IORISH, E.L.

AID P - 2583

Subject : USSR/Hydraulic Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 6/20

Authors : Iorish, E. L. and V. V. Kind, Kands. Tech. Sci.

Title : On using hydraulic and fine-grain aggregates in hydraulic concrete mixes

Periodical : Gidr stroi, 4, 19-22, Ap 1955

Abstract : Authors report on the addition of fine-grain aggregates to cement as a savings measure. A table with data on portland cement with various aggregates is given. Pozzolanic cement is criticized for its insufficient weather resistance, and cracking. The use of facing slabs, a thorough distribution of reinforcements, and the lengthening of the settling period are recommended.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Iorish, E. L.

AID P - 3996

Subject : USSR/Hydr. Eng.

Card 1/1 Pub. 35 - 3/18

Authors : Iorish, E. L. and V. A. Melent'yev, Kand. Tech. Sci. and A. S. Gorokhov, Eng.

Title : Damming up of the Dnepr River at the Dubossary Hydro Power Plant Construction in 1954.

Periodical : Gidro. stroi., 8, 9-13, 1955

Abstract : The earth fill method of construction is reported in detail and strongly recommended. Three figures. Five Russian references, 1941-1954, 2 English, 1952-1953.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

IORISH, Ye.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MELENT'YEV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORCKHOV, A.S., inzhener.

Damming the Dniester during the construction of the Dubossary Hydroelectric Power Station in 1954. Gidr. stroi. 24 no.8:9-13 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

(Dubossary Hydroelectric Power Station)

BELYAKOV, A.A.; KRISTOV, V.S.; DEMENT'YEV, M.A.; BORODIN, P.V.; FOGEL'SON, S.B.; PLATONOV, V.A.; IORISH, Ye.L.; GAL'PERIN, R.S.

Letter to the editors. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.4:52-53 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Dams)

BOROVOY, A.A., red.; VASIL'YEV, P.I., red.; GIRSHKAN, I.A., red.; IORISH, Ye.L., red.; KRUKOVSKIY, M.Ya., red.; SAMOSTRELOV, P.V., red.; BABKINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Designing and building large dams; from papers of the Fifth International Congress on Large Dams] Proektirovanie i stroitel'stvo bol'shikh plotin; po materialam V Mezhdunarodnogo kongressa po bol'shim plotinam. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 414 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Dams)

IORISH, Yu. I.

"Subharmonic Resonance in a System with Elastic Restricters of the Motion," Zhur. tekh. fiz., 16, No.6, 1946

IORISH, YU. I.

USSR/Oscillations
Force

Feb 1947

"Constrained Oscillations of Systems in Cases of Broken Characteristics of Forces," Yu. I. Iorish, 11 pp

"Inzhenernyy Sbornik" Vol III, No 2

The author arrives at the first approximation of the solution of the problem by 'equivalent linearization', in the case of a given oscillating motion of a point of suspension. Satisfactory agreement of experimental and theoretical results are obtained in the case of both symmetrical and asymmetrical systems.

16T67

IORISH, YU. I.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 580 - I

BOOK

Author: IORISH, YU. I. Call No.: AF248761

Full Title: PROTECTION OF AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT AGAINST VIBRATION

Transliterated Title: Zashchita samoletnogo oborudovaniya ot vibratsii

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of the Defense Industry (Oborongiz)

Date: 1949 No. pp.: 222 No. of copies: Not given

Editorial Staff

Appraiser: Rzhevkin, S. N., Prof.

The author expresses thanks for valuable help to the Chief of the Scientific Research Institute N. I. Petrov and to the Assistant Chief, N. D. Ryazantsev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for: 1. designers of aircraft and aircraft equipment; 2. workers of aviation scientific research institutes; 3. workers in the field of vibration research in other branches of engineering. It may also be useful to students of technical institutions of higher learning.

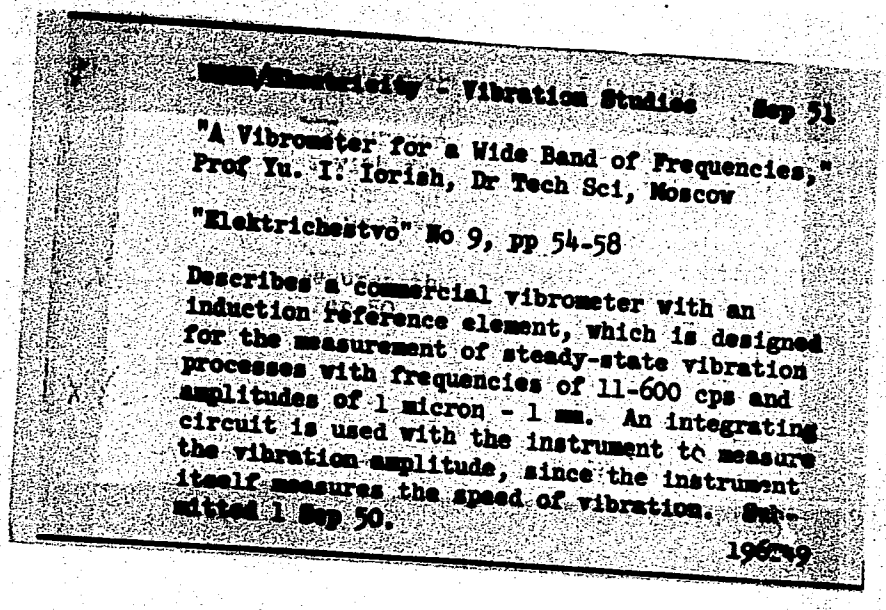
TEXT DATA

Coverage: This book contains basic problems of design, assembly and

1/2

IORISH, Yu. I., Prof.

PA 196T49



[illegible]/Electricity - Vibration Studies Sep 51

"A Vibrometer for a Wide Band of Frequencies," Prof Yu. I. Iorish, Dr Tech Sci, Moscow

"Elektrichestvo" No 9, pp 54-58

Describes a commercial vibrometer with an induction reference element, which is designed for the measurement of steady-state vibration processes with frequencies of 11-600 cps and amplitudes of 1 micron - 1 mm. An integrating circuit is used with the instrument to measure the vibration amplitude, since the instrument itself measures the speed of vibration. Submitted 1 Sep 50.

196T49

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1016

Iorish, Yuliy Iosifovich

Izmereniye vibratsii; obshchaya teoriya, metody i pribory (Vibration Measurement; General Theory, Methods and Instruments) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1956. 403 p. 8,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Antsyferov, M.S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: Zhitomirskiy, V.K., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: Matveyeva, Ye.N.; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building and Instrument Making (Mashgiz): Pokrovskiy, N.V., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific workers and engineers engaged in the study of mechanical vibrations in various engineering fields, for designers of measuring equipment. It may also serve as a textbook for students of mechanical and polytechnical vuzes. Chapters dealing directly with vibration measuring techniques may be used by technicians.

COVERAGE: The book deals with the measurement of vibrations in machines and instructures. The first part covers general aspects of vibration necessary for clear understanding of physical processes occuring in vibration measuring instru-

Card 1/10

ments. The second part presents the general theory of vibration measuring instruments and describes various types of equipment and their elements, as well as testing and calibration techniques. It also gives recommendations on measuring procedure and methods of vibrogram analysis. A. N. Krylov is mentioned as the author of a classic work on vibrations, Vibration of Ships. There are 23 references, of which 15 are Soviet, (including 2 translations) 2 English, and 5 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Vibration Measurement (Cont.)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 10/10

GO/fal
2-9-59

IORISH, Yu.I.

Unilateral deviation and needle rotation in measuring instruments caused by vibration. Priborostroenie no.4:15-24 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Measuring instruments--Vibration)

IORISH, Yu.I.

Vibratory gyroscope supported by an arbitrarily movable base. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; mash. i prib. no.1:131-136 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Stat'ya predstavlena kafedroy "Fizika" Moskovskogo vechernego metallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Gyroscope)

24(1)

AUTHOR: Iorish, Yu.I. (Moscow)

SOV/46-5-3-1/32

TITLE: Vibration Studies in the Soviet Union. A Review. (Otechestvennyye raboty v oblasti issledovaniya vibratsiy. Obzor.)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 263-274 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The review deals only with the Soviet work on harmful mechanical vibrations, i.e. vibrations which are not necessary to fulfil the task of a particular piece of apparatus or a machine, but are due to imperfections, defects or special conditions of work. The review does not deal with studies of the origin or prevention at source of harmful vibrations; these are listed in Zil'berminta's bibliography (Ref 50). For the work on the physiological effects of vibrations on humans the reader is referred to a book by Andreyeva-Galanina (Ref 5) which has a detailed bibliography. The review deals specifically with the following four subjects:

(1) vibration measurement (vibrometry);
(2) vibration testing, including generation of vibrations for experimental purposes;
(3) vibration insulation;

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Vibration Studies in the Soviet Union. A Review.

(4) the effect of vibrations on instruments.

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by authors' names and contains 146 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1957

IORISH, Yu. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4397

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti

Priborostroyeniye i izmeritel'naya tekhnika (Instrument Manufacture and Measurement Technique) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 462 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.N. Gavrilov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: A. Ya. Tikhanov; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine and Instrument Construction (Mashgiz): N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel in the instrument industry.

COVERAGE: The 23 articles deal with the present state and the outlook for the development of instrument manufacture and measurement technique. New problems of design, construction, and manufacture of instruments are discussed in the first two sections. Emphasis is given to problems of automation and mechanization of production and to the application of new techniques in program control, ultrasonics, and chipless working of metals. The third section deals with new measurement methods involving the use of ultrasonics and radio isotopes. Some theoretical aspects of metrology and measurement technique are also discussed in this section. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany several of the articles.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

VK/pw/mas
10-24-60

Card 6/6

S/179/61/000/005/010/022
E191/E481

AUTHOR: Iorish, Yu.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Measurement of the vibration of a solid body with the help of inertia type instruments

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye. v.5, 1961, 77-83

TEXT: The behaviour of an inertia type vibration detector mounted on an arbitrarily vibrating body is examined. In principle, inertia type detectors are possible which measure simultaneously three linear and three angular coordinates of the vibrating body. In practice, however, the only instruments of this type in use are adapted for the measurement of a single linear or of a single angular vibration component. The directional property is obtained either by means of guiding elements such as pins, slots or sleeves or by means of a special design of the spring. It is assumed that the operating axis of the instrument has the direction of the Y-axis in a coordinate frame tied to the vibrating body. In another coordinate frame tied to the inertia mass and coinciding with its principal axes of inertia, it is

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Measurement of the vibration ...

easily arranged by appropriate shaping of the inertia mass that its Y-axis coincides with the Y-axis of the body frame whilst the X- and Z-axes of the two frames are parallel but coincide in the position of equilibrium of the inertia mass. The motion of the body is assumed to be given so that the displacements, velocities and accelerations at any point of the body are known functions of time. In a state of equilibrium of the body, its coordinate frame coincides with an earthbound coordinate frame, whose Z-axis is the direction of gravity (the motion of the Earth is ignored). The centre of mass of the inertia element moves only along the Y-axis of the body frame. Its differential equation of motion is formulated. The restoring force term contains the contribution of centrifugal accelerations due to the angular motion of the body. The disturbing function of the equation contains the appropriate linear acceleration and contributions due to other components of the motion of the body. It is concluded that the restoring spring must be much more powerful than the effective centrifugal accelerations and the damping must be strong enough to avoid loss of stability due to parametric excitation. Thus, in the presence of angular vibration components of the body, a vibrometer with a

Measurement of the vibration ...

very low natural frequency may be unsuitable for the measurement of linear vibration components. In the simplified equation of motion of the inertia element obtained by ignoring the centrifugal component of the restoring force, the displacement of the inertia mass is the response to the measured signal expressed by the disturbing function part of the equation. In the present paper, the frequency response of the instrument and the transient processes in it are not considered. The response is assumed ideally proportional to the signal or its time derivatives or else its time integrals. It follows that one of the terms on the left-hand side of the equation of motion of the inertia element is substantially larger than the other two. If the displacement term predominates, the instrument responds as an accelerometer. If the velocity term predominates, the instrument is a velocity meter and if the acceleration term predominates, the instrument works as a displacement meter or vibrometer. If the mechanical oscillations are transformed into electrical oscillations, the response can be a time integral or a time derivative of the displacement. However, in all cases, the response reproduces all

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the terms which enter into the disturbing function part of the equation. It is desirable that the disturbing function should consist solely of the linear acceleration. In the general case, distortions are introduced by angular motions of the body and also by the gravity component in the disturbing force. The expressions for the disturbing force are also given when the direction of motion of the inertia element is confined to the X-axis or Z-axis, respectively. In an instrument designed for measuring the angular components of motion, the response does not contain angular distortions. In short, angular distortions are systematic errors characteristic of all inertia type directional vibration measuring instruments designed to measure linear components of vibration in the presence of angular components of motion. By combining several measuring instruments in a single system, these errors can, in principle, be eliminated. A system consisting of two triple directional inertia instruments is considered. The first triple instrument serves for the measurement of angular oscillations and the second triple instrument measures the linear components. The possibility is envisaged of correcting the linear instruments by mixing in the

signals of the angular instruments. Without entering into the practical embodiment, the correction of velocity type instruments is considered relatively easy. The correction of displacement type instruments is possible only in special cases.
Acknowledgments are expressed to M.V.Iorsh and A.N.Obmorshev for discussing the results. A.N.Krylov is mentioned in the article in connection with his contributions in this field. There are 5 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 Russian translations from non-Soviet-bloc publications.

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1961

43357

9,2180
9,2185

S/115/62/000/011/004/008
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Iorish, Yu.I., and Tsekhanskiy, K.R.

TITLE: The transverse sensitivity of uncentered piezo-ceramic vibration pick-ups

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.11, 1962, 26-27

TEXT: A piezo-ceramic pick-up is said to be centered if the centre of mass of the moving part of the pick-up coincides with the centre of symmetry of the piezo element. Most pick-ups are uncentered and give stray signals, mainly because inaccuracies of construction cause the crystal to be stressed in other axes besides the principal axis intended. Stray signals due to transverse harmonic forces are of twice the fundamental frequency. Measurements were made with successive piezo pick-ups mounted on a cantilever bar vibrating at its natural frequency, to obtain nearly pure sine motion. Because of possible errors of alignment the accelerometer was fixed to the beam by gimbals, so that it could be rotated in two planes. Measurements were made at various angles with the axis of the accelerometer perpendicular to the direction of vibration. When the two axes were mutually

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perpendicular, the transverse sensitivity was least, and the output was twice the frequency of vibration. The following formula is recommended to assess the stray transverse sensitivity of a pick-up when harmonics are formed in the outward voltage:

$$\vartheta = 100\sqrt{\frac{P_N}{P_z}} = 100\,\frac{\sqrt{e^2_{N1} + e^2_{N2} + \ldots}}{e_z} \quad (\%)$$

Here, P_N and P_z are the mean outputs delivered by the pick-up when similar sinusoidal accelerations are applied to it in turn along the N and z axes (which are mutually perpendicular); e_{N1} and e_{N2} ..., e_z are the amplitudes of the voltage harmonic delivered by the pick-up under these conditions.
This formula reduces to the usual one if higher harmonics are absent.
There are 2 figures.

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BK

AM4036545 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Iorish, YU. I.

Vibrometry; measurement of vibrations and shocks. General theory, methods and instruments (Vibrometriya; izmereniye vibratsii i udarov. Obshchaya teoriya, metody* i pribory*), 2d ed., rev. and enl., Moscow, Mashgiz, 1963, 771 p. illus., biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: vibration, shock, vibration measurement, vibration measuring equipment

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book considers the measurement of vibrations and shocks in machines and equipment. It includes sections on vibrations which must be known to understand the physical processes that take place in vibration measuring equipment. The general theory of vibration measuring equipment, a description of the equipment and its elements, particularly mechanical vibration guages, methods of testing and calibrating equipment, recommendations for the organization of the measurements, and methods of analyzing the vibrograms are given in the book. The book is intended for researchers and engineers who study mechanical vibrations in the various branches of technology and for designers of measuring equipment. The book can also be an aid to students in mechanical and polytechnic higher education institutions. The chapters directly relating to the technique of measuring vibra-

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AM4036545

tions can be used by middle technical personnel.

TABIE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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AM4036545

SUB CODE: MD, PH SUBMITTED: 01Nov63 NR REF SOV: 416

OTHER: 223 ACQ: 16Apr64

Card 3/3

IORISH, Yu.I.

Introduction of the International System of Units (SI). Usp. fiz. nauk 85 no.1:186-192 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

L 39561-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) EC/GD
ACC NR: AP6008775 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/001/0020/0022

AUTHOR: Iorish, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: State of the art and trends in the development of vibrometry [Reported at the 2nd Science and Technology Conference on Vibrometry, Moscow, 1965, and the International Conference on the Devices and Systems of Vibration Engineering, E. Germany, Magdeburg, 1965]

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1966, 20-22

TOPIC TAGS: vibrometry, vibration measurement

ABSTRACT: Vibration-measurement methods and devices have been improving along these lines: (1) Greater capabilities of hardware (more complete vibration data required by the user; new applications of the hardware for control and

Card 1/2 UDC: 534.1.08.001.14

signaling systems, rotor balancing, navigation, etc.; general improvement of sensors); (2) Higher veracity of measurement results (despite nonlinear distortion and noise during measurements); (3) Automation of the measuring process (excludes experimenter's mistakes); (4) Information processing (automatic spectrum analyzers and correlators ensure full utilization of information); (5) Miniaturization (today's piezo-sensors weigh 2 g; 20 years ago, 10 kg); (6) Contactless methods (exclude errors due to plant loading by sensors, facilitate measurements in hardly-accessible spots); (7) Universal modular designs (advantages, examples); (8) Higher reliability; (9) New methods of mechanical-to-electric oscillation conversion (using Hall effect, Mössbauer effect, etc.); (10) Correcting instrument characteristics (electronic corrective means); (11) Better auxiliary hardware; (12) Checking vibration-measuring reference instruments (State organization desirable). Orig. art. has: no figure, formula, or table.

SUB CODE:20, 13/SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 003

SEN'KOVSKIY, Yu.N.; IORISH, Z.I.

Mineralogy of the Senoman tripoli in the Dniester Valley. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 27 no.9:106-108 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR, L'vov.
(Dniester Valley--Tripoli (Mineral))

KALYUZHNYY, Vl.A.; IORYSH, Z.I.

X-ray analysis of microquantities of minerals. Min. sbor. no.16:403-407 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR, L'vov.
(X-ray crystallography)

L 17424-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 RM/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3004346 S/0078/63/008/008/1876/1882

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, G. P.; Iory*sh, Z. Y.; Shlayen, Zh. M. 64 63

TITLE: Physicochemical properties of hexanitronickelates of lanthanum, cerium and samarium mixed with potassium

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 8, 1963, 1876-1882

TOPIC TAGS: hexanitronickelate, lanthanum, cerium, samarium

ABSTRACT: Authors found in a previous study that mixed potassium hexanitronickelates of the composition 3 KR $[Ni(NO_2)_6]$ · 7 4 $K_4(Ni(NO_2)_6]$ · n H_2O are formed at equal concentrations of lanthanum, praseodymium and neodymium. In the case of cerium, the composition corresponds to the formula 3 KCe$[Ni(NO_2)_6]$ · 5 $K_4[Ni(NO_2)_6]$ · n H_2O. These compounds have a varying composition corresponding to the general formula m $KR[Ni(NO_2)_6]$ · n K_4 Ni $(NO_2)_6]$, where the value n/m can vary, depending upon the conditions of formation of the mixed salts and concentration

Card 1/2

L 17424-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004346

conditions. Authors attempt to clarify the homogeneity of these compounds. These compounds crystallize in a cubic syngony, changing the lattice parameters in the series of the same rare earth element. This is dependent on the change in magnitude of n/m. Specific gravity and refractive index of hexanitronickelates of the same rare earth element decrease with an increase in n/m. These values increase during transition to an element with a lower ionic radius. Thermal stability also increases in accordance with the accumulation of $K_4[Ni(NO_2)_6]$ molecules in the mixed salt molecule. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemy*kh AN UkrSSR (Institute for the geology of fossil fuels, AN, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Apr62 DATE ACQ: 21Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

IORKH, D., traktorist

Using the DT-54 tractor in lumbering. Sel'.stroi. 9 no.6:24 S '54. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kuzovatovskiy lesprom khoz Ul'yanovskoy lesozagotovitel'noy kontory.
(Lumber--Transportation) (Tractors)

BIELIUNAS, Ksaveras; JORMOKIENE, V., red.; SARKA, S., tekhn. red.

[Welding of metals] Metalu suvirinimas. Vilnius, Polit. ir mokslines lit-ros leidykla. 1962. 210 p. (MIRA 17:1)

DONOV, Viktor, kandidat na selskostopanskite nauki; IOROVA, Kitka, biolog

Water, and life of plants. Prir i znanie 16 no.8:4-6 O '63.

Iorov, I.

(18)

135

Sofia, Zhivotnovudstvo, Vol 16, No 4, April 1962

1. "An Improved Type of Tent for Drying Alfalfa," Ivanka DOBREVA, Junior Scientific Collaborator at the regional livestock scientific research institute in Stara Zagora; pp 2-4.

2. "Our Experience with Preserving Green Alfalfa with Sodium Metabisulfide," Ivan DIMOV, Chairman of the "Road to Communism" Cooperative Farm in Imperikn; pp 5-8.

3. "For the Correct Distribution and Consolidation of Fodder Production in the Cooperative Farms," Zhivko STRASHILOV, Junior Scientific Collaborator, TsNIISS (Central Agricultural Scientific Research Institute); pp 9-14.

4. "The Influence of the Age of Hogs for Breeding Purposes on Some of Their Productive Characteristics," Ivan VENKOV (Senior Assistant, "G. Dimitrov" Agricultural Statistical Institute) and Vladimir DIMOVKOV (Senior Zoologist, "G. Dimitrov" State Farm); pp 15-17.

5. "Combined Mechanization of the Poultry Pen in the Village of Malomirovo, Yambol Okrug," Stefan MILANOV, Chief Zoologist at the "V.I. Lenin" Cooperative Farm; pp 18-22.

6. "Many Paths Lead to Cheap Production," Stelka ILIEVA, Poultry Keeper at the cooperative farm in the village of Dropla (Tolbukhin okrug), holder of the order of the Red Banner of Labor, and people's representative, as told to G. GEORGIEV; pp 23-25.

7. "The Daily Productivity of Danubian and Draft Horses in the Cultivation of Agricultural Crops," Ivan YOROV, Junior Scientific Collaborator, Livestock Scientific Research Institute, Kostinbrod kray; pp 26-29.

8. "Feeding as a Factor in Breeding," Professor Petko IVANOV; pp 30-34.

9. "Our Experience with Breed Improvement," Petur GETSKOVSKI, Director of the breed improvement station in Ayala Slatina; pp 35-39.

10. "The Artificial Insemination of Cows with Sperm

ZELENIN, Vladimir Fedorovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.; IORSH, L.S., red.

[How to strengthen the heart] Kak ukrepit' serdtse. Izd.4. Moskva, Meditsina. 1964. 132 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zelenin).

SLIVKO, M.M.; ICHYSH, L.N.

Relation of the metric of the crystal lattice of tourmalines to chemical composition. Min. sbor. 18 no.4:433-437 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franko, L'vov i L'vovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod.

KUDRIN, L.N.; MEL'NIKOV, V.S.; IORYSH, Z.I.; TYMCHISHIN, Ya.D.

Mineral composition and the structure of fossil and present-day shells and skeletons of marine organisms. Min.sbor. 18 no.2:231-235 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov i Institut geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR.

IORZH, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZIMIRNV, V.P., inzh; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Use of induction generators on ships. Sudostroenie no.7:32-35 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electricity on ships) (Induction (Electricity))

IOROV, I.

Camp pasturing in the breeding of horses. p.26. KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE. (Ministerstvo no zemedelieto) Sofiia. Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5., no. 12, December 1956

IOROV, I.

BULGARIA/Farm Animals - Horses Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69257

Author : Popov, V., Dzhurkov, D., Yorov, I., Delov, B.
Inst : -
Title : Effects of Various Feed Rations upon the Growth and Development of Foals of the Danubian Breed after Weaning

Orig Pub : Selskostop. mis"l., 1957, 2, No 8, 483-488

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

IORZH, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic excitation regulator for marine synchronic generators.
Sudostroenie 24 no.12:34-36 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Electric generators) (Electricity on ships)

IOSAVA, A. N.

IOSAVA, A. N. - "Materials on the History of Internal Medicine in Soviet Georgia in 1921-1950." Tbilisi State Medical Inst, Tbilisi, Grudmedgiz, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

IOSAVA, I.G.

Composition of ash and of the organic part of Tkibuli rhabdopissite.
Trudy Inst.khim.AN Gruz.SSR 16:66-74 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Tkibuli region--Coal) (Mineralogy, Determinative)

IOSAVA, K.V.

Analgesic nitrous oxide anesthesia in the pain syndrome of acute coronary insufficiency clinical biochemical data). Kardiologiia 5 no.1:54-58 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut terapii (direktor - prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

IOSAVA, V.O.

Morphological characteristics of mixed tumors of the salivary glands. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 21 no.6:751-756 D '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Respublikanskiy onkologicheskiy dispanser Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.D. Eristavi.
(SALIVARY GLANDS--TUMORS)

IOSAVA, V.O., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinical and morphological peculiarities of tumors of the salivary glands." Tbilisi, 1959, 26 pp (Tbilisi State Med Inst) 200 copies (KL, 28-59, 131)

IOSAVA, Venera Orestovna.

[Tumors of the salivary glands] [Opukholi sliunykh zhelez. Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo"] 1962. 79 p. (MIRA 17:4)
[In Georgian]

LOSAVA, V.O.

Morphological changes in the salivary glands of rats in the process of experimental carcinogenesis. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 36 no.1:209-216 O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Tbilisskiy institut onkologii. Submitted March 10, 1964.

GEDEVANISHVILI, M.D.; IOSAVA, V.O.

Histochemistry of polysaccharide complexes of the salivary gland in rats and the submaxillary gland in man. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.2:485-491 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut farmakokhimii AN Gruzinskoy SSR i Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR. Submitted December 11, 1963.

IOSEBIDZE, D.G.

Morphological and ecological characteristics of Upper Jurassic brachiopods in western Abkhazia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 37 no.3:617-622 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut paleobiologii AN GruzSSR. Submitted December 29, 1964.

Iosefovich, F. D.

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii

Redkozemel'nyye elementy; polucheniye, analiz, primeneniye (Rare Earth Elements; Production, Analysis, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 331 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: D. I. Ryabchikov, Professor; Eds. of Publishing House: D. N. Trifonov and T.G. Levi; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Markovich; Editorial Board: I. P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, I. N. Zaozerskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, P. V. Kotlyarov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V. I. Kuznetsov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. M. Senyavin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Yu. S. Sklyarenko, Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists in general and for geochemists and analytical chemists in particular.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles consists of reports presented at the Rare Earth Elements Symposium held in June 1958 at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy. The book may be divided into three sections: the characteristics, uses and production of rare earth elements (REE); the methods of analyzing REE; and the application of individual rare earth elements and REE mixtures in the glass and metallurgical industries, and their use as catalysts. Considerable space is devoted to the application of ion-exchange chromatography in the production of pure forms of all rare earth elements. The combinations of this method with other methods in separating REE on an industrial scale are discussed by D. I. Ryabchikov, Yu. S. Sklyarenko, and M. M. Senyavin. Chemical methods of separating REE compounds are discussed by I. N. Zaozerskiy (who is said to be the first in the USSR to develop methods of processing REE), P. V. Kotlyarov, Z. F. Andreyeva, A. V. Nikolayev, and G. P. Aleksandrov. Quantitative X-ray spectral analytical methods are described by E. Ye. Vaynshteyn, and chemical methods of analysis by I. P. Alimarin and F. I. Pavlotskaya. The determinations of REE impurities in pure products and atomic materials are discussed at length in three articles by A. N. Zaydel' and his associates. All articles are accompanied by photographs, diagrams, tables, and bibliographic references.

Card 4/9

Iosefsohn, Iudith

RUMANIA

MICU, I.; OANA, C.; MANTA, I.; IOAN, Elena; CUCIUREANU, Georgeta; MIHUL, Valentina; VINTU, C.; GRADINARU, Liliana; GRADINARU, I.; IOSEFSOHN, Iudith; MINASCURTA, S.; MOSANU, P.; COTAE, Gh.

Clinic of Contagious Diseases Iasi, Iasi Regional Sanepid.
(Clinica de boli contagioase Iasi, Sanepidul regional Iasi.)
- (for all)

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 7, 1 Apr 63, pp 457-460.

"Epidemic of Ornithosis in a Rural Locality."

(13)

IOSEFUS, I., Master Tech Sci—(diss) "On the selection of rational system of frequency regulation in the power system of the Czechoslovek republic." Moscow, 1957, 12 pp. (Min Higher Educ USSR. Moscow Power Inst), 100 copies.

(KL, No 41, 1957, p. 108)

15-57-8-11604

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8, pp 220-221 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zhmako, N. M., Drozd, P. A., Ioseleva, M. A.

TITLE: Stabilizing of Sands by Chemical Methods (Zakrepleniye peskov khimicheskimi metodami)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. rabot. Belorus. politekhn. in-t, 1956, Nr 54, pp 51-56

ABSTRACT: The authors have developed a new method for surface chemical stabilization of sandy soils. The method is based on use of a Na silicate solution. The basic binding substance in silicatization of sands is not silica gel but Ca (or Mg) hydrosilicate. This fact is confirmed by tests of B. A. Rzhanitsyn who, in addition to Ca chloride, used solutions of other chlorine salts and obtained specimens which differed sharply in stability. It is not possible to form a hydrate of

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Stabilizing of Sands (Cont.)

Ca (or Mg) oxide by interaction of solutions of Na silicate and Ca (or Mg) chloride, since the hydrate is more soluble than Ca (or Mg) hydro-silicate. The nature of sand stabilizing by silicatization is based on the development, between the particles of sand, of a cement consisting of insoluble silicate with an amorphous structure and capable of producing specimens which are stable in water. Na silicate in the form of a solution of 2-normal and 2.5-normal concentration (with a silicate modulus of 2.7) was used for this purpose. Sulfuric acid salts of Mg, Zn and Al, Mn, Fe and Cu, used in the form of small crystals, served as the second component of the reaction. Crystal size was from 0.25 mm to 1 mm. Fine-grained sand was used, with particles of uniform diameters and a porosity of about 40 percent. A layer of sand 10 cm thick was mixed with a properly calculated amount of sulfuric acid salt, and a solution of Na silicate of appropriate concentration was poured over it. The crystals of the sulfuric acid salt, uniformly distributed in the sand, leave passages for the flow of the soluble silicate to the necessary

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15-57-8-11604

Stabilizing of Sands (Cont.)

depth (10 cm); about four minutes are required for total penetration. The entire specimen hardens into a solid mass after 15 or 20 minutes. The specimens were taken out of the mold after three days and were immersed in water. They did not lose their stability even after a year's storage in water, were not changed during their submersion, and their permeability remained at 3 000 to 8 000 times below that of the initial sand specimens. Mg sulfate, used in the amount of 10 to 12 percent, is the cheapest and most suitable sulfuric acid salt for this work.

Card 3/3

E. G. Borisova

IOSELEVA, M.A.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders. I-9

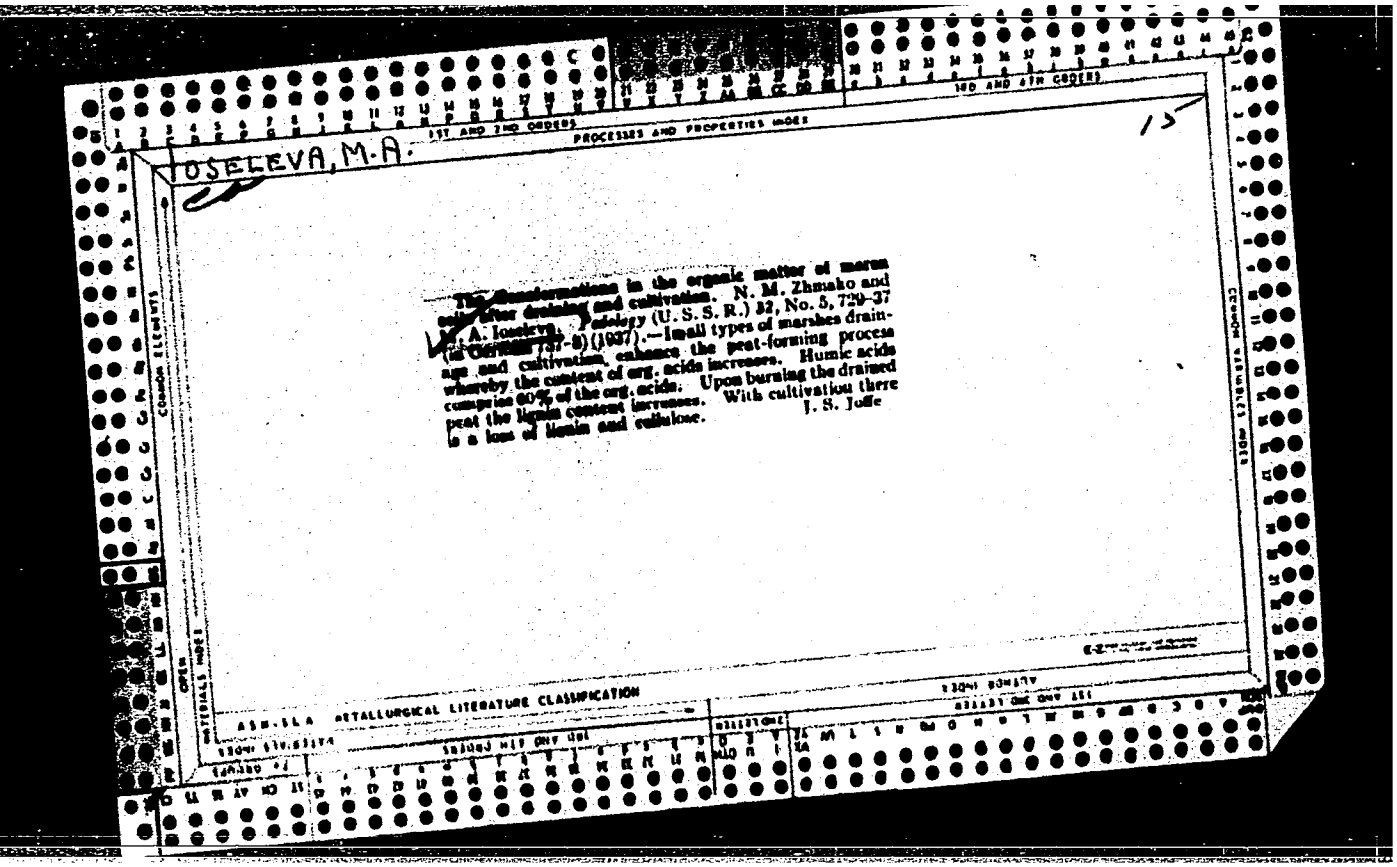
Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12639

Author : Zhmako N.M., Drozd P.A., Ioseleva M.A.
Inst : Belorussian Polytechnic Institute
Title : On Frost Resistance of Sands Fixed by Chemical Methods

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch. rabot Belorus. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, No 54, 57-62

Abstract : Aqueous solutions of mixtures of sodium silicate and salts of divalent or trivalent metals (for example $MgSO_4$), on being introduced into a sandy soil render the latter mechanically strong (critical point on compression up to 8 kg/cm^2). Replacement of 1/3 $MgSO_4$ by technical boric acid increases strength of the sandy soil.

Card 1/1



The transformations in the organic matter of marsh soils after draining and cultivation. N. M. Zhmako and V. A. Iosselevich. Pedology (U. S. S. R.) 32, No. 5, 729-37 (in German 737-8) (1937).—Small types of marshes drainage and cultivation enhance the peat-forming process whereby the content of org. acids increases. Humic acids comprise 80% of the org. acids. Upon burning the drained peat the lignin content increases. With cultivation there is a loss of lignin and cellulose. J. S. Joffe

ZHMAKO, N.M.; IOSELEVA, M.A.

Stabilizing sand by salt mixtures entering into reaction with sodium silicates. Sbor.nauch. trud. Bel. politekh.inst. no.78: 162-167 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Salts) (Soil stabilization)

CHLENOV, L.G.; IOSELEVICH, F.I.; ROLLE, S.D.; SOROKINA, N.V.; FRENKEL', O.M.

On changes of the analytical function in cases of hypertonic illness. Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat., '52, 52, no.9, 28-35. (MLRA 5:9)
(PsA 27, no.8:6062 '53)

IOSELEVICH, F. M. DECEASED c. 1957 1963/4

Neurology

AKUNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; IOSELEVICH, K.S.

Improving the wear resistance of parts subjected to high-speed abrasive action. Vest.mashinostr. 42 no.9:15-19 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Abrasives industry--Equipment and supplies)

IOSELEVICH, L.R., inzh.

Wind-velocity indicators to be installed in cabins of crane operators. Mekh. stroi. 17 no.11:21 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Wind pressure) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SHCHEGLOV, K.A., inzhener; IZVEKOV, I.N., redaktor; IOSELEVICH, L.Ye., redaktor; GUROVA, O., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Pumping stations for moving sewage and sludge] Nasosnye stantsii dlia perekachki stochnykh vod i osadkov. Moskva, Izd-vo ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1954. 151 p. (MLRA 8:1)
(Pumping machinery) (Sewage disposal)

22049

S/181/61/003/004/015/030
B102/B214

24.7400 (1048, 1151, 1158)

AUTHORS: Ioselevich, M. L. and Fistul', V. I.

TITLE: Experiments on the change of surface conductivity of germanium and silicon

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 4, 1961, 1132-1136

TEXT: Since a semiconductor crystal possesses surface states that are only half filled with electrons, a surface conductivity σ_s appears which shunts the p-n junction in semiconductor devices and causes an increase in the reverse-current intensity. Its fluctuations result in an instability of the parameters of the semiconductor device. In general, an attempt is made to lower σ_s by etching (i.e., removal of the surface layer with the distorted structure). But in fact this is only a first step to obtain controlled surface properties. Here, experiments are described for regulating σ_s. These experiments were made on n-type and p-type single crystals of Ge and Si. σ_s was measured by the wedge method (see Fig. 1). The wedge-shaped sample along which the volume-to-surface ratio (and so also the potential gradient $\nabla\varphi$) changes, is traversed by a current applied at the contacts ①. Then, $I/\nabla\varphi S = 2\sigma_s + (2\sigma_s/S + \sigma_o)x \cdot \tan\alpha$, where σ_o is the volume conductivity. One

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of the possibilities of influencing the surface charge consists in the adsorption of different substances. In the experiments described here, the film was adsorbed from the etching agent CF-4 (SR-4) which contained different elements. The content of each individual impurity (cf. Table 1) in the etching agent did not exceed 10-6%. It was found that the majority of the substances increased σ_s; only Zn, Cd, and Br lowered it. The change of σ_s as a result of the introduction of the surface impurity is also given in Table 1. As experiments with tracer atoms showed, all impurities with the exception of Ag formed layers less than one atom thick. Thus, for example, Cu $\sim 10^{-8}$ g/cm^2, Cr $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ g/cm^2, i.e., $\sim$0.1 and $\sim$0.001 of a monatomic layer. Therefore, one can alloy the surface by adsorption from an etching agent so that one can speak of "donor-type" and "acceptor-type" surface alloys. Elements of one and the same group can also have opposite effects in this sense. Between the sign of the change of σ_s and the ionization potential U_{ia} of the adsorbed atom there exists a relationship which is shown in the following table:

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Experiments on ...

	U_{ia}, ev									
	4.3	6.1	6.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	9.0	9.4	11.8
Element	K	Ca	Cr	Ag	Cu	Fe	Ge	Cd	Zn	Br
	←—— $\sigma_s/\sigma_{so} > 1$ ——→							←$\sigma_s/\sigma_{so} < 1$→		

There exists a critical potential U_{cr} for which $U_{ia} < U_{cr}$ if $\sigma_s/\sigma_{so} > 1$, and $U_{ia} > U_{cr}$ if $\sigma_s/\sigma_{so} < 1$. Another possibility of lowering σ_s consists in applying special coatings (oxidizers or reducers). As a reducer, the authors used $SnCl_2$ which is particularly suitable for work in air. The coating was done from a 2% solution in acetone. Such a coating on an n-type material increases the n-type property; on a p-type material, it leads to the formation of a layer of inversion. Oxidizers act conversely. A reducer lowers σ_s on n-type material and increases it on p-type material; the effect of oxidizers is again opposite. The higher the resistivity of the material, the more intense is the action of both coatings. The effect of $SnCl_2$ on the

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S/181/61/003/004/015/030
B102/B214

Experiments on ...

volt-ampere characteristics of n-type Si was also investigated. It was found that $SnCl_2$ lowers the surface-recombination rate of the carriers (an oxidizer on p-type material has the same effect). The authors thank D. G. Andrianov and N. A. Glukhareva for collaboration. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1960

Legend to Table 1: 1) element; 2) compound in which the element is introduced in the etching agent; 3) quantity of the element in the etching agent (wt %); 4) σ_s/σ_{so} (σ_{so} - value before etching); 5) filings.

IOSELEVICH, V.A..

Approximate analytical calculation of the stability of foundation of propping structures. [Trudy] NIIOSP no.43:73-81 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Hydraulic structures—Foundations)

KOGAN, Ya.L.; IOSELEVICH, V.A.

Conference on the problems of creep and long-term strength of clayey soils. Osn., fund.i mech.grun. 3 no.2:27-29 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Soil mechanics) (Clay)

KOGAN, Ya.L.; IOSELEVICH, V.A.

Strength and "long-time strength" of clayey soils. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 3 no.5:19-20 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Soil mechanics)

IOSELEVICH, V.A.

Conference on structural properties of loess soils of the Rumanian People's Republic. Osn., fund.i mekh.grun. 4 no.1:30 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)
(Rumania--Loess)

SHEKHTER, O.Ya.; DIDUKH, B.I.; IOSELEVICH, V.A.; KRYZHANOVSKIY, A.L.

Book reviews and bibliography. Osn., fund.i mekh.grun. 4 no.2:31-32 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Bibliography--Soil mechanics)

DIDUKH, B.I.; IOSELEVICH, V.A.

Description of the deformations of ground samples by various deformation theories. Osn., fund. i mekh.grun. i no.1:3-6 '66. (MIRA 19:1)

IOSELVICH, V. S.

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis, Diganosis
Medicine - Sputum, Examination of

May/Jun 48

"Clinical and Epidemiological Significance of the Oligobacillary Condition," Prof I. I. Berlin, S. M. Bergman, V. S. Ioselevich, M. P. Meleshkevich, Ye. Yu. Sabshina, Ye. M. Nilova, Moscow Oblast Sci Res Tuberculosis Inst, 9 pp

"Problemy Tuberkuleza" No 3

Report extensive observations on 108 oligobacillary cases. Studied gastric contents by floating method. Method is of considerable importance in the differential and diagnostic analyses of nonspecific and basic tubercular cases or those with accompanying tubercular condition.

FDB

PA 7/49T69

IOSELIANI, D. M.

"Methods of Developing Leaping Proficiency in Volleyball Players with the Aid of Special Training Devices." State Order of Lenin and Order of Red Banner Inst. of Physical Culture imeni P. F. Lesgaft, Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences)

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

L 27487-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG/GS

ACC NR: AT6015128 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0064/0069

AUTHOR: Kalatozishvili, N. I.; Ioseliani, A. N.

52
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Some voltage-to-digital conversion 16C circuits

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Skhemy avtomaticheskogo upravleniya (Automatic control circuits). Tiflis, Izd-vo Metsniyereba, 1965, 64-69

TOPIC TAGS: computer circuit, binary code, pulse coding, digital system, pulse counting

ABSTRACT: Two voltage-to-digital conversion circuits, based on semiconductor elements have been developed with special emphasis on simplicity and reliability. Since the circuits are designed for use in telemetry systems, no special requirements for high speed were included. The first of the circuits employs a pulse counting conversion method with feedback. It consists of a pulse generator, a binary counter, a zero-indicator, a decoder, and a gate. Two methods can be used to transmit the data, i.e., either in binary code or in pulses, the number of which is proportional to the measured voltage. In the second proposed circuit, the conversion is accomplished by means of binary "weighing". The coding operation in this circuit is performed in two basic steps: digital comparison of the converted voltage with a standard one, and subsequent code readout. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 29Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 BKG

IOSELIANI, G.D.

Pathogenesis of pseudo-cirrhosis of the liver; preliminary communication. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.5:55-59 May 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Surgery and Hematology (Director -- Prof. K. D. Eristavi, Active Member Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR) of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR.

IOSELIANI, G.D.

Experimental congestive cirrhosis of the liver. Soob AN Gruz. SSR no.16 no.5:383-388 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii K.D.Eristavi.
(Liver--Cirrhosis)

IOSSELIANI, G.D.

Modifications in the argyrophil fibers of the liber in experimental stasis cirrhosis. Arkh.pat.17 no.2:59-61 Ap-Je '55.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii AN Gruzinskoy SSR (dir.deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Gruzinskoy SSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. K.D.Yeristavi)

(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, experimental,
argyrophil fibers in stasis cirrhosis)

IOSSELIANI, G.D. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Tbilisi, ul. Chakhrukhadze, d.6)

Insufficiency of the duodenal stump following gastric resection.
Vest.khir. 75 no.1:20-23 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. K.D.Kristavi) lechebnogo fakul'teta Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PEPTIC ULCER, surgery,
gastrectomy, postop. lesions of duodenal stump)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). S
Digestive System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 9, 1958, No. 40717

Author : Ioseliani G. D.
Inst : Tbilisi Medical Institute
Title : On the Problem of Variations of the Form and Position of the Distal Segment of the Stomach and of the Proximal Part of the Duodenum

Orig Pub : Tr. Kafedry operativn. Khirurgii i topogr. anatomii. Tbilissk. med. in-t, 1956, 1, 53-59

Abstract : Five variants of form and position of the stomach were demonstrated on one hundred twenty-six cadavers of adults and newborn of which the most extreme variants appear to be the horizontal (24% of cases) and the vertical position (14.6%). The first of these variants is observed with a wide, dorsoventrally flattened chest cage,

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USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Digestive System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 9, 1958, No. 40717

the second - with a long cage, flattened laterally. Of the 5 variants of form and position of the duodenum, the most extreme appear to be a transversely lying loop-like (22.7%) and triangular form duodenum (13.3%), and of the 5 variants of the pyloroduodenal segment - a straight tubular and a complicated form. A vertical stomach, transversely situated duodenum and a straight tubular form of the pyloroduodenal segment is characteristic for dolichomorphs, and opposite variants of structure of those organs for brachymorphs.

Card 2/2.

IOSELIANI, G.D.

Changes in kidneys and the spleen during congestions in the system of the inferior vena cava. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 21 no.1:103-108 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.D.Eristavi.
(VENA CAVA--CONGESTION) (KIDNEYS) (SPLEEN)

IOSELIANI, G.D.; KANDELAKI, D.P., red.izd-va; KHUTSISHVILI, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Pathogenesis and treatment of Pick's symptom complex] K voprosu patogeneza i lecheniia simptomokompleksa Pika. Tbilisi, Gos. izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1959. 217 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(PERICARDITIS) (LIVER--DISEASES) (VENA CAVA--DISEASES)

IOSELIANI, G.D.; ABAKELIYA, TS.I.

Modification in blood coagulation and protein fractions in experimental Pick's disease. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 22 no.5: 587-591 My '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom K.D.Eristavi.
(BLOOD--COAGULATION) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

ERISTAVI, K.D., akademik; TOPURIYA, Sh.R.; ODISHVILI, G.Ya.; IOSELIANI, G.D.; PKHAKADZE, G.A.

Treating ondarteritis obliterans by hybernation and artificial hypothermia. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 23 no.3:333-338 S '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy khirurgii i gematologii, Tbilisi. 2. AN GruzSSR (for Eristavi).
(ARTERIES--DISEASES) (HYPOTHERMIA) (HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL)

IOSELIANI, G.D.; PAGAVA, G.D.

Stenosis of vena cava superior. Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin.khir.i gemat. AN Gruz.SSR 10:119-126 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(VENA CAVA—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

IOSELIANI, G.D.

Surgical treatment of liver cirrhosis. Trudy Inst.eksp.i klin. khir i gemat. AN Gruz.SSR 10:157-161 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(LIVER—CIRRHOSIS) (LIVER—SURGERY)

IOSELIANI, Georgiy Davidovich

[Characteristics of the form and location of the stomach and the duodenum] [Osobennosti formy i raspolozheniia zheludka i dvenadtsatiperstnoi kishki. Tbilisi, Gos.izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo"] 1963. 146 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 17:5)

IOSELIANI, G.D.; KAKHIDZE, G.V.

Treatment of mechanical jaundice. Trudy Inst. eksp. i klin. khir. i gemat. AN Gruz. SSR 11:131-138 '63. (MIRA 17:8)