

STEPANOV, G.Yu.; FITTERMAN, B.M., *kand. tekhn. nauk*, *retsensent*;
GALANOVA, M.S., *inzh., red.*; MODEL', B.I., *tekhn.red.*

[Hydrodynamic theory of ground-effect machines] *Gidro-*
dinamicheskaiia teoriia apparatov na vozdushnoi podushke.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 92 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GUREVICH, A.N.; SURZHENKO, Z.I.; KLEFACH, P.T.; RUSINOV, R.V., kand.
tekhn. nauk, rensent; GALANOVA, M.S., inzh., red.;
UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Fuel system on diesel locomotives and motorships with
D100 and D50 engines] Toplivnaia apparatura teplovozykh i
sudovykh dvigatelei tipa D100 i D50. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963.
203 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Diesel locomotives--Fuel system)

(Motorships--Fuel system)

KRUGLOV, M.G.; KHAYLOV, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
GALANOVA, M.S., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Thermodynamics and gas dynamics of two-cycle internal
combustion engines; gas exchange processes] Termodinamika
i gazodinamika dvukhtaknykh dvigatelei vnutrennego sgora-
niia; protsessy gasoobmena. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 271 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Internal combustion engines)

NIKOL'SKIY, Ye.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; VERSHINSKIY, S.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GALANOVA, M.S., inzh., red.
DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn.red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Railroad-car-type shells with openings; theoretical bases for stress investigation] Obolochki s vyrezami tipa vagonnykh kuzovov; teoreticheskie osnovy issledovaniia napriazhenii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 311 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Elastic plates and shells) (Railroads--Cars)

STEPANOV, A.D.; KAMENETSKIY, B.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
GALANOVA, M.S., inzh., red.

[Automatic power control for diesel and gas-turbine
locomotives] Avtomaticheskoe regulirovanie moshchnosti v
teplovozhakh i gazoturbovozhakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashino-
stroenie," 1964. 298 p. (MIRA 17:7)

18(2)
AUTHOR: Khudokormov, D.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, SOV/128-59-8-17/29
Voroshilov, V.A., Engineer and Galanova, N.M. Technician
TITLE: Tellurium Modified Malleable Iron
PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 8, p 36 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: Experiments have been done with malleable iron modified with tellurium. The best results were achieved when 0.004% of tellurium were added and the content of C was not greater than 2.7 - 2.9% and that of Si 0.8 - 0.9%. Adding 0.03% aluminum before modification with tellurium, the modification features of tellurium can be eliminated. It is recommended using the tellurium modification when the thickwall castings have to be produced. There are 2 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

GALANOVA, S. S., DEMENTYEV, V. G., and GINSBURG, I. P.

"Solution of Laminar Boundary Layer Problems With Regard of
Radiation and Absorption of a Medium."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer,
Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

117

GALANOVA, N.V.

CA

The significance of the endocrine system in infection and in immunity. III. The influence of gravidan on the formation of antibodies. K. A. Friede and N. V. Galanova. *Govudarst. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Tridivno-Zoonotapn. Narkomsdrava* 1937, No. 1, 29-33; cf. C. A. 33, 4678. — Rabbits to which gravidan had been administered were used in immunization tests. The titers of agglutinins, precipitins and hemolysins were 1.5-2 times the corresponding titers for the control animals. Antibody formation was more intensive in the exptl. animals than in the controls and the immunity lasted longer.

IV. The effect of gravidan on the course of experimental infections. K. A. Friede, A. T. Kravchenko and V. D. Solovev. *Ibid.* 34-51. — Gravidan had no effect on infections of the type of *Sp. duttoni* and *Sp. obermeieri* in mice and rats. In curative-prophylactic expts. gravidan had a beneficial effect on the course of exptl. diphtheria in guinea pigs. Moreover, the pathol.-anatomical changes in the organs were less pronounced than in the controls. The use of gravidan failed to cure tetanus-infected rats, although the prophylactic use of the prepn. reduced the mortality. Through *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 3785.

M. G. Moore

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GALANOVA, N. V.

"Influence of Passive Anaphylaxis on Cell Immunity," ZhMEI, 2, 75-77, 1941

GALANOVA, N. V.

"The Influence of Infectious Allergy on Cell Immunity," ZhMEI, 4, 1941

GALANOVA, N. V., AND A. T. KRAVCHENKO

"The Mechanism of Allergy to Bacterial Exotoxins," ZhMEI, 4-5, 1943

Alarova, S. I., and Matveeva, A. T.

"Tretiy faktor pribretenogo immuniteta. Immunitet i allergiya kletok (The Third Factor of Acquired Immunity. Immunity and Cellular Allergy), Medgiz, Moscow, 1948

RUFANOV, I.G.; GOVOROVICH, Ye.A.; MARSHAK, A.M.; GALANOVA, N.V.

Treatment of surgical patients with the new antibiotic monomycin.
Antibiotiki 5 no.4:33-37 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Laboratoriya po klinicheskoy aprobatsii novykh antibiotikov
AMN SSSR (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.G. Rufanov).
(ANTIBIOTICS) (SUPPURATION)

RUFANOV, I.G.; GALANOVA, N.V.

Combined action of colimycin with vitamins on staphylococcal
infection. Khirurgia 36 no.6:23-28 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(VITAMINS)

RUFANOV, I.G., prof.; GOVOROVICH, Ye.A.; MARSHAK, A.M.; GALANOVA, N.V.
(Moskva)

Dihydrostreptomycin paraaminosalicylate in surgical practice.
Klin.med. 38 no.11:67-72 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz laboratorii po klinicheskoy aprobatsii novykh antibiotikov
AMN SSSR (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.G.
Rufanov).

(STREPTOMYCIN) (SALICYLIC ACID)

RUFANOV, I.G.; GOVOROVICH, Ye.A.; MARSHAK, A.M.; GALANOVA, N.V.

Use of colimycin, mycerin and monomycin for treatment of surgical diseases. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.7:56-63 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Laboratoriya po klinicheskoy aprobatsii novykh antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

GALANOVA, N.Ye., inzh.; YURENKOV, V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improving the disconnecting ability of the MKP-153-D circuit breaker.
Elek.sta. 28 no.12:41-43 D '57. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electric circuit breakers)

GALANOVA, N. Ye., Inzh.: DOLGHOV, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk

Transients during the switching of a generator to supply
power to a capacitive load. Trudy VNIIE no. 20:113-136
'65 (MIRA 19:1)

Methods for testing switches disconnecting nonloaded lines
and transformers. Ibid.:151-171

TSYNKALOVSKAYA, S.N. [TSynkalovs'ka, S.N.]; KOTKOVA, K.I.; GALANOVA, T.F.
[Halanova, T.F.]

Chromatography of highly purified bovine fibrinogen on DEAE-
cellulose and Ca-phosphate columns. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 36
no.3:445-453 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

81-000

2707 }
2207 } only
10.4/00 2407 }
AUTHOR: Galanova, Z. S.

S/043/60/019/004/003/015
C 111/ C 333

TITLE: Laminar Boundary Layer of the Flat Plate in Dissociated Air

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, 1960, Vol.19, No.4, pp.95-99

TEXT: The present paper was written as work for certificate under guidance of Professor J. P. Ginzburg. The author considers a plane heatinsulated plate and a plate with given temperature. The equations of the laminary boundary layer are written under consideration of equilibrated dissociation in nondimensional form according to (Ref.4), whereby the influence of the dissociation takes effect on the dependences $h(T)$, $K(T)$, $Pr(T)$, where h is the heat content, T the temperature, $K = \int \mu$, (the viscosity. For the considered temperature range ($3000^\circ - 12000^\circ$) it is put $K = ah + b$, a and b are constants; furthermore it is taken $Pr = \text{const}$. The solutions are obtained in second approximation by successive approximation. The author gives a numerical example for $M_\infty = 10, 20, 30$. For $a = 0$ one obtains the parabolic laws

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S/043/60/019/004/003/015

C 111/ C 333

Laminar Boundary Layer of the Flat Plate in Dissociated Air

(18) $\delta = n \sqrt{\xi}$, $\Delta = m \sqrt{\xi}$

for the thicknesses of the dynamical and thermal boundary layers. If the variability of K is considered, then for the heat-insulated plate it is $K = -0.00198 h + 0.468$, and the thicknesses of the boundary layers δ , Δ increase more and more for increasing M_∞ ; the parabolic form vanishes. For large M_∞ the assumption $K = \text{const}$ causes great errors in the calculation of the friction on the plate.

There are 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 American.

ACCESSION NR: AP4040722

S/0043/64/000/00²/0071/0080

AUTHOR: Galanova, Z. S.

TITLE: The radiation of gaseous volumes with arbitrarily distributed parameters

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. ~~7~~, 1964, 71-80

TOPIC TAGS: thermal radiation, heat balance, gaseous heat loss, radiant heat, gas flow

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the determination of the radiant heat flow at a given point O from an area in the form of a circular truncated cone composed of gases flowing out of a nozzle located at a distance h from a solid wall (see Fig. 1 in the Enclosure). The temperature distribution, the internal pressure and the geometric dimensions are assumed to be known. It is accepted that the medium inside this gaseous volume is radiating and absorbing radiant energy, while outside the volume only absorption takes place. For a point lying in the space outside the nozzle below a plane drawn through a section of the nozzle, this problem reduces to an integratable form suitable for programming on a computer. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 24 numbered formulas.

Card

1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040722

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: TD, MA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4040722

ENCLOSURE: 01

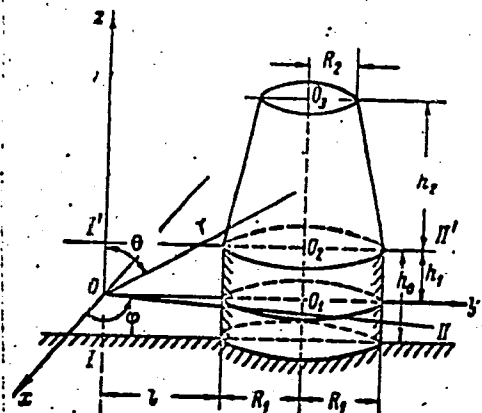


Fig. 1.

Card

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L 15145-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EPP(c)/FCS/EWI(v)/BPR/EWT(j)/FCS(i)/
EWP(b)/EWA(1) Pc-4/Pd-1/Pe-5/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pi-4 ESD(c)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/AEDC(a)/
BSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/ASD(r)-2/AS(mp)-2/AFETR/AFTG(a) RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP4049010

S/0043/64/000/004/0086/0097

AUTHOR: Galanova, Z. S.

TITLE: Laminar boundary layer with consideration of radiation without pressure gradient 3

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii,
no. 4, 1964, 86-97

TOPIC TAGS: laminar boundary layer, radiation, absorption, pressure gradient,
temperature profile

ABSTRACT: Under conditions of local thermodynamic equilibrium, the author studies the case of a laminar boundary layer in the absence of a pressure gradient, taking into account radiation and absorption of the medium. She simplifies by going to the method of integral characteristics independent of direction, together with approximate relations between these characteristics. The problem is reduced from one of integrodifferential equations to a series of partial differential equations of second order. She seeks a solution in a series in a small parameter, and separates variables; then she qualitatively explains the effect of radiation on convective heat transmission via a successive approximation technique which is independent of

Card 1/2

L 15145-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049010

her previous work. For a fairly cool gas with low coefficients of absorption where the flow due to radiation from heating of the layer is small, it is found that radiation and absorption from the medium in the case treated have an insignificant effect on the temperature profile in the boundary layer. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 24 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Feb63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TD, ME

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 003

Radiation Effects
Ablation

Card 2/2

GALANOVA, E. S.

"The laminar boundary layer with radiation."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12
May 1964.

Sci Res Inst of Mathematics & Mechanics, Leningrad State Univ.

GALANOVA, Z.S.

Laminar boundary layer taking into consideration the radiation
in the absence of the pressure gradient. Vest. LGU 19 no.19:
86-97 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

L-15801-66 E/T(1)/E/C(f)/E/P(n)-2/E/W(m)/E/W(d)/F/C(k)/E/W(1) WV

ACC NR: AP6006896

SOURCE CODE: UR/0043/66/000/001/0120/0130

AUTHOR: Galanova, Z. S.

ORG: none

82
B

TITLE: Radiative heat transfer near the stagnation point of a blunt body

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 1, 1966, 120-130

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, hypersonic flow, radiative heat transfer, radiative heating, shock wave, stagnation point

ABSTRACT: Problems related to calculation of radiative heat transfer near the stagnation point of a two-dimensional or axisymmetric body in hypersonic flow^{2, 4, 5} are considered. They are, namely: 1) the effect of radiative heat transfer on convective heat transfer; 2) calculation of the radiant heat flux from a certain volume of gas toward a given point on the body. Under certain assumptions with respect to the radiation field, the problem is reduced to a form convenient for computer programming. A system of equations is obtained which determines the heat flux toward the wall due to the heat conductivity of the gas and to radiation by using the hypothesis of a two-dimensional parallel layer which in this case replaces the region between the shock wave and body and whose width is equal to the shock layer. Then, the problem of calculating the radiant heat flux toward a certain region near the stagnation

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.601.16

L 15801-66

ACC NR: AP6006896

point of a sphere is analyzed without using the hypothesis of a two-dimensional parallel layer. Formulas for computing the mutual effects of radiative heat transfer and heat conductivity, and for radiant heat flow to the neighborhood of the stagnation point are obtained. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 21 formulas. [AB]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Jun64/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4260

Card 2/2 SYN

L 22295-66 EWP(2)/EWT(1)/EWA(1) WW/GB

AGC NR: AT6006903

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0056/0077

AUTHOR: Galanova, Z. S.

61

8+1

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for Mathematics and Mechanics of the Leningrad State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki i mekhaniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: The laminar boundary layer taking account of radiation

SOURCE: Teplo-i massoperenos, t. II: Teplo-i massoperenos pri vzaimodeystvii tel s potokami zhidkostey i gazov (Heat and mass transfer, v. 2: Heat and mass transfer in the interaction of bodies with liquid and gas flows). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 56-77

TOPIC TAGS: boundary layer theory, radiative heat transfer, laminar flow, blunt body, laminar boundary layer

ABSTRACT: The equations of the laminar boundary layer taking into account radiation and the absorption of the medium with the assumption

$$\left| \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial x} \right| \ll \left| \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial y} \right|$$

are written in the form:

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Card 1/3

L 22298-66

ACC NR: AT6006903

0

$$\rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right); \quad (1)$$

$$-\frac{\partial r^2 u \rho}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial r^2 \rho v}{\partial y} = 0;$$

$$\rho u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\mu}{Pr} \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) +$$

$$+ \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + u \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} - \frac{dH_v}{dy};$$

$$\frac{dI_v^{(1)}}{dy} = -\frac{\alpha_v}{\cos \theta} (I_v^{(1)} - B_v); \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dI_v^{(2)}}{dy} = \frac{\alpha_v}{\cos \theta} (I_v^{(2)} - B_v);$$

$$H_v = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (I_v^{(1)} - I_v^{(2)}) \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\psi.$$

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L 22298-66

ACC NR: AT6006903

0

The boundary conditions are of the form:

$$y = 0, u = v = 0, h = h_w; \quad (1a)$$

$$y = \infty, h = h_\infty, u = u_\infty; \quad (1b)$$

$$I_w^{(1)}(0) = \beta B_w + (1 - \beta) I_w^{(2)}(0); \quad (2a)$$

$$I_w^{(2)}(\infty) = B_\infty.$$

In condition 2a it is assumed that the degree of blackness at the limit of the boundary layer is equal to unity. The article proceeds to analytical solutions of systems (1) and (2) for the front end of a blunt body and for a semi-infinite flat plate. Results of the calculations show that radiation and absorption of the medium in the given case have only an insignificant effect on the temperature profile in the boundary layer and, in practice, may be neglected in determination of the convective heat flux. Orig. srt. has: 22 formules.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ ORIG REF: 009.

Card 3/3 *ast*

L 38185-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(l) IJP(c) BB/JD/GG/GD
ACC NR: AT6017028 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0019/0026

AUTHOR: Galanskiy, V. M.; Ostapenko, Yu. V.

59
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Test stand for thin-film magnetic memory matrices

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Kiberneticheskaya tekhnika (Cybernetic techniques). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 19-26

TOPIC TAGS: memory core, thin film memory, magnetic thin film, test instrumentation, matrix element

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the problem of the processing of thin-film matrices for the operational memory devices of computers and other related equipment. A method is proposed whereby these matrices are checked for four threshold characteristics (writing current "1", erasing current "1", writing current "0", and erasing current "0"). These criteria are then employed to determine permissible current tolerances for the matrix and memory unit as a whole. The characteristics are tested on a pulse stand under conditions simulating real conditions. Various test techniques are considered. The pulse routine is shaped by means of a generator, with the results of the test automatically recorded. The stand itself, which is described in some detail, consists essentially of the generator which provides the program required for the testing of the threshold character-

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L 38185-66

ACC NR: AT6017028

istics, a measuring unit, a broad-band amplifier, a scope, an automatic recorder, and a triggering generator. The pulse amplitude is formed through the use of power transistors which are gated. Leading edge rise time is no more than 50 nsec. This test stand has been used for work with magnetic matrices and memory cell quality control. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 vmb

GALANT, I.

"Development of the theory of schizophrenia since 1941" by
G.Benedetti and others. Reviewed by I.Galant. Zhur.nevr.i psikh.
61 no.10:1583-1586 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA)
(BENEDETTI, G.)

GALANI, I. B. (Prof)

Psychiatric Clinic, Kharkovsk Medical Institute.

"On Psychoses During Hemorrhagic Nephritis"

SOURCE: Nevropatol. i Psikhiat., 17, No 2, 1948

GALANT, I. B. (Prof)

Psychiatric Clinic, Khabarovsk Medical Institute

"Thyrotoxic Encephalitis"

SOURCE: Klin. Med., 26, No 6, 1943

GALANT, I. B.

Galant, I. B. - "Ayers disease," Vracheb. delo, 1949, No. 2,
columns 163-66

SO: U-3566 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Stetey, No. 14, 1949).

GALANT, I. B.

Galant, I. B. - "Tick encephalitis and brain cysticercosis", Vracheb. delo, 1949, No. 4, paragraphs 363-66.

SO: U-4329, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 21, 1949).

GALANT, I. B.
(Article 534)

Med. Inst., Khabarovsk Encephalitis in childhood Vop. Pediat. 1950, 13/3
(25-27) Graphs 1

Tick encephalitis is rarer in children than in adults because children less often enter the forest area. Prophylactic measures should be taken in order to bar this area to children. Five cases are reported, some of which developed bulbar signs and were even fatal. There are psychic clinical forms which can become chronic, and end in complete dementia.

Masse - Paria (XX, 3,7,6)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA Vol. 5 No. 2 Sec. VIII February 1952

GALANT, I. B.

Bekhterev's choreic epilepsy and vernal-summer tick encephalitis. Nevropat. psikihiat., Moskva 20 no.3:31-32 May-June 1951. (CIML 20:11)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Psychiatric Clinic (Director — Prof. I. B. Galant), Khabarovsk Medical Institute.

GALANT, I. E.

5851 Alkogolizm i bor'ba s nim. Khabarovsk Kn. lzd., 1954.
24s 16sm. 10.000 ekz. 25k- (55- 993)p
613.81 - 392

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955

GALANT, I.B., professor

Peculiarities of the course of tick-borne encephalitis in children;
according to materials of 1954. *Pediatria* 39 no.4:39-43 J1-Ag '56.
(MLBA 9:12)

1. Iz psikhiatricheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.B.Galant) Khabarov-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent S.K.Nechepayev)
(**ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC**, in inf. and child
Russian tick-borne encephalitis, clin. aspects)

GALANT, I.B., prof.

Tick-borne encephalitis and epilepsy. Vrach.delo no.1:1317-1319
D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra psikhatrii (zav. - prof. I.B. Galant) Khabarovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (EPILEPSY)

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Analeptics.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 19, 1958, 89864.

Author : Galant, I.B.

Inst :

Title : On the Therapeutic Action of Schizandra Chinensis and Gensing on Asthenic and Astheno-Depressive Conditions.

Orig Pub: V.sb. Materialy k izuch. zhenishenya i lekonnika
Vyp. 3, L., 1958, 198-208.

Abstract: As a result of the treatment of 2 groups with 36 various psychiatric disorders, associated with the asthenic and astheno-depressive syndrome, with Schizandra or gensing with corresponding doses of 1 and 2 g daily in 3 divided doses, a stimulating effect was noted upon the physical as well as the psychic condition of the patients

Card : 1/2

V-20

GALANT, I.B. (Khabarovsk)

Some features of the course of current Far Eastern tick-borne encephalitis. Vop.virus. 4 no.5:571-573 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, pathol.)

GALANT, I.B., prof. (Mikhailovsk)

Problem of the plicated skin of the head. Kaz.med.zhur. 40
no.1:85 Jan-F '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(SCALP--DISEASES)

GALANT, I.B., prof. (Khabarovsk)

Marantic form of Basedow's disease with psychosis of the amential
type and Basedow's coma. Probl.endok.i gorm. 5 no.5:65-66 S-0 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz psikhiatricheskoy kliniki (sav. - prof. I.B. Galant) Khaba-
rovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPERTHYROIDISM compl.)
(PSYCHOSIS etiol.)

GALANT, Ivan Borisovich

[Drunkenness and mental illness] P'ianstvo i psikhicheskie bolezni.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 31 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(ALCOHOLISM) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

GALANT, I.B.

Neuropsychiatric characteristics of chronic progressive tick-
borne encephalitis. Trudy Khab.med.inst. no.20:108-113 '60.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz psikhiatricheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. I.B.Galant)
Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

GALANT, I.B.; CHERNUKHINA, M.P.; DENIS'YEVA, O.A.

Mental changes and psychoses in influenza in Khabarovsk during
the period of the 1957 pandemic. Trudy Khab.med.inst. no.20:171-
176 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kliniki psikiatrii (zav. prof. I.B.Galant) Khabarovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(Khabarovsk--INFLUENZA) (PSYCHOSES)

GALANT, I.B.

Problems in regional pathology at an out-of-town session of the
Institute of Psychiatry of the R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Health.
Vop. virus. 5 no. 1:125-126 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

GALANT, I.B.

Far Eastern tick-borne encephalitis of alimentary genesis.
Med.paraz.i paras.bol. 29 no.2:213-215 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(ENCEPHALITIS)

GALANT, I.B.

Summer-fall mosquito (Japanese) encephalitis. Zhur.nevr.i psikh
60 no.8:1053 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Psikhiatriceskaya klinika (zav. - prof. I.B.Galant) Khabarovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(ENCEPHALITIS)

GALANT, I.B., prof.; CHERNUKHINA, M.P., kand.med.nauk; DENIS'YEVA, O.A.

Psychoses of influenzal etiology. Vrach. delo no.4:132-133 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Psikhiatricheskaya klinika (sav. - prof. I.B.Galant) Khabarov-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MENTAL ILLNESS) (INFLUENZA)

GALANT, I.B.

Problems of clinical aspects and cirology of natural focus diseases discussed in the First All-Union Congress of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists in Leningrad from October 23 through 27, 1963. Vop. virus. 8 no.3:380-381 My-Je'63.

(MIRA 16:10)

(VIROLOGY—CONGRESSES) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—CONGRESSES)

GALANT, I.B. (Khabarovsk)

True nature of febrile schizophrenia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.
63 no.2:303-305 '63 (MIRA 16:11)

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GALANT, Iv. (Khabarovsk)

Views of Manfred Bleuler on schizophrenia. Zhur.nevr.i psikh.
60 no.1:127 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

GALANT, Ye. I.

GALANT, Ye. I.: "The effect of certain refractories on the bubble content of high-barium glass." State Order of Lenin Optical Institute S. I. Vavilov. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

Knizhnaya letopis', No 39, 1956, Moscow.

GALANT, Ye.I.; APPEN, A.A.

Alumino-boric anomaly of the optical properties of silicate glass.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.11:1741-1744 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Glass--Optical properties)

ACC NR: AP6002802

SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/60/000/002/0026/0028

AUTHOR: Galant, Ye. I.; Vyaz'mina, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of platinum inclusions in some glasses

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1960, 26-28

TOPIC TAGS: optic glass, glass property, SILICATE GLASS, PLATINUM, GLASS MANUFACTURING MACHINERY

ABSTRACT: The presence of platinum inclusions in lanthanum borosilicate glasses batch-melted in platinum crucibles was investigated. It was found that the limit of solubility of the inclusions depends both on the composition of the medium (solvent) and on the temperature. Three series of experiments confirmed the hypothesis that irrespective of whether or not the initial glass contains Pt inclusions, no such inclusions are formed when the batch is heated to 1200°C, while with subsequent holding and cooling to 1000°C the inclusions appear in large quantities. It is therefore assumed that dissolved Pt is present in all glass which has been made in Pt vessels. In the investigated glasses, increased additions of As_2O_3 and Sb_2O_3 , as well as increased melting temperatures, lead to a rise in the concentration of Pt in the glass and to the probability of its precipitation. The precipitation of

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ACC NR:AP6002802

the inclusions is reversible, taking place at temperatures ranging between 1150 and 1190°C. The experiments demonstrate the necessity for rapid cooling, which assures glass without Pt inclusions. Another possible solution to the problem is the use of fused-quartz crucibles instead of Pt crucibles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: // / SUBM DATE: 29Aug59/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

GALANT Ye. I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

Card 6/s

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

Card 7/s

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

Card 8/s

38

15.2120

86493
S/078/60/005/008/028/031/XX
B023/B066

AUTHORS: Kefeli, A. A., Galant, Ye. I., Vlasova, N. I.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Method of Estimating the Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Some Types of Glass

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 8, pp. 1768-1773

TEXT: The authors investigated the spectral absorption of aluminoboro-silicate glasses which were colored with Co^{2+} compounds in the presence of chlorine. The authors applied the "haloid effect" (Ref. 5, Fig. 1). They proved that the coordination of boron and aluminum in glass can be estimated from the changes in spectral absorption. Two systems were investigated: $\text{K}_2\text{O} - \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{K}_2\text{O} - \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$. Their compositions may be seen from a table on p. 1769. The spectral absorption of these types was measured with an SF-4 (SF-4) spectrophotometer in the spectral region 400-700 m μ . Fig. 2 shows the change of the optical density as a function of Al_2O_3 contained in these types. It follows from this that

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Spectrophotometric Method of Estimating the Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Some Types of Glass

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S/078/60/005/008/028/031/XX
B023/B066

the haloid effect increases with increasing Al_2O_3 content. The maximum effect appears in a glass with a constant content of Al_2O_3 and K_2O content, that is, at $\psi = 0$ ($\psi = \frac{K_2O - Al_2O_3}{B_2O_3}$). The authors thus confirm the general view of the role of aluminum in aluminoborosilicate glass. They found that in glass containing much boron and less alkali oxide ($\frac{R_2O}{B_2O_3} < 0.2-0.3$), boron is present in ternary and quaternary coordination. The spectrophotometric method also allows to estimate other structural changes, such as the coordination of Al^{3+} ions and the interaction between trigonal, octahedral, and tetrahedral elements of the glass structure. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 3 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut (State Optical Institute)

Card 2/3

Spectrophotometric Method of Estimating the
Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Some
Types of Glass

86493
S/078/60/005/008/028/031/XX
B023/B066

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1958

Card 3/3

95-2120

1142, 3109, 3309

23348 3/058/61/000/006/035/063
AC01/A101

AUTHORS: Vlasova, N.I., Galant, Ye.I., Kefeli, A.A.

TITLE: Absorption spectrum of Co^{2+} ions as an indicator of coordination of boron and aluminum in silicate glasses

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 6, 1961, 224, abstract 6D272 (V sb. "Steklobrázn. sostoyaniye", Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 368-372, Discus. 377 - 379)

TEXT: The authors investigated absorption spectra of boron-silicate and alumino-silicate glasses colored by Co^{2+} in presence of chlorine. It was found out that Co^{2+} is present in these glasses in the form of coordination groups $[CoO]$, $[CoO_2]$ and $[CoCl_4]$, the ratios between which are caused by different coordination states of B and Al in the glass structure. It is shown that the spectrophotometric method of quantitative determination of equilibria between the coordination forms of Co^{2+} makes it possible to determine different coordination groups of B and Al in glasses. X

T. Veynberg

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

30709

. 24.3950

S/020/61/141/002/023/027
B101/B110

15.2120

AUTHOR: Galant, Ye. I.

TITLE: Study of the structure of gallium in silicate and borosilicate glasses on the basis of the variation of their optical properties

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 2, 1961, 417 - 419

TEXT: The author studied the optical and chemical properties of gallium silicate and gallium borosilicate glasses in order to clarify the presumable variation of the coordination number of Ga, as had already been done by the author for aluminum (ZhPKh, 31, no. 10, 1741 (1958)). Two series of glasses were melted in cooperation with A. A. Vakulova: $(87 - x)\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 13 \text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot x\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ (I) and $(70 - x)\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 17 \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 13 \text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot x\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ (II).

It was easy to melt the glasses of series II at 1420 to 1480°C, whereas the glasses of series I proved poorly meltable at 1500°C, and the melts were very viscous. The optical properties of series II were investigated with a

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30709

S/020/61/141/002/025/027
B101/B110

Study of the structure of gallium...

goniometer, those of series I up to 9% of Ga_2O_3 with an WPD-25 (IRF-25) refractometer, and those of the other glasses with an immersion device. The density of the glasses was determined hydrostatically, and their tendency to crystallization was examined by visual observation of samples kept at 500 - 930°C for 3 hr. Fig. 1 shows the increase $\Delta n_D \cdot 10^4$ of the refractive index, the increase $(\Delta n_F - n_C) \cdot 10^5$ of the mean dispersion, and the increase $\Delta d \cdot 10^3$ of the density of glasses I and II with increasing Ga_2O_3 content. Δn_D was found to be lower with $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3 \leq \text{Na}_2\text{O}$, while it was higher in alkali-free glasses or in glasses with $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3 > \text{Na}_2\text{O}$. This is due to the variation of the coordination number of Ga. In alkali-free glasses or in glasses poor in alkalis, Ga_2O_3 , like Al_2O_3 , forms the cationic group $[\text{RO}_6]$, while the tetrahedrons $[\text{Ga}(\text{Al})\text{O}_4]$ are formed if there is an alkali excess. For $[\text{GaO}_6]$ the following is assumed: $n_D = 1.87$; $n_F - n_C = 0.024$, while the following is valid for $[\text{GaO}_4]$: $n_D = 1.76$; $n_F - n_C = 0.019$. The

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B101/B110

Study of the structure of gallium...

course of n_D and d in series II also indicates the similarity of Ga and Al, which may be seen from the fact that, in comparison with boron, these elements form tetrahedrons more readily with oxygen introduced by alkali oxides and other oxides. Thus, Ga_2O_3 with $B_2O_3 > R_2O$ forms $[GaO_4]$ tetrahedrons, with $[BO_4]$ passing over to $[BO_3]$. Hence, the variation of the glass properties on addition of Ga_2O_3 is based on two factors: a) on the addition of Ga_2O_3 , and b) on the transition from $[BO_4]$ to $[BO_3]$. If the addition of Ga_2O_3 raises the refractive index by $+34 \cdot 10^4$, the conversion of 1% of B_2O_3 from $[BO_4]$ into $[BO_3]$ lowers the refractive index by $-26 \cdot 10^4$; hence, a lower increase of n_D is observed than in the case of gallium silicate glasses. Borosilicate glasses with $Ga_2O_3 > 17\%$ showed an increased tendency toward crystallization and opalescence. Therefore, $Ga_2O_3 \approx B_2O_3$ can be considered to be the limit of formation of stable glass. Ga has the coordination number 4. With $Ga_2O_3 > B_2O_3$, $[GaO_6]$ groups are formed which constitute a Card 3/4

X

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S/020/61/141/002/023/027.5
B101/B110

Study of the structure of gallium...

liquid phase immiscible with the silicate melt. There are 2 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: P. L. Baynton, H. Rawson, J. E. Stanworth, *Nature*, 179, no. 4556, 434 (1957); F. P. Glasser, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 63, no. 12, 2085 (1959). X

PRESENTED: April 25, 1961, by N. V. Belov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1961

Fig. 1. Variations of the properties of glasses with the composition $13 \text{ Na}_2\text{O} \cdot (87 - x) \text{ SiO}_2 \cdot x \text{ Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ (I) and $13 \text{ Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 17 \text{ B}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot (70 - x) \text{ SiO}_2 \cdot x \text{ Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ (II) with increasing Ga_2O_3 content.

Card 4/0/1

GALANT, Ye.I.

Coordination numbers of magnesium in glass. Dokl.AN SSSR 137
no.6:1424-1426 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.
(Magnesium) (Glass)

L 12628-63

EWP(q)/BDS/EWT(m)

AFFTC/ASD

Pg-4 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP3002883

8/0020/63/150/005/1100/1103

AUTHOR: Galant, Ye. I.

TITLE: Some properties and structural elements of glass and crystals of similar compositions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady* v. 150, no. 5, 1963, 1100-1103

TOPIC TAGS: physical property, glass, crystal, multicomponent glass, structural elements, structural characteristic, multi component glass, structure

ABSTRACT: The absence of reliable, direct methods of studying the structures of inorganic glass makes useful a comparative study of properties of various substances of similar chemical composition in vitreous, crystalline and liquid states. When studying multicomponent glass and crystals to determine the influence of the properties of components, the computed values of the properties of a component in glass or crystal (using an additive formula) can be employed with sufficient success for practical calculations. They can also be used for comparative study in cases when glass or crystals undergo deep structural conversions, similar to the change of coordination number of cation, which are responsible for sharp changes of values for a series of properties of a substance. Based on data collected on the properties of 31 compounds, the important analogy between the structure of glass

Card 1/2

L 12628-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002883

and crystals is confirmed and a comparable method of studying properties of substances in various aggregate states for wide use during the study of elements of glass structure is recommended. Orig. art. has: 1 table. D

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11Feb63

DATE ACQ: 15Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

GALANT, Ye. I.

"Optical properties and elements of glass structure."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,
16-21 Mar 64.

L 12891-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AT6000483

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0147/0150

AUTHOR: Galant, Ye. I. ⁴⁴

32
B+1
6.44

ORG: None

TITLE: Optical properties and structural elements of titania-silica glasses

SOURCE: ⁴⁴ Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu, 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya. Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 147-150

TOPIC TAGS: glass, titanium dioxide, coordination chemistry, glass property, silicate glass

ABSTRACT: In an attempt to find out whether the coordination number of titanium changes in titania-silica glasses, the author studied the change in the optical properties and density as a function of composition. The index of refraction, average dispersion, and density of Na₂O-SiO₂ glasses were measured while SiO₂ was gradually replaced by TiO₂ up to 40 mole %, the Na₂O content being constant (13, 17, 25, and 30 mole %). These properties were found to change linearly with TiO₂ concentration. To answer the question of the change in the coordination number of titanium, the author analyzes the role of alkali and alkaline earth oxides in the formation of titania-silica glasses, and comes to the conclusion that titanium retains the coordination number 6 in glass. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 005
Card 1/1 ^{NW}

L 24816-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m) WW/WH
ACC NR: AP5007693 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0072/0072

AUTHORS: Veynberg, V. B.; Estrin, P. I.; Galant, Ye. I.; Afon'kin, A. L. 2/6

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for fusing fiber packets. Class 42, No. 178521 15

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzys, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 72

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, ~~fiber~~, light scattering glass, vacuum

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for fusing ¹⁵ fiber packets by compressing the packet (situated in a softened glass sheath) in vacuum. To obtain light-transmitting packets of high resolution and large dimensions, the external pressure on the packets is produced by compressed air via a heated glass sheath softened by application of heat. To obtain phocons of axial symmetry, the circular uniform pressure is realized by means of a gas, while those regions where the specimen is not to be compressed are protected by high-melting glass rings.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Oct64

Card 1/1 2

UDC: 535.8
666.1.036.9

ACC NR: AF6036693

SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/011/0030/0031

AUTHOR: Galant, Ye. I. (Candidate of Sciences); Koricheva, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the compatibility of glasses in optic fibers

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1966, 30-34

TOPIC TAGS: fiber optics, glass fiber, glass property, light transmission

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that when two types of glass are fused together in a glass fiber they affect each other, unlike two neighboring glass parts in a standard optical instrument, the authors consider experimental data on the influence of heat treatment on the properties of optic fibers. The study consisted of determining the variation of the light transmission and the crystallizing ability of light pipes as a function of the temperature and time of the experiments. Single conductor light pipes of 1 - 1.2 mm in diameter and 200 mm long, at a glass diameter 0.8 - 1.0 mm and a sheath thickness 0.1 mm were tested. Multi-lead light pipes of the same diameter, with each individual lead 5 μ thick and sheathed with glass of 1 μ thickness were also tested. The light pipes were prepared by several methods and subjected to different heat treatments. The preparation of the light pipes is briefly described. The transmission was measured with apparatus based on a universal monochromator (UM-2), using a photometric sphere with a selenium photocell. The results have established that when two types of glass are fused together, one glass can stimulate the crystal-

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.189.2: 535.8.1

ACC NR: AP6036693

lization of the other, causing the fiber to become opalescent and crystallize, and thus greatly deteriorate the optical properties of the fiber element. This phenomenon is called noncompatibility of two glasses and must be taken into account when choosing the type of glass for the manufacture of optical fibers and parts. It is concluded that compatible glasses must be used to prepare fiber elements subjected to multiple heating cycles and maintaining high values of light transmission, resolution, and frequency-contrast characteristics. The compatibility of various types of Soviet glass brands is briefly discussed. Methods of estimating the compatibility of glasses are proposed. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20// SUBM DATE: 07Sep65

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002724

SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/012/0044/0050

AUTHOR: Galant, Ye. I. (Candidate of sciences); Vlasova, N. I.; Vyaz'mina, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of coloring additives on the light absorption of lanthanum glass

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 12, 1966, 44-50

TOPIC TAGS: glass property, light absorption, optic glass, optic density, color additive

ABSTRACT: In order to find ways of reducing the absorption of type STK and TBF lanthanum glass, the authors measured the specific-absorption spectral curves of lanthanum glass colored with oxides of Nd^{3+} , Pr^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , Cr^{6+} , Cu^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Mn^{3+} , and Ce^{4+} , to determine which of these additives are responsible for the high absorption of such glasses. The test method used was that described by V. V. Vargin and T. I. Veynberg (Steklo i keramika [Glass and Ceramics], 1958, no. 5, p. 25), using a modified SF-4 spectrophotometer. The specific absorption curves were obtained by determining the difference between the optical density of the spectral curves of the glasses with the specially introduced dye and without it. The results have shown that the specific spectral absorption increases on going from silicate to lanthanum-boron-silicate glasses, with larger degree of alkalinity. The calculations yielded the specific light-absorption coefficients due to each of the coloring oxides. The coefficient of light absorption in glass colored with 0.001% of coloring

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UDC: 666.11.016.2: 535.34

ACC NR: AP7002724

agent ranges from 0.001 to 13.4% and increases in the sequence $Ce^{4+} \rightarrow Fe^{3+} \rightarrow Pr^{3+} \rightarrow Nd^{3+} \rightarrow Cr^{6+} \rightarrow Cu^{2+} \rightarrow Ni^{2+} \rightarrow Cr^{3+} \rightarrow Mn^{3+} \rightarrow Co^{2+}$. Limits of maximum concentrations were established for the raw materials used to manufacture the lanthanum glass. These should not exceed 3×10^{-2} of Ce, 2×10^{-3} of Fe, 1×10^{-4} of Nd or Pr, 1×10^{-5} of Cr, Cu, Ni, and 1×10^{-6} of Co and Mn. It is indicated that the test results should be used in conjunction with chemical, spectrochemical, and spectrophotometric analyses to determine the composition of coloring impurities in glasses. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

GALANTAI, Bela

An outstanding trade-union steward. Munka 4 no.12:32-34 D '54.

1. Koszegi Agyterito szakszervezeti bizalmija.

GALANTAI, F.

Galantai, F.

"Acceleration of production goals." p. 5.
(Auto Motor. Vol. 6, no. 11, June 1953, Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol. 2, No. 9, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

GALANTAI, J.

Judging the economical operations of trucking enterprises. p. 360.
(Kozlekedesi Kozlony, Vol. 13, no. 20, May 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

27

✓ Application of complex borohydrides in organic syntheses.
 János Kollonitsch, Oszkár Fuchs, Valéria Gábor, and Jenő
 Gallai. (Gyógyszeripari Kutató Intézet, Budapest).
 Vegyipari Kutató Intézet Közleményei 4, 147-52 (1964).
 It was observed that $LiBH_4$ is stable at low temp. (3-4 hrs.
 at 10°). Its EtOH soln. was prepd. by cooling with an ice-

3 may

salt mixt. separate solns. of $NaBH_4$ and $LiCl$ in EtOH, mix-
 ing the two solns., and filtering off the $NaCl$. This soln. was
 found suitable for reducing ketones and aldehydes, including
 steroid ketones. New complex borohydrides such as $Mg-$
 $(BH_4)_2$ (from $MgMe_2$ and diborane in abs. ether) and $Ca-$
 $(BH_4)_2$ were also prepd. in a similar manner. They were
 found suitable for the selective reduction of various compds.,
 both org. and inorg. They are cheap and relatively easy to
 prepare. Na methoxyborohydride (cf. Brown, *et al.*, C.A.
 47, 3741e) was found suitable for the selective reduction of
 aldehydes, ketones, and acid chlorides. G. J. Eranyi

ac
4/1

3

Distr: 4E4j/4E3d/4E2c(j)

Jhu JGG

GALANTAI, Jozsef

Proposals for the further development of Truck Tariff.
Kozleked kozl 18 no.35:647-649 2 S '62.

SECRET

GALANTER, H.

"A New Stage of Competition", P. 129. (CZPPIK, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1953, Katowice, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (FEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

GALANTE, H.

"Shop Arbitration Boards." P. 101,
(CHEMIK, Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr. 1954, Katowice, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3,
No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

"For a turn in the field of industrial safety."
Chemik, Katowice, Vol 7, No 5, May 1954, p. 152

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

GALANTE, H.

Once more about the Celwiskoz; in answer to articles in the daily press.

P. 169. (CHEMIK) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

GALANTSEV, V.P. [Halantsev, V.P.]

Adaptation of the cardiovascular system of nutria to a semiaquatic way of life. Dop. AN URSSR no.3:387-389 '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut zoologii AN UkrSSR i Leningradskiy sel'sko-khozyaystvennyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR V.G. Kas'yanenko [Kas'ianenko, V.H.].

GALANTSEV, Yu., slesar'.

Device for dismounting tire beads and tubeless tires. Avt.transp.
35 no.1:33 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:3)
(Automobiles--Tires)

GALANTSEVA, M.L.; SERGEYEVA, V.D., kand. fiziko-matem. nauk, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty; IZVOZCHIKOV, V.A., assistant, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

X-ray diffraction methods of investigation of lead oxide. Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 239:57-64 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 14135-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/LHE

ACC NR: AP6000871

SOURC CODE: UR/0181/65/007/012/3646/3648

AUTHORS: Galantseva, M. L.; Izyozchikov, V. A.

85
81

ORG: Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute im. A. I. Gertsen
(Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Some features of the kinetics of nonequilibrium conductivity
of lead oxide

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 3646-3648

TOPIC TAGS: lead oxide, electric conductivity, activation energy,
x ray irradiation, photoconductivity, photochemistry

ABSTRACT: The authors report and interpret several phenomena observed
in the investigation of nonequilibrium kinetic processes in lead oxide
and induced by x-rays and visible light. These phenomena are con-
nected with the high concentration of the capture and adhesion centers
and their influence on recombination processes. High concentration
of volume and surface centers with activation energy 0.05--0.05 ev
were produced by mechanical and heat treatment of the samples. The

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L 14135-66

ACC NR: AP6000871

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effects treated were transverse and longitudinal x-ray conductivity where it was observed that the high absorption of x-rays by lead oxide, and the accompanying sharp gradient of carrier concentration, causes the photoconductivity to increase rapidly and decay exponentially. Many samples subjected to prolonged and periodic irradiation exhibit an S-shaped decay of nonequilibrium conductivity. This points to an important role played by capture centers produced upon absorption of a definite x-ray dose and causing secondary recombination. Some samples exhibit dips in the photoconductivity curve when the photoconductivity is excited by square-wave pulses of visible light duration $\sim 4 \times 10^{-2}$ sec, $T = 340K$). The dip is replaced by a hump after 10 -- 15 seconds of intermittent illumination, and the relaxation process assumes the usual form after one minute of illumination. This effect is attributed to secondary ionic processes which result from photochemical reactions. Authors thank A. I. Regel for interest in the work, discussion, and valuable remarks. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

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