IOVITIU, E.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI. Vol. 10, no. 5, May 1958

IOVITIU, E. Increasing the life of service of plowshares and moldboards by means of soldering worn sections with hard alloys. p. 447

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

BERNATH, A.; IOVITIU, E.

Contributions to the study of correlation between ultrasonic transparence and railroad car axle structure. Studii tehn Timişoara 7 no.3/4:249-257 Jl-D '60.

NADASAN, St.; BERNATH, AL.; IOVITIU, E.; SAFTA, V.

Study of the fatigue of high-grade steel manufactured in Rumania. Pt.2. Improved quality of stee. Studii tehn Timisoara 8 no.3/4: 247-265 Jl-D '61.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. si membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari, Stiinte tehnice" (Timisoara) (for Nadasan).

BERNATH, Al.; IOVITIU, E.; SAFTA, V.

Ultrasonic control of diesel electric engine frame plates. Studii tehn Timisoara 10 no.2:249-254 Jl-D '63.

IOVITIU, Eugen

Pulsatory fatigue stength of some welded butt joinings made of OL38 and OLX52 steel sheets. Constr mas 16 no. 2:94-97 F '64.

IOVITIU, E.; TACHE, Ana-Maria

Mechanical properties of laminated materials containing arsenic.
Studii tehn Timisoara 8 no.3/4:271-284 Jl-D '61.

ACC NR: AP6031543 SOURCE CODE: RU/0027/65/010/002/0301/0312

AUTHOR: Iovitiu, E.

ORG: none

TITLE: Contribution to the study of the influence of copper on the mechanical characteristics of steel OLC 35

SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 301-312

TOPIC TAGS: wear resistance, copper containing alloy, creep, mechanical fatigue

ABSTRACT: In a test of 15 samples of steel OLC 35 with a copper contents of between 0.1 and 1.2 percent, the author noted the favorable effects of the copper addition. Higher copper contents resulted in improved resistance to creeping, breaking, fatigue and rotating twisting and in increased longitudinal and transversal resilience as well as better wear resistance. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 34,166]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 af

0919 0238

IOVITOIU, Noel C.

Controlled drilling of a well in the layer plane. Petrol si gaze 15 no. 7:342-347 Jl '64.

S/137/62/000/001/142/237
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Nedeshan, Sh., Bernat, Al., Iovitsiy, Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of fatigue strength of high-quality carbon steels, produced in the Rumanian People's Republic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 35, abstract 1I241 ("Byul. nauchn. inform. Rumyno-sov. nauchn. in-t. Ser. matem., fiz., khimii i tekhn. n." no. 2, 1960, 43-52)

TEXT: The fatigue strength of 3 carbon steels (OLC 35, OLC 45 and OLC 60) containing 0.35, 0.45 and 0.60% C as well as the dependence of σ_{-1} on σ_b for these steels in normalized state was investigated statistically. The tests were carried out on cantilever samples with a reduced cross-section in the middle. By the test results the lower σ_w, that is the maximum stress at which no sample was destroyed as yet, the upper σ_w that is the minimum stress at which all samples were destroyed, and the mean σ_w value that is the stress at which 50% of the samples were destroyed, were determined. This corresponds approximately to 10^7 cycle test duration. The σ_w values found and corresponding values of other mechanical properties (σ, σ_s, δ, ψ, α_k) are presented in a table. Diagrams

Card 1/2

Investigation of fatigue strength ...

show the dependence of σ_{-1} on σ_b as well as the results of statistical processing of the data obtained. On the basis of the analysis made the following limiting values of σ_{-1} are given for standardization purposes: 25 - 33 kg/mm^2 for OLC 35, 27.5 - 35 kg/mm^2 for OLC 45 and 30 - 36 kg/mm^2 for OLC 60.

N. Kalinkina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

IOVKOV, Iv.

If the world should disarm. Nauka i tekhn mladezh 14 no.2:2-4 F. '62.

IOVKOV, Ivan

The nationwide competition. Nauka i tekh mladezh 14 no.9: 1-3 S '62.

IOVKOV, Ivan

The 8th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party; time and motion. Nauka i tekh mladezh 14 no.11:2 of cover-3 '62.

IOVKOV, Iv.

Reports of young technicians. Nauka i tekh mladezh 15 no.6: 4 Je'63.

IOVLEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, polkovnik, kandidat istoricheskikh nauk; VOROPAYEV, Dmitriy Antipovich, podpolkovnik, kandidat istoricheskikh nauk; LYALIKOV, B.S., polkovnik, redaktor; SLEPTSOVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The struggle of the Communist Party in building up military cadres (1918-1941)] Bor'ba Kommunisticheskoy partii za sozdanie voennykh kadrov (1918-1941 gg.). Moskva, Voen.izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1956. 118 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Russia--Army--History)

VOROPAYEV, Dmitriy Antipovich, kand.istor.nauk, polkovnik; IOVLEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, kand.istor.nauk, polkovnik; SLEDNEV, I.P., polkovnik, red.; KRASAVINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Struggle of the CPSU to create military cadres] Bor'ba KPSS za sozdanie voennykh kadrov. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1960. 241 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Russia--Armed forces)

IOVLEV, S., general-mayor zapasa

In the interests of education. Voen. vest. 41 no.1:57-60 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:11)

C.A. IOVLEV, V.M.

Multiple passage tap for sodium-cationite filters. M. P. Veselov and V. M. Iovlev. *Za Ekon. Topliva* 8, No. 3, 33 (1951). The design of the tap is such that according to the setting it (1) feeds the water downward through the cationite and conveys the treated water to storage, (2) pushes the water upward through the cationite to loosen it, and (3) feeds a NaCl soln. through the filter to regenerate the latter. M. Hosch

IOVLEV, V. M.

DOLGOLENKO, Pavel Valerianovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; OSIPOVICH, F.A., retsenzent; IOVLEV, V.M., retsenzent; CHERTKOV, Kh.A., red.; SHLENNIKOV, Z.V., red.; TSVETKOVA, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Ways of increasing labor productivity in machine shops] Puti povyshéniia proizvoditel'nosti truda v mekhanicheskikh tsekhakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1957. 76 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Machine-shop practice)

S/123/61/000/001/015/015
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1961, No. 1, pp. 6-7 # 1Zh79

AUTHOR: Ioylev, Yu. A.

TITLE: A Miniature Accelerometer

PERIODICAL: "Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-t", 1959, No. 8, pp. 80-81

TEXT: Preliminary results are presented of the development of an acceleration converter having the weight of a few dozens of mg; the device was developed by the kafedra dinamiki i prochnosti mashin Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of dynamics and strength of machines of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute). The converter permits the determination of accelerations in individual points of devices for testing their vibration strength and for revealing the device components having a natural frequency lying in the operation range of the vibration frequencies, in order to eliminate resonance phenomena. In the sensitive element of the converter, it is taken advantage of the effect of potential generation in the interspace between the conductor and the electromer. The

Card 1/2

S/123/61/000/001/015/015
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1961, No. 1, pp. 6-7
1Zh79

AUTHOR: Iovlev, Yu. A.

TITLE: A Miniature Accelerometer

PERIODICAL: "Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-t", 1959, No. 8, pp. 80-81

TEXT: Preliminary results are presented of the development of an acceleration converter having the weight of a few dozens of mg; the device was developed by the kafedra dinamiki i prochnosti mashin Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of dynamics and strength of machines of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute). The converter permits the determination of accelerations in individual points of devices for testing their vibration strength and for revealing the device components having a natural frequency lying in the operation range of the vibration frequencies, in order to eliminate resonance phenomena. In the sensitive element of the converter, it is taken advantage of the effect of potential generation in the interspace between the conductor and the electromer. The

Card 1/2

IOVLEV, Yu.A.; PERVOZVANSKIY, A.A.; SAVCHKOV, V.K.; CHELPANOV, I.B.

Theory of narrow-band self-adjusting filters. Trudy LPI no.226:157-159 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electric filters)

EWT(1)/EEC-4/EWA(h) Peb

NR: AT5002369

S/2563/64/000/235/0079/0090

V. F.; Chelpanov, I. B.

ession of the harmonic c

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 235, 1964. Dinamika i prochnost' mashin (Dynamics and strength of machines), 79-90

frequency, narrow band filter, filter stability, self tuning

suppression

a system of

harmonic

filters requires the construct... shown in Fig. 1 of the

essing the amplitude-frequency characteristics ... equations describing the

Enclosure. After presenting the system of differential equations describing the behavior of a system of self-tuning filters, the authors introduce the basic variants in the block diagram of the filter system. Two variants of feeding signals across the inputs of the filters are discussed: the fundamental signal is fed across the filter input, or the fundamental signal is combined with the outgoing

Card 1/3

L 26687-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5002369

signals from the other filters. In addition, four variants are discussed for controlling the filters. Then a static calculation of the filter system is carried out for the two latter variants: the filters are independent, and each filter is controlled by its outgoing signal and the sum error signal. The work of two filters for one harmonic content is then analyzed. It is concluded that two filters ensure a theoretically accurate compensation of the harmonic signal. The effect of small perturbations on the stability of two filters tuned to one harmonic content is then determined. The results obtained enabled the authors to solve the problem of the work of the two filters when the incoming signal consists of two harmonic components. From this, the author determines the work of an arbitrary number of filters when the incoming signal contains any number of harmonic components. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 37 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad polytechnic institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL.: 01 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 00 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3002369 ENCLOSURE: 01

amplitude-frequency characteristics

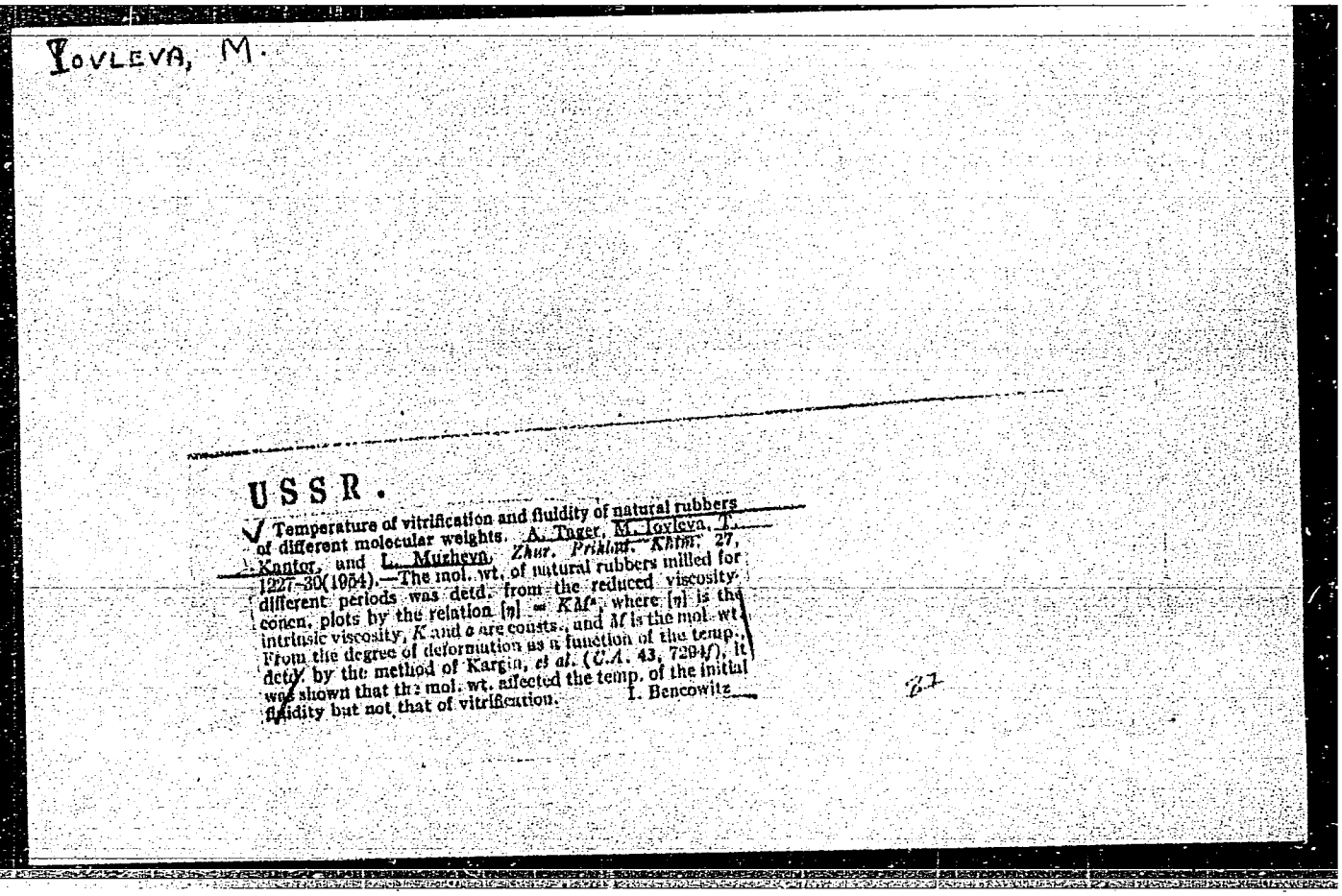
IOVLEV, Yuriy Alekseyevich; LUR'YE, A.I., red.

[Theory of mechanical vibrations; course of lectures] Teoriia mekhanicheskikh kolebanii; kurs lektsii. Leningrad, Leningr. politekhn. in-t, 1965. 89 p. (MIRA 18:12)

KHALONEN, K.P.; PRYANISHNIKOV, A.S.; IOVLEVA, G.F.

Mechanized melting of translucent thermometric glass in a vertical drawing machine. Stek. i ker. 22 no.7:33-35 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

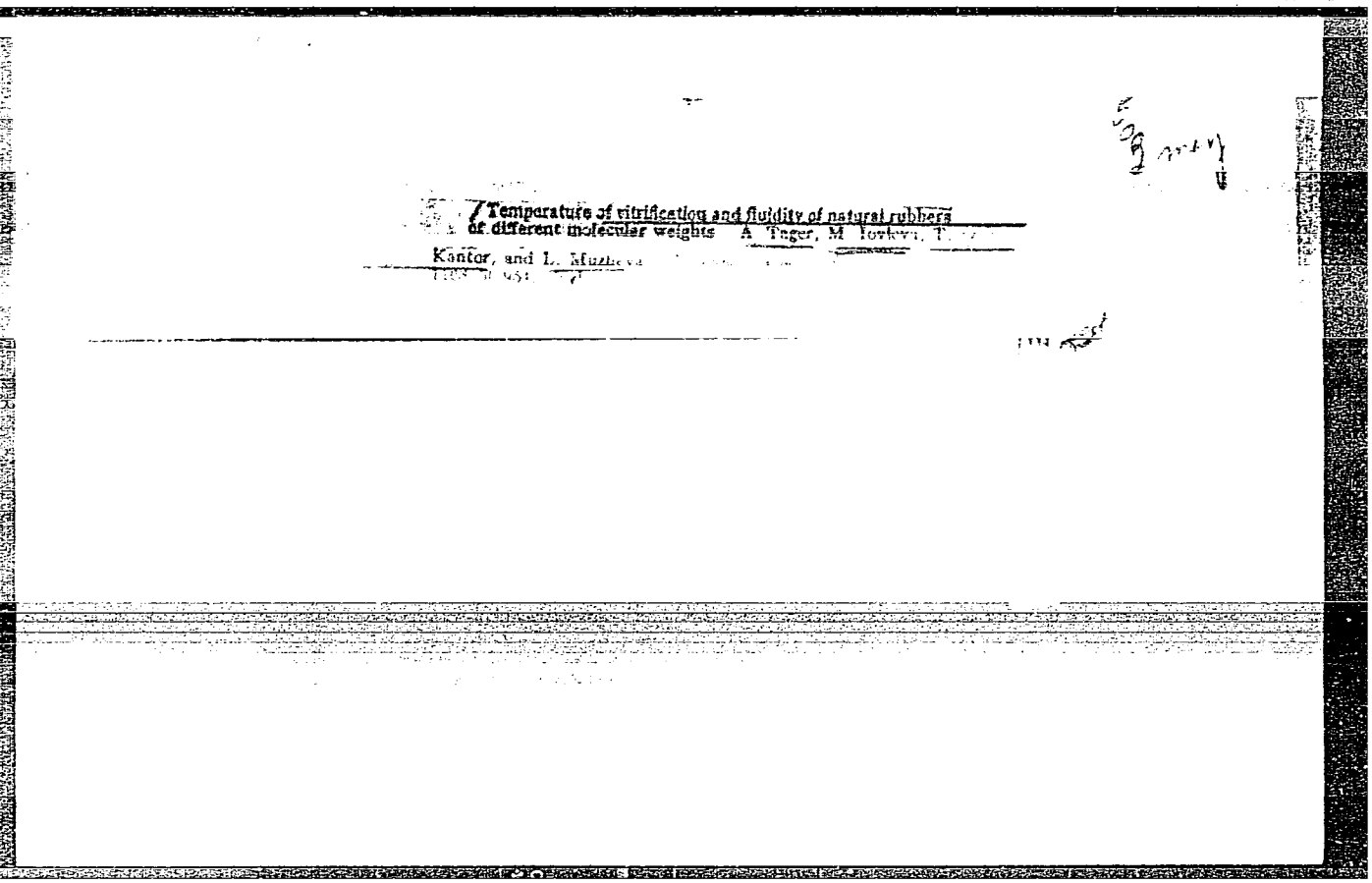
1. Klinskiy termometrovyy zavod.



IOVLEVA, M.

USSR.

Temperature of vitrification and fluidity of natural rubbers of different molecular weights. A. Tager, M. Iovleva, T. Kantor, and L. Mushevn. *Zhur. Prikhm. Khim.* 27, 1227-30(1954).—The mol. wt. of natural rubbers milled for different periods was detd. from the reduced viscosity-concn. plots by the relation $[\eta] = KM^a$, where $[\eta]$ is the intrinsic viscosity, K and a are consts., and M is the mol. wt. From the degree of deformation as a function of the temp. detd. by the method of Kargin, *et al.* (*C.A.* 43, 7204*f*), it was shown that the mol. wt. affected the temp. of the initial fluidity but not that of vitrification. I. Bencowitz



Temperature of vitrification and fluidity of natural rubbers of different molecular weights A. Tager, M. Torkova, T. [illegible] Kantor, and L. Muzhe[illegible]

AUTHORS: Tager, A. A., ~~Iovleva, M.~~ SOV/76-32-8-8/37

TITLE: Thermodynamic Investigations of Copolymer Solutions (Termodinamicheskiye issledovaniya rastvorov sopolimerov) III. Saponified Polyvinyl Acetates (III. Omylennyye polivinilatsetaty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 8, pp. 1774-1778 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For investigating the copolymer solutions containing groups of a different degree of polarity in their chains the above mentioned compounds were selected. They will not be obtained by copolymerization, they may, however, to a certain extent be regarded as copolymers of vinyl alcohol and vinyl acetate. The saponification was carried out according to instructions by Professor M.M. Kotton. The calculation of the molecular weight of the saponification products according to Gerbil'skiy (Ref 3) supplied the value 114 000, and according to another equation 141 000. It was observed that the products with a higher acetyl number are well soluble in acetone, while those of a lower (9%) number are not soluble and also do not swell.

Card 1/2

Thermodynamic Investigations of Copolymer Solutions. III. Saponified Polyvinyl Acetates

SOV/76-32-8-8/37

The heat of the interaction of the saponification products with acetone decreases according to the increase of the number of hydroxyl groups. Determinations of the sorption isothermal lines were carried out and are represented graphically. From the experimental results obtained may be seen that polyvinyl acetate has elastic chains and a dense packing. The elasticity of the chain decreases and the density of the packing increases at an increase in the number of the OH groups. The experimental results may explain the data by V.S. Klimenkov, V.A. Kargin and A.I. Kitaygorodskiy (Ref 10); they agree with those by V.A. Kargin and I.Ya. Petrov (Ref 12) as well as by Distler and Pinsker (Ref 13).
There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 13 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo Sverdlovsk (Ural State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk)

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED : February 18, 1957

KOZLOV, P.V.; IOVLEVA, M.I.; LI PAN-TUN [Li P'ang-t'ung]

Spherulite structure of polymers. Part 2: Macrospherulites of polymers. Vysokom. soed. 2 no.2:284-286 F '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet Khimicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Polymers) (Spherulites)

KOZLOV, P.V.; IOVLEVA, M.M.; PLATE, N.A.

Obtaining polystyrene-acrylic acid graft polymers and investigating some of their properties. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.7:1100-1105 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Styrene) (Acrylic acid)

KOZLOV, P.V.; IOVLEVA, M.M.; SHIRYAYEVA, L.L.

Thermodynamic investigation of copolymer solutions from ethylenic glycol, and terephthalic and sebatic acids. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.7: 1106-1111 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Polymers—Thermal properties)

5.3931
5(4)

67926
SOV/20-129-5-36/64

AUTHORS: Iovleva, M. M., Kozlov, P. V., Kargin, V. A., Academician

TITLE: The Solubility of Grafted Copolymers on the Basis of Polystyrene and Acrylic Acid

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 5, pp 1093-1095 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since grafted polymers often feature the thermodynamic properties of their initial components (Refs 1-3) the authors investigated whether in this case actual components in the sense of Gibb's phase rule are concerned. They determined the number of the phases and the degrees of freedoms in a system consisting of the copolymer of polystyrene with 5 or 22% acrylic acid [+], benzyl alcohol [+], and methyl alcohol. Methyl alcohol was added to the solutions of the copolymer of different concentrations in benzyl alcohol, and the beginning of turbidity was determined by means of a photoelectric colorimeter. Two phases were observed: Solution of methyl alcohol in benzyl alcohol and solution of the copolymer in benzyl alcohol. The phase diagram (Fig 1) shows that the critical concentrations at which turbidity occurs, are on a straight line and that the copolymer

Card 1/2

The Solubility of Grafted Copolymers on the Basis of Polystyrene and Acrylic Acid

behaves like a single component. This may also be seen from a comparison with the usual phase diagrams of the system polystyrene - ethyl laurate - n-butyl alcohol. The authors mention S. P. Papkov. There are 1 figure and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1959

IOVLEVA, M. M., Cand Chem Sci— (diss) "Solubility of raft copolymers," Moscow, 1960, 11 pp (Sci-Res Physical Chemistry Institute im L. Ya. Karpov)

(KL, 35-60, 123)

IOVLEVA, M.M., KOZLOV, P.V.; KARGIN, V.A.

Thermodynamic study of the interaction between graft copolymers and the solvent. Vysokom.soed. 2 no.6:937-941 Je '60.

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Polymers) (Styrene) (Acrylic acid)

88544

S/190/60/002/010/019/026
B004/B054

5-3830

AUTHORS: Kozlov, P. V., Iovleva, M. M., Khakimova, A. Kh., and Zezin, A.

TITLE: Preparation of Some Grafted Copolymers by Ozonization

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 1575-1579

TEXT: The authors studied the grafting of monomers on ozonized polymers: 1) Polystyrene with a molecular weight of 200,000 was ozonized by a method described (Ref. 6), and allowed to react with vinyl acetate either a) in the benzene - water interface, or b) by heating to 88°C. Method a) produced a grafting of 6-7% vinyl acetate, method b) a grafting of 20% vinyl acetate on the polymer (Table). The molecular weight of the polyvinyl acetate side chains was between 8,000 and 12,000. Fig. 1 compares the intrinsic viscosity of the copolymer with that of polystyrene. The decrease in viscosity is explained by a lower solubility of the polymer. 2) Polyethylene terephthalate was ozonized for different periods (1.5 to 6 hours), and allowed to react with acrylic acid at 80°C. The grafted

Card 1/2

copolymer contained 53% of acrylic acid. 3) Polyisobutylene with a molecular weight of 331,000 was ozonized for 4.5 hours, and then heated with styrene for 3 - 4 hours at 110°C. The turbidimetric titration of the reaction mixture with methanol dissolved in toluene (Fig. 2) yielded three maxima: a) precipitation of the copolymer, b) and c) precipitation of various polystyrene fractions. A 30% grafting was established by bromination. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 15 references: 9 Soviet, 3 US, 1 Belgian, and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1960

S/190/60/002/010/020/026
B004/B054

AUTHORS: Kozlov, P. V., Iovleva, M. M., Khakimova, A. Kh., Zezin, A., and Klushina, A.

TITLE: Solubility of Some Crafted Copolymers

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 1580-1585

TEXT: The authors studied the grafted copolymers from starch and polystyrene (1 : 15), polyethylene terephthalate and polyacrylic acid, polystyrene and polyacrylic acid, and the copolymers from polyisobutylene and polystyrene, as well as polystyrene and polyvinyl acetate, which have common solvents. For starch with polystyrene, and polystyrene with polyacrylic acid, the phase diagrams were taken by precipitation with methanol from benzyl alcohol solution (Fig. 1). There is only a limited solubility range (3 - 4%), and the other part of the diagram area represents a heterogeneous phase. In polyethylene terephthalate with polyacrylic acid dissolved in benzyl alcohol, and polyisobutylene with polystyrene dissolved in cyclohexane, two phases are formed when cooling their

solutions; thus, phase diagrams could be taken on the basis of the equilibrium concentration of the two layers at different temperatures (Fig.2). Also here, the authors observed a wide range of heterogeneity. In polystyrene with polyvinyl acetate, the phase diagram was also determined by precipitation with methanol from benzyl alcohol, and compared with that of polystyrene (Fig. 3). Also here, the solubility of the copolymer is much restricted. Thus, grafting always effected a decrease in solubility of the copolymer as compared with the components. An investigation of the integral swelling heat of polystyrene in benzene, polystyrene with polyvinyl acetate in benzene, polystyrene with polyvinyl acetate in the mixture of hydrogenated monomers (ethyl benzene and ethyl acetate), and a mechanical mixture from polystyrene and polyvinyl acetate in this mixture yielded an increase in the swelling heat for the copolymers (Table). As in the previously studied copolymers from polystyrene with polyacrylic acid, grafting effects a loosening of the structure, and a variation of the energy- and entropy component of the swelling and solution of the copolymer acting unfavorably on the solubility. The authors thank V. A. Kargin for his interest and discussion. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 9 references: 7 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

Solubility of Some Grafted Copolymers

S/190/60/002/010/020/026
B004/B054

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1960

Card 3/3

IOVLEVA, M.M.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; MIKHELEVA, G.A.; SHABLYGIN, M.V.; PAPKOV, S.P.

Properties of gel particles in spinning solutions. Khim. volok. no.6:41-44 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

PAPKOV, S.P.; IOVLEVA, M.M.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.

Drop formation in the flow of viscose into an aqueous medium. Khim. volok. no.4:40-43 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

27.1220

S/858/62/000/001/011/013
D296/D307

AUTHORS: Grebinskiy, S. O., Iovleva, N. D. and Popovich, I. V.

TITLE: The influence of x rays upon the transformation of storage substances, tissue respiration, and the activity of oxidative enzymes of sprouting plant seeds

SOURCE: L'vov. Universytet. Problemna lyaboratoriya radiobiolohiyi. Biolpgicheskoye deystviye radiatsii, no. 1, 1962, 84-89

TEXT: In an earlier paper, the authors have shown that high doses of radiation suppress the growth, the respiration rate and the water adsorption of plant seeds. In the present paper the authors tried to investigate the underlying changes in the metabolism of seeds. Maize seeds, peas, sunflower seeds and wheat grains were used for the experiment. The seeds were moistened and, when sprouting, were exposed to radiation at a rate of 15 r/min. After exposure, the seeds were grown in tap water at 25°C in the dark, The dehydrogenase activity and the respiration rate were estimated in

Card 1/2

a Warburg apparatus. The dehydrogenase activity was estimated in sections through the cotyledons of 1 μ thickness by the method of Markh and Fel'dman (Biokhimiya, v. 22, no. 6, 1957). The oxidase activity was measured by the method of Povolotskaya (Biokhimiya,. v. 20, 1956) in buffered eluates. The results showed that small doses of radiation (500r) increased the respiration together with the activity of the glucodehydrogenase and also to a lesser extent the isocitric acid dehydrogenase. Larger doses (10,000r) suppressed primarily the activity of isocitric acid dehydrogenase and - to a lesser degree - of glucodehydrogenase. All doses between 500 and 25,000r suppressed the activity of polyphenoloxidases and particularly of ascorbin-oxidase, but the peroxidase activity remained unchanged. Large doses inhibit the hydrolysis of storage substances such as protein and starch. In sunflower seeds, however, the hydrolysis of fat became more intensive under these circumstances. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy L'vovskogo universiteta (Department of Plant Physiology, L'vov University)

L 27954-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6017735 SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/65/000/011/0020/0023

AUTHOR: Iovi, A.; Torochesnikov, N. S.; Lyudkovskaya, M. A.; Klevke, V. A.

ORG: MIKhTI im. D. I. Mendeleyev; GIAP

TITLE: Preparation of urea based on carbon monoxide

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1965, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: urea, ammonia, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, organic synthetic process

ABSTRACT: The synthesis of urea based on carbon monoxide has a number of advantages in comparison with its production from carbon dioxide and ammonia: considerably lower pressure (approximately 21 atm. instead of 200) and temperature (110° instead 200°C); higher yield of the product (98% instead of 50-60%) with a considerably lower excess of ammonia (40% instead of 100-200%) and higher degree of conversion to urea in a single pass (68.5% instead of 17-25%); possibility of using construction material of cheaper steels; use of gaseous ammonia.

The proposed method of obtaining urea from carbon monoxide not only expands the raw material base for its productions but also is economically advantageous. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF 002

Card 1/1 BLG UDC: 661.717.5.002.3:661.993

IOVLEVA, V.N.; KRIUCHKOV, I.I. (Gor'kiy)

Experience in the preparation of plastic bridges. Stomatologiia no.3:63 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(CROWN AND BRIDGEWORK,
*plastmass bridges, prep. of)

IOVNOVICH, M.; MUKHTAROV, A.

Double $\beta^-\beta^-$ decay. Uch.zap.agu no.6:13-19 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Beta rays)

L 18655-63 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/BDS/EEC(b)-2/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/AFWL/
IJP(C)/SSD Pz-4/Pab-4/Pi-4/Po-4 AT
ACCESSION NR: AP3005497 S/0057/63/033/008/0901/0904

82
81

AUTHOR: Iovnovich, M. L.

TITLE: Acceleration of a plasmoid by the flow of a plasma in a magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 8, 1963, 901-904

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid—plasma interaction, plasmoid acceleration, field fluctuation, plasma density, flow density, plasmoid ionic component

ABSTRACT: The interaction between a small plasmoid and a plasma flow in a homogeneous magnetic field is investigated analytically. Maxwell's field equations and the hydrodynamic equations at zero temperature for each type of particle are taken as the initial equations, and it is assumed that the magnetic field is oriented along the direction of flow (the ox-axis), the flow density is constant, and the density of the plasmoid changes in the direction of the flow. Interaction begins after the development of a field fluctuation, which is treated as a transverse electromagnetic wave propagating in the direction of the flow. In the first approximation of the electric- and magnetic-field

Card 1/2

L 18655-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3005497

potentials, it is also assumed that the velocities of the electronic component of the flow and the ionic component of the plasmoid are directed along the (yz) axis and depend on x. In this case plasma density does not change (to the second approximation). The accelerating pressure calculated for a delta-shaped plasmoid shows that a coherent force, growing with time, acts on a rarefied plasmoid from the direction of the dense flow; thus such a plasmoid can be effectively accelerated by a dense flow. "The author expresses his gratitude to V. I. Veksler for proposing the topic." Orig. art. has: 27 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Aug62	DATE ACQ: 06Sep63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH	NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

IOVNOVICH, M.L.

Acceleration of a plasma by a high-frequency field. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.9:1116-1120 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043035 P/0046/64/009/02-/0101/0105

AUTHOR: Yovnovich, M. L. (Iovnovich, M. L.); Evseev, V. S. (Yevseyev, V. S.)

TIELE: On interaction constants in μ^- capture

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 2-3, 1964, 101-105

TOPIC TAGS: asymmetry coefficient, angular distribution, neutron, mu-meson capture

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to obtain improved values for the asymmetry coefficient $\tilde{a}$ in the angular distribution of neutrons of the direct process due to polarized μ^- capture by nuclei and improved interaction constants used in calculating μ^- capture rates. In this case, a recent measurement [1] of $\tilde{a}$ at a very high threshold of neutron registration in μ^- capture in Ca^{40} is discussed; the maximum value of $\tilde{a}$ is close to -1 with $\pm 15\%$ accuracy. At the high energy threshold of approximately 20 Mev (maximum asymmetry), $a_{theor} \approx 0.34$.

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043035

The previously given set of four constants used for measuring $\tilde{a}$ at low thresholds cannot produce agreement between the theoretical and experimental values of the μ^- capture rates

$$\Lambda_H,\ \Lambda_{He^3} \to H^3,\ \Lambda_z,\ \Lambda_{C12} \to B12^{\tilde{a}}.$$

This requires consideration of one more constant, the scalar g_S whose appearance may mean the existence of local anomalous scalar muon-nucleon interaction. Here $g_S^{(\ell)} = m_\ell F_S(q^2)$, where m_ℓ is the muon mass in the case of μ^- capture and the electron mass m_e for β decay, $F_S(q^2)$ is the induced-scalar form factor, and $q_S^{(\ell)}$ is present in the most general expression for the vector matrix element. The following formula is given for determining $\tilde{a}$:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} g_V^{(\mu)} &= 0.97\, g_V^{(\beta)}, \quad g_A^{(\mu)} = g_A^{(\beta)}, \\ g_P^{(\mu)} &= 8\, g_A^{(\mu)}, \quad g_M^{(\mu)} = 3.7\, g_V^{(\mu)}, \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{1}$$

where $g_V^{(\mu)}$, $g_A^{(\mu)}$, $g_P^{(\mu)}$, and $g_M^{(\mu)}$ are the vector, pseudovector,

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4043035

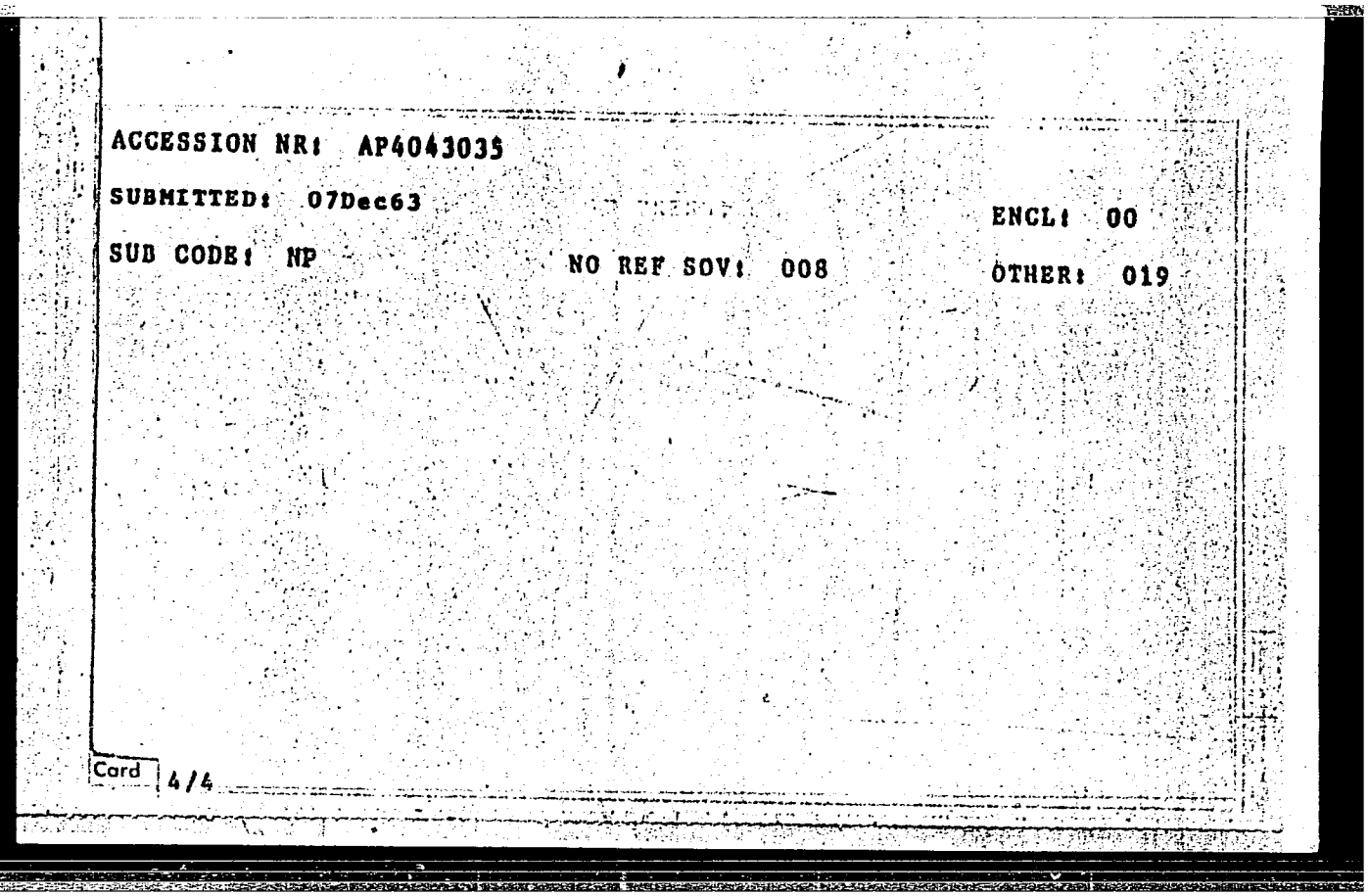
induced pseudoscalar, and weak magnetic constants, respectively; $\gamma = \nu/2m_p$, where ν is the neutrino momentum and m_p is the proton mass. The set of constants

$$G_F \approx g_V^{(\mu)} + g_S^{(\mu)} \qquad (2)$$

permits reaching agreement between all fundamental experimental data in μ^- capture, except the radiative μ^- capture rate. No weak electrical constant $g_e^{(\mu)}$ appears in (2); it apparently can be combined with $g_A^{(\mu)}$. "In conclusion, the authors wish to express their thanks to V. B. Berestetsky, L. D. Blokhintsev, S. S. Gershtein, E. I. Dolinski, I. Yu. Kobzarev, L. I. Lapidus, L. V. Okun', I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, and I. S. Shapiro for valuable advice and discussions."

[1] Evseyev, V. S., Roganov, V. S., Chernogorova, V. A., Chang Run-hwa, Szymchak, M. Preprint E-1372, Dubna, 1963; Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, 1963, 502.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratory of High-Energy Physics, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna



ACCESSION NR: AP4043035

SUBMITTED: 07Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 019

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4040311 S/0057/64/034/006/1073/1078

AUTHOR: Iovnovich, M.L.

TITLE: Radiation from charges and dipoles accelerated in a waveguide

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.6, 1964, 1073-1078

TOPIC TAGS: radiation, change acceleration, waveguide, linear accelerator, radiative change, radiative dipole, radiative energy loss

ABSTRACT: The author calculates the radiation from a charged particle, an electric dipole, and a magnetic dipole moving arbitrarily along the axis of a linear waveguide of circular cross section. The calculations should be of interest in connection with the behavior of linear accelerators. The field within the waveguide is expanded in a series of traveling waves, and Maxwell's equations are written in terms of the wave amplitudes. These are solved for a point charge moving arbitrarily on the axis, and the force exerted by the field on the charge is calculated. The divergent mass term and terms depending on the initial conditions are dropped. The resulting expression reduces for a waveguide of infinite radius to the known expression for the radiation reaction on an accelerated point charge in free space. The power radiated is calculated from the radiation reaction, and the whole calculation is re-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040311

peated for an electric dipole and a magnetic dipole. The radiation loss in the waveguide is found to be less than in free space by, approximately, the factor af/c, where a is the radius of the waveguide, f is the circular frequency, and c is the velocity of light. "The author expresses his gratitude to V.I.Veksler for suggesting the problem." Orig.art.has: 38 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jul63 ATD PRESS: 3077 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM,EC NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

IOVNOVICH, M.L.

Radiation from charges and dipoles accelerated in a wave guide. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 34 no.6:1073-1078 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

Iovshits, V. I.

USSR.

The behavior of the glass electrode in nonaqueous and mixed solutions. A new glass electrode effect. B. P. Nikol'skii and V. I. Iovshits. *Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ. im. A. A. Zhdanova* No. 150, *Ser. Khim. Nauk* No. 10, 39–40(1951).—In expts. in aq. solns. of EtOH (22.5–90.2 mol. % EtOH) and in 95 mol. % glycerol, higher (less neg.) values of $E - E_0$ were obtained than those predicted by the Dole hypothesis of the penetration of the glass phase by oxonium ions. Immediately after immersion in the soln. the behavior of the glass electrode parallels that of the H electrode. C. H. Fuchsman

NIKOL'SKIY, B. P., IOVSHITS, V. I.

Solvents

Behavior of glass electrode in nonaqueous and mixed solvents. New effect of glass electrode. Uch. zap. Len.un., no. 150, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953, Uncl.

TOLSTOI, V. I.

USSR.

Asymmetric potential of glass electrodes. V. I. Iovshits. *Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst Univ., No. [illegible] Khim. Nauk* No. 13, 68-71(1950); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 32159.—The presence of an asymmetric potential on a glass electrode was attributed to a film on the electrode when immersed in water. The thickness of the film could differ under various conditions. When the electrode was in operation, exchange ions diffused to the surface because of the difference in mobility of the ions and the film an elec. field formed. A difference in the strength of the field on both sides of the glass membrane gave the asymmetric potential. This assumption was confirmed on electrode models and on a glass electrode. M. Hosch

IOVSHITS, V.I.

Asymmetric potential of a glass electrode. Uch.zap.Len.un. 169:68-71 '53. (MLRA 9:6)
(Electrodes, Glass)

IOVSHITS, V.I.

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry
Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-chemical analysis. Phase transitions. B-8

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29859

Author : Iovshits V. I.
Inst : not given
Title : Substantiation of the Concept of Entropy as a Function of State

Orig Pub: Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 10, 2361-2366

Abstract: A method is proposed of expounding the concept of entropy, in teaching, which is more general than those found in most textbooks of chemical thermodynamics.

Card : 1/1

-4-

IOVSHITS, V.I., (g.Leningrad)

For literary language in chemical publications ("Periodic law" by D.I.Mendeleev, Reviewed by V.I. Iovshits). Khim. v shkole 12 no.2:80 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Periodic law)

CHAITS, V. F.

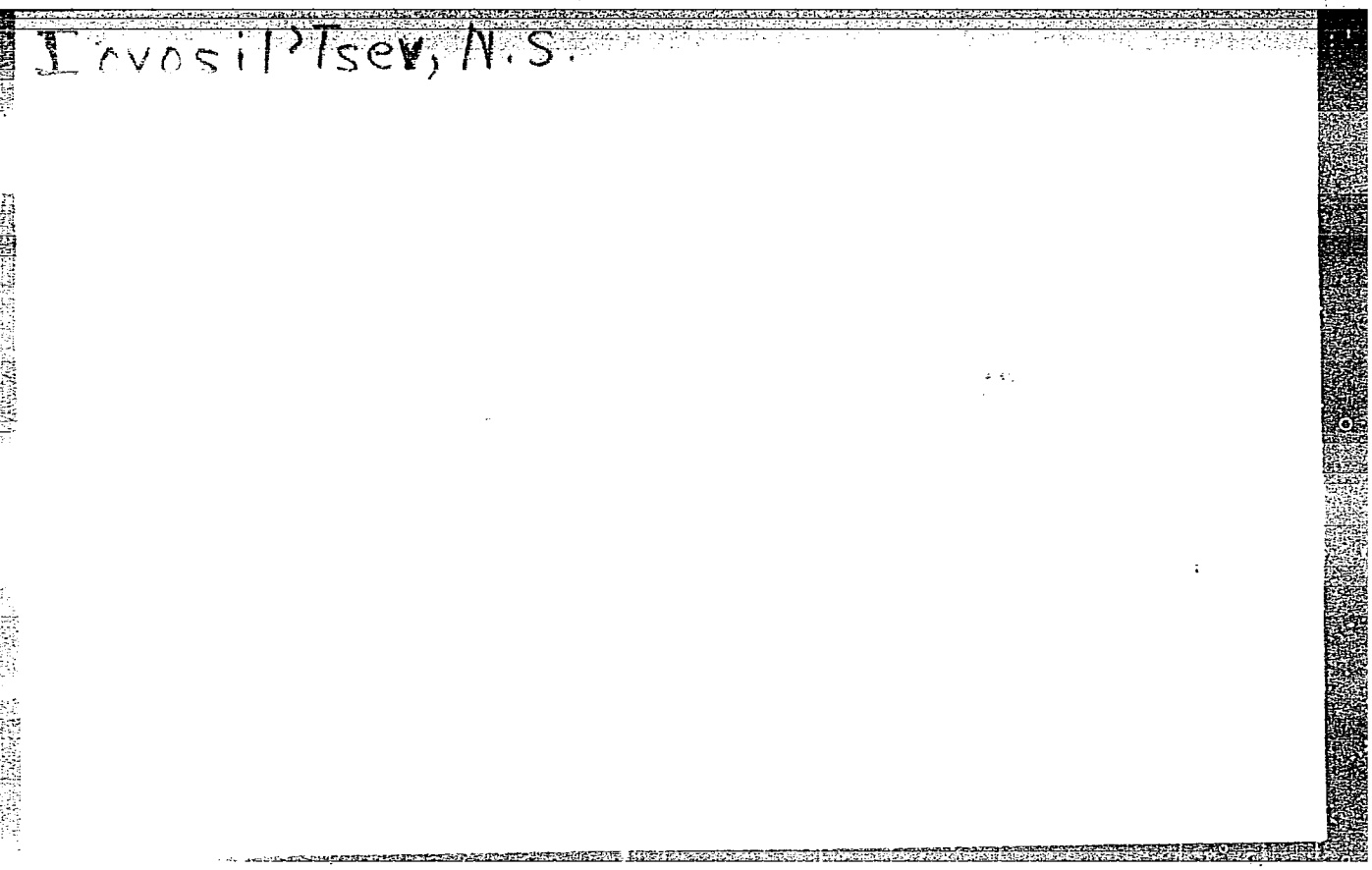
Asymmetrical potential of the glass electrode II. V. I. Iovshits. *Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad.* [illegible] No. 211, Ser. [illegible] (1957). —Asymmetrical potential of the glass electrode [illegible] depends on the time that passed [illegible] trolyte. When 0.1 *N* HCl is exchanged by [illegible] asymmetrical potential changes sign. The value of asymmetrical potential is higher in NaOH soln. than in $Ba(OH)_2$.

A. Litucky

IOVSHITS, V.I.

Cryoscopic method for determining the saturation of culture media fluids with antibiotics. Antibiotiki 6 no.2:119-120 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS)
(BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)



IOVSKAYA, N. M.

Gvosdover, S. D. and Iovskaya, N. M. - "On a universal circuit for observing the magnetic resonance of atomic nuclei." (p. 435)

SO: ZHURNAL EKSPERIMENTALNOI I TEORETICHESKOI FIZIKI 1953 Vol. 25 No. 4 (10)

S/081/63/000/003/001/036
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Angelescu, E., Ionu, M.

TITLE: Study of the solubility of hydrocarbons in solvents with constant electric moment. XVIII. Equilibrium of two liquid phases in systems containing a polar solvent and a cyclohexyl aromatic hydrocarbon. XIX. Equilibrium between two liquid phases consisting of m-anisidine and hydrocarbon

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 60, abstract 3B407 (An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon", Ser. ştiinţ. natur., v. 10, no. 30, 1961, 91 - 101; 103 - 110 [Rum.; summaries in Russ. and French])

TEXT: XVIII. The study deals with the solubility of cyclohexyl benzene, cyclohexyl toluene and cyclohexyl p-xylene in m-anisidine and acetic anhydride, and also with the solubility of equimolar mixtures of cyclohexene and various aromatic hydrocarbons in the same solvents. The dependence of the solubility of hydrocarbons on their structure and on the nature of the solvent is discussed. XIX. The solubility of isooctane,

Card 1/2

S/081/63/000/003/001/036
B144/B186

Study of the solubility of ...

cyclohexane, cis and trans-decaline in m-anisidine was determined. Of all anisidine isomers tested the ortho-isomer was found to be the optimum solvent for the hydrocarbons owing to the formation of a hydrogen bond. Communication XVII see RZhKhim, 1960, no. 21, 84036. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

IOVU, M.

Polycondensation reactions with organic-aluminic catalysts.
Rev chimie Min petr 14 no.7:385-390 Jl '63.

IOVU, MIRCEA

RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics.Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24254

Author : Nicolescu, I.V., Iovu Mircea
Inst : -
Title : Catalytic Reactions of Alkyl Metal Halides. Communication I. Polymerization of Cyclohexene.

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C.J. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1957, No 15, 97-101

Abstract : It is shown that halogenides of aluminum alkyl can act as catalysts in the polymerization of cyclohexene. The following catalysts were synthesized: benzyl aluminum chloride and bromide, butyl aluminum chloride, dichlorethanol aluminum and dibromocyclohexane aluminum. With these compounds which are partially soluble in cyclohexene higher yield were obtained than with $AlCl_3$. Benzyl aluminum chloride

Card 1/2

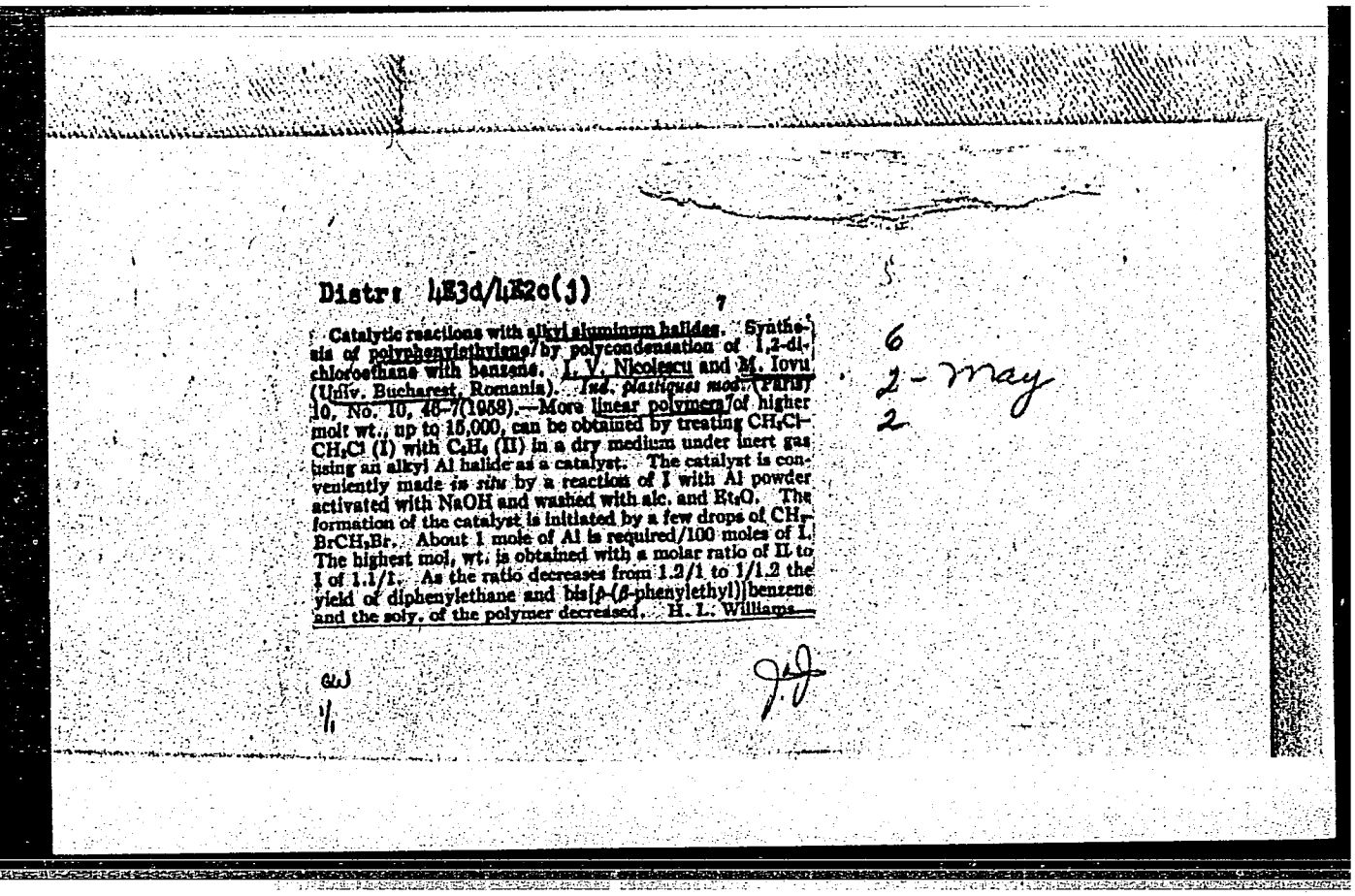
22

RUMANIA/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion.
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24254

and bromide were found to have the highest activity. The reaction product obtained corresponds to the pentamer of cyclohexene.

Card 2/2



Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

Catalytic reactions with alkyl aluminum halides. Synthesis of polyphenylethylene by polycondensation of 1,2-dichloroethane with benzene. I. V. Nicolescu and M. Iovu (Univ. Bucharest, Romania). *Ind. plastiques mod.* (Paris) 10, No. 10, 46–7(1958).—More linear polymers of higher mol. wt., up to 15,000, can be obtained by treating CH_2Cl–CH_2Cl (I) with C_6H_6 (II) in a dry medium under inert gas using an alkyl Al halide as a catalyst. The catalyst is conveniently made *in situ* by a reaction of I with Al powder activated with NaOH and washed with alc. and Et_2O. The formation of the catalyst is initiated by a few drops of CH_2BrCH_2Br. About 1 mole of Al is required/100 moles of I. The highest mol. wt. is obtained with a molar ratio of II to I of 1.1/1. As the ratio decreases from 1.2/1 to 1/1.2 the yield of diphenylethane and bis[*p*-(β-phenylethyl)]benzene and the soly. of the polymer decreased. H. L. Williams

6
2-May
2

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

V Catalytic reactions with alkyl-metallic halides. IV. The alkylation of ethylbenzene with cyclohexene, with formation of mono- and dicyclohexylethylbenzene. Mircea Iovu and Elisabeta Isvoranu. *Analele univ. "C.I. Parhon" Bucharest, Ser. ştiinţ. nat.* No. 21, 73–7(1959); cf. *CA* 53, 11815*f*.—Alkylaluminum halides can be catalysts for the alkylation reactions of cyclohexene (I) with ethylbenzene (II). The quantity of catalyst needed is 1 mole/100 moles olefins. The yields of alkylation products of different aromatic hydrocarbons decrease in the following order: *o*-xylene > *m*-xylene > toluene > *p*-xylene > II. The alkylation products are prepd. in the following manner: cyclohexanol is dehydrated with H_3PO_4 to give I, m. 83°, n^{20}_D 1.4465, d_{20} 0.8098. II is prepd. by the redn. of acetophenone with Zn–Hg and HCl (Clemmensen). The catalyst is a mixt. of dibromide and sesquibromide of Al ethylate obtained from Al and EtBr: $2\ Al + 3\ EtBr \rightarrow AlEt_2Br.AlEtBr_2$. The catalyst is prepd. in a medium of inert gas and the alkylation carried out in the same app. The app. consists of a flask with 3 openings fitted with a reflux condenser, a separating funnel, a thermometer and an inlet for CH_4. CH_4 is first passed through an oven, half of which is filled with reduced Cu and half with PbO at 400° and then, before entering the reaction vessel, through towers of $CaCl_2$ and NaOH. After all the air has been removed, EtBr is introduced together with 1 drop of $AlBr_3$. Al and EtBr are used in quantities corresponding to 1 mole catalyst/100 moles I. After heating slowly about 30 min., the reaction starts; when most of the Al is consumed, the dropwise introduction of II starts. The catalyst dissolves in the hydrocarbon. The temp. is held at 70°. After all the II is added (ratio 100 moles) the calcd. amt. of I is added dropwise. The temp. rises abruptly to 100–20°. The mixt. is then left 4 hrs. at 80–5°. The reaction product is decompd. with dil. HCl, then with H_2O, dried on $CaCl_2$ and distd., first at normal pressure, then fractionally, *in vacuo*. At a 1:1 molar ratio II/I, 67.5% I and 50% II is consumed. The final products are: cyclohexylethylbenzene, a liquid, b. 95–8°/1 mm., d_{20} 0.9203; n^{20}_D 1.5218; di(cyclohexyl)ethylbenzene, an oily liquid, b. 163–4°/1 mm., d_{20} 0.9572, n^{20}_D 1.5360, and tri(cyclohexyl)ethylbenzene. Mella Paecht-Horowitz

S/081/62/000/014/038/039
B162/B101

AUTHORS: Iovu, Mircea, Dinu, Veronica

TITLE: Catalytic reactions in the presence of metal alkyl halides. Report V. Polycondensation of benzyl chloride

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 710 - 711, abstract 14R62 (An. Univ. "C.I. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur.". v. 9, no. 26, 1960, 189 - 194)

TEXT: Polycondensation of benzyl chloride in the presence of benzyl chloride zinc is shown to be possible, and to result in the formation of polymer having a structure $(-C_6H_4 - CH_2 -)_n$. When this reaction is carried out in bulk a compact mass is formed. In the presence of a solvent the polycondensate appears in the form of granules, the molecular weight of polymer diminishes and it is less soluble. Adding $TiCl_4$ slightly increases the activity of the catalyzer. Report IV, see RZhKhim, no. 15, 1960, 61368. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

IOYLEVA, K. A. -

Physical Chemistry

Dissertation: Research in Adsorption at Various Temperatures." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow State U, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 3, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

BERING, B.P.; IOYLEVA, K.A.; DUBININ, M.M., akademik.

Vapor adsorption on the surface of mercury. Dokl.AN SSSR 93 no.1:85-88 N '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Dubinin). 2. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Bering and Ioyleva). (Mercury) (Adsorption)

IOYLEVA, K.A.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/2 Pub. 40 - 2/27

Authors : Bering, B. P., and Ioyleva, K. A.

Title : Adsorption of vapors on the surface of mercury

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. nauk 1, 9-16, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : Using the method of maximum pressure in drops, the authors measured the surface tension of Hg in vacuum and in water and methyl alcohol vapors to determine the vapor adsorption on the surface of Hg. The vapor adsorption isotherms were computed on the basis of above mentioned measurements. Adsorption isotherms are also given for ethyl and n-butyl alcohols.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Phys. Chem.

Submitted : May 26, 1954

Card 2/2 Pub. 40 - 2/27

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 1, 9-16, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : Two-dimensional phase conversions of the first order, corresponding to two-dimensional condensation, were observed during mercury adsorption of water and alcohol. The heat of two-dimensional condensation in the case of H_2O was found to be close to normal heat of condensation and in the case of methyl alcohol it exceeds it by 1 kcal/mol. Seventeen references: 5 USA; 4 English; 2 German and 6 USSR (1918-1953). Tables; graphs.

Ioyleva, K. A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Inorganic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 40 - 4/26

Authors : Bering, B. P., and Ioyleva, K. A.

Title : Adsorption of vapors on the surface of mercury. Part 2.

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 2, 216 - 223, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : The feasibility of a certain chemical equation for the case of a nonlocalized adsorption is explained with consideration of the electrostatic repulsion of the uniformly arranged dipole molecules of diethyl ether, acetone, n-heptane and toluene on a mercury surface. The applicability of this equation was also verified by computing the heats of adsorption of diethyl ether. It was assumed that the adsorption of acetone, toluene, n-heptane and diethyl ether on Hg causes an induction of dipole moments in the molecules of these substances which, by their magnitude, are comparable with the dipole moments of polar molecules. Data regarding the polymolecular adsorption of methyl alcohol on mercury surfaces are included. Seventeen references: 8 USA, 3 English and 6 USSR (1918-1955). Tables; graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Phys. Chem.

Submitted : May 26, 1954

PON'KINA, N.; IOYLEVA, K.A., dotsent, nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Adsorption of dyes from aqueous solutions by lignin. Sbor. nauch. rab. stud. Petrozav. gos. un. no.6:78-84 '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra obshchey fiziki Petrozavodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

STEPANOVA, O.; KOSTENKO, N.; IOYLEVA, K.A., dotsent, nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Adsorptive properties of ferric oxide gels. Sbor. nauch. rab. stud. Petrozav. gos. un. no.6:85-96 '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra obshchey fiziki Petrozavodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

VITOL', R.K.; IOYLEVA, K.A.; STEPANOVA, G.A.; LAPIDES, I.L.

Adsorption properties of charcoal from coniferous and deciduous species growing in Karelia. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.38:13-20 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Vitol', Ioyleva, Stepanova). 2. Institut lesa Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Lapides).

IOYLEVA, K.A.; KOSTENKO, N.I.; LAPIDES, I.L.; KOMSHILOV, N.F.

Studying the adsorption of water vapor by pine lignin. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.38:21-25 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Ioyleva, Kostenko).
2. Institut lesa Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Lapides, Komshilov).

PON'KINA, N.A.; IOYLEVA, K.A.; GARDIN, Yu.Ye.; LAPIDES, I.L.; KOMSHILOV, M.F.

Studying the adsorption of dyes by pine lignin. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.38:26-30 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Pon'kina, Ioyleva, Gardin). 2. Institut lesa Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Lapides, Komshilov).

IOYRISH, N.

News from patent offices. Izobr.i rats. no.11:31 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sotrudnik Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Gosudarstvennoy patentnoy ekspertizy.
(Patents)

IOYRISH, N. P. PA 25/49T59

USSR/Medicine -- Honey Dec 48
Medicine -- Antibiotics

"Antibacterial Substances in Bee Honey," N. P. Ioyrish, 2 pp

"Priroda" No 12

Discovery of honey in Egyptian tombs led to research determining that honey contained antibacterial substances which acted as preservatives. Describes action of honey on various bacterial cultures. Prewar experiments indicated possibility of positive results, while postwar research has confirmed some of the theories.

[redacted] 25/49T59

IOYRISH, N. P.

22005 IOYRISH, N. P. Pchelinyy yad kak vazhnoye terapevticheskoye sredstvo. Vrachebn. delo, 1949, No. 7, stb. 641-42.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

IOYRISH, N.P.

35460. Pchelovody o lechebnykh svoystvakh Pchelinogo yada. (obzor pisem). Pchelovodstvg 1949, No. 11, s. 56-57.

Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949

IOYRISH, N.P., kand. med. nauk; ALEKSANDROVA, I.M., red.; KARTSEVA, [redacted] R.K., tekhn. red.

[Medicinal properties of honey] Lechebnye svoistva meda. Moskva, 1952. 71 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(HONEY--THERAPEUTIC USE)

Ioirish, N. P.

Honey - Therapeutic Use

Give the children honey, Pchelovodstvo, no. 2, 1952.

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

IOYRISH, N.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; ZHUKOV, G.I., redaktor; BORROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Healing properties of honey and bee venom] Lechebnye svoistva meda i pchelinogo iada. 2. izd., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 165 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Honey--Therapeutic use) (Venom--Therapeutic use) (Bees)

IOYRISH, N.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

A sun breed. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.8:25-26 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Bees)

IOYRISH, M.P.

[Medicinal properties of honey and bee venom] Lechebnye svoistva meda i pchelinogo iada. 3. izd., dop. i perer. Moskva, Medgiz, 1956. 199 p. (MLRA 9:10)

(HONEY--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(VENOM--THERAPEUTIC USE)

IOYRISH, M.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; TROFIMOVA, O.M., redaktor; KALASHNIKOVA, O.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Wonderful crystals; vitamins] Chudesni krystoly; vitaminy. Kyiv. Derzh. uchbovo-pedagog. vyd-vo "Radians'ka shkola," 1956. 87 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(VITAMINS)

JOYRISH, Moum Petrovich; LANDAU-TULKINA, S.P., redaktor; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Friends of health] Druz'ia zdorov'ia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 98 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(VITAMINS) (BOTANY, MEDICAL)

Joyrish, M.P.

JOYRISH, M.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Friends of health. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.6:46-48 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Venom--Therapeutic use) (Bees) (Honey--Therapeutic use)