.2:300-303 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut tsvetnoy metallurgii.

FADNER, M.L., FRELIN, V.M. & GRIGORYE, E. Ya. (Soviet, E.)

Experiments with the use of diethyltoluamide in aerosol cylinders.
Mik. i mer. i paraz. bol. 23 no. 1: 61-63. 71-8' 162 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Molekulinyy kondensat - diazotil'skiy nerazbitnyy in-
stir (izobret - prof. V.I. Tsankov) Ministerstva zaravo-
odrasleniya SSSR, Moskva, i zavod "Dizinstir", Krasn.

GRIKHE, A. Kh.

25563. GRIKHE, A. Kh.

Issedovanie stanov mnogokratnogo volocheniya i vyyavlenie
vozmozhnosten uvelicheniya ikh proizvoditel' nosty. Trudy
Goryk. Industr. in-ta im. Zhadanova, T. VI, Vyp. 2, 1948
s. 77-97

S0: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

122-4-6/29

AUTHOR: Grikks, A.Kh., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Lecturer
and Semenov, K.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Investigation of horizontal forging machines by an oscillographic method using high-power strain gauges. (Issledovanie gorizontально-kovocynnykh mashin metodom ostsillografirovaniya s primeneniem "Moshchnykh" datchikov)

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Mashinostroeniya" (Engineering Journal), 1957,
No.4, pp. 36 - 39 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: High-power strain gauges of 10 Ω resistance requiring no amplifiers were used to measure the upsetting and clamping loads. The eight-channel electro-magnetic oscillograph ММ 0-2 was used for recording. The strain gauges were bonded on to the upsetting punches to measure the magnitude of their elastic deformation. Measuring capsules were inserted into special holes in the fixed dies, high-power gauges were attached to the capsules. The displacement of the upsetting ram and cross slides, the instant of die closure and the crank angle were also recorded together with timing marks. The first two by means of electrical string type displacement recorders and the die closure by means of contacts fixed to the dies. The principles of gauge design and preparation have been described in an earlier paper of Semenov, K.V. and Spirov, V.V. "Zav.Iab."

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Investigation of horizontal forging machines by an oscillographic method using high-power strain gauges. (Cont.)

No. 3, 1953. Gauges are made of constantan wire of ^{122-4-6/29} 0.05 mm dia. Their resistance is matched to the oscillograph resistance. Expressions are given for the gauge sensitivity from which the voltage and current are derived. The wire length depends on the heat which can be dissipated. Gauges attached with bakelite adhesive can sustain 0.125 W/cm wire length. Annealed wire is used and the adhesive is 2 or 4. Bonding instructions are given. The combination of the elasticity of the gauge support and the gauge sensitivity of 10 mm/mA yields a total sensitivity of about 300 kg/mm record displacement. The bonding positions for the punch and capsule gauges are shown. Each capsule measures up to 500 tons. The electrical circuit of the measuring installation is given. Two horizontal forging machines were tested in the Gorki motor car plant (Gor'kovskiy Avtozavod) imeni Molotova. The results obtained on a National five-inch forging machine are reported. The calibration run is discussed and sample records shown. The practical task of the experiments was the measurement of the actual load in upsetting a gear cluster blank. The table summarises maximum loads measured and compares them with an analytical formula. The

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Investigation of horizontal forging machines by an oscillographic method using high-power strain gauges. (Cont.)

3/3 temperatures during forging are also given. A third test was conducted without excessive drop of temperature and yielded the maximum loads during the second and third upsetting strokes amounting to about half those predicted. The differences between the tests show the large effect of the setting-up procedure of the dies.

122-4-6/29

ASSOCIATION: The Gorki Institute of Technology (Gor'kovskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut imeni A.A. Zhdanova)

AVAILABLE:

GRIKKE, A.Kh.

PLANE I BOOK EXHIBITION SOV/39/27
Akademika nauk Latvyskoy SSR. Institut matematikiy

Voprosy dinamiki i prochnosti; sbornik statey. YP. VI (Problems of Dynamics and Strength); Collection of Articles, No. 6. Riga. Izdatel Akademiya Nauk Latvyskoy SSR, 1959. 159 p. Krita slipt inshriki. 1,500 copies printed.

Ed.: A. Vengrovskiy, Tech. Ed.: A. Davydov, Editorial Board: Ya. D. Pavlov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Latvyskoy SSR, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences (Risp. Ed.); S. B. Arhinov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and H. O. Kalinin, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PLANNED: This book is intended for mechanical engineers and technical workers.

CONTENTS: The book presents 10 articles on problems related to shock absorbers, railroad cars, thin walled pressure vessels, automatic balancing, oscillations, and the presence of second-order pressure. The authors are technical or scientific workers at the Institut matematikiy Akademii Nauk Latvyskoy SSR (Department of Science of Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences Latvyskoy SSR), at the Latvian Polytechnic Institute (Riga Polytechnic Institute), and at the Latvian State University of Applied Sciences (Riga State University of Applied Sciences). The authors are: Ya. D. Pavlov, H. O. Kalinin, S. B. Arhinov, and A. V. Vengrovskiy. References are given following each article except one.

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(7)

MIKHAILOV, F.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; GILIK, A.Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk; DR. IDENKO, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ~~MIKHAILOV, V.Ye.,~~
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Automatic cold stamping of small parts on high-speed presses] Avtomaticheskaya kholochnaya shtampovka malikh detalей na bystrokhodnykh pressakh. Moskva, Mashinostroyeniye, 1965.
285 p. (SIRA 12:3)

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Automatic presses with self-feed of the material to be forged.
Kuz.-shtam. proizv. l no.8:34-37 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
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GRIKO, S.P.

Effectiveness of antibacterial treatment in complicated course of primary forms of tuberculosis in children. Stor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:134-141 ' 63 (MIRA 19:1)

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Practice in forming branch engineering card catalogs. NTI
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Cancer as a sequel to radiotherapy. Med. rad. no.2:14-30 '62.
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(RADIOTHERAPY) (CANCER)

S/808/61/011/000/005/006

AUTHORS: Bereziani, V. M., Grikurov, G. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the magnetic properties of low-Carbon steels of the types Fe-Mn, Fe-Mn-Cr, and Fe-Mn-Cr-N.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Institut Metallurgii. Trudy, v. 11, 1961, 199-202.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation intended to develop new types of inexpensive nonmagnetic steels through the employment of the austenitic structure of high-Mn iron alloys. More specifically, the new Ni-free stainless steels to be developed are selected in the iron corner of the Fe-Mn-Cr-C diagrams in which for C=1% good machinability properties prevail. Inasmuch as in such alloys there are both magnetic (α and δ ferrite) and nonmagnetic (γ solid solution, σ phase, et al.) components, a magnetic investigation can reveal the presence in such steels of magnetic components and thereby help in the establishment of a desired phase composition in a steel. The investigation comprised magnetic-balance measurements on specimens 6 mm thick, 16-mm diam. The specimens were tested in two states: (1) In the cast state, (2) in a quenched state after a 5-hr homogenization at $t=1,150^{\circ}\text{C}$ and subsequent quench in water. The results are tabulated and graphed.

Card 1/2