IOSIFOV, M.

"Ceresa bubulaus F. (Hem. Hom. Membracidae); the three hopper,a new enemy of the fruit trees and the luberne in Bulgaria."

p. 569 (Izvestia) Vol. 7, no. 7, 1956. Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1958

IOSIFOV, M.

"Second report on the Hemiptera in Bulgaria."

p. 577 (Izvestia) Vol. 7, no. 7, 1956. Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1958

IOSIFOV, M.

"Forma macroptera of the species Diophalus hispidulus Fieb. (Hem. Het.) in German."

p.581 (Izvestia) Vol. 7, no. 7, 1956. Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1958

BULGARIA/General and Special Zoology. Insects P-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No 68884

Author : Yosifov M.
Inst : Zoological Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.
Title : Coreus bubalus --- A New Pest of Fruit Trees and Lucerne in Bulgaria

Orig Pub : Izv. Zool. in-t B"lg. AN, 1957, Kn, 6, 569-575

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

17

BULGARIA / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P
Systematics and Faunistics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 63876.

Author : Iosifov, M.
Inst : Zoological Institute of the Bulgarian AS.
Title : Hemiptora in Bulgaria. Second Communication.

Orig Pub: Izv. Zool. in-t Bulg. AN, 1957, kn. 6, 577-580.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

IOSIFOV, M.

Species formation and propagation of the insects of the Heteroptera order in Bulgaria. Izv Zool inst BAN 9:107-177 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

(Bulgaria—Heteroptera)

IOSIFOV, M.

Halobiotic and halophytic heteropters along the Black Sea littoral.
Izv Zool inst BAN 10:5-37 '61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

(Heteroptera)

YOSIFOV, M.
SURNAME, Given Names

(2)

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Junior Scientific Collaborator at the Zoological Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Zoologicheski Institut pri Bulgarskata Akademiya na Naukite)

Source: Sofia, Priroda, Vol X, No 4, July/August 1961, pp 100-102

Data: " 250 Years Since Abraham Tremblé's Birth. "

JOSIFOV, M. [Iosifov, M.]

Eurydema eckerleini N. SP., new species in the family Pentatomidae on the Island of Crete (Rémiptera, Heteroptera). Doklady BAN 14 no.4:397-400 '61.

1. Zoologisches Institut an der Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Vorgelegt von Akademiemiglied I. Buresch [I. Buresh].

IOSIFOV, M.

Heteroptera in the Petrich region, Southwestern Bulgaria. Izv Zool inst BAN no.13:93-132 '63.

IOSIFOV, Mihail, kandidat na biologicheskite nauki

Biological method of fighting injurious insects. Priroda Bulg 13 no.3:22-25 My-Je '64.

[illegible], Mikhail

Composition and distribution of the species of the Heteroptera order in Bulgaria. [illegible] Izv Zool Inst BAN 3:83-150 16 Je '54

SOV/124-57-4-4406

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 78 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Iosifov, M. N.

TITLE: The Aerodynamics of the Flow Past the Heating Surface of Fire-tube Boilers (Aerodinamika protsessov obduvki poverkhnosti nagreva ognetrubnykh parovykh kotlov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. in-ta inzh. vod. transp., 1955, Nr 22, pp 144-151

ABSTRACT: The problem of the mechanism of the flow past a surface is discussed. The author is of the opinion that the magnitude of the friction stress acting tangentially to the wall is a decisive factor. It is established that the conditions of blowing must be such as to ensure a sufficiently small thickness of the laminar sublayer (the thickness of which must not exceed the height of the irregularities on the wall surface). On the basis of this requirement a design technique is developed which reduces to the determination of a minimal ("critical") velocity of blowing required. The effectiveness of blowing is characterized by the ratio between the actual and the "critical" velocity. Means of increasing the effectiveness of the blowing process are examined.

Card 1/1 A. A. Gukhman

SOV/124-57-4-4400

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 78 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Iosifov, M. N.

TITLE: Analysis of Various Methods of Directing the Flow Onto the Heating Surfaces of Marine Steam Boilers (Analiz sposobov obduvki poverkhnostey nagreva sudovykh parovykh kotlov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. in-ta inzh. vod. transp., 1956, Nr 23, pp 154-164

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

ARNOL'D, Leonid Vladimirovich; IOSIFOV, Mikhail Nikanorovich; AKIMOV, P.P., prof., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, S.A., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Thermodynamics, heat transfer, and power equipment of hoisting and conveying machinery]Termodinamika, teploperedacha i teplosilovoe oborudovanie pod"emno-transportnykh mashin. Pod red. L.V.Arnol'da. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 440 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Gas and oil engines) (Hoisting machinery)
(Thermodynamics)

L 13751-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWG(v)/FCS(k)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pe-5/P1-4 AEDC(a)/AFTC(a)

ACCESSION NR: AP4047602 S/0143/64/000/009/0054/0060

AUTHOR: Iosifov, M. N. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent)

TITLE: Some results of aerodynamic testing of cross-swirl turbulizers

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 9, 1964, 54-60

TOPIC TAGS: turbulizer, turbulent motion, aerodynamic test

ABSTRACT: The shortcomings of turbulizers with roughened walls and introduced obstacles are considered. A new design is offered in which eddying starts in the body of the stream rather than at a solid object. An experimental turbulizer consists of open cylinder 1 (see Enclosure 1) of 76 mm ID, a few left-hand-helical fins 2 (6-mm high), and right-hand-helical strip 3 (100-mm long, 54-mm wide, 1-mm thick). This structure creates a sort of two-layer cross-eddying of the stream with the turbulence starting at the outer layer of the stream core. Aerodynamic tests with a 2.8-m-long, 79-mm ID pipe connected after the

Card 1/3

L 13751-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047602

turbulizer showed high efficiency of turbulization (detailed data supplied). It is also found that a deviation of the stream flow, for turbulization purposes, by streamlined elements is effective up to a definite value of the Reynolds number. Further study is urged. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut vodnogo transporta (Leningrad Institute of Waterway Transportation)

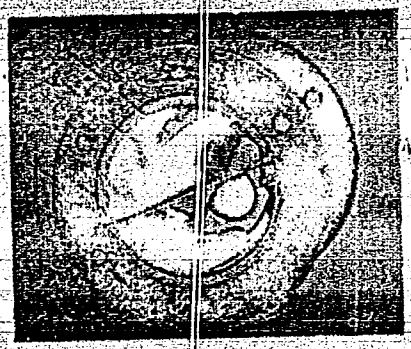
SUBMITTED: 08Oct63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

L 13751-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047602

ENCLOSURE: 1



An experimental device for artificial turbulization of an air stream

Card 3/3

IOSIFOV, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Some results of aerodynamic tests of turbulizers with opposing flow twist. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.9:54-60 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy institut vodnogo transporta. Predstavlena kafedroy termodinamiki i obshchey teplotekhniki.

MAINKHARD, Teodor, inzh.; IOSIFOV, Nikolai, inzh., asistent; GEORGIEV, Veselin, inzh.

Semiautomated production of crates for grapes. Durvomebel prom 6 no. 2:27-32 Mr-Ap '63.

1. Durzhavno industrailno predpriiatie "Furnir-Parket" (for Mainkhard).
2. Vissh lesotekhnicheski institut (for Iosifov).

IOSIPOV, P. A., CHUGUNOV, I. N.

Lumbering

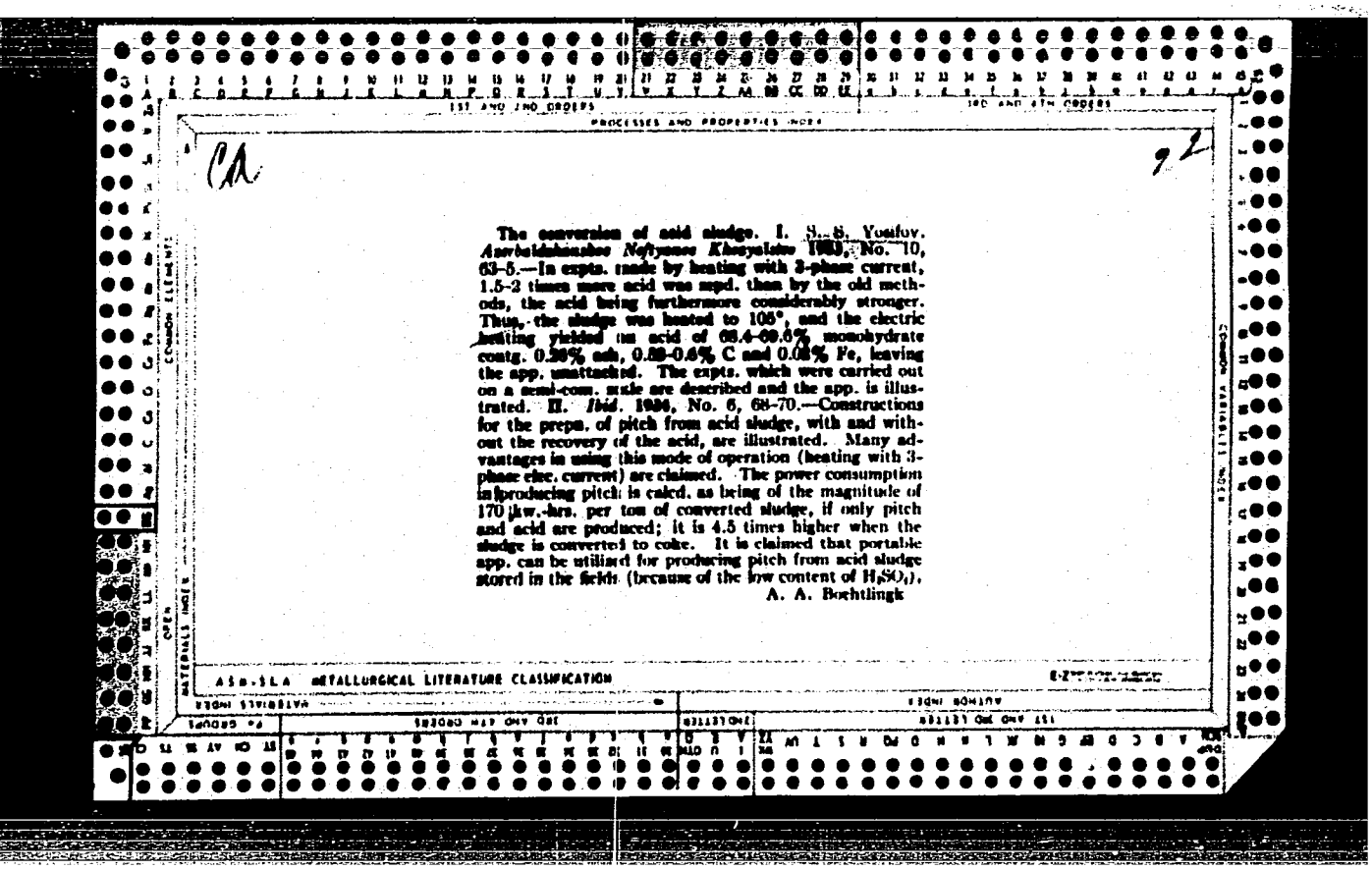
For advanced methods of work in lumbering. Les.prom. 12 No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952, Uncl.

USENKO, N.A.; IOSIFOV, P.A., inzhener.

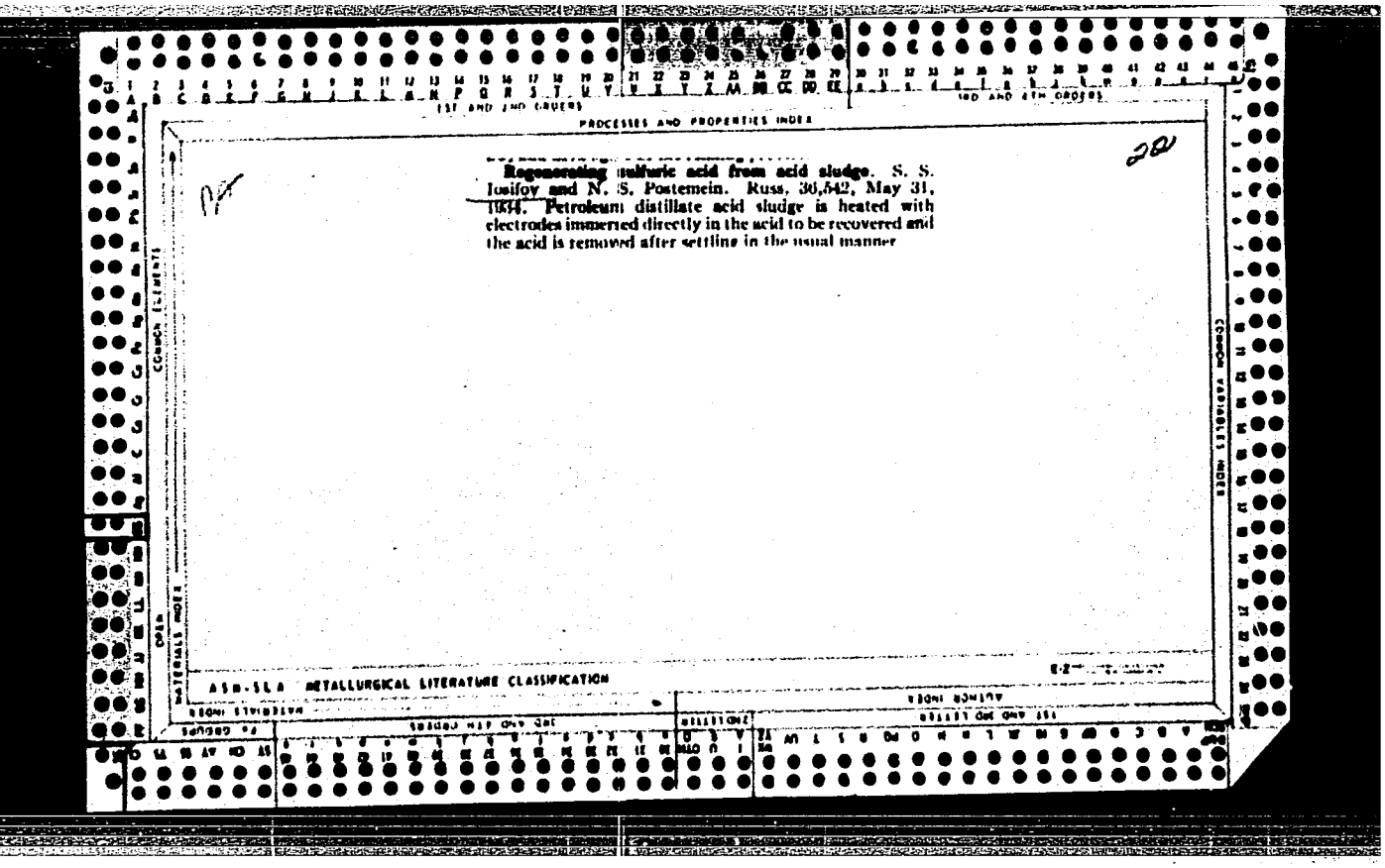
What prevents the over-all mechanization of lumbering. Mekh.trud. rab. 11 no.1:22-25 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Nachal'nik kombinata Kirles (for Usenko).
(Lumbering--Machinery)



The conversion of acid sludge. I. S. S. Yusifov. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1935, No. 10, 63–5.—In expts. made by heating with 3-phase current, 1.5–2 times more acid was regd. than by the old methods, the acid being furthermore considerably stronger. Thus, the sludge was heated to 105°, and the electric heating yielded an acid of 68.4–69.6% monohydrate contg. 0.20% ash, 0.55–0.6% C and 0.08% Fe, leaving the app. unattached. The expts. which were carried out on a semi-com. scale are described and the app. is illustrated. II. *Ibid.* 1936, No. 6, 68–70.—Constructions for the prepn. of pitch from acid sludge, with and without the recovery of the acid, are illustrated. Many advantages in using this mode of operation (heating with 3-phase elec. current) are claimed. The power consumption in producing pitch is calcd. as being of the magnitude of 170 kw.-hrs. per ton of converted sludge, if only pitch and acid are produced; it is 4.5 times higher when the sludge is converted to coke. It is claimed that portable app. can be utilized for producing pitch from acid sludge stored in the fields (because of the low content of H_2SO_4).

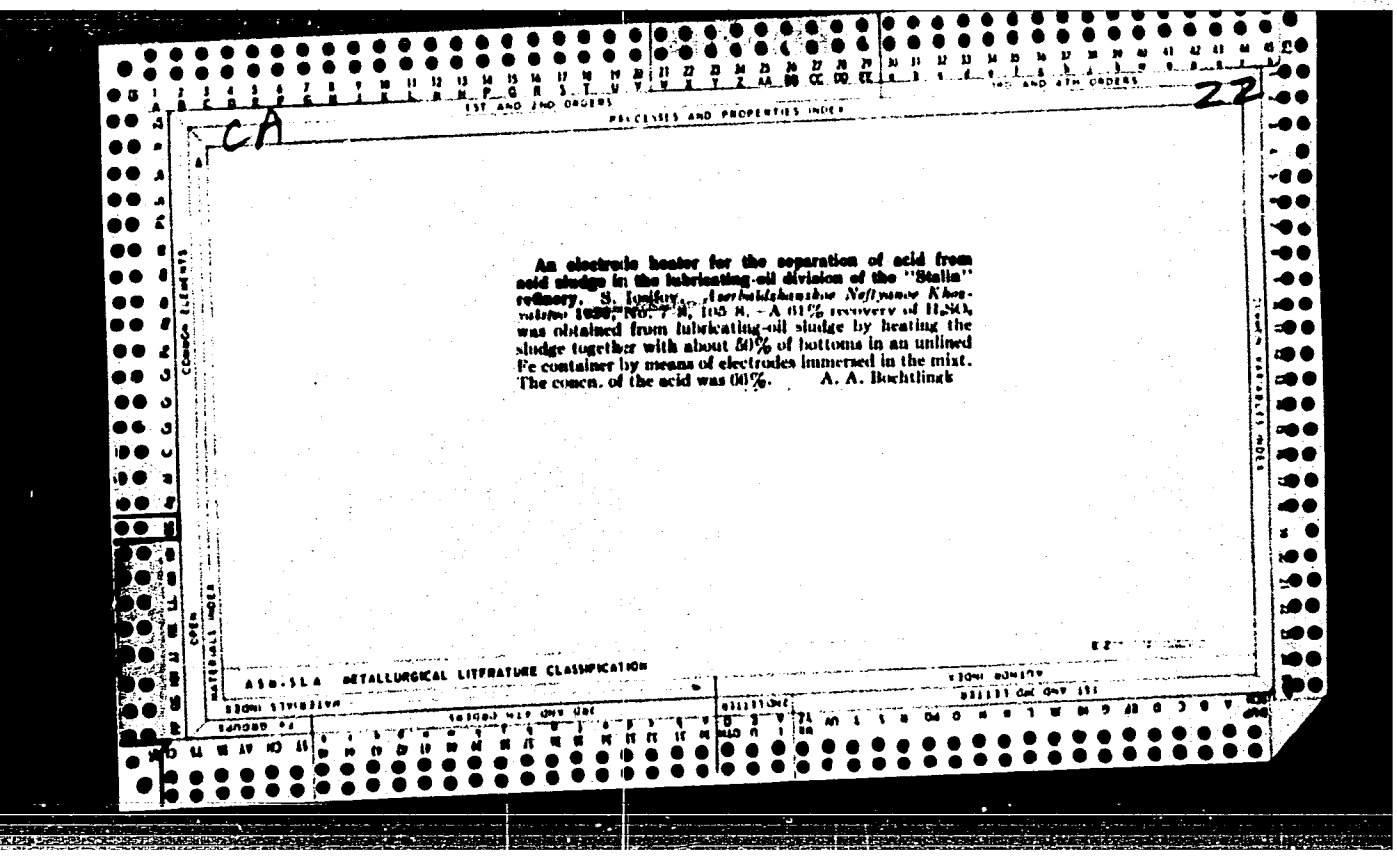
A. A. Boehtlingk



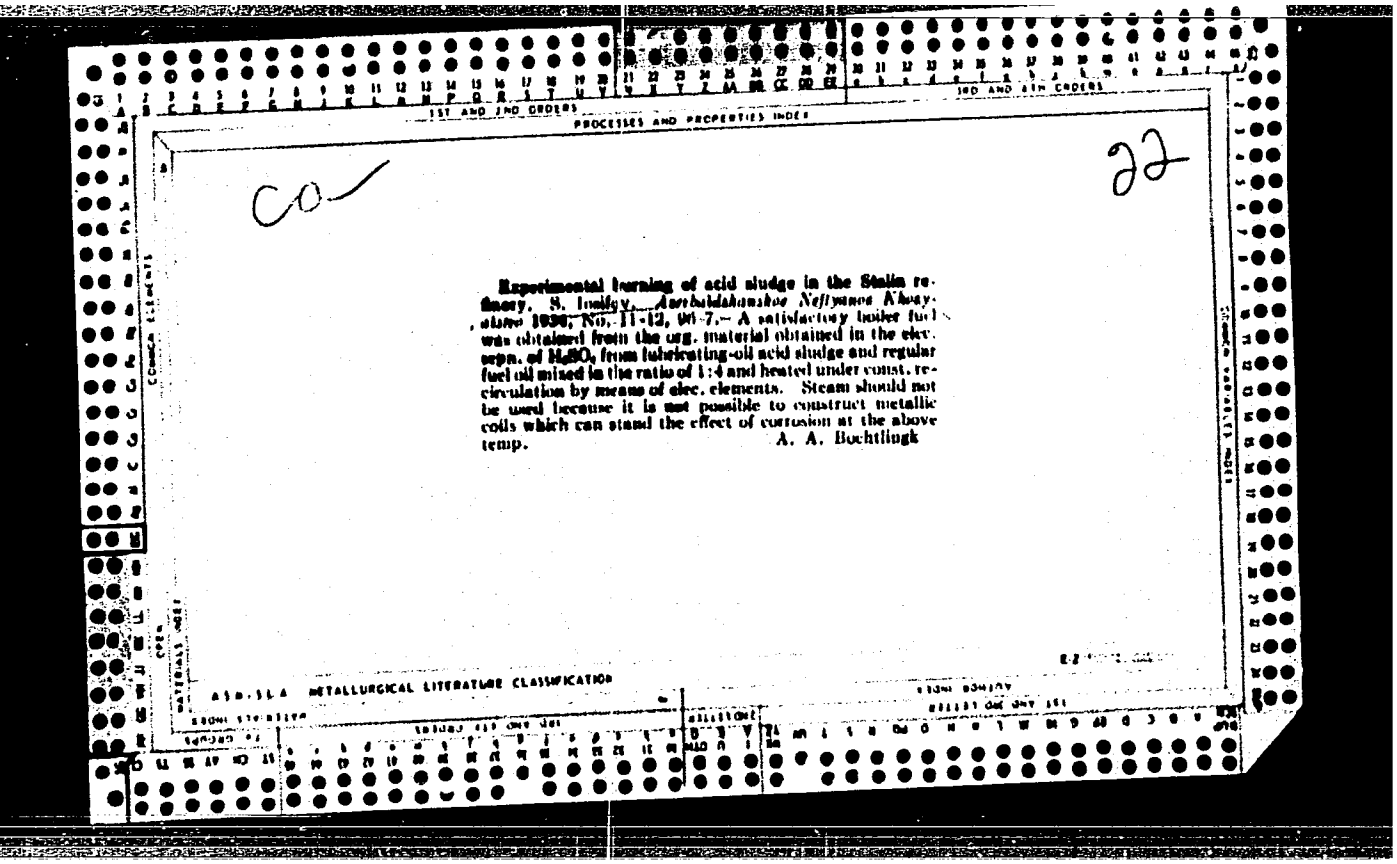
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Regenerating sulfuric acid from acid sludge. S. S. Iosifov and N. S. Postemein. Russ. 36,542, May 31, 1934. Petroleum distillate acid sludge is heated with electrodes immersed directly in the acid to be recovered and the acid is removed after settling in the usual manner

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



An electronic heater for the separation of acid from acid sludge in the lubricating-oil division of the "Stalin" refinery. S. Iyuliev. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1939, No. 7-8, 105 ff. - A 61% recovery of H$_2$SO$_4$ was obtained from lubricating-oil sludge by heating the sludge together with about 50% of bottoms in an unlined Fe container by means of electrodes immersed in the mixt. The concn. of the acid was 60%. A. A. Bochtlingk



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

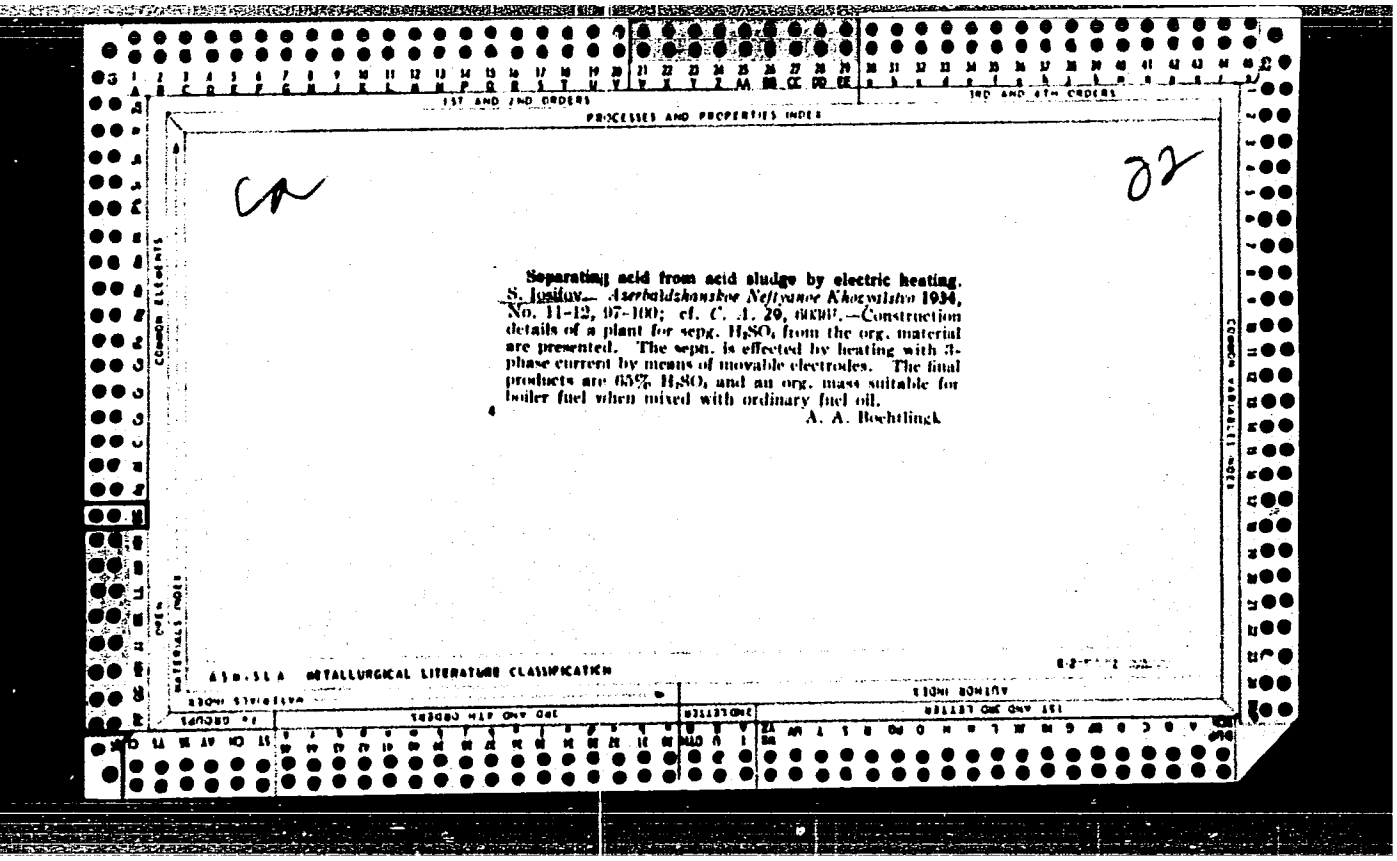
CO

22

Experimental burning of acid sludge in the Stalin refinery. S. Imilov. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz.*, *Azerb. 1930*, No. 11-12, 96-7.— A satisfactory boiler fuel was obtained from the org. material obtained in the elev. sepn. of H_2SO_4 from lubricating-oil acid sludge and regular fuel oil mixed in the ratio of 1:4 and heated under const. recirculation by means of elec. elements. Steam should not be used because it is not possible to construct metallic coils which can stand the effect of corrosion at the above temp.

A. A. Bochtlingk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

02

Separating acid from acid sludge by electric heating. S. Iusilov. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* **1934**, No. 11–12, 97–100; cf. *C. A.* **29**, 6699⁷.—Construction details of a plant for sepg. H_2SO_4 from the org. material are presented. The sepn. is effected by heating with 3-phase current by means of movable electrodes. The final products are 65% H_2SO_4 and an org. mass suitable for boiler fuel when mixed with ordinary fuel oil.

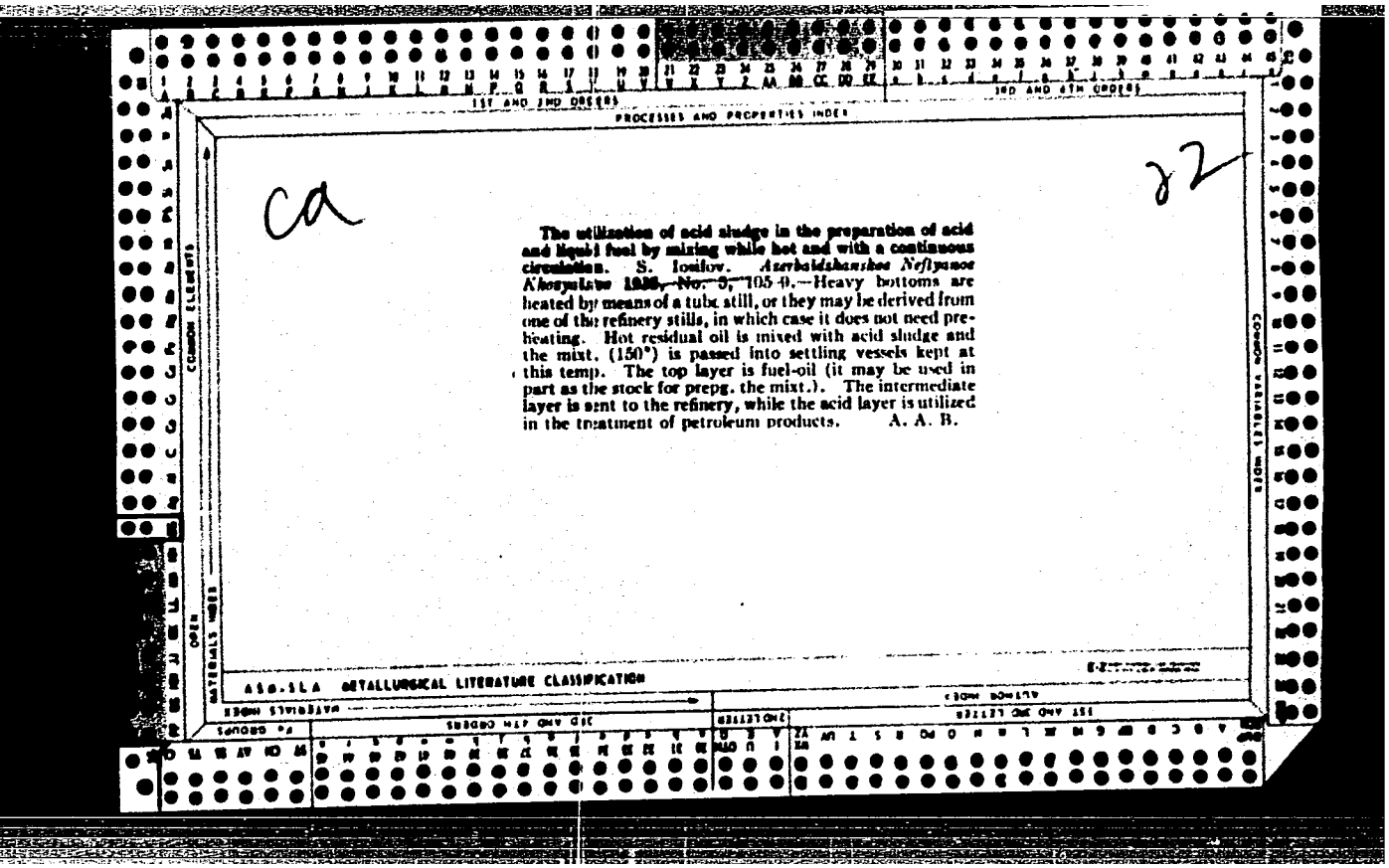
A. A. Bochtlingk

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determining the percentage of sulfuric acid in acid sludge by the specific gravities. S. Iosifov. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1935, No. 4, 87 9. The detn. of the H_2SO_4 is carried out as follows: Measure the sp. gr. of the oil and the acid sludge. Multiply the sp. gr. of the original raw material by the increase in wt. factor for the given raw material, thus detg. the sp. gr. of the org. matter. From the detd. sp. gr. of the acid sludge and the org. part calc. the required "coeff.," using the equation: $P_k = g_k/g \times (g - g_o)/(g_k - g_o) \times k$, where g is the sp. gr. of the acid sludge, g_k that of the weak acid, g_o that of the org. matter and k the strength of the acid in percentage of monohydrate. A conversion table is given.

A. A. Boehtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

82

The utilization of acid sludge in the preparation of acid and liquid fuel by mixing while hot and with a continuous circulation. S. Iosilov. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* 1936, No. 9, 105-9.—Heavy bottoms are heated by means of a tube still, or they may be derived from one of the refinery stills, in which case it does not need preheating. Hot residual oil is mixed with acid sludge and the mixt. (150°) is passed into settling vessels kept at this temp. The top layer is fuel-oil (it may be used in part as the stock for prepg. the mixt.). The intermediate layer is sent to the refinery, while the acid layer is utilized in the treatment of petroleum products. A. A. B.

IOSIFOV, S. S.

178T40

USSR/Electricity - Motors, Induction Starting — Feb 51

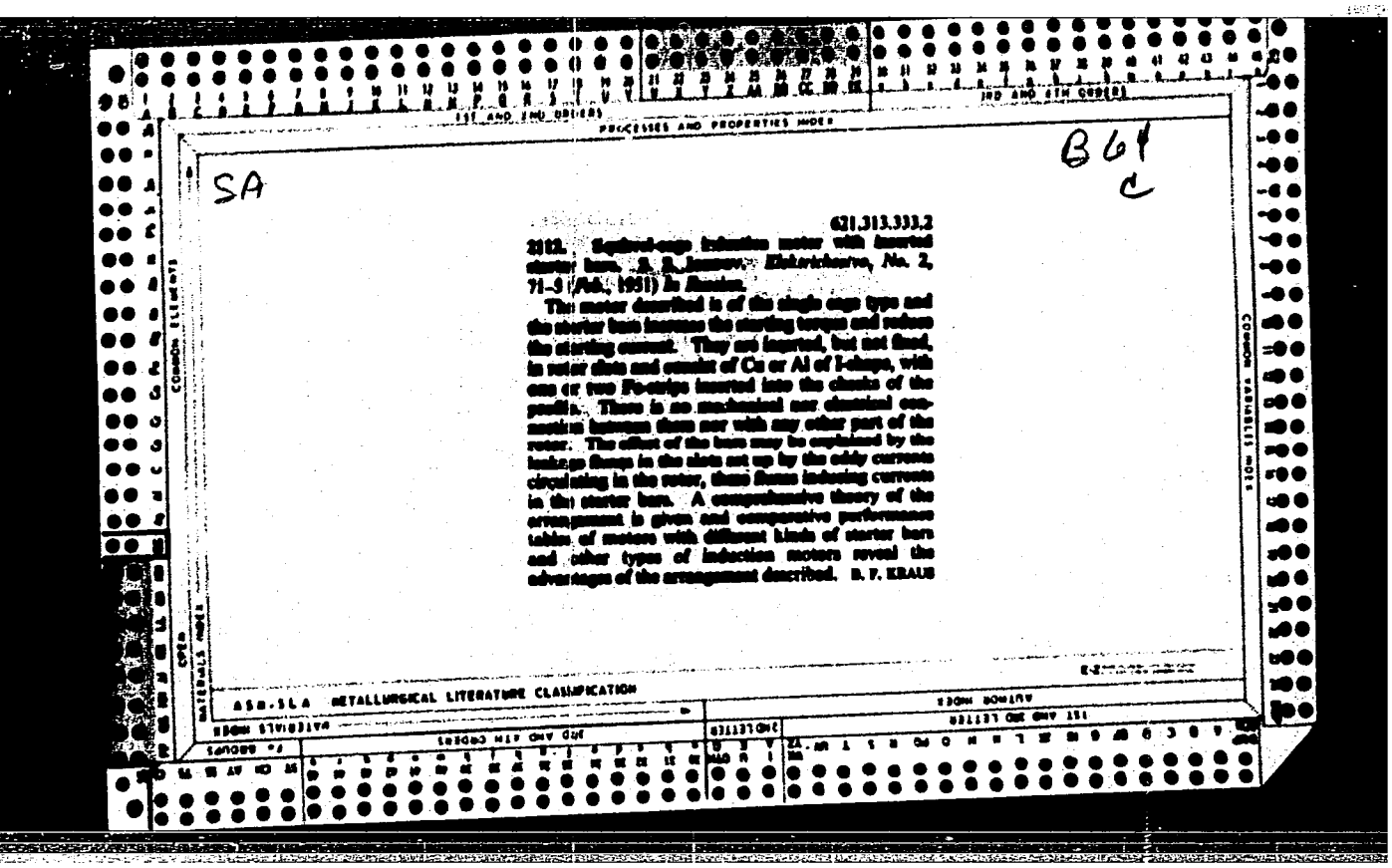
"Squirrel-Cage Induction Motor With Inserted Starting Bars," S. S. Iosifov, Cand Tech Sci, "Aznefteproyekt" Trust

"Elektrichestvo" No 2, pp 71-76

Description, theory, and operating data on subject motors, built by "Kaganovichneft'" Trust. More than 100 such motors with combined power totaling better than 15,000 kw all remade from wound-rotor motors, are in operation at various oil enterprises and plants. Submitted 9 Jun 50.

[redacted]

178T40



SA

B64
C

621.313.333.2

2112. Squirrel-cage induction motor with inserted starter bars. A. A. Ivanov. *Elektrichestvo*, No. 2, 71–3 (Feb., 1951) In Russian.

The motor described is of the single cage type and the starter bars increase the starting torque and reduce the starting current. They are inserted, but not fixed, in rotor slots and consist of Cu or Al of I-shape, with one or two Fe-strips inserted into the chocks of the profile. There is no mechanical nor electrical connection between them nor with any other part of the rotor. The effect of the bars may be explained by the leakage fluxes in the slots set up by the eddy currents circulating in the rotor, these fluxes inducing currents in the starter bars. A comprehensive theory of the arrangement is given and comparative performance tables of motors with different kinds of starter bars and other types of induction motors reveal the advantages of the arrangement described. B. F. KRAUS

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IOSIFOV, S. S.

Electric Insulators and Insulation

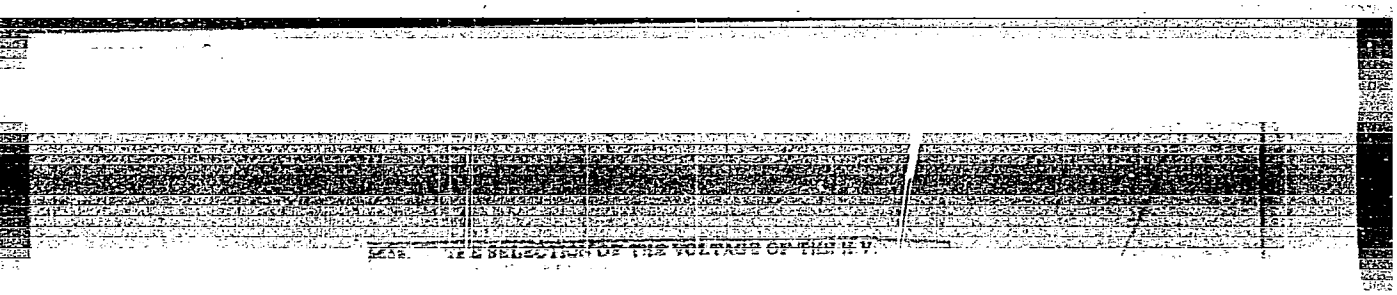
Inspecting electric aerial transmission lines for breaks of hook insulators and swinging, suspended insulator strings, Elek. sta. 24, No. 1, 1953.

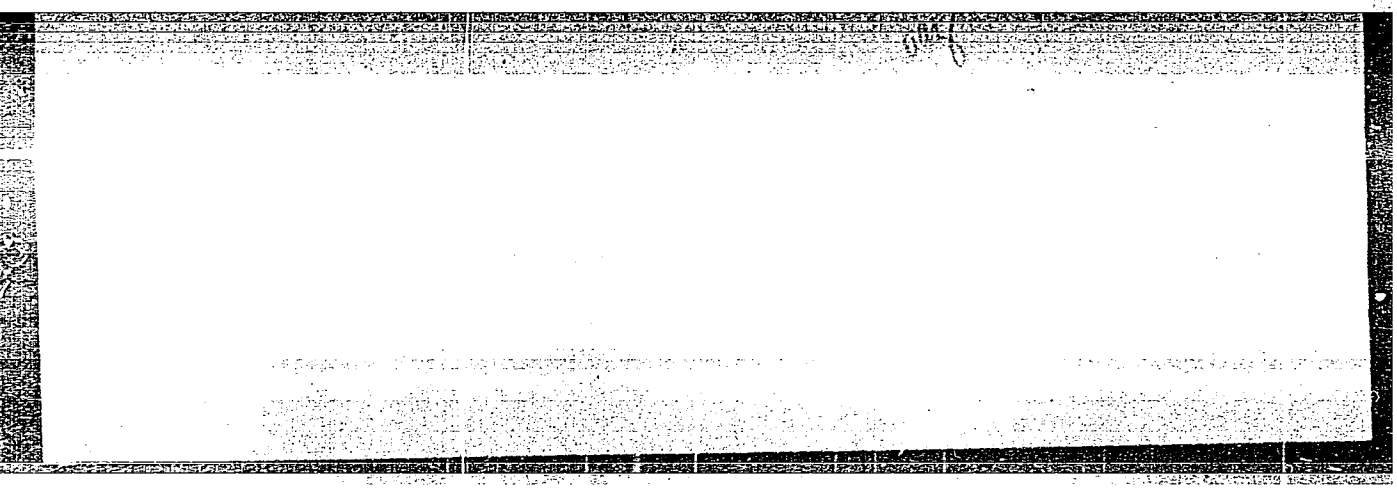
9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

[redacted]

New principle of switching and protection in network of 3--6--10 kv in oil fields and refineries; discussion. Energ.biul no.1 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:1)

(Electric switchgear) (Petroleum industry--Electric equipment)





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051872(

IL'INSKAYA, T.N.; IOSIFOVA, M.G.

Influence of growing conditions on the alkaloid content of the opium poppy. Trudy VILAR no. 11:237-246 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(POPPY) (ALKALOIDS) (CROPS AND CLIMATE)

DIMITROV, V.; IOSIFOVA, R.

On novocaine therapy of thyrotoxicosis (preliminary communication). Suvrem med., Sofia no.3:119-121 '61.

1. Vutreshno otdelenie pri Gradskata obedinena bolnitsa, Dimitrovo. (Glaven lekar B. Ivanov.)

(HYPERTHYROIDISM ther) (PROCAINE ther)

IOSIFOVA, Ye. V.

IOSIFOVA, Ye. U: "Freely-released and dissolved gases from Matsesta waters". Novocherkassk, 1955. Acad Sci USSR. Hydrochemical Inst. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December 1955. Moscow.

IOSIFOVA, Ye.V.

Methods of collecting, separating, and analyzing gases contained in mineral waters. Gidrokhim.mat. 29:195-204 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut revmatizma imeni I.V.Stalina, Fiziko-khimicheskaya i gazovaya laboratoriya, Sochi.
(Mineral waters) (Gases--Analysis)

IOSIFOVA, Ye.V.

Method of preparing sulfide baths by diluting hydrogen sulfide water with fresh. Vop.kur.; fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 27 no.3:260-262 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz fiziko-khimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - kand.khimicheskikh nauk Ye.V.Iosifova) Sochinskogo instituta revmatizma.
(MINERAL WATERS, SULFUROUS)

IOSIFOVA, Ye. V., kand.med. nauk

Physicochemical characteristics of the "blue" (nitrogen-methane) Matsesta Baths. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 27 no.4:350-352 Jl-Ag'62 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz fiziko-khimicheskoy laboratorii (zav.-kand.khim.nauk Ye.V.Iosifova) Sochinskogo instituta revmatizma (direktor prof. M.M.Shikhov).

IOSIFOVA, Ye.V.

Penetration of methane into the human skin in balneological procedures. Vop. kur. fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.3: 259-263 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Sochinskogo instituta revmatizma (dir. prof. M.M. Shikhov).

KASHTANOV, I.N., glav. red.; BEREZIN, V.P., red.; IOSIFOVICH, N.L., red.; POTEMKIN, S.V., red.; SHILO, N.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., red.; FROLOVA, M.F., red.

[10 years of Magadan Province] 10 let Magadanskoi oblasti. Magadan, Magadanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 210 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Direktor kompleksnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Shilo). 2. Direktor nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zolota i redkikh metallov (for Potemkin). 3. Sekretar' oblastnogo komiteta KPSS (for Kashtanov).

IOSIFOVICI, V., ing.; POPOVICI,V., ing.

Determining the molecular weight and polymerization degree of cellulose by the viscosimetric method, using the Staudinger apparatus. Cel hirtie 10 no.4:128-133 Ap'61

IOSIF'YAN, A. G.

"The general theory of the amplidyne", by Doctor of Technical Sciences A. G. Iosif'yan, at the Power Engr. Inst. im KRZHIZHANOVSKIY of the Acad. Sce. USSR.

SO: Elektrichestvo, No 5, Moscow, May 1947 (U-5533)

PA 38/49T29

USSR/Electricity Jan 49
Electrical Equipment
Regulators, Speed

"Types of Electrical Equipment for the Electrification of Agriculture," Prof A. G. Iosif'yan, Dr Tech Sci, Sci Res Inst, Min of Elec Ind, 2 pp

"Vest Elektro-Prom" No 1

Enumerates electrical industry's problems in equipping rural areas. First All-Union Scientific-Technical Session on Problems of Electrical Equipment to be Used in the Electrification of Rural Communities, recommended

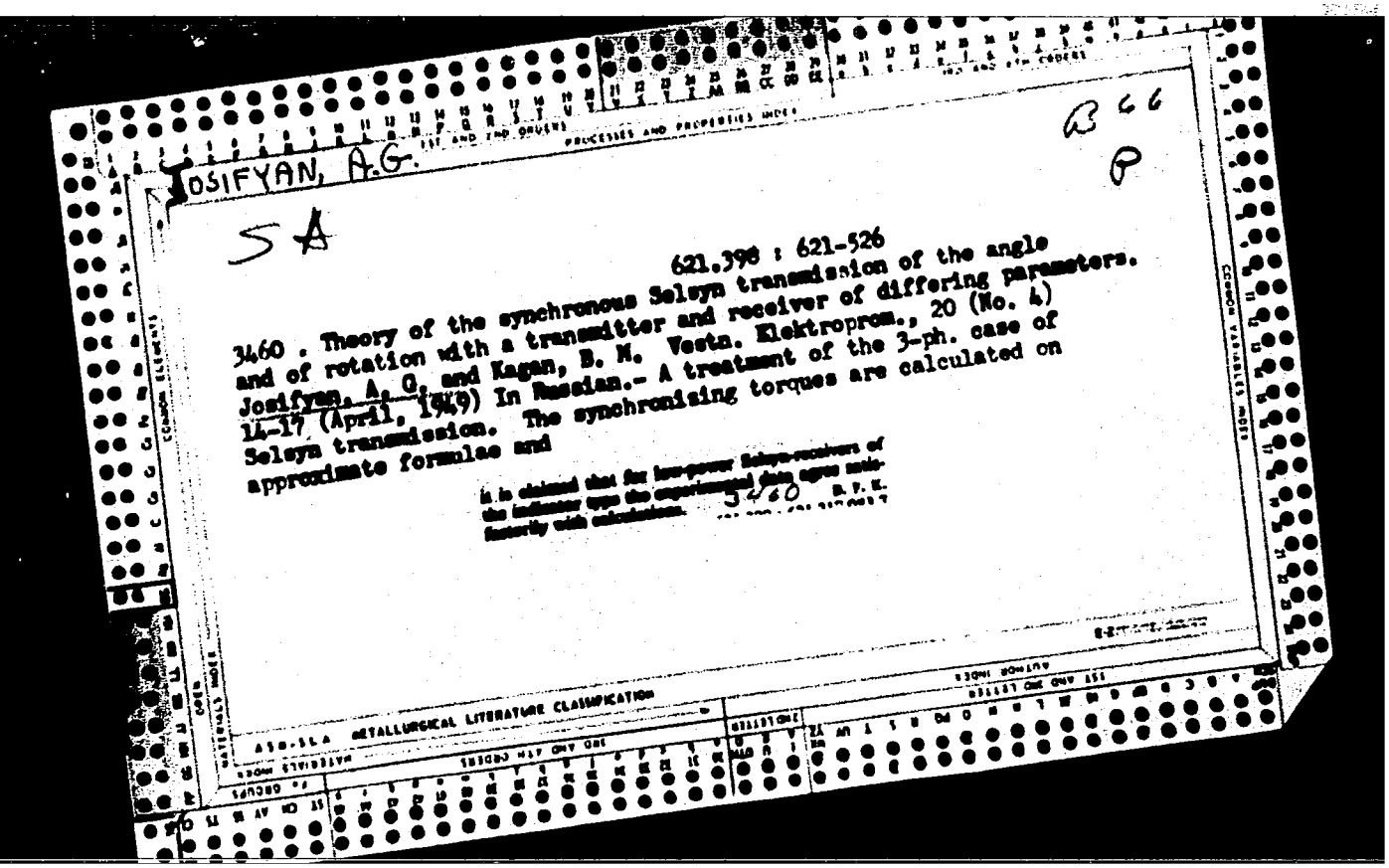
38/49T29

USSR/Electricity (Cont'd) Jan 49

a standard power scale for generators used in agriculture which would run from 15 to 1,000 kva. A cheap and simple speed regulator for low-power hydroturbines is needed. Other needs are: automatic low-voltage cut-out switches, modernization of existing three-phase oil step-down transformers, etc.

38/49T29

IOSIF'YAN, A. G., PROF



JOSIFYAN, A.G.

5A

621.398 : 621-526

3460 . Theory of the synchronous Selsyn transmission of the angle and of rotation with a transmitter and receiver of differing parameters. Josifyan, A. G. and Kagan, B. M. Vestn. Elektroprom., 20 (No. 4) 14-17 (April, 1949) In Russian.- A treatment of the 3-ph. case of Selsyn transmission. The synchronizing torques are calculated on approximate formulae and

It is claimed that for low-power Selsyn-receivers of the indicator type the experimental data agree satisfactorily with calculations. 3460 B. P. K.

A59-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IOSIF'YAN, A. G.

Dec 51

USSR/Electricity - Personalities

"Academician V. S. Kulebakin (His 60th Birthday)," V. A. Trapeznikov, M. P. Kostenko, B. N. Petrov, N. V. Gorokhov, V. L. Lossiyevskiy, B. S. Sotskov, M. G. Chilikin, G. N. Petrov, A. N. Larionov, A. G. Iosif'yan, K. S. Bobov, D. A. Gorodetskiy.

"Elektrichestvo" No 12, p 88

Kulebakin is very well known in the fields of elec machines, elec equipment, automatic control, and illuminating engineering and has specialized for many years in aviation elec equipment. A major general in the aviation engineering service, he was one of the founders of the All-Union Elec Eng Inst and the Inst of Automatics and Telemechan and has headed chairs at the Moscow Power Eng Inst imeni Molotov and the Air Force Eng Acad imeni Zhukovskiy.

201T87

IOSIF'YAN, A. G.

Voprosy elektropakhoty [Problems of electric plowing]. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Armianskoi SSR. 1952. 66 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6 No 6 September 1953

ALEKSEYEVSKIY, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IOSIF'YAN, A.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; LEHKHOV, M.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; AKHUMANYAN, G.A., redaktor; SAROYAN, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Use of bimetals in the construction of electric apparatuses] Primenenie bimetallov v elektroapparatostroenii. Erevan, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1953. 253 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Electric apparatus and appliances)

IOSIF'YAN, Andronik Gevondovich; KAGAN, Boris Moiseyevich; MAR'YAKOVSKIY, D.I., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Principles of servomechanisms] Osnovy sledíashchego privoda. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1954. 596 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Servomechanisms) (Automatic control)

IOSIF'YAN, A.G.

Scientific problems in the Russian electric machinery industry.
Elektrichestvo no.7:47-54 Jl'54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR
(Electric machinery) (Electric engineering)

IOSIF'YAN, A. G.

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 3023

Card 1/2 Pub. 27 - 10/33

Author : Iosif'yan, A. G., Member of the Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR

Title : Scientific problems of the domestic electric machine-building industry

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 7, 47-54, Jl 1955

Abstract : The rapid development of automation in the Soviet-Union presents several problems to the domestic electric machine-building industry. Some of these problems are: investigation of transient non-linear phenomena in electrical machinery and auxiliary apparatus; regulation of electrical machinery according to demands of automation of various technological processes; a further investigation of the internal aerodynamics of electrical machinery: its cooling processes, problems of air-tightness, vibrations and noises; and others. The

BRUK, I.S.; MATYUKHIN, N.Ya., inzh.; BELYNSKIY, V.V., inzh.;
IOSIF'YAN, A.G., akademik; KAGAN, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
DOLKART, V.M., inzh.; LOPATO, G.P., inzh.

M-3 small-sized universal electronic digital computer.
Elektrichestvo no.1:49-54 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Electronic calculating machines)

16(0); 9(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3507

Iosif'yan, Andranik Gevondovich

Voprosy yedinoy teorii elektromagnitnogo i gravitatsionno-inertsial'nogo poley (Problems of the Unified Theory of Electromagnetic and Gravitation-Inertial Fields) Yerevan, Izd-vo AN Armyanskoy SSR, 1959. 28 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR.

Resp. Ed.: V. V. Alekseyevskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: R. A. Shtiben; Tech. Ed.: L. A. Azizbekyan.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for applied mathematicians and physicists.

COVERAGE: The book discusses several important problems of the unified theory of electromagnetic and gravitational-inertial fields. This book is based on a series of reports by Academician A. G. Iosif'yan, AS ArmSSR, which were included in the "Doklady" of the AS ArmSSR of April 30, 1958. No personalities are mentioned. References are in footnotes throughout the book.

Card 1/3

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9.4160 (and 2804, 1331)

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E073/E535

AUTHORS: Iosif'yan, A.G., Academician of the AS ArmSSR, Fialkov, A.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Davidovich, Ya.G., Engineer, Kuchinskaya, O.F., Engineer and Petrosyan, L.S., Engineer

TITLE: Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.7, pp.38-43

TEXT: The results are described of field investigations on photoelectric transducers which were carried out between August 21 and September 21, 1959 in the region of Byurakan (Armenia) at an altitude of 1800 m above sea level. The electron-pole transitions in the photo-elements were produced by thermal diffusion, accompanied by the formation of a naturally transparent film on the surface of the photo-elements (S.G. Zaychikov and T.V.Lysenko participated in developing this method). The investigations were carried out on a battery consisting of 28 series-connected sections, each of which contained parallel-connected elements glued onto an insulated base. The sections were on a frame mounted on equipment which was orientated automatically to face the Sun. The working

Card 1/6

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E073/E535

Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

surface could be protected by a removeable glass. Soldered leads were available for measuring the characteristics of the individual sections. The electric parameters were measured by class 0.5 instruments; the temperature of the ambient air (in the shade) and of the objects of investigation were recorded by an automatic instrument. To clarify the influence of temperature on the characteristics of the individual photo-elements, a set-up was used for cooling the photo-elements down to +10°C and heating to +160°C, whilst maintaining unchanged the natural illumination of the Sun. The changes in the characteristics of the battery and of its individual sections as a function of the intensity of the incident radiation during the day were recorded continuously, using a thermoelectric actinometer with a galvanometer and an albedometer. Experiments were also made to assess the possibility of concentrating the light flux onto the surface of photoelectric transducers by means of mirrors, using for this purpose a battery on an insulated panel provided with hinged flat mirrors. The influence of meteorological effects over long periods on the operation of photo-elements

Card 2/6

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E073/E535

Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

was studied on a separate set of two batteries, whose surfaces remained unprotected for the entire period of the investigations. The electric characteristics of some separate elements and of an hermetically-sealed battery submerged in water were also investigated. For all the investigated batteries and their elements a general technique was applied for determining the basic characteristics which are necessary for evaluating their effectiveness. The graph, Fig.2, shows the operating part of the volt-ampere characteristic of one element under an illumination intensity of 0.0925 W/cm^2. The useful area of the element equalled 3.64 cm^2; the measurements were carried out at 35°C. Under optimum loading the element supplies a maximum power of 316 mW and its efficiency was 9.36%. In almost all elements the optimum load corresponds approximately to two-thirds of the no-load voltage. For determining the effectiveness of the element it is sufficient to find three characteristic points on the load curve, namely, the no-load voltage, U_{xx}, the short-circuit current, I_{K3}, and the current and voltage for the optimum load, I_H and U_H. A

Card 3/6

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E073/E535

Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

convenient parameter for evaluating the quality of a photoelectric element is the coefficient of filling of the load curve, k_H, representing the ratio of the maximum power in the case of optimal loading to the product of the no-load voltage and the short circuit current:

$$k_H = \frac{U_H \cdot I_H}{U_{x.x} \cdot I_{K3}}$$

At the optimum voltage, the maximum value of k_H is 0.7. During the experiments the temperature of the ambient air fluctuated between 15 and 45°C; the temperature of the battery was always higher, and fluctuated between 20 and 60°C. In most cases a lower temperature corresponded to a lower intensity of solar radiation. The short-circuit current increased with increasing temperature up to 100°C and then decreased sharply. k_H decreased insignificantly up to 100°C and then decreased sharply; the efficiency at 100°C was about 50% lower than at 30°C and at 160°C it dropped to almost zero. With increasing intensity of the solar radiation k_H decreased.

Card 4/6

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E073/E535

Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

Differences in values obtained for the same temperature range during certain days are attributed to increasing losses due to resistance in the battery with increasing intensity. Comparison of data obtained in various temperature ranges for an equal zenith distance indicates that k_H decreased sharply. The change in the spectral composition had little effect on k_H, which is attributed solely to an increase in the temperature. The efficiency at an operating temperature of 45 to 50°C is about 8% lower than in the temperature range 35 to 40°C. By using mirrors with an area about 1.5 times larger than that of the solar battery, a twofold increase of the output was achieved. Protective glass reduces the conditions of heat transfer from the surface and raises the operating temperature by 20 to 30°C. Furthermore, the losses due to absorption of the glass are about 10%. A naturally transparent film permits of an efficiency about 25% higher than can be obtained if perspex is used. Submersion in water to a depth of 5 to 40 cm brought about a considerable drop in the short-circuit current, to about one-sixth at a depth of 40 cm. The no-load voltage remained unchanged up to a depth of 40 cm. The characteristics were fully maintained if the

Card 5/6

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E073/E535

Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

elements were submerged to a depth not exceeding 0.5 cm. Exposure to weather did not result in any appreciable deterioration during the entire duration of the tests. The obtained temperature-dependence of the e.m.f. confirmed the known dependence according to which the e.m.f. drops with increasing temperature at a rate of 0.00288 V/°C. Cooling is particularly important when there is concentrated illumination over long periods. In the case of low-intensity radiation during the morning (10.0 to 15.0 mW/cm^2), a power can be obtained which is equal to that obtained during higher radiation intensities. The results confirm that photoelectric transducers can operate effectively even on relatively cloudy days, and the use of radiation concentrators during such periods will ensure a power output comparable to that obtained during cloudless days. There are 8 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1960

Card 6/6

IOSIF'YAN, A.G., delegat XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza

We shall fulfill the decisions of the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.11:1-3 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Electric machinery)

IOSIF'YAN, A.

New stage in the development of electrical engineering.
Elektrotekhnika 34 no.10:1-3 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

IOSIF'YAN, A.

Technological progress and problems of ideology. Elektrotekhnika 34 no.9:1-3 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

IOSIF'YAN, A.G., akademik; STANYUKOVICH, K.P.; SOKOLIK, G.A.

Analysis of quasi-Maxwellian equations describing compensation fields. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.6:1261-1263 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. ArmSSR (for Iosif'yan).

L 21086-65 EWT(1) ASD(p)-3/ESD(t)/IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5001983 S/0020/64/159/006/1261/1263

AUTHORS: Iosif'yan, A. G. (Academician AN ArmSSR); Stanyukovich, K. P.; Sokolik, G. A.

TITLE: Analysis of quasi-Maxwellian equations describing compensating fields

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 6, 1964, 1261-1263

TOPIC TAGS: Maxwell equation, linear equation, gravitation, compensating field

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with general quasi-linear equations for an arbitrary field. These equations were first introduced for the case of gravitation in a paper by one of the authors (Iosif'yan, Voprosy* yedinoy teorii elektromagnitnogo i gravitatsionno-inertsial'nogo poley [Problems of Unified Theory of Electromagnetic and Gravitational Fields], Yerevan, 1959). Equations of this type are

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001983

derivable in natural fashion from the Noether theorem, and the authors formulate this theorem for local gauge transformations. Two pairs of quasi-Maxwellian equations are then derived for the case of gravitational field, having the advantage that their quasi-Maxwellian character is retained even in a strong gravitational field, and the nonlinearity is contained in its entirety in the expression for the current. This nonlinear expression can be used for the description of gravitational waves. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas. "The authors thank N. P. Konopleva whose discussions and ideas stimulated the writing of this paper."

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 15Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

Iosikov, V.V.

4866. Use of rustinhibitors in lubricating oils. Iosikov, V.V., Khalif, A.L. and Aleksandrova, L.A. (Neft. Khoz., 1948, vol. 26, (8), 47-52; see abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1949, vol. 43, 841-842). (L)

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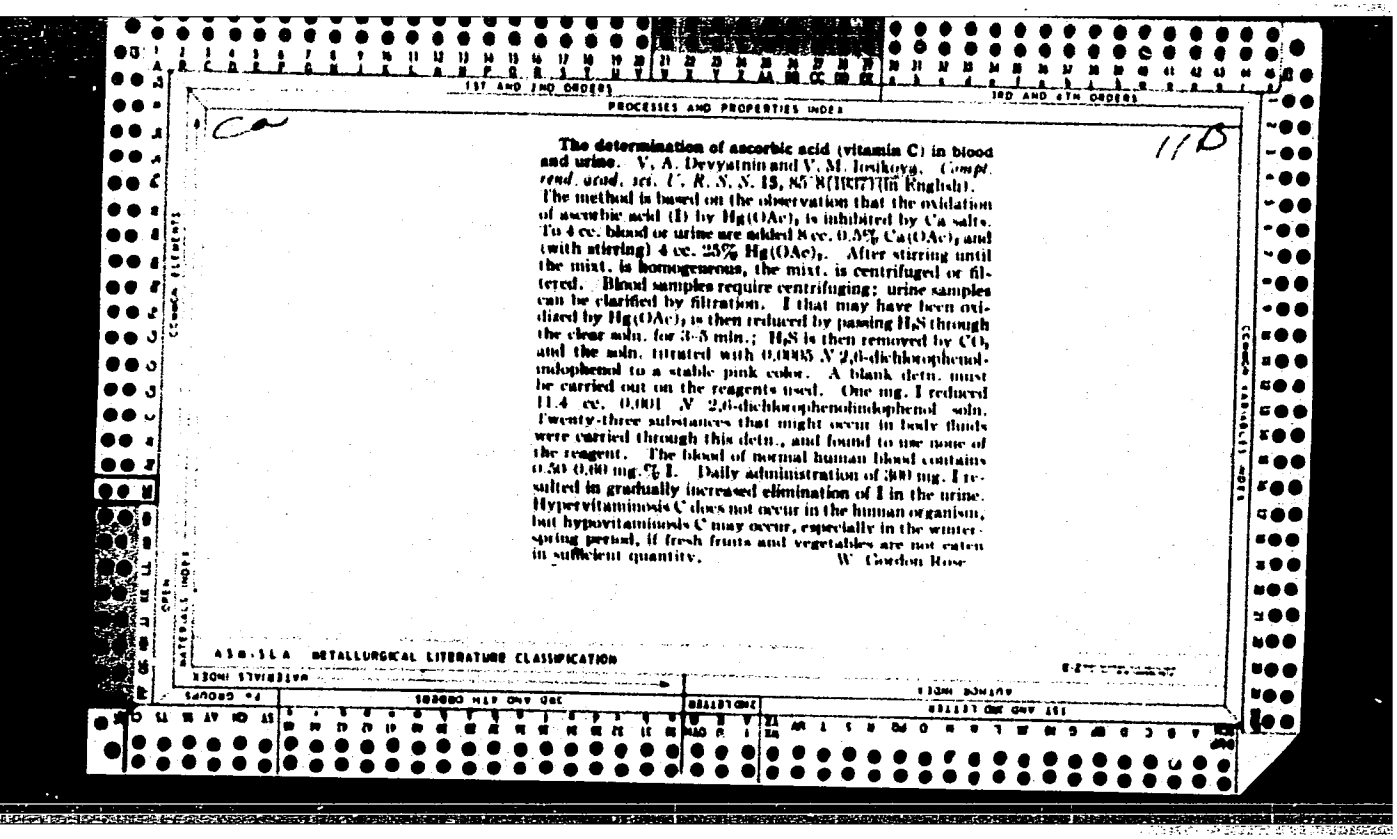


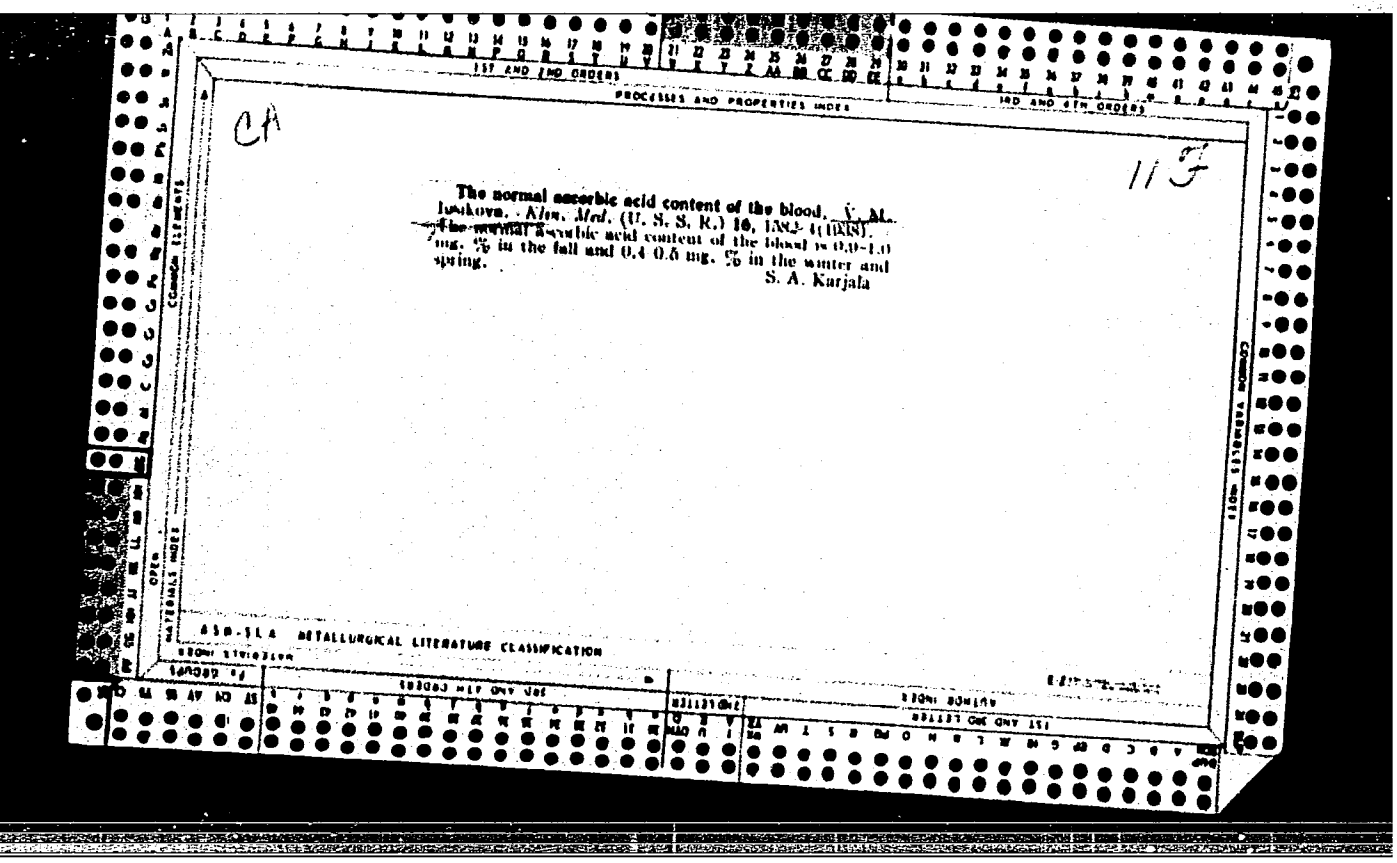
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

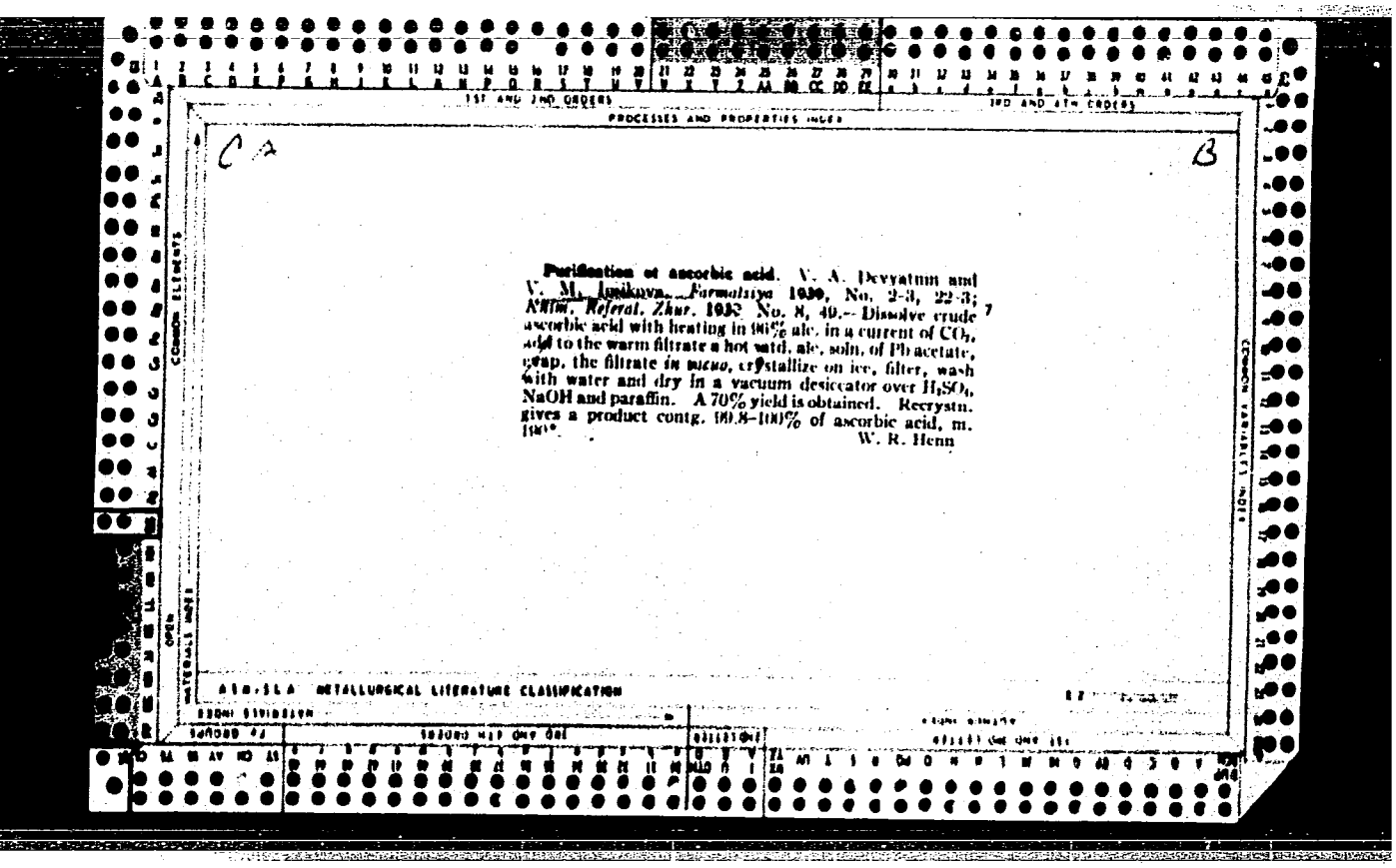
Ca

11D

The determination of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in blood and urine. V. A. Devyatnin and V. M. Ivshkova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 18, 85-8(1938)(In English). The method is based on the observation that the oxidation of ascorbic acid (I) by $Hg(OAc)_2$ is inhibited by Ca salts. To 4 cc. blood or urine are added 8 cc. 0.5% $Ca(OAc)_2$ and (with stirring) 4 cc. 25% $Hg(OAc)_2$. After stirring until the mixt. is homogeneous, the mixt. is centrifuged or filtered. Blood samples require centrifuging; urine samples can be clarified by filtration. I that may have been oxidized by $Hg(OAc)_2$ is then reduced by passing H_2S through the clear soln. for 3–5 min.; H_2S is then removed by CO_2, and the soln. titrated with 0.0005 *N* 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol to a stable pink color. A blank detn. must be carried out on the reagents used. One mg. I reduced 11.4 cc. 0.001 *N* 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol soln. Twenty-three substances that might occur in body fluids were carried through this detn., and found to use none of the reagent. The blood of normal human blood contains 0.50–0.60 mg.% I. Daily administration of 300 mg. I resulted in gradually increased elimination of I in the urine. Hypervitaminosis C does not occur in the human organism, but hypovitaminosis C may occur, especially in the winter-spring period, if fresh fruits and vegetables are not eaten in sufficient quantity. W. Gordon Rose

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





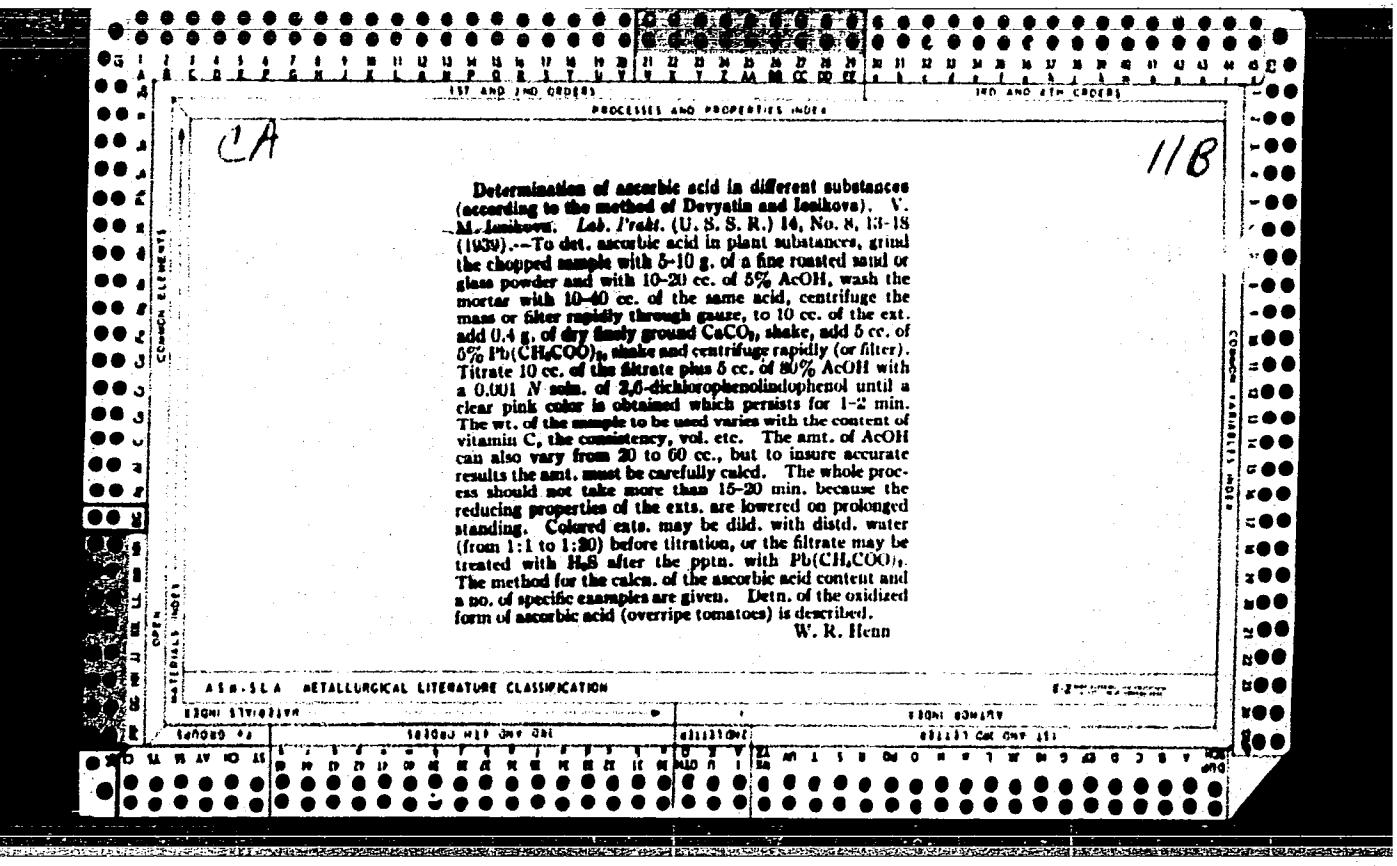
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C 2

B

Purification of ascorbic acid. V. A. Devyatnin and V. M. Ivnikova. *Farmatsiya* **1939**, No. 2-3, 22-3; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* **1939** No. 8, 49.— Dissolve crude ascorbic acid with heating in 96% alc. in a current of CO_2, add to the warm filtrate a hot satd. alc. soln. of Pb acetate, evap. the filtrate *in vacuo*, crystallize on ice, filter, wash with water and dry in a vacuum desiccator over H_2SO_4, NaOH and paraffin. A 70% yield is obtained. Recrystn. gives a product contg. 99.8–100% of ascorbic acid, m. 189°. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

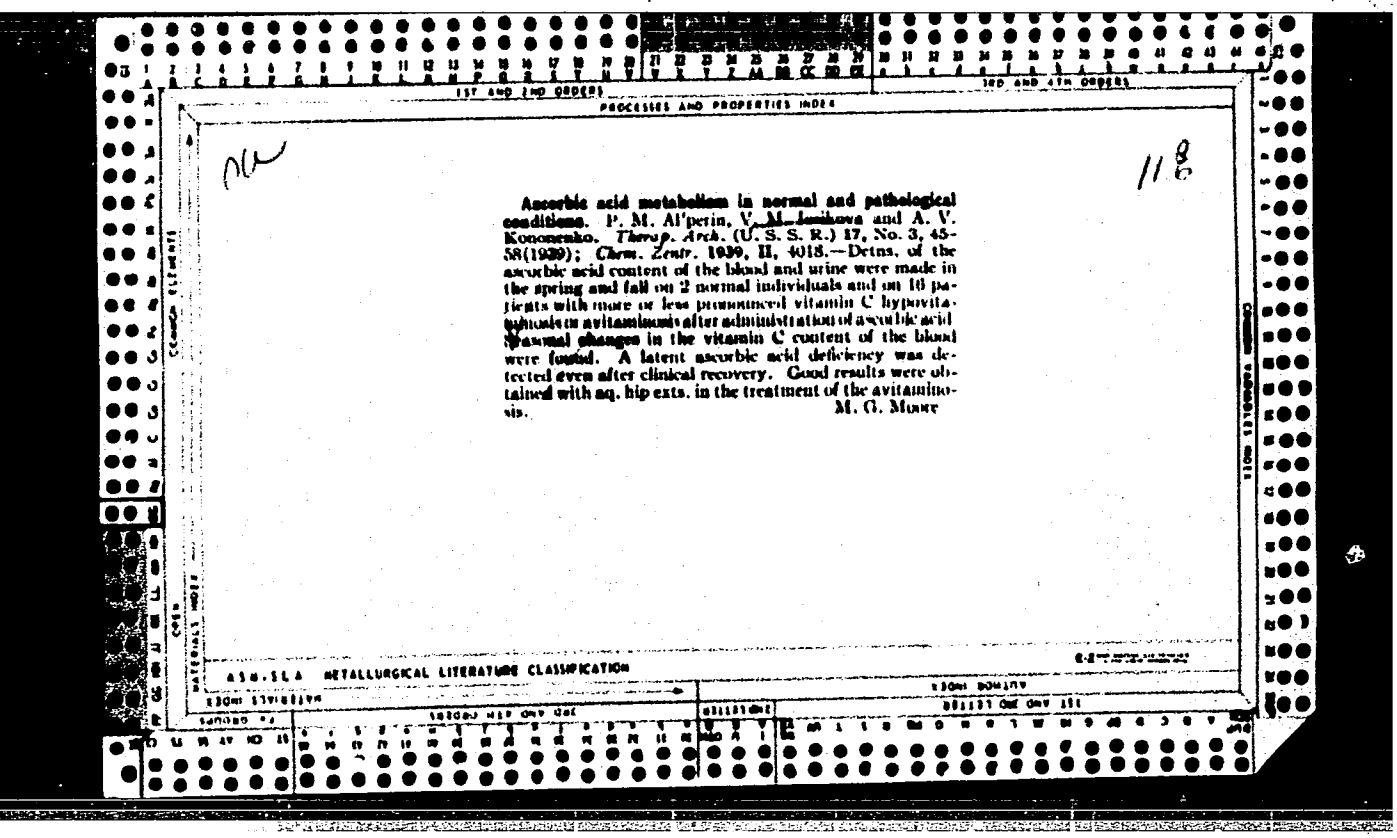


CA

11B

Determination of ascorbic acid in different substances (according to the method of Devyatin and Ionikova). V. M. Ionikova. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 16, No. 8, 13-18 (1939).--To det. ascorbic acid in plant substances, grind the chopped sample with 5-10 g. of a fine roasted sand or glass powder and with 10-20 cc. of 5% AcOH, wash the mortar with 10-40 cc. of the same acid, centrifuge the mass or filter rapidly through gauze, to 10 cc. of the ext. add 0.4 g. of dry finely ground $CaCO_3$, shake, add 5 cc. of 5% $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$, shake and centrifuge rapidly (or filter). Titrate 10 cc. of the filtrate plus 5 cc. of 80% AcOH with a 0.001 *N* soln. of 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol until a clear pink color is obtained which persists for 1-2 min. The wt. of the sample to be used varies with the content of vitamin C, the consistency, vol. etc. The amt. of AcOH can also vary from 20 to 60 cc., but to insure accurate results the amt. must be carefully calcd. The whole process should not take more than 15-20 min. because the reducing properties of the exts. are lowered on prolonged standing. Colored exts. may be dild. with distd. water (from 1:1 to 1:20) before titration, or the filtrate may be treated with H_2S after the pptn. with $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$. The method for the calcn. of the ascorbic acid content and a no. of specific examples are given. Detn. of the oxidized form of ascorbic acid (overripe tomatoes) is described.

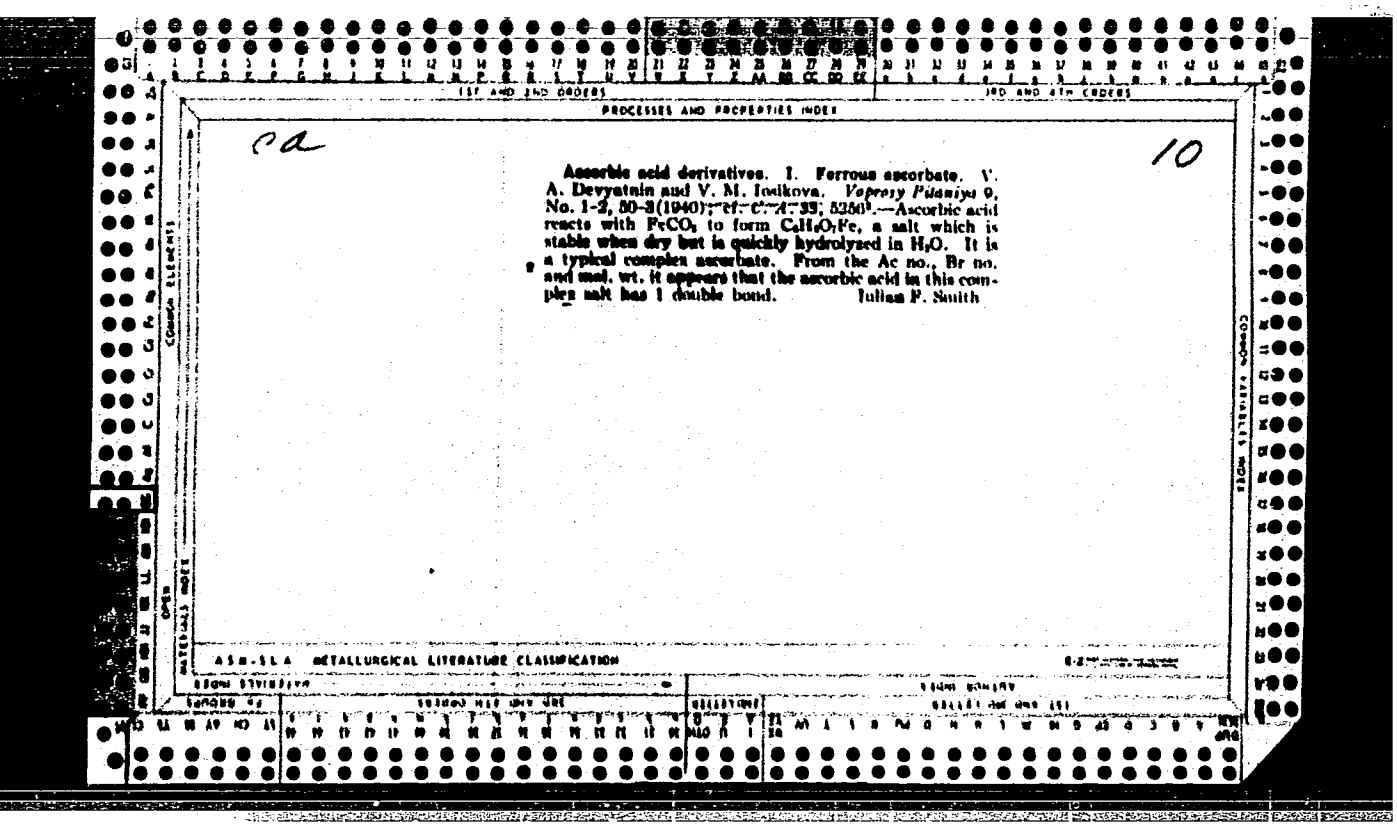
W. R. Henn



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ascorbic acid metabolism in normal and pathological conditions. P. M. Al'perin, V. M. Isnikova and A. V. Kononenko. *Therap. Arch.* (U. S. S. R.) 17, No. 3, 45-58(1939); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 4018.—Detns. of the ascorbic acid content of the blood and urine were made in the spring and fall on 2 normal individuals and on 10 patients with more or less pronounced vitamin C hypovitaminosis or avitaminosis after administration of ascorbic acid. Seasonal changes in the vitamin C content of the blood were found. A latent ascorbic acid deficiency was detected even after clinical recovery. Good results were obtained with aq. hip exts. in the treatment of the avitaminosis.
M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



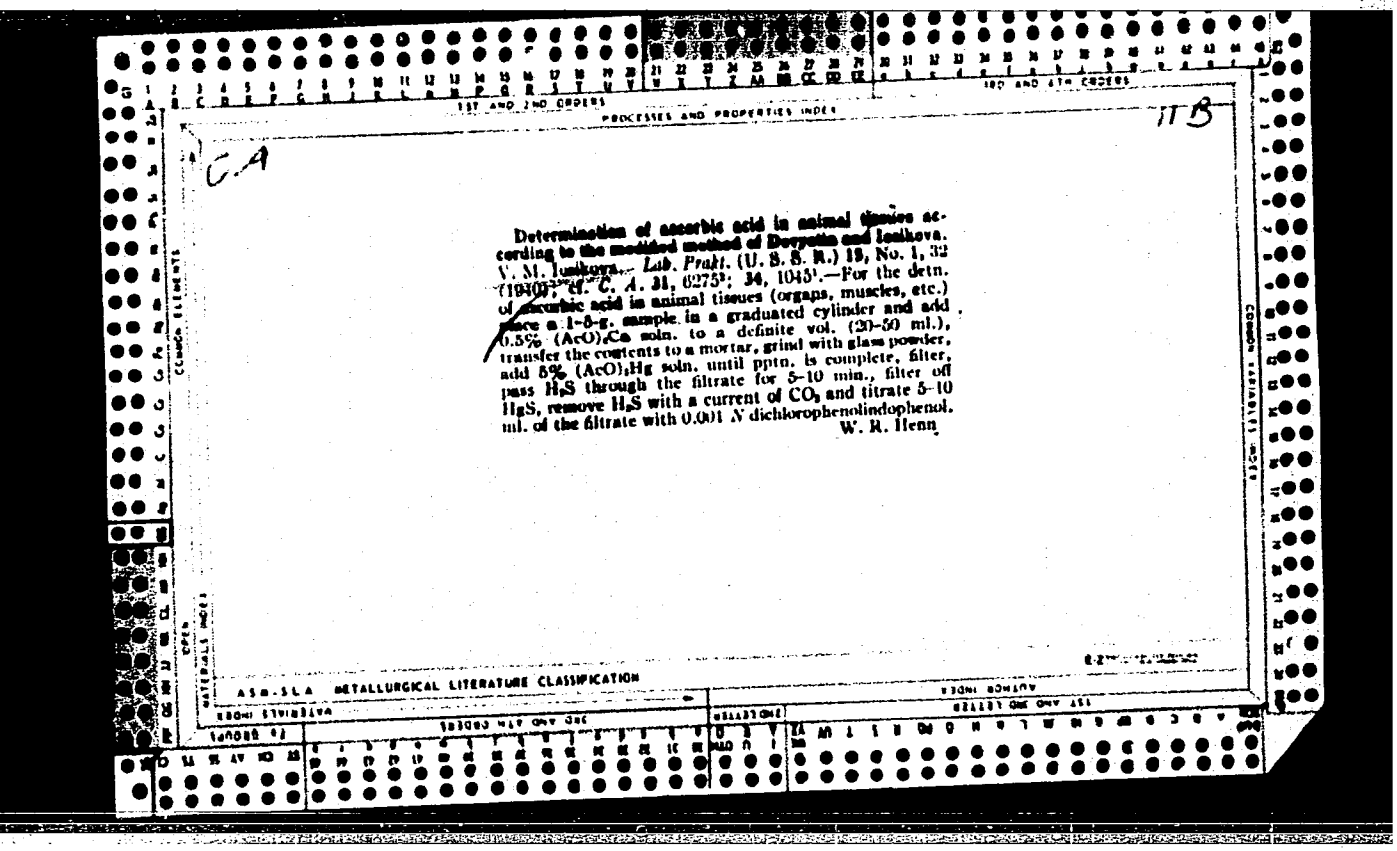
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

10

Ascorbic acid derivatives. I. Ferrous ascorbate. V. A. Devyatnin and V. M. Ioilkova. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 9, No. 1-2, 80-3(1940); cf. C. A. 35, 5250⁹.—Ascorbic acid reacts with $FeCO_3$ to form $C_6H_6O_7Fe$, a salt which is stable when dry but is quickly hydrolyzed in H_2O. It is a typical complex ascorbate. From the Ac no., Br no. and mol. wt. it appears that the ascorbic acid in this complex salt has 1 double bond. Julian F. Smith

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



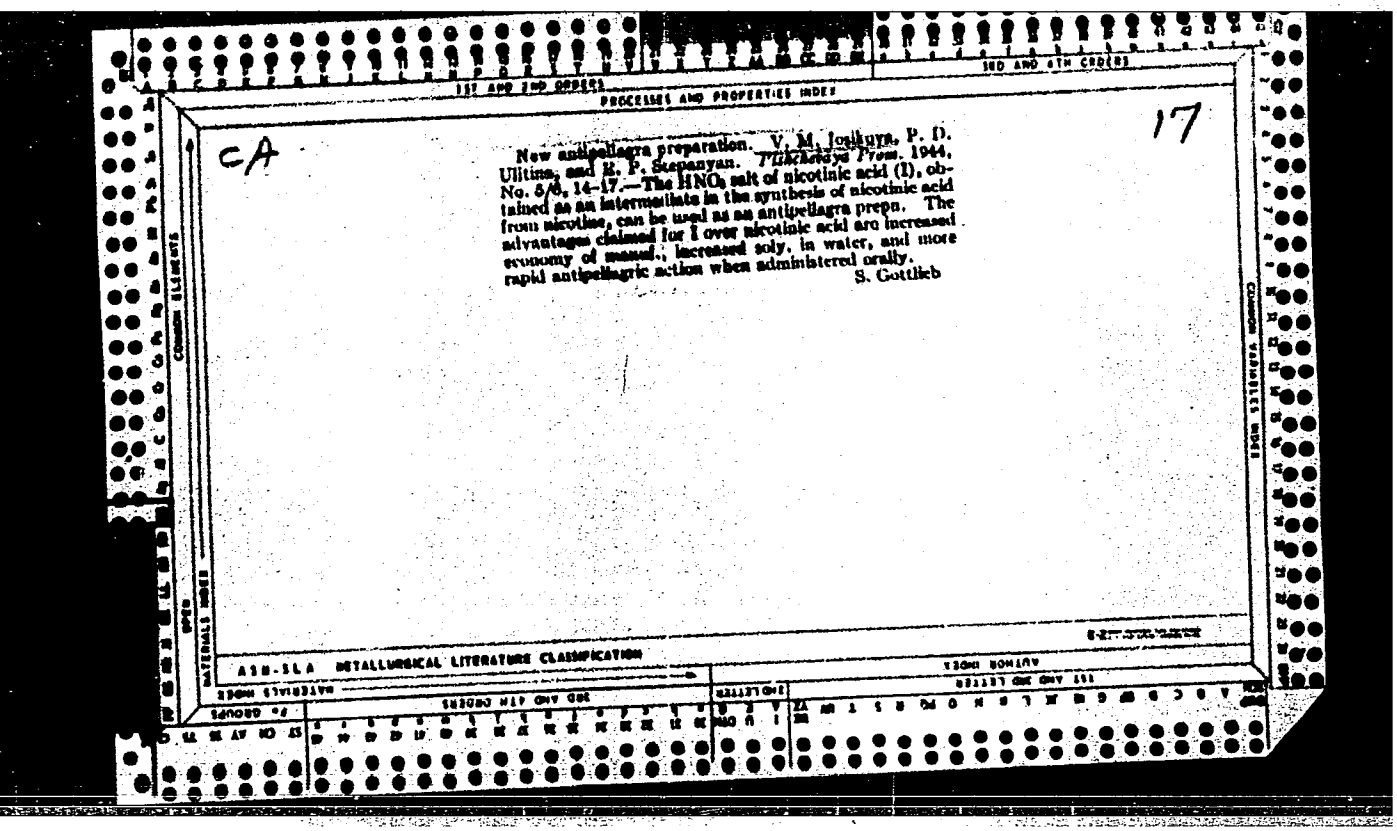
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C.A

II B

Determination of ascorbic acid in animal tissues according to the modified method of Bezprozin and Ioshkova. V. M. Ioshkova. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 19, No. 1, 32 (1930); cf. *C. A.* 31, 6275[3]; 34, 1045[1].—For the detn. of ascorbic acid in animal tissues (organs, muscles, etc.) place a 1–5-g. sample in a graduated cylinder and add 0.5% $(AcO)_2Co$ soln. to a definite vol. (20–50 ml.), transfer the contents to a mortar, grind with glass powder, add 5% $(AcO)_2Hg$ soln. until pptn. is complete, filter, pass H_2S through the filtrate for 5–10 min., filter off HgS, remove H_2S with a current of CO_2 and titrate 5–10 ml. of the filtrate with 0.001 *N* dichlorophenolindophenol.
W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

17

New antipellagra preparation. V. M. Ioshitya, P. D. Ulitina, and R. P. Stepanyan. *Trudy Inst. Vitaminov* 1944, No. 5/6, 14–17.—The HNO_3 salt of nicotinic acid (I), obtained as an intermediate in the synthesis of nicotinic acid from nicotine, can be used as an antipellagra prepn. The advantages claimed for I over nicotinic acid are increased economy of manuf., increased soly. in water, and more rapid antipellagric action when administered orally.

S. Gottlieb

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

04 7

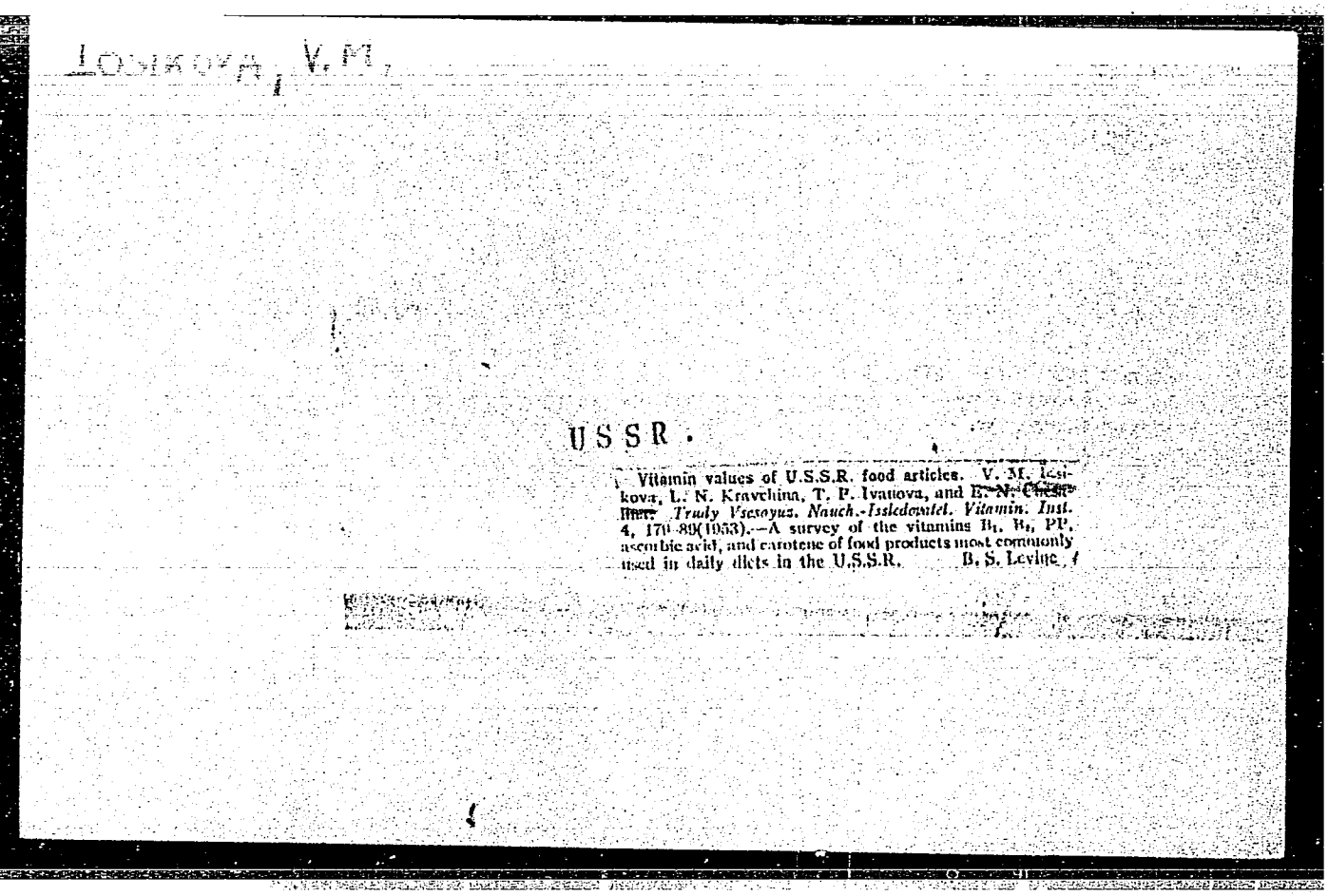
Colorimetric determination of nicotinic acid. V. A. Devyatnin and V. M. [illegible], U.S.S.R. 69,191, Aug. 31, 1947. The analyzed liquid is made alk. and there is added a soln. satd. with Br comprising KCNS, KBr, and HCl. Then an alc. soln. of aniline is added and the amt. of nicotinic acid estimated from the intensity of the resulting color. M. Hosch

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051872(

A V.M

USSR

The stability of thiamine bromide. V. M. Ioslkova, V. V. Zvorykina, and E. N. Chesalina. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.* 4, 29–30(1953).—Regardless of the degree of purity, cryst. thiamine bromide does not contain more than 0.2% ash and remains stable in the dark for 6 months at 0–27° and 37–[illegible]% humidity [illegible] in soln. of 20–50 mg./ml. it is self-[illegible]. Storing of higher concns. is not recommended. [illegible] methods of sterilization do not affect it adversely. Storing in the dark is recommended. B. S. Levine



IESKOVA, V. M.

USSR

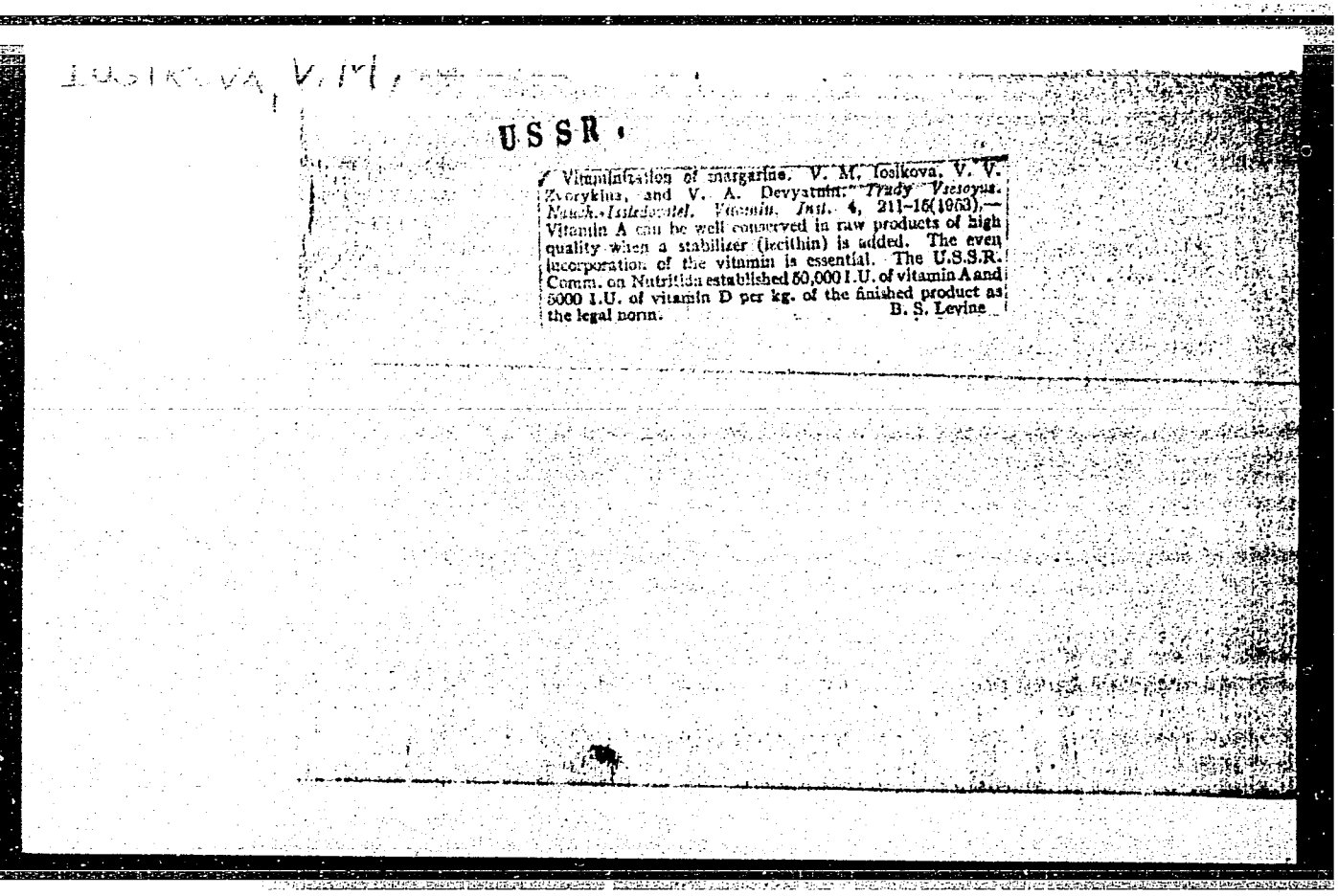
Vitamin values of U.S.S.R. food articles. V. M. Ieskova, L. N. Kravchina, T. P. Ivanova, and E. N. Chelnokova. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.* 4, 179-89(1953).—A survey of the vitamins B_1, B_2, PP, ascorbic acid, and carotene of food products most commonly used in daily diets in the U.S.S.R. B. S. Levine

LOSIKOVA, V.M.

USSR

Qualitative changes in some raw foods in the process of drying by sublimation. V. M. Losikova, L. N. Kravchina, V. V. Zvorykina, and V. A. Devyatkin. *Trudy Vsesoyus. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.* 4, 202-9(1953).—Juices of blackberries, dog-rose fruit, tomatoes, and lemons, dried by sublimation, retain their ascorbic acid, pectins, and enzymes to a satisfactory degree if the moisture is reduced to its min. and if they are stored in an atm. of N in hermetically sealed containers.

B. S. Levine

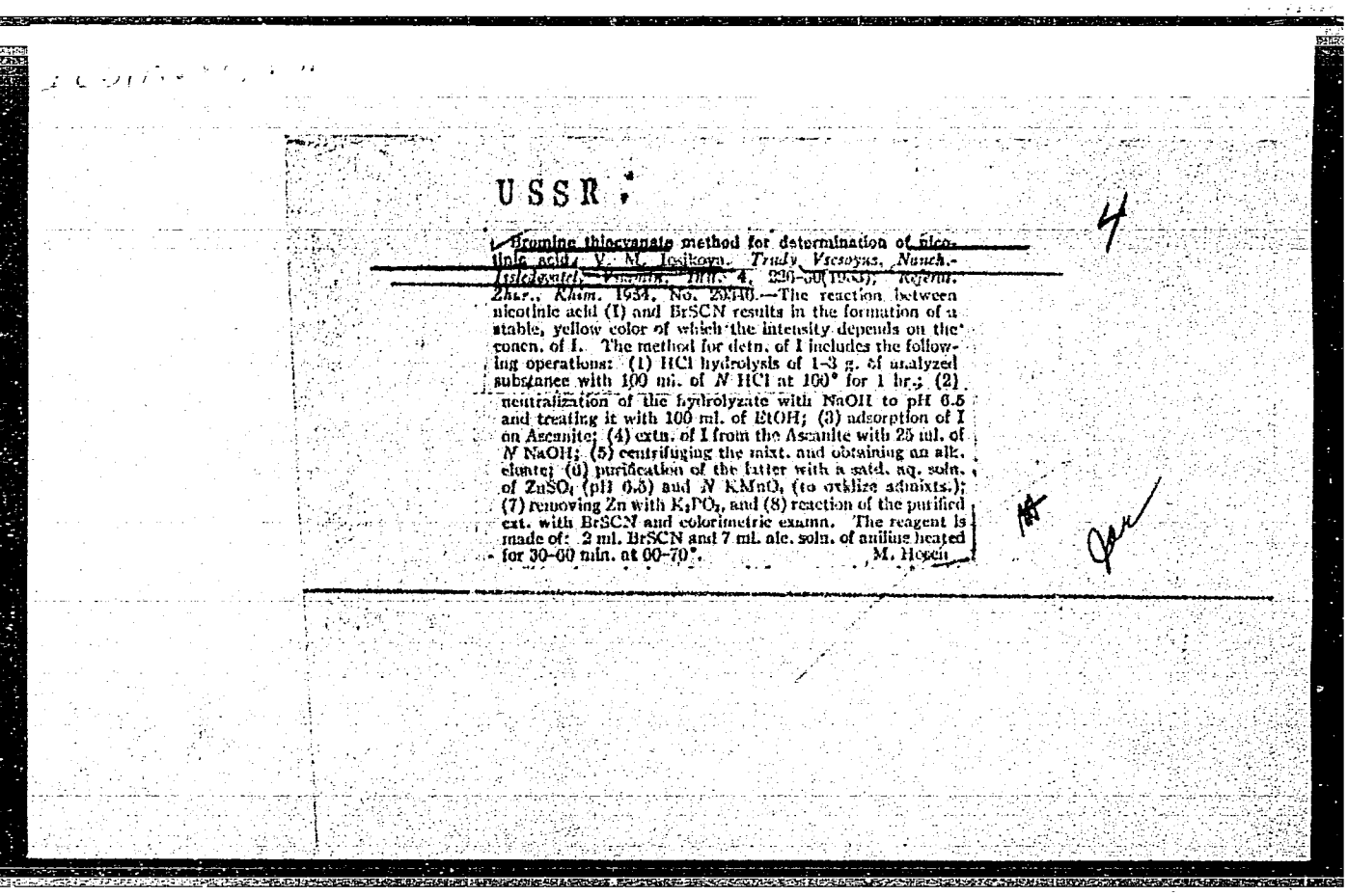


ILOSIKOVA, V.M.

USSR

Vitaminization of margarine. V. M. Iosikova, V. V. Zvorykina, and V. A. Devyatnin. *Trudy Vsesoyus. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.* 4, 211–16(1953).—Vitamin A can be well conserved in raw products of high quality when a stabilizer (lecithin) is added. The even incorporation of the vitamin is essential. The U.S.S.R. Comm. on Nutrition established 50,000 I.U. of vitamin A and 5000 I.U. of vitamin D per kg. of the finished product as the legal norm.

B. S. Levine



USSR

Bromine thiocyanate method for determination of nicotinic acid. V. M. Iosikova. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.* 4, 230–50 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 20746.—The reaction between nicotinic acid (I) and BrSCN results in the formation of a stable, yellow color of which the intensity depends on the concn. of I. The method for detn. of I includes the following operations: (1) HCl hydrolysis of 1–3 g. of analyzed substance with 100 ml. of *N* HCl at 100° for 1 hr.; (2) neutralization of the hydrolyzate with NaOH to pH 6.5 and treating it with 100 ml. of EtOH; (3) adsorption of I on Ascanite; (4) extn. of I from the Ascanite with 25 ml. of *N* NaOH; (5) centrifuging the mixt. and obtaining an alk. eluate; (6) purification of the latter with a satd. aq. soln. of $ZnSO_4$ (pH 6.5) and *N* $KMnO_4$ (to oxidize admixts.); (7) removing Zn with K_3PO_4, and (8) reaction of the purified ext. with BrSCN and colorimetric examn. The reagent is made of: 2 ml. BrSCN and 7 mL alc. soln. of aniline heated for 30–60 min. at 60–70°.

M. Hosen

4

USSR

Chemical analysis of vitamin B_1 in industry. V. M. Koikova, V. V. Zvorykina, and E. N. Chesalina. *Trudy Vitaminn. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.* 4, 238–9 (1953). B. S. Levine

Iosikova, V. M.

Colorimetric determination of the quality of azoribamine. V. M. Iosikova (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Vitamins, Moscow). *Zavod. Lab. Anal. Khim.* 10, 191; *J. Anal. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 10, 179(1955)(Engl. translation).—The method is based on extn. of a yellow coloring matter from azoribamine (an intermediate in the synthesis of riboflavine) with C_6H_6. From a sample of azoribamine, take two 20-mg. portions; dissolve one in 100 ml. of Me_2CO and the other in 100 ml. of cooled C_6H_6. Filter solns. and exam. an aliquot of each in a colorimeter with a light filter at 470 mμ. Calc. the pigment content in each of the aliquots from a calibration curve. The 1st aliquot gives the sum of coloring matter in the sample and the 2nd the yellow pigment. By subtracting the 2nd from the 1st the azoribamine content is obtained. M. Hosch

NAS MIT

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1073. **Colorimetric determination of the quality of azoribamine.** V. M. Loshkova (All-Union Sci. Res. Vitamin Inst., Moscow). *Zh. Anal. Khim., SSSR*, 1955, 10 (3), 191.—Azoribamine [3:4-dimethyl-6(o)-ribitylaminoazobenzene], an intermediate product in the synthesis of riboflavine, is insol. in cold benzene, but benzene extracts a yellow impurity. Acetone dissolves the material completely. The quality of azoribamine is determined by photometric evaluation of the benzene and acetone extracts and the use of a pure sample in constructing a calibration curve. G. S. SMITH

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Study of the stability of vitamins in the polyvitaminic dragee.
Trudy VNIVI 6:131-136 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut. Khimiko-analiticheskaya laboratoriya.
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FYN, E. [Feng, E.]; IOSILEVICH, A. [translator].

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Cyclone lint is a valuable raw material for the production of cotton pulp. Tekst. prom. 18 no.11:7-9 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
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Iosilevich, A. I. -- "Simultaneous Electroprecipitation of Cobalt and Nickel from Electrolytes Containing Various Anions." Published by the Acad Sci Uzbek SSR. Acad Sci Uzbek SSR. Inst of Chemistry. Tashkent, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences.)

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

Soveshchaniye po elektrokhimii, 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy...i [Abornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.N. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Professor, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; V.V. Stender, Professor; Lukovtsev, Professor; Z.A. Solov'yeva; V.V. Stender, Professor; and O.M. Florianovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N.G. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodeposition and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each section. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

IOSILEVICH, A.I.; TSYGANOV, G.A.

Separation coefficient during the electrodeposition of cobalt and nickel from electrolytes with different anions. Uzb.khim. zhur. no.1:43-49 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.
(Cobalt) (Nickel) (Electroplating)

IOSILEVICH, A.I.; TSYGANOV, G.A.

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1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.
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Effect of the conditions of electrolysis on the distribution coefficient during the simultaneous electrodeposition of cobalt and nickel. Uzb. khim. zhur. no.1:38-44 '60.(MIRA 14:4)

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DAVANKOV, A.B.; LAUFER, V.M.; IOSILEVICH, A.I.

New methods of sorption and desorption of silver by ionites in an electric field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 3 no.4:81-88 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut. Kafedra tekhnologii plastmass.

(Silver) (Ion exchange) (Electric fields)

S/081/61/000/024/017/086
B 138/B102

AUTHORS: Usmanov, Kh. U., Iosilevich, A. I., Ioanidis, O., Chamayev, V.

TITLE: Effect of electric current on the exchange capacity of ion exchangers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 100, abstract 24B731 (Uzb. khim. zh., no. 2, 1961, 13 - 17)

TEXT: The effect of direct electric current on total exchange capacity was studied in the cationites, КУ-1 (KU-1), КУ-2 (KU-2), КБ-4-П2 (KB-4-P2) and anionites АН-2ф (AN-2F), АН-9ф (AN-9F), ЭДЭ-10П (EDE-10P), Н-О (N-O) and ММГ-1 (MMG-1). In the conditions under review electric current appeared to have no direct effect on the capacity of these resins. This means that ion exchange resins can be used in such electrochemical processes as sorption, concentration and desorption. In a number of cases it was found that, under the effect of the current, processes occurred which were related with ion discharge and gas formation. This caused variation in the exchange capacity of the ion exchangers. The results set out require some elaboration for the choice of ion exchangers

Card 1/2

S/081/61/000/024/017/086
Effect of electric current on the ... B138/B102

and conditions for chemical processes to be carried out on them.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

IOSILEVICH, A.I.; USMANOV, Kh.U.; IOANNIDIS, O.

Phosphorylation of lignin. Uzb. khim. zhur. 7 no.5:61-63 '63.
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1. Institut khimii polimerov AN UzSSR.

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