

GRIGOROV, T. H., MOYKOV, S. S.

"Initiation of emulsion copolymerization with acylhydroperoxide,"
a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High
Polymers, 28 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Karlov, Inst.

B-3,024,395

GRIZENKOV, V.M. [Hryzenkov, V.M.], agronom-ekonomist

Effectiveness of growing vegetables in greenhouses heated by
electric lamps. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no.10:10-11 0 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Vegetable gardening) (Greenhouse management)

GRIZHAS, K.

Pneumatic conveyers. Tekh. v sel'khoz. 20 no.6:78 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Litovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Pneumatic-tube transportation)

GRIZHENYA, I.F., inzh.; KUZOVLEV, A.I., inzh.; KAZANSKIY, V.V., inzh.;
GALKIN, A.S., inzh.

Blust furnace gas purification in the ~~making~~ of ferromanganese.
Stal' 22 no.1:89-92 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kosogorskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Yuvenergochemet.
(Ferromanganese--Metallurgy)
(Gases--Purification)

MAMEDOV, Shamkhal; OSIPOV, O.B.; DZHALILOV, T.N.; GRIZHINA, Ye.N.

New contact poisonous chemicals "efiran-168" and "efiran" 169."
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 18 no.9:19-23 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom AN AzSSR I.D. Mustafayevym.

2339
100-1212

24.6600 (1057, 1482)

AUTHORS: Grizhko, V.M., Sikora, D.I., Shkoda-Bilyayev, V.A., Anan'kov, A.D.,
Farlag, A.M., Shramenko, B.I., Fisan, A.N.

TITLE: An attempt to determine cross sections of γ reactions in lead by
using a very thick target and a monoenergetic electron beam

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal Fizika, no. 6, 1961, 95, abstract SB392 ("Dokl.
1 soboranch. Uzhgoredsk. un-ta. Ser. fiz.-matem. n.", 1960, no. 3, 1...)

TEXT: The authors discuss preliminary results of calculations of the cross
section of reaction γ, n in Pb from the data, obtained by them earlier, on the
yield of photoneutrons from a very thick lead target using a monoenergetic elec-
tron beam (RZhFiz, 1961, 1B471). The authors are of the opinion that the accuracy
of reproducibility of $\sigma(\gamma, n)$ in the region > 15 Mev is by no means worse than
in the region of lower energies. They point out that the method of "difference of
photons", which was applied formerly for calculations of the cross section, gives
the accuracy by 20-30% poorer in the region of energies around the giant reso-
nance, this can lead to the smoothing out of a possible secondary maximum. The

Card 1/2

J

23330 S. O. B. 11/000/001/01-05/3
A001 A001

An attempt to determine cross-sections...

authors conclude that the developed method of determining cross-sections is especially effective for detecting secondary maxima in the region of γ -quanta energies higher than 15 Mev. The problem of absolute accuracy of the method remains open in the article.

A. M. Gerasimov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/61/000/007/008/086
A001/A101

24.6731

AUTHORS: Grizhko, V.M., Sikora, D.I., Shkoda-Ul'yanov, V.A.

TITLE: Precision monitor of electron beams

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 7, 1961, 43, abstract 7B84
("Dokl. i soobshch. Uzhgorodsk, un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem.n", 1960,
no. 3, 5-7)

TEXT: The authors describe a monitor of electron beams which represents an improved Faraday cylinder connected with an integrating circuit (d-c amplifier with 100% negative feedback). A detailed description of the monitor design and the block-diagram of the integrator are presented. The test of the monitor on a 30-Mev linear accelerator has shown that the precision of monitoring the electron beam amounts to 0.7%, and the errors arising due to ionization currents do not exceed 0.05%.

✓
B

L. Landsberg

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

BRIGER, A.Kh.; ORMONT, B.F.; VITING, B.I.; GRIZHKO, V.M.; KOZLOV, V.A.;
KUTSKV, V.S.; CHAPYZHNIKOV, B.A.; CHEPEL', L.V.

Radioactivation method of determining oxygen in semiconducting
materials and metals on the basis of the photonuclear reaction
 $O^{16}(\gamma, n)O^{15}$. Trudy kon.anal.khim. 10:137-141 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova, Moskva.
(Oxygen--Analysis)
(Oxygen--Isotopes)
(Semiconductors--Oxygen content)

83509

S/056/80/038/005/002/050
B006/B070

26.2244
26.2240
AUTHORS:

Grizhko, V. M., Sikora, D. I., Shkoda-Ulyanov, V. A.,
Abramenkov, A. D., Shramenko, B. I., Pisan, A. N.

TITLE:

Determination of the Yield of Photoneutrons From Lead Under
the Action of Electrons Having Energies From 10.5 to
20.5 Mev (Method of Thick Absorber)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. 1960.
Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 1370-1375

TEXT: In an earlier publication (Ref. 1) some of the authors have calculated the photoneutron yield for some elements with the help of the Belen'kiy-Tamm equilibrium spectrum. Now the authors have experimentally studied the yield of photoneutrons from a lead block that is practically of infinite thickness and absorbs the monochromatic electron beam completely, and compared the results with those of the theory. The present paper describes this work. The experimental method is essentially that suggested by V. I. Gol'danskly and V. A. Shkoda-Ulyanov. The experimental arrangement is schematically shown in Fig. 1; the beam catcher can be used simultaneously as a monitor of the electron beam and as the source of
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Determination of the Yield of Photoneutrons
From Lead Under the Action of Electrons
Having Energies From 10.5 to 20.5 Mev (Method
of Thick Absorber)

83569
S/056/60/038/005/002/050
B006/B070

photoneutrons. The linear accelerator of the Institute ($E_{\max} = 30$ Mev, 50 cps, current pulse duration 1 μ sec) was used as the source of electrons. The energy resolution of the apparatus was 0.4%. The neutron yield was measured by a boron counter (Ref. 7) working in the range of direct proportionality between the number of neutrons and the current striking the target. The measurements were made with a current of the order of

10^{-10} a. The counter was calibrated with a standard source of Ra+Be. Fig. 2 shows the measured dependence of the photoneutron yield from the thick lead block on the energy of the electrons between 10.5 and 20.5 Mev (Curve 2). It also shows (Curves 1 and 3) the photoneutron yield calculated from the Belen'kiy-Tamm equilibrium spectrum and the photoneutron excitation functions of Refs. 9 and 10. Every experimental point is the resultant of 5 - 7 measurements. The statistical error in the counting of pulses does not exceed 2%. The background intensity below the threshold of the (γ, n) reaction on carbon is 0.5%, and above this it is $\geq 3\%$. In the latter case, the neutrons are produced predominantly in the graphite collimator. X

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Determination of the Yield of Photoneutrons
From Lead Under the Action of Electrons
Having Energies From 10.5 to 20.5 Mev (Method
of Thick Absorber)

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B006/B070

X

The monochromator was calibrated for absolute energy from the (γ, n) reaction threshold for oxygen and carbon according to an activation method. The experimental results agree better with those of Ref. 10 than with those of Ref. 9. An estimate of the integral photoneutron production cross section yielded the value 2.6 b. Mev. For this estimate, it was assumed that the cross section reaches its maximum value for 13.8 Mev. The authors thank A. S. Litvinenko, A. I. Charkin, V. A. Skubko, V. L. Auslender, V. I. Gomonay, and A. M. Parlag for their assistance in the work; A. K. Val'ter and I. A. Grishayev for their interest and discussions; and L. Ye. Lazarev and V. I. Gol'danskiy for their advice. There are 2 figures and 10 references: 4 Soviet and 6 US.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainskaya SSR). Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Uzhgorod State University)

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1959 (initially) and December 19, 1959 (after revision)
Card 3/3

9/058/63/000/001/015/120
A062/A101

24.6730

AUTHORS: Sinel'nikov, K. D., Grishayev, I. A., Grizhko, V. M., Fisun, A. N.,
Zykov, A. I., Kitayevskiy, L. Kh.

TITLE: A 30 MeV energy linear travelling-wave electron accelerator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 39 - 40, abstract 1A374
(In collection: "Elektron. uskoriteli." Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1961,
3 - 9)

TRIP: The authors describe a 30 MeV linear electron accelerator designed
at the Physico-technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian
SSSR. The accelerator consists of two sections connected with each other - the
injector section and the main section (with a constant wave phase speed); the
length of the main section is 2.8 m, the value $ka = 2.48$ (k - wave vector, a -
- waveguide radius). The two sections are energized by one klystron power ampli-
fier, excited by a magnetron generator. The power dissipated in the main section
and in the output load is ~10 Mw (in the load 3.3 Mw); the field intensity is
then 120 kV/cm. The accelerating system is composed of separate resonators; the

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S/058/63/000/001/015/120
A062/A101

A 30 MeV energy linear travelling-wave...

electrical contact between them is realized by mechanical ties in the places where the system is connected to the input and output matching transformers. The resonators of the main section are disposed tightly in a copper tube which is also a vacuum housing. The precision of manufacture of the accelerating system (diameter of the resonators and diaphragm apertures) is ± 0.01 mm. The source of electrons is an electron gun operating under the tension of 79 kV (the corresponding electron velocity is $0.5c$); the current is 1 amp. in a pulse. The pumping out of the vacuum volume of the accelerator is effected by 5 diffusion pumps; the operating pressure in the klystron amplifier is $2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm Hg, in the remaining space $3 - 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm Hg. Measurements have shown that the maximum intensity and energy are attained in the accelerator at the frequency 2796 Mc/s. The mean current of the accelerated electrons is $10 \mu A$ for a pulse length of $1 \mu sec$. The diameter of the beam (at the output) under the optimum focusing is 3 - 4 mm, the spectrum width - 2%.

A. Pateyev

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/3

L 10752-65 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pt-10/Pab-2l; IJP(c)/AFETF/BSO/SSD/
ESD(gs)/AEDC(a)/ESD(t)/AFWL
ACCESSION NR: AP4046356 S/OC57/64/034/010/1903/1905

AUTHOR: Grizhko, V.M.; Vishnyakov, V.A.; Grishayev, I.A.; Yermenko, Ye.V.; Kuznetsov, G.F.; Ostrovskiy, Ye.K.; Khvorostenko, V.I.

TITLE: A 40 MeV linear electron accelerator 19 B

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.10, 1984, 1903-1905

TOPIC TAGS: linear accelerator, electron accelerator

ABSTRACT: The authors briefly describe a linear accelerator which, operating at 2797.2 Mc/sec, produces 1.5 microsec, 80 mA pulses of 40 MeV electrons at repetition rates of up to 50/sec. The electrons are produced in a two-electrode gun with a tantalum cathode and are accelerated to 5 MeV in an 83 cm long injector containing an experimentally adjusted longitudinal magnetic field for focusing. The principal accelerator is a 450 cm long constant phase velocity iris waveguide. Each of the two sections is fed through a $72 \times 34 \text{ mm}^2$ vacuum waveguide by a 20 megawatt klystron amplifier, each excited by the same magnetron oscillator. The working vacuum of better than 5×10^{-6} mm Hg is maintained by a battery of titanium pumps. The beam energy can be smoothly varied from 5 to 40 MeV by varying the power supplied to the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046356

principal accelerator. The energy spread of the beam at half maximum is 3.5%, and the diameter of the beam is 6 mm. The installation requires 80 kW of power and 4 m³/hour of cooling water. "The authors express their sincere gratitude to F.S. Gorokhovatskiy, Yu.M. Bazayev, V.B. Mufel and L.S. Dovbush for their participation in the adjustment of various assemblies of the installation." Orig.art.has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER:000

2/2

GRIZIK, A. A., BYKOVSKAYA, Yu. I., and MARUNINA, N. I.

"Use and methodology of radioactive indicators."

report presented at The Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Analytical
Chemistry, Conference in Moscow, 2-4 Dec 1957
Vestnik Ak Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 2. (author Rodin, S. S.)

307/81-59-10-34412

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 85 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Plyushchev, V.Ye., Kuznetsova, T.P., Grizik, A.A.

TITLE: The Study of the Ion-Exchange Capacity of the Cationites SBS, MSF, KU-1, KN¹ and RF¹ in Solutions of Chlorides of Alkali Metals

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. in-ta tonkoy khim. tekhnol., 1958, Nr 7, pp 73-80

ABSTRACT: The absorption of alkali metals by H-forms of the resins SBS, MSF, Ku-1 and RF¹ at various pH of the initial solution (in a non-buffer system) has been studied under static conditions. It is assumed that for industrial conditions these data characterize the ionite better than the dependence of the absorption on the pH of the equilibrium solution.

M. Arkhangel'skiy

Card 1/1

SOVIET 59-2-4052

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 247 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grizik, A. A. Marunina, N. I.

TITLE: Methodological Problems in the Use of Radioactive Tracers for the Control of Processes of the Recovery of Rare Metals (Metodicheskiye voprosy primeneniya radioaktivnykh indikatorov dlya kontrolya tekhnologii polucheniya redkikh metallov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Komis. po analit. khimii, AN SSSR, 1958, Vol 9 (12), pp 333-340

ABSTRACT: The authors examine some methodological problems that arise in the use of radioactive tracers (RT) for the control of processes of the recovery of rare metals and examine in detail the advantages and shortcomings connected with the application of RT. Recommendations are made for the selection of methods for the mass analysis of specimens for Ta and Nb with a view of decreasing the consumption of these materials. The design of a device for measuring the activity at different points of the ingot examined and the results of experiments conducted in the investigation of distribution of Sb along a Ge single crystal which was obtained by drawing from a melt are described. An extensive

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SOV 137 59-2-4052

Methodological Problems in the Use of Radioactive Tracers for the Control (cont.)

application of the autoradiographic method is noted and the technology of the control of the homogeneity of alloys based on rare metals such as Bi, Sb, In, Ga, and Ti is described. It is pointed out that the method of introduction of RT is very important for obtaining correct control results. The tracer and the admixture should be in the same chemical state in the feed substance. Therefore a specific method of introduction of RT is selected for each particular case. Examples are adduced of the introduction of RT into niobium pentoxide, which is the raw material in preparation of metallic Nb.

Z. P.

Card 2/2

83254

S/063/60/005/003/002/003
A003/A001

5.2100

AUTHORS: Grizik, A.A., Plyushchev, V.Ye.TITLE: On the Synthesis of Lithium Metazirconate and MetahafnatePERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva im.D.I. Mendeleeva,
1960, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 349 - 350

TEXT: There are literature data (Refs 2-8) on the existence of three lithium zirconates, but the existence of only one, viz., $\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{ZrO}_2$ was proved. This zirconate is used in the silicate industry (Ref 9). High-temperature synthesis was used here to obtain pure zirconates, and their properties were studied. ZrO_2 (with a content of 0.03% HfO_2) and HfO_2 (with a content of $< 1\%$ ZrO_2) were employed as initial materials. Chemically pure Li_2CO_3 was used instead of Li_2O . It decomposes at high temperatures to Li_2O . The experiments were carried out at 800-1,200°C. Above 900°C alundum crucibles were used, because platinum vessels are destroyed. The analysis of the reaction products showed that the composition of the products obtained at a $\text{Li}_2\text{O}:\text{MeO}_2$ ratio from 1:1 to 1:4 corresponds to the formula Li_2MeO_3 . Pure meta-compounds are obtained in the interaction of MeO_2 and Li_2CO_3 (taken in the ratio $\text{Li}_2\text{O}:\text{MeO}_2 = 1:1$) at $1,100 \pm 20^\circ\text{C}$. The analysis by the

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S/063/60/005/003/002/003

A003/A001

On the Synthesis of Lithium Metazirconate and Metahafnate

weight method showed the following results (weight %) found: Li_2O 19.54; ZrO_2 80.82. Li_2ZrO_3 ; calculated Li_2O 19.52; ZrO_2 80.48. Found Li_2O 12.50; HfO_2 87.52. Li_2HfO_3 ; calculated Li_2O 12.43; HfO_2 87.57. Crystalline powders of white color with a high refractive index are obtained. The following densities were determined by the pycnometric method (20°C): Li_2ZrO_3 4.125 ± 0.003 ; Li_2HfO_3 6.453 ± 0.003 . Both compounds melt above 1,500°C and are not hygroscopic. Li_2MeO_3 is hydrolyzed by water. Metazirconate and metahafnate are decomposed by boiling in diluted (1:1) HCl and H_2SO_4 , concentrated H_2SO_4 decomposes them in the cold. X-rays cause an intensive light-blue luminescence of Li_2HfO_3 . There are 11 references: 2 Soviet, 3 English, 3 German, 2 American and 1 Canadian. X

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tenkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1959

Card 2/2

27397

S/078/61/006/010/004/010
R121/R101

15-2230

AUTHORS: Grizik, A. A., Plyushchev, V. Ye

TITLE: Lithium meta-zirconate and lithium meta-hafnate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 10, 1961, 2249-2253

TEXT: A method for preparing lithium meta-zirconate and lithium meta-hafnate has previously been described (Ref. 12: A. A. Grizik and V. Ye. Plyushchev: Zh. Vsesoyuzn. khim. obshch-va im. Mendeleeva 5, 349 (1960)). Some properties of these compounds are discussed in the present paper. High-purity ZrO_2 (containing 0.03 % of HfO_2), HfO_2 (containing less than 1 % of ZrO_2), and chemically pure lithium carbonate were used to prepare the zirconate and hafnate. The initial components ($LiO_2:MeO_2=1:1$) were thoroughly ground and then sintered in an alundum crucible at $1100^\circ C$ for 1 1/2 hr. The Debye patterns were photographed by means of an PKD, (RKD) camera with WCB (BSV) tube and measured with an W3A-5 (IZA-5) comparator. The crystal density was ascertained pycnometrically at $20^\circ C$

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Lithium meta-zirconate and lithium...

27897
S/078/61/006/010/004/010
B121/B101

and found to be: Li_2ZrO_3 : 4.123 ± 0.003 ; Li_2HfO_3 : 6.453 ± 0.003 . The melting points of the compounds were determined with an optical pyrometer in an inert atmosphere and found to be: Li_2ZrO_3 : $1620 \pm 50^\circ\text{C}$; Li_2HfO_3 : $1650 \pm 50^\circ\text{C}$. Pure lithium meta-zirconate and pure lithium meta-hafnate are not hygroscopic. Lithium meta-zirconate is more readily hydrolyzable in water than lithium meta-hafnate. The tests were performed by measuring the pH with an $\text{pH}-5$ (LP-5) potentiometer in buffer solutions. The solubility of lithium meta-zirconate and meta-hafnate in sulfuric and hydrochloric acids was studied. Concentrated hydrochloric and sulfuric acids decompose lithium meta-hafnate. Lithium meta-zirconate and meta-hafnate are stable in alkaline solutions (0.1 - 10 N KOH). There are 5 tables and 17 references: 6 Soviet and 11 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: J. Schenck, *Nucleonics*, 10, N8, 54 (1952); W. M. Fenton, *Amer. Ceram. Soc. Bull.*, 27, 492 (1948); C. E. Curtis et al., *J. Amer. Ceram. Soc.*, 27, 458 (1954).

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1960

Card 2/2

37169
S/078/62/007/005/COB/014
B101/B110

21.2000

AUTHORS: Grizik, A. A., Plyushchev, V. Ye.

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of sodium zirconate and hafnate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 5, 1962, 1054-1061

TEXT: To study the formation of compounds in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{ZrO}_2$ the reaction of Na_2CO_3 with ZrO_2 between 800 and 1400°C was investigated, the $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{ZrO}_2$ ratio being varied between 1:4 and 4:1. The mixtures of the initial substances powdered to 200 mesh were pressed into tablets and heated. Only the compound Na_2ZrO_3 was found to form, which was detected by Debye pattern after 1-hr keeping at 800°C. The Na_2O sublimation observed confirmed a direct reaction in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{O} - \text{ZrO}_2$. The use of Na_2CO_3 yielded no pure metazirconates. At too low a temperature, the product contained Na_2O , at too high a temperature, the metazirconate

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Synthesis and properties of sodium ...

S/078/62/007/005/008/014
B101/B110

decomposed. Thus, experiments with NaNO_3 were made, and the following optimum conditions were found for the production of coarse-crystalline Na_2ZrO_3 : heating of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{ZrO}_2$, ratio 1.5 : 1, at $1200 - 1300^\circ\text{C}$, addition of 10% NaNO_3 , and short heating at 1000°C . The small content of Na_2O can be washed out with ethylene glycol or absolute alcohol. Na_2HfO_3 was prepared analogously. Both compounds show birefringence. The mean refractive indices are: 1.76 for Na_2ZrO_3 , 1.78 for Na_2HfO_3 ; X

$d_{\text{Na}_2\text{ZrO}_3}^{20} = 4.060 \pm 0.003$; $d_{\text{Na}_2\text{HfO}_3}^{20} = 5.763 \pm 0.005$. The interplanar spaces of the two compounds were determined by Debye patterns. Both compounds hydrolyze quickly and completely in water at 100°C , but only slowly at 20°C , with formation of polyzirconates which are being studied. In air, the compounds $\text{Na}_2\text{Me}^{\text{IV}}\text{O}_3$ decompose slowly owing to reaction with water vapor and CO_2 , the metazirconate being more stable than the metahafnate. After 30 min
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Synthesis and properties of sodium ...

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B101/B110

heating to 1300°C, decomposition of the metazirconate was about 12%, that of the metahafnate 37.3%. There are 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1961

Card 3/3

PLYUSHCHEV, V.Ye.; GRIZIK, A.A.

One metastable modification of Li_2ZrO_3 and Li_2HfO_3 . Zhur.neorg.-
khim. 7 no.9:2086-2094 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
Lomonosova.
(Lithium zirconate) (Lithium hafnate)

S/078/62/007/012/006/022
B144/B180AUTHORS: Grizik, A. A., Plyushchev, V. Ye., Pleskova, I. A.

TITLE: Synthesis and some properties of potassium dizirconate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 12, 1962, 2702-2708

TEXT: The formation and properties of $K_2O \cdot ZrO_2$ (I) were studied using the starting materials and procedure described in previous papers (Zh. neorgan. khimii, 7, 1962, 2095, 2086 and 1054). Separation of I from the trizirconate which forms equally in the $K_2O - ZrO_2$ system was achieved by exploiting their different behaviour in hydrolysis. At room temperature I is hardly hydrolyzed at all, being almost completely so at $100^\circ C$. Pure I was obtained for the first time from compounds with a molecular $K_2O : ZrO_2$ ratio of 1.5 : 1 and a large excess of free K_2O at $1000 - 1100^\circ C$ by sintering them for 1 hr at $1000^\circ C$, removing the free K_2O with methanol and acetone, and drying in air at $50 - 70^\circ C$. $K_2O \cdot ZrO_2$ forms white oblong

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Synthesis and some properties of ...

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B144/B180

prisms insoluble in water and the usual solvents. It dissolves completely when heated in dilute mineral acids. When heated to 900°C , it decomposes into the trizirconate and free K_2O with a sharp drop in the free K_2O content during the first 30 min. X-ray analysis showed that I is thermostable only in the presence of free K_2O . Density at 20°C : 3.376 ± 0.003 ; refractive index: $\rightarrow 1.78$. The x-ray diffraction data are given. Disagreement with published data is attributed to the use of impure trizirconate in those works. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1962

Card 2/2

PLYUSHCHEV, V.Ye.; GRIZIK, A.A.

Potassium polyhafnates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.3:636-642
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

L 59238-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pt-7/Pu-4 IJP(c)

JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5015014

UR/0078/65/010/006/1312/1319
546.834'35-31

33

B

AUTHOR: Grizik, A. A.; Plyushchev, V. Ye.; Kamenskaya, A. N.

TITLE: Rubidium dizirconate

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 1312-1319

TOPIC TAGS: ²⁷rubidium ²⁷dizirconate; zirconium dioxide, x-ray phase analysis

ABSTRACT: A systematic search for individual compounds in the system $\text{Rb}_2\text{O}-\text{ZrO}_2$ was undertaken in order to determine the interaction between the components and find out whether the separation of individual phases occurs. The reactions of ZrO_2 with RbNO_3 (at 700-1200C) and Rb_2CO_3 were carried out by sintering and fusion. In the case of Rb_2CO_3 , the reaction was too weak to permit any conclusions regarding the compounds formed. X-ray phase analysis showed the formation of three different phases characterized by individual crystal lattices; one of them was identified as rubidium dizirconate $\text{Rb}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{ZrO}_2$, and its composition was confirmed by chemical analysis. The effect of the reaction temperature, duration of sintering, initial molar ratio of the components, and additional sintering on the extent of the reaction between ZrO_2 and RbNO_3 and on the composition of the products formed was investigated. Data were obtained on the hydrolyza-

Card 1/2

L 59238-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015014

bility, thermal stability, and the reactions of rubidium dizirconate with a series of reagents (methanol, methanol + water, other homologous alcohols). Methanol was found to be the best solvent for $Rb_2O \cdot 2ZrO_2$. The physicochemical properties and structure of rubidium dizirconate were determined, and the corresponding x-ray data are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 04Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

dm
Card 2/2

GRIZIK, A.A.; PLYUSHCHEV, V.Ye.

Rubidium trizirconate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.9:1993-2000 3 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

GRIZIK, A.A.; PLYUSHCHEV, V.Ye.

Rubidium polyhafnates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.12:2630-2638
D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. GAZEL, R. M.

RUSSIAN BOOK REVIEWS 807/1962

Abdumiyev mek USSR. Institut Shtrebnitskiy Khimi
Problemy kinetiki i kataliza. [6] 10: Priroda fiziko-khimicheskoy katalizatsii
(Problems of Kinetics and Catalysis. (vol. 10: The Nature of Physical and Physico-
Chemistry of Catalysis) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Khimicheskoy Literatury, 1960. 464 p. Russian
only inserted. 2,600 copies printed.

M.S.: S.Z. Bogdanov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR,
and G.V. Elyakov, Associate of Chemistry; M. of Publishing House: A.L.
Buzitskiy; Tech. Ed.: O.A. Artyukova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is addressed to physicists and chemists
and to the community of scientists in general interested in recent
research on the physics and physical chemistry of catalysis.

CONTENTS: The articles in this collection were read at the conference on the
Physics and Physical Chemistry of Catalysis organized by the Soviet Union
Academy of Sciences, Academy of Sciences USSR) and by
the Academic Council on the problem of the scientific base for the selection
of catalysts. The conference was held at the Institute Fiziko-khimicheskoy
Katalizatsii (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the USSR) in Moscow, March 20-21, 1961.
Of the great number of material presented at the conference, only papers and
published abstracts were included in this collection.

III. SOME GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CATALYSIS

Kuznetsov, A.F. Spectroscopy of Simple Processes on the Surface of Oxide
Catalysts 214

Sprygin, Yu.F. Types of Active Complexes and Their Role in Heterogeneous
Catalysis 225

Rabinovich, I.A. (Moskowsky Institut Khimicheskoy Promyshlennosti, Moscow
Institute of Transportation Engineering) Some Problems of Organic Catalysis 240

IV. ACID - BASE CATALYSIS

Troshchinskaya, E.V. (Department of Chemistry of Moscow State University).
Nature of the Activity of Amphoteric Cracking Catalysts 247

Chernykh, B.M. (Institute of Chemical Physics of the USSR). Mechanism
of Heterogeneous Acid Catalysis and its Relation to Heterogeneous Acid
Catalysis 255

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Action of Solid Bases 270

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USSR) Kinetics of the Reaction of Ethylene with a Heterogeneous Catalyst for the
Isomerization of Olefins 275

Vladimirov, M.S., O.S. Kiselev, and P.M. Gulyaev (Institute of Chemical
Physics of the USSR). Catalytic Properties of the Complex Compounds
of Boron Fluoride 285

Pillay, V.S., and D.S. Prasad (Department of Physics of Madras State
University). Spectral Modifications of the Action of Certain Organic
Catalysts 291

Shchegolev, Ye. O. (Laboratory of Photochemistry of Leningrad State University).
Kinetics of the Reaction of Oxygen and Structure of the Surface of Silicate
Catalysts 296

Korotkiy, I.M., S.P. Belyakovskiy, Ye. S. Gerasimov, S.M. Gritskiy, I.A.
Kashcheyev, I.M. Kuznetsov, and Ye. V. Shchegolev (Institute of Physical Chemistry
of the USSR) Kinetics of the Reaction of Ethylene with a Heterogeneous Catalyst
Institute of Chemical Physics of the USSR) The Role of Amphoteric
Catalysts in the Reaction of Ethylene with Oxygen 299

Andriyevskiy, V.I., and S.I. Bogdanov (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the
USSR). Experimental Investigation of the Correspondence between Kinetic
and Heterogeneous Acid Base Catalysis 305

Pogodaev, L.I. (VNIIP petrokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti, Leningrad
Institute of Petrochemical Industry) (All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Petrochemical Industry and the Production of Synthetic Liquid Fuel).
Contribution to the Problem of Selecting Synthetic Stable Oxide Cracking
Catalysts 309

Chernykh, B.M. (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petrochemical
Industry and the Production of Synthetic Liquid Fuel). Acid Properties
and Cracking Capacity of Catalysts 313

IOFFE, I.I.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, S.V.; LEVIN, Ya.S.; GRIZIK R.M.;
KAMBULOVA, V.A.; KRONICH, I.G.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.V.

Similarity of reactions catalyzed by liquid and solid acids.
Probl. kin. i kat. 10:294-297 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov
i krasiteley.

(Acids) (Naphthylamine) (Naphthol)

DOBROVOL'SKIY, S.V.; GRIZIK, R.M.; KRONICH, I.G.; IOFFE, I.I.

Catalytic aryl amination of β -naphthol. Org. poluprod. 1 kras.
no.2:148-150 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Amination) (Naphthols)

GRIZO, A.

Leko, A.; Grizo, A. "Clay deposits of Lazina near Arandjelovac, Serbia". p. 395. (Priroda. Vol. 18, no. 6/7, 1953. Zagreb.)

SU: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 3, Library of Congress, March 1954.
Uncl.

GRLEO, A.

Grizo, A.; Jovanovic, M.; Tecilazic-Stevanovic, M. "The influence of the electrolyte on the viscosity and plasticity of Arandjelovac clays." p. 403. (Priroda. Vol. 18, no. 6/7, 1953. Zagreb.)

SO: monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 3, Library of Congress. March 1954.
Uncl.

GRIZO, A.; NIKOLIC, Z.; DELIC, D.

Importance of determining free lime in cement, a survey of methods of determination. p. 248. Vol. 11, No. 2, 1956. TEHNIKA. Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

GRIZO, ALEKSANDEK

¹⁵
~~Influence of electrolytes on properties of clays. Dejan
1864 and Aleksander Grizo (Beogradsk. Univ., Belgrade,
Yugoslavia). *Fond. Zb. n. Keram. Kambičan* 81, 220-3
(1957).—Graphs show variations of viscosity and bonding
strength as functions of electrolyte addns. between 0 and
0.6%. Electrolytes used are: NaOH, Na₂CO₃, (NH₄)₂
CO₃, and Na₂SiO₃. Plasticity and shrinkage are also
covered, and the latter is tabulated.~~

Grizo

GRIZO, Aleksandar, inz. (Skopje, Elektrohemijski kombinat "Biljana");
DELIC, Dejan, dr. inz., prof.

Adsorption capacity of some indigenous coals for various phenols.
Tehnika Jug 17 no.7:Suppl.: Hemindustrija 16 no.7:1361-1366 J1 '62.

1. Tehnicki direktor Elektrotehnickog kombinat "Biljana",
Skopje (for Grizo). 2. Tehnoloski fakultet, Univerziteta u
Beogradu (for Delic).

GRIZO, Aleksandar, inz.

Purification of waste water polluted by nitro and amino compounds. Tehnika Jug 18 no.5:Suppl.:Hemindustrija 17 no. 5:917-923 My '63.

1. Tehnicki direktor Elektrohemijskog kombinata "Biljana", Skopje.

AUTHORS: Grizo, V. A., Poluektova, Ye H SOV/75-13-4-10/29

TITLE: Investigation of the Dye H-Resorcinol as a Reagent for the
Photometric Determination of Boric Acid (Izucheniye azokrasitel'ya
H-rezortsina kak reaktiva dlya fotometricheskogo opredeleniya
bornoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1950, Vol. 13, Nr 4, pp. 434-
438 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the photometric determination of boric acid hydroxy-
anthraquinones containing a hydroxyl group in a peri-position
to the quinone group are used. The intensely colored solutions
of these compounds in concentrated sulfuric acid change their
color at an addition of boric acid. Some other organic com-
pounds, however, containing a hydroxyl group in the vicinity of
a carbonyl group (Refs 1, 2) also react with boric acid in con-
centrated sulfuric acid. Other methods of determining boric
acid make use of its reaction with curcumin, a derivative of
dibenzoyl methane, or with derivatives of salicylic acid (Ref 3).
As a contrast to all these color reactions, that were carried
out in concentrated sulfuric acid or after elimination of the
water by concentrating, reactions were found which can be car-

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SOV/75-13-4-10/29

Investigation of the Dye H-Resorcinol as a Reagent for the Photometric Determination of Boric Acid

ried out in slightly acetous solutions (Ref 4). Compounds containing 2 hydroxyl groups in the peri- and ortho-position next to an azo or azomethine group serve as reagents. The authors of the present paper investigated the reaction of the azo dye from diazotized H-acid and resorcinol ("H-resorcinol") with boric acid as well as the reaction with the azomethine compound, which develops from H-acid and salicylic aldehyde. In the first case the color of the solution changes from yellow to pink, in the second case the acetous solutions become light yellow. The authors investigated the composition of the compound from H-resorcinol and boric acid. The photometric measurements were carried out on a universal photometer of the type FM using light filters M-53 ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 530\text{m}\mu$). The highest absorption occurs at a molar ratio of boric acid and the reagent of 1:1. Therefore in the new compound one molecule of boric acid falls to one molecule of H-resorcinol. The determination of the dissociation constant of the complex in solution showed that neither the degree of dissociation α nor the dissociation constant K_D at p_H -values of 2,2 up to 3,0 is dependent on the p_H -value. The

Card 2/4

SOV/75-13-A-10/29

Investigation of the Dye H-Resorcinol as a Reagent for the Photometric Determination of Boric Acid

mean value of K_D in this range is $6,33 \cdot 10^{-5}$, for a value of 0,658 was found. A high excess of the reagent is detrimental as the solution of the reagent highly absorbs in that range of wave-lengths, in which also the light absorption of the complex is measured ($530m\mu$). The best conditions for photometric determination of boron according to this method turned out to be a quantity of 4-5 ml of a 10^{-3} molar solution of H-resorcinol and 5 ml 1 n acetic acid for $1,1\mu - 66\mu$ boron in a total volume of 50 ml. The intensity of the color increases with time and only after 6 hours reaches a practically constant value. Therefore the solution to be investigated has to be left to stand for 6 hours before measuring. It is not necessary to heat the solution. As the dependence of light absorption of the complex on the concentration of boron is not rectilinear, it is necessary to establish a calibration curve for the determination. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

SOV/75-13-4-10/29

Investigation of the Dye H-Resorcinol as a Reagent for the Photometric Determination of Boric Acid

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut (Odessa Pharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1956

1. Resorcinol--Chemical reactions
2. Reagents--Performance
3. Boric acid--Determination
4. Boric acid--Chemical reactions
5. Photometry

Card 4/4

GALEO, V.A.; KUDL NOV 14, D.I.

Investigating conditions of the formation of potassium and ammonium iodomercurates. Trudy OGI 1960:20:58-60 '58.

(. IRM 1/1.0)

(Potassium iodomercurates)

(Ammonium iodomercurates)

GRIZO, V.A.; KUBLANOVSKIY, S.I.

Conditions for the formation of rubidium iodomercurates.

Trudy OGMI no.27:21-28 '61.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Rubidium salts) (Iodomercurates)

GRIZO, V.A.; KUBLANOVSKIY, S.I.

Conditions for the formation of sodium iodomercurates. Trudy
OGMI no.27:35-37 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Iodomercurates)

SAVITSKAYA, M.M. [Savyts'ka, M.M.]; KHOLODOVA, Yu.D.; POSTORONKO, A.I.;
GRIZODUB, A.P. [Hryzodub, A.P.]

New coagulating agents for the acceleration of brine purification in the production of soda. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:32-35
J1-S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziologii rasteniy (for Savitskaya, Kholodova). 2. Slavyanskim sodovyy kombinat (for Postoronko, Grizodub).

PODOSYNKIN, P.A.; POSTORONKO, A.I.; GRIZODUB, A.P. [Hryzodub, A.P.];
KAL'INA, Z.P.; LYAPINA, A.G. [Liapina, A.H.]

Purification of waste waters from the washing of the electric
filters of lime kilns. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:82-84 J1-S '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Slavyanskly sodevny kombinat.

RETSEPTOR, Ya. (g.Moskva); SHAKIROV, O.; NOAK, A.; SEREBRYANIKOV, G.,
ekonomist; KHAIT, M.; FILIPPENKO, A.; SULYMANOV, A. (Dagestan-
skaya ASSR); GRIGOR'YEV, A.; DZHURINSKIY, N. (g.Kishinev);
MALYUKHA, L. (g.Klin); POLISHCHUK, I. (g.Pervoural'sk,
Sverdlovskoy obl.); GRIZODUB, Yu. (G.Frunze); CHIGAREV, A.

Letters to the editors. Sots. trud 6 no. 1:136-141 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh.shakhty No. 31 tresta Kirovugol', g.Karaganda
(for Shakirov).
2. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela shakhty No. 31
tresta Kirovugol', g. Karaganda (for Noak).
3. Glavnyy bukhgalter
stroitel'nogo upravleniya "Tyazhmashstroy", g.Kramatorsk, Sta-
linskoy obl. (for Khait).
4. Nachal'nik otdela truda i
zarabotnoy platy vol'skogo zavoda "Metallist" (for Filippenko).
5. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy leningradskogo
zavoda "Kinap" (for Grigor'yev).
6. Pavinskiy l'nozavod
Kostromskoy oblasti (for Chigorev).
(Wage payment systems) (Industrial management)

GRIZODUB, Yu. N.

FR 102111

USSR/Physics - Hydraulics
Fluids

1 Jun 50

"Determination of the Coefficient of Oscillatory
Damping of a Fluid Column, Due to Internal Fric-
tion in the Walls of a Pipe," Yu. N. Grizodub

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXII, No 4, pp 649-650

Derives formula of damping that involves elastic
oscillation of pipe due to motion of fluid in
pipe, both thick- and thin-walled. Submitted
25 Mar 50 by Acad A. I. Nekrasov.

165T105

GRIZODUB, Yu. N.

May 51

USSR/Hydrology - Pumps

"Computation of Harmonic-Disturbance Propagation in a Fluid Filling a Pumping System With Pipes Connected in Series and in Paralled," Yu. N. Grizodub

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXI, No 5, pp 565-572

Grizodub experimentally confirmed that eqs based on theory of passive 4-terminal networks and impedance methods are sufficiently precise for tech detn of amplitude of harmonic disturbances in subject pumps at generalized boundary conditions. Submitted 23 Oct 50.

182T70

LC

BRYUKHANOV, K.F.; GRIZODUBOV, I.

Experience of a school for the study of the best and complete method
of boiling masscuite of the first product. Sakh.prom. 28 no.2:25-27
'54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Voronezhskiy sakhsveklotrest (for Bryukhanov). 2. Gruppovaya
laboratoriya Voronezhskogo sakhsveklotresta (for Grizodubov).
(Sugar research)

GRIZODUBOV, N.I.

Determining standard quality of feed molasses. Sakh. pron. 33
no.5:18-21 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Ramonskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.
(Molasses as feeding stuff)

GRIZODUBOV, N.I.

More about the determination of a standard quality of feed molasses.
Sakh. prom. 35 No.2:26-27 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ramonskaya grupповaya laboratoriya.
(Molasses)

GRIZODUBOV, N.I.; MIL'KOVA, Z.A.

Determining the fineness in lime grinding. Sakh. prom. 36
no.7:40-43 JI '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Romanskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.

GRITSENKO, Ye.M.; GRIZODUBOV, N.I.; MIL'KOVA, Z.A.; TYAZHELOVA, G.F.;
STASEYEV, G.I.

Problem deserving attention. Sakh. prom. 37 no.10:28-33 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Ramonskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya (for Gritsenko, Grizodubov).
2. Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskii institut (for Mil'kova).
3. Ramonskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Tyazhelova, Staseyev).

GRIZOVENKO, F.F.

DELMARSKIY, Yu.K.; GRIZOVENKO, F.F.

Determining the polarization electromotive force during electrolysis of melted fluorides. Ukr.khim.shur. 22 no.6:726-730 '56. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(Electrolysis) (Fluorides) (Polarization (Electricity))

GRIZOROVSKIY, A. M.

A. M. Grizorovskii and T. A. Veselitskaya, on the question of the possibility of the formation reaction of acridones from di-benzyl-amine-2-carboxylic acid. 1945

Several examples are used to show the possibility of a direct hydrogenation of di-benzyl-amine-2-carboxylic acids. This reaction occurs with the reaction of formation of acridones from di-benzyl-amine-2-carboxylic acids and benzyl chloride.

The Grizonikisze, All Union Scientific Research Inst. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry Moscow, September 20, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 29, (80) No. 10 (1948):

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., no. 23 1959, no. 83467

AUTHOR : Briaznev, A.
TITLE : New Methods of Coal Pretreatment for Coking

ORIG. PUB. : Paliva, 1958, 38, No 7, 232-243

ABSTRACT : Effect of fine grinding and of other coal (C) pretreatment methods on the quality of coke (K) has been investigated. A new principle for the pretreatment is indicated which consists in fine grinding:- the necessity of decreasing the upper limit of coal particles coarseness with the quantity of fine particles held to a minimum. The method of selective crushing (SC) is characterized in detail resulting in the 3-0 mm size and its

*Solid Fossil Fuels.

CARD:

1/2

COUNTRY :
CITIZENSHIP :

H

ABST. JOUR. : RZKhas., No. 23 1989, No. 83467

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT
Cont'd

: effectiveness. Presented are flow diagrams for SC of raw charge (R) and its components. Depending on the composition of R and the required K quality, processing schemes include SC or fine grinding and SC with consequent treatment and connecting of R. In certain instances it is permissible to add gas C into R in a 15-35% quantity and as 12-4 mm size particles. Described also is the preliminary preheat of R up to 100-2000, that leads to the increase of density and of structural strength of K and increases the caking rate. --Ya. Satunovskiy.

CARD:

2/2

H - 74

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CLASSIFICATION : S-27
ANN. JOUR. : REKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 76448
AUTHOR : Grjaznov, V. P.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Identification of Aldehydes, Esters, and Higher Alcohols in the Products from the Rectification of Ethyl Alcohol
ORIG. PUB. : Kvasny Prumysl, 5, No 5, 58-61 (1959)
ABSTRACT : The author has shown by paper chromatography that the crude alcohol obtained from grain-potato mash and from molasses contains the acetate esters of methyl, ethyl, and isoamyl alcohols as well as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isobutyl, and isoamyl alcohols. Chemical and chromatographic indexes of the qualitative and quantitative content of aldehydes, esters, and alcohols in the alcohol on the various plates of the purifying and rectifying columns of a 2-column continuous still are given as a function

CARD: 1/2

GRKOVIC, LJ.; STEVIC, B.

Bacteria as the cause of deterioration of our canned green
beans and tomatoes. p. 1475. Vol. 9, No. 9, 1954. TEHNIKA.
Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (KEAL) Library
of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

GRKOVIC, LJ.; NIKSIC, M.

Strawberries as a raw material for processing. p. 1398.
(Tehnika, Vol. 11, no. 9, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 7,
July 1957. Uncl.

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Category: Plant Diseases. Diseases in Cultivated Plants. 0

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82695

Author : Grkovic, Stanoje

Inst : -

Title : Apple Rust - a New Disease in Dolenjsko Region (Lower Slovenia, Yugoslavia)

Orig pub: Sadjar., vinar., vrtnar., 1957, 44, No 12, 346-347

Abstract: A description is given of apple rust, caused by *Gymnosporangium tremuloides* and first noted in Lower Slovenia. Methods to control the disease are shown, and among them, in addition to spraying, one recommends extermination of the juniper in the surrounding

Card : 1/2

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Category: Plant Diseases. Diseases in Cultivated Plants. 0

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82695

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051

fruit gardens, which is the intermediate plant-host.

-- G.A. D'yakova

Card : 2/2

GRLIC, Lj.

(1)

Vitamin values of edible wild plants common in Yugoslavia. I. Ascorbic acid and carotene content of edible wild greens. Lj. Grlić, *Acta Pharm. Yugoslav.* 2, 112-25 (1952).—The species studied showed considerable difference in ascorbic acid content but within a plant family these variations were limited. The highest ascorbic acid content was found in leaves of primrose (*Primula*), in wild rocket (*Dipteris*), and in other Cruciferae. Leguminosae and Chenopodiaceae are also rich in vitamin C, while Compositae, Boraginaceae, and Plantaginaceae are relatively poor. The plants had the highest content of vitamin C during the month of June. The carotene content was highest in leaves of deadnettle (*Lamium*), alfalfa (*Medicago*), nettle (*Urtica*), mallow (*Malva*), and plantain (*Plantago major*). Although considerable differences were found in vitamin C and A contents of wild plants, they appear to be better sources of these vitamins than the cultivated plants. 63 references. V. Alhajlov.

GRLIC, Ljubisa

Vitamin value of edible wild plants common in Yugoslavia. I. The content of ascorbic acid and carotenes of edible wild greens. II. Report. Acta pharm. jugosl. 4 no.3:115-118 1954.

1. Centralni higijeski zavod, Zagreb.
 - (VITAMIN C, determ.
in edible wild greens)
 - (CAROTENE, determ.
in edible wild greens)
 - (PLANTS
edible wild greens, vitamin C & carotene content)

Grlic, 4y.

Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) as a vegetable. Lj. Grlić and S. Čmelik (Central Inst. Hyg., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Farm. Glasnik* 10, 379-80(1954).—Milkweed sprouts contain H₂O 90.70, ash 0.78, crude fiber 1.37, protein 0.85, ether ext. 0.51, and N-free ext. 5.79%. During the growing period (from the end of April till the beginning of July) the vitamin C content fluctuates from 149 to 359 mg. % (av. 248 mg. %). The carotene content varies from 0.30 to 2.85 (av. 1) mg. %. It is believed that if any toxic glucoside is present, it will be removed by boiling with water, and pouring off. Werner Jacobson

GRIC, L.

The ascorbic acid and carotene contents in leaves as a common characteristic of botanically related species. L. Grlic (Inst. Drug Control, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Experientia* 12, 230-1 (1956) (in English).—There is a tendency towards a constancy of the ratio, ascorbic acid/carotene, within families of plants. The following ratios, together with ranges of ratios, were obtained: Polygonaceae 10.8 (9.2-12.2), Chenopodiaceae 10.0 (8.8-12.1), Cruciferae 21.4 (11.8-34.5), Leguminosae 9.3 (7.3-12.3), Umbelliferae 10.1 (6.3-16.5), Labiales 3.7 (2.3-3.0), Compositae 4.4 (2.6-6.5). D. S. Farner

GRWIC, Lj.

Med

✓ Determination of the origin of opium by means of ultra-
 violet absorption spectrophotometry. 1. Differentiation
 between crude opium of some regions of Yugoslavia.
 Lj. Grbić and J. Petričić (Inst. Control Drugs, Zagreb,
 Yugoslavia). *Farm. Glasnik* 12, 487 (1956). --By detg. the
 ultraviolet absorption spectra of dil. H₂O exts. of opium
 (concn. 1:25,000) from 2 different parts of Yugoslavia,
 significant differences have been found. Absorption
 spectra of 12 samples from Macedonia (group B), compared
 with 8 samples from some northern parts of Yugoslavia
 (group A) showed a typical bathochromic shift, more
 evident at pH 2-5.5; especially over the range of the absorp-
 tion min. of 260-65 mμ. The extinction readings at 260
 mμ in samples of group A were lower while those of group
 B were higher, than extinction values at 265 mμ. On the
 basis of the obtained spectral differences, a simple and
 rapid method for the detn. of the origin of Yugoslavian
 opium is proposed. The detn. consists in measuring extinc-
 tions of buffered H₂O exts. (pH 3.0) at 260 and 265 mμ.
 The quotient higher than 1 indicates the Macedonian origin
 of the drug, while that lower than 1 indicates opium from
 the northern parts of Yugoslavia. For the detn., 0.2 mg.
 of the drug is required. T. Bicakčić

2.

TRAUNER, L., Dr.; MIHOLIC, S., dr.; GRMJK, D., dr.

Iodine medical bath Sisak. Lijec. vjes. 77 no.10-12:
533-540 Oct-Dec 55.

(BALNEOLOGY,
Sisak iodine bath. (Ser))

GRLK, Drazen Mirko, dr.

Arabian reports on health conditions and medicine of the old Slavs.
Liječn. vjesn. 83 no.3:271-279 '61.

1. Iz Instituta za povijest prirodnih, matematičkih nauka Jugoslavenske
akademije u Zagrebu.

(HISTORY OF MEDICINE)

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Milko Drazen GRMEK, Department of History of Natural, Mathematical and Medical Sciences of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences (Institut za povijest prirodnih, matematičkih i medicinskih nauka JAZU [Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti,] Zagreb.

"Minutes of the College of Physicians of Venice for 1534 to 1554, Preserved at Hvar."

Zagreb, Liječnički Vjesnik, Vol. 84, No 12, Dec 62; pp 1253-1256.

Abstract [French summary modified]: Latin version and translation, and discussion of several interesting passages from this document presumably kept on the island of Hvar ever since prepared: examinations and graduations of Jewish and other physicians; relationship with barbers and surgeons; epidemiologic measures, theriac preparation and sale. In general, the "provvidari" [later Venetian aristocrats members of the Board of Health] had more common sense than the physicians (who explained everything astrologically and scholastically) and were, fortunately for Venice, able to overrule the College when epidemiologic regulations were being drafted.

1/1

GRMEK, Mirko Drazen, dr.

On aliens in Dalmatia in early nineteenth century. Lijec. vjes.
81 no.9-10:707-715 '59.
(EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION)

GRMEK, Mirko Drasen

School of medicine and surgery in Zadar in 1806-1811. Rad Jugosl. akad.
znan. umj. [Med] 323:5-64 '61.

(SCHOOLS MEDICAL hist)

GRMEK, Mirko Drazen, dr.

Teaching and research on History of medicine in Yugoslavia. Liječn.
vjesn. 84 no.1:5-21 '62.

1. Is Instituta za povijest prirodnih, matematičkih i medicinskih
nauka JAZU u Zagrebu.

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GRMEK, M. D.

2 centuries of Plencic's "New Concepts of Disease Contagion". *Liječn. vijesn.* 84 no.4:373-380 '62.

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(HISTORY OF MEDICINE)

GRMELA, Milan

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1. Ustav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd,
Řez u Prahy.

GRMEK, Mirko Drazen, dr.

Motivation in selecting a medical career. Liječn.vjesn. 85 no.
11:1225-1236 N '63.

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nauka JAZU u Zagrebu.

S

GRNEK, Mirko Drazner OCHEK, I.D. [translation]; M. M. ...
prof., otv. red.

[Gerontology, the study of old age and longevity.
Translated from the Croatian with supplementary material
translated from the English] Gerontologija - nauka o
stareosti i deljevanju. Zagreb, Nauka, 1981. 127 p.
(1981, 1981)

GRMELA, Miroslav

Neutron effective temperature according to the thermodynamics
of irreversible processes. Jaderna energie 10 no. 2:53-54
F '64.

1. Ustav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd, Rez.

G R M E L A, R

759. ¹⁸ ANNEALING FURNACES FOR COLD-ROLLED STEEL STRIP. ¹⁸ Orvola, R.
(Hutnik, (Smelter, Prague), vol. 6, (9), 268-271). The performances, running
and investment costs of continuous and tubular furnaces are compared. The
conventional tubular furnaces are considered to be superior to the continuous
types particularly if the sheet is to be annealed rather than normalized.
Replacement of tubular furnaces by continuous ones is not advised, except if
normalized strip is being produced. The latter is however unsuitable for
general deep-drawing processes.

3

I.S.I.

RB

GRMOVA, Renata [Hrmova, Renata]

On generalized ideals in semigroups. Mat fyz cas SAV 13 no.1:
41-64 '63.

1. Katedra matematiky a deskriptivnej geometrie, Elektrotech-
nicka fakulta, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava,
Gottwaldovo namesti 2.

GRNA, R.

The Five-Year Plan, a foundation for new life in our mountains. p. 44.

LES. Bratislava. Vol. 1, no. 5, May 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

SYNAK, Yu. [Synak, J.] (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika); GRNCHAR, Ya. [Hrncar, J.] (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika); KORAL'CHUK, I.I. [translator]

New herbicide. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.4:52-53 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

(Herbicides) (Triazine)

GR'NCHAROV, K.

Material Limit in Furniture Factories. LEKA PROMISHLEHOST (Light Industry)
4:6:April 55

GR'NCHAROV, K.

Labor Limitation for the Cabinetmakers of the "STRATSIN" State Industrial Enterprise as Sofia. Light Industry, #6:8:Jun 55

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Use of Nitrogen Dioxide and Their Application. Safety and Sanitation. H-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 7:154.

Author : Grigorov, Kiril., Savev, Kirista.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria, Medical Institute.

Title : Radiologic Picture of Organs in Thorax of Mice after Acute Poisoning With Gases Formed as a Result of Explosions in Under ground Mines.

Orig Pub: Izv. Bul. in-ta Khim. AN, 1957, No. 14, 465-486.

Abstract: Based on the radiologic study of 40 cases of acute poisoning with nitrous oxide (NO), the conclusion about the existence of 2 degrees of acute poisoning with NO was arrived at: 1) acute emphysema of lungs and insignificant changes

Card 1/2

13

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Safety and Sanitation. R-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zaur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 28134.

Abstract: in the heart, and 2) Swelling of lungs, compensatory, sometimes interstitial, mediastinal or tissue emphysema, dilatation of heart, changes in the myocardium which disappear in proportion with the disappearance of changes in lungs. The importance of the roentgenologic study of the thorax for the diagnosis of poisoning with MGs is emphasized. -- From the authors' summary.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY	: Czechoslovakia	H-28
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	19900
AUTHOR	: Grner, F.	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: Impurities in Milk and Dairy Products	
ORIG. PUB.	: Ceskoslov Hyg Mliecných Produktov, 4, No 7, 582-591 (1954)	
ABSTRACT	: A review article with a bibliography listing 86 titles.	
		A. Progorovich

CARD: 1/1

375

GRNTER, Emil

Effect of vitamin C deficiency on the incorporation of S35-labelled methionine into tissue proteins in guinea pigs. Biologia 17 no.10: 771-774 '62.

1. Izotopove pracovisko Ustavu pre vyskum vyziv, ~~Dat~~ v Bratislave.
(ASCORBIC ACID DEFICIENCY) (PROTEIN METABOLISM)
(METHIONINE) (SULFUR ISOTOPES)

GROAK, Lajos, dr.; HAJDU, Béla, dr.; BOBORY, Julia, dr.

Simultaneous psoriasis and acute systemic lupus erythematosus.
Orv. hetil. 103 no.29:1369-1370 22 J1 '62.

1. Debreceni Nagyerdei Gyogyfurdo, Hajda-Bihar megyei Tanacs Korhaz,
I. Belosztaly es Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyszem, II. Beliklinika.
(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS case reports) (PSORIASIS case reports)

BOZSAI, Imre, dr.; GROB, László

Mass analytical determination of nickel in high-alloyed raw materials.
I. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:151-163 '61.

(EEAI 10:9)

1. Materialprüfungsabteilung der Csepel Eisen- und Metallwerke,
Chemisches Laboratorium, Budapest.

(Nickel) (Chromium) (Iron) (Cobalt)
(Molybdenum) (Complex compounds)

GROBATYY, N.A.; SHUPPE, G.N.

Effect of strong electric field on the resistance in metal wires.
Izv. AN Us. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.1:65-73 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Electric resistance)
(Electric fields)

S/262/62/000/006/021/021
I007/I207

AUTHOR: Gröbe Erich

TITLE: Muffler for pneumatic engines

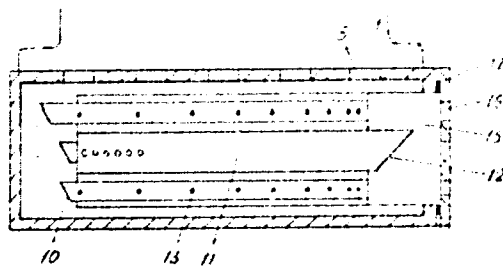
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovye ustanovki, no.6, 1962, 100, abstract 426511. (Pat. GDR, kl. 87 b, 2/20, no.20257, 4.11.60).

TEXT: The muffler is located within the rectangular bed-plate of the engine (1)(see figure) provided with holes (3); exhaust air is removed from the engine into the bed-plate, which has a series of inserted boxes (their number is established by experience). From the end of each box inserted, obliquely cut air-inlet tubes (10) project to a different depth. Through the holes (13) in the tube wall, the air is removed into the central, perforated tube (11) provided with an obliquely cut endface (12); from here the air enters the damping chamber (18) whence it is exhausted into the atmosphere through the hole (16) in the cover (17). There are 2 figures.

Card 1/2

Muffler for pneumatic engines.

S/262/62/000/006/021/021
I007/I207



Figure

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2