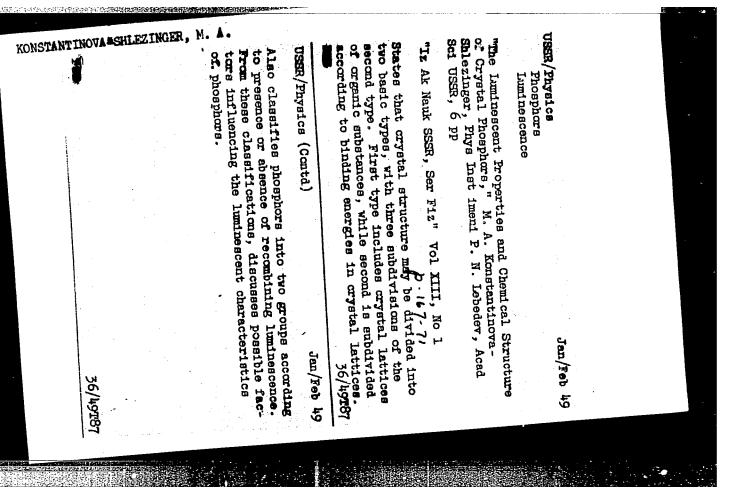


USSER/Chemistry - Chromatography Jul/Aug 48
Chemistry - Analysis

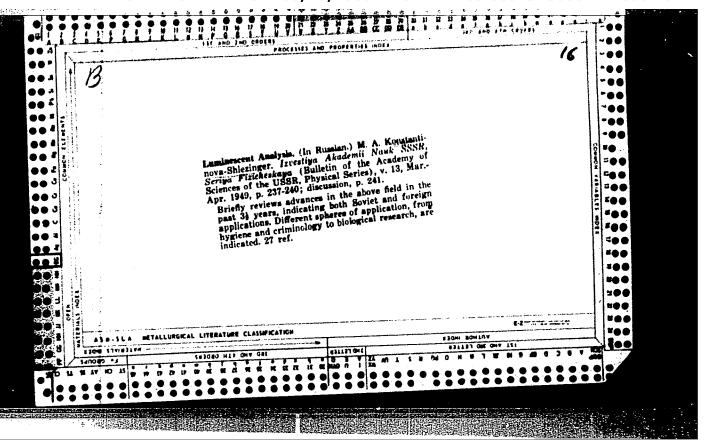
"The Theory of Chromatographic Analysis," M. A.
Konstantinova-Shlezinger, N. A. Gorbacheva, Phys
Inst imeni Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow Phar
Inst, 7 pp

"Zhur Analit Khimii" No 4

Presents basic theory of subject developed by M. S.
Tsvet. Derives equations representing chromatographic processes, and applies them to practical cases. Submitted 17 Apr 48.



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824420001-0



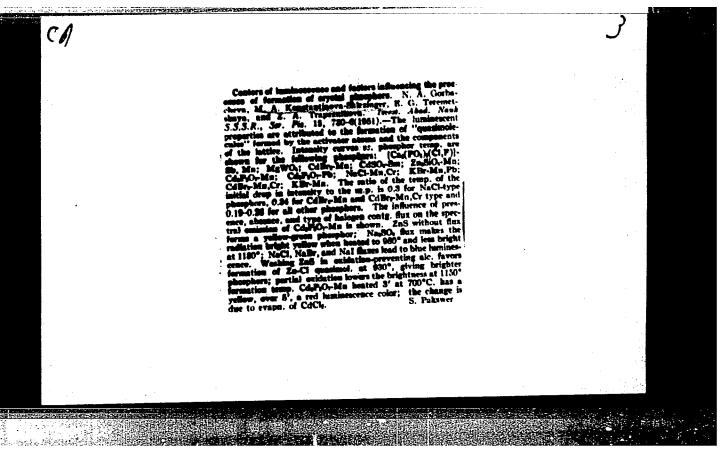
KCNSTANTINOVA-SHIEZINGER, E. A.

N/5
922.613
.K8

Referativnyy Stornik Po Lyuminestsentnomu Analizu (Abstracts on Luminescent Analysis) Koskva, Akademkniga, 1951
V.

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk SSR. Ctdeleniye Fiziko-Matematicheskikh Nauk.

Lib. Has: 1954



THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

- 1. KONSTANTINOVA-SHLEZINGER, M. A.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Fluorescence Bibliography
- 7. Survey of works on luminescent analysis published in the past three years. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 15, no. 6, 1951.

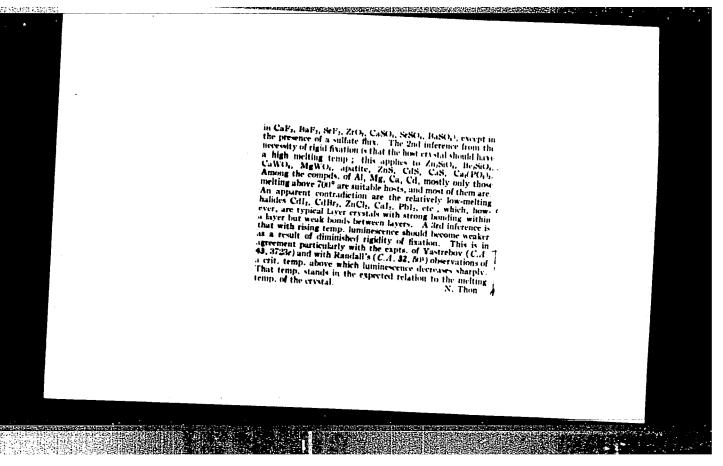
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953, Unclassified.

CA

Nature of luminescence centers. M. A. Konstantisovas. Shleziogae. (P. N. Lebedev Inst. Phys., Acad. Sci. U.S.-S.R., Moscow). Zhur. Ekspil. Teori. Fiz. 21, 252-68 (1951). The elements which act as activators in phosphors, Ti, V. Nb, Cr, Mo, W. Mn, Re, Fe, Co, Nl, Rh, Pd, Cu, Ag, An, Zu, Cd, Hg, Tl, Su, Ph, Sb, Ili, rare earths, Th, U, have in common the tendency to form predominantly covalent bonds with the surrounding anions in a crystal. The hypothesis is formulated that a luminescence center may be constituted by such a covalent-bonded complex of the activator atom with the surrounding anions. Such a complex can be viewed as a "quasi-molecule" rigidly lodged in the host lattice; it is characterized by its coordination no. 8, i.e., the no. of surrounding anions, and the assumption is made that the ability to luminesce is limited by the n. An indirect continuation of this point of view is seen in the similarity of the absorption spectra of solus. of [SnCl4]—and the excitation spectra of Solus. of [SnCl4]—and the excitation spectra of Solus. of [SnCl4]—and Tl-activated alkali halide phosphors (Fromberg, C.A. 25, 4183). Rigid location of the complex in the solid lattice is essential for luminescence on grounds similar to the conditions of fluorescence of org. mols., namely, nonintersection of the potential curves of the excited and ground states; in org. compds. this condition is met in the presence of relectrons, whereas in the solid state the requirement of noninteraction between electronic excitation and vibration is fulfilled by rigid fixation. The 1st inference from this hypothesis, namely, that luminescent properties should be associl. with a definite coordination no. n of the activator,

is tested against data of luminescence of phosphors with the same activator in different host crystals of known structure and, consequently, known n_i mention is also made of hosts of unknown structure, and of exceptions to the rule, with explanations of the causes of the anomalies where adequate explanations can be given. With the activator \mathbf{Pb} , in MgS, CaO, SrO, BaO, NaCl., and layer halides, n=6; an apparent exception is 2nS(n=4) but in this case Phean be introduced only in the presence of NaCl as a flux which evidently creates the necessary environment with n=6; thus, in this instance, the flux is an essential factor of the luminescence. For \mathbf{Ag} , in 2nS, CdS, 2nS, 2

(C.A. 32, 50*) AgI keeps its own crystal structure, and the sulfides (sclenides) SrS, MgS, SrSe, n=6, known to be complex systems, with obligatory presence of O. Unexplained anomalies are CaO and Al₂O₃ (n=6) which show only weak cathodoluminescence. Mm, in Al₂O₃, MgO, Ga₂O₄, In₂O₅, Ii;F. CaO, n=6, and in CaAl₂O₄ and BeAl₂O₅, n=6 and mostly green and yellow at n=4; an exception is Cr in BeO, n=4. Rare-curth element activators, in a variety of hosts, have n=8 or 6; Sm and Ru in ZnS have apparently n=4, but their introduction into ZnS is known to require a flux. Soln, of the reverse problem, i.e., defin of n in a host of unknown structure, is illustrated by Cil₂P₂O₅, which luminesces with the activators Mn, Pb, Cr, Sn, and Nt, and consequently has n=6; this is further confirmed by the fact that Cd₂P₂O₅ does not luminesce with M (n=8)



KONSTANTINOVA-JHLEZENGUR, H.-A.

PA 236186

USER/Physics - Luminophores

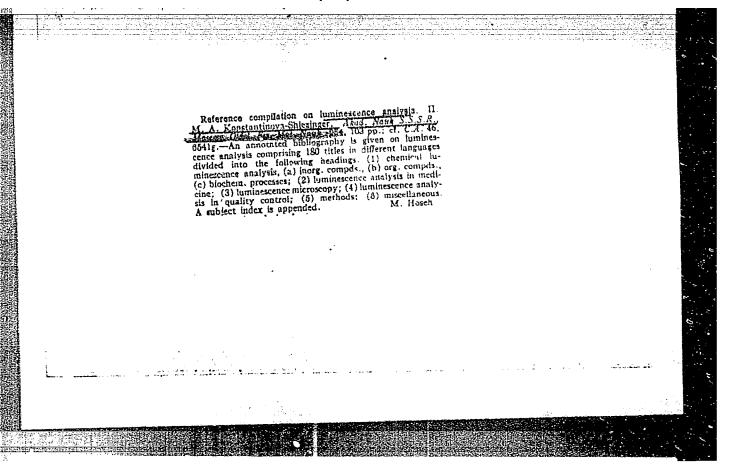
Nov: 52

"Characteristics of a Class of Photoluminophores on Sulfate Base," M. A. Konstantinova-Shlezinger, N. A. Gorbacheva and Ye. I. Panasyuk, Phys Instimeni Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol 23, No 5, pp 588-592

Curves of extinction and of thermal glowing time of phosphor PbSO_hSm with various fusibles and curves of glowing time of phosphor CdSO_h with activators Mn, Pb, MnPb, and of phosphor PbSOh with double activator SmCe were plotted. Indebted to Prof V. L. Levshin. Received 18 Jun 52.

236186



Crystalline magnesium-lithium tungstate phosphor with manganeso activator. M. A. Kenstantinova-Salezinger, E. G. Vasil'eva, and Z. N. Repukhova. Deklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 95, 241-3(1954).—The red luminescence of the

Mg Li tungutate phosphor was caused by the Mn activator and is only developed after the adda. of the activator. The phosphor was prepd, by the ignition of 1 mole WO₃:0.54 mole MgCO₃:1.35 moles Li₂CO₃ at 750° for 20 min. A max, luminescence is produced with 5.23 × 10⁻⁸ g. MnSO₄/g. of the phosphor, or somewhat more if MnCl₂ is used instead of the sulfate. Only red phosphorescence was excited by the 436, 405, 369, and 334-mg Hg lines. A fainter blue luminescence is excited by the resonance lines and the 2 adjoining lines. The 313-280-mg Hg lines excited a combined red and blue luminescence. No after-glow was observed during the irradiation at room temp, and at the temp, of liquid air. The activated-state duration was 4.1 × 10⁻⁴ sec.

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Institutions & Conferences. Teaching. Problems of Bibliography and Scientific Documentation

abs Jour

: deferet Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 25 Parch 1957, 18049

Author

: Konstantinova-Shlesinger, I.

Inst

· NO. TOTAL CONTROL OF

Title

: Academician S.I. Vavilov and the Part He Played in the Development of Luminescent Analysis

Orig Pub

: An. Rom.-Sov. Scr, chim. 1956, 10, No 4, 111-115

Abstract

: No abstract. Translation.

Sec Tzhkhir, 1956, 38537.

KUNSTANTINOVH-SHLEZINGER 48-5-16/56 SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence AUTHOR: Konstantinova-Shlesinger M.A. TITLE: Radii of Activator Ions and Their Concentration in Crystallophosphors (Radiusy ionov aktivatorov i kontsentratsiya poslednikh v kristallofosforakh) Isvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, PERIODICAL: Vol 21, #5, pp 673-674 (USSR) ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to establish general properties and regularities characteristic for crystallochemical systems of phosphors and processes of their synthesis. The considered luminophores can be divided into 2 groups: 1. Those in which the charge of activator ion and the charge of replaced cation are equal, and radii differ by no more than 15 %, and Those in which these charges are not equal, and the radius of activator ion is larger or smaller than the radius of cation radius by more than 15 % or both. Using both characteristics, charge and radius, 40 ions of Card 1/2 ÆASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824420001 Þ £

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824420001-0 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

73-3-6-3/30

Konstantinova-Shlezinger, M. A., Osiko, V. V., Ulchovskaya, L. S. AUTHORS:

Luminophore of Zinc Lithium Silicate, Activated by Manganese TITLE: (Iyuminofor tsink-litiy-silikat, aktivirovannyy margantsem)

Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Hr 6, PERIODICAL:

pp. 1286 - 1294 (USSR)

The dependence of the emission spectrum and especially the ABSTRACT:

part of the lithium component played in the process of production of the luminophore on the basis of zinc lithium silicate which is activated by manganese was investigated. The spectrum of photoluminescence zinc lithium silicate activated by manganese consists of two zones, a green and a red one. The intensity depends on the exchange of zinc by lithium. The spectrum of luminescence with smaller lithium content is more intensive. With higher content of lithium the intensity of the luminophore decreases since on this occasion lithium silicate forms which does not luminesce. In the luminophore Zn2SiO4

activated by manganese, manganese is surrounded tetrahedrally Card 1/3

78-3-5-3/30

Luminophore of Zinc Lithium Silicate, Activated by Manganese

by four oxygen atoms and the color of luminescence is green. In the luminophore $M_{52}Sio_4$ activated by mangenese, mangenese is surrounded by six oxygen atoms and the color of luminescence is red. In some spinels in which the part of the cation is surrounded by six oxygen atoms and the other part by four oxygen atoms two peaks / red and green / are observed in the spectrum of luminescence. The occurrence of two zones in the spectrum of luminescence in the zinc lithium silicate system activated by mangenese can probably be explained by the fact that the green zone surrounded by four oxygen atoms is caused by mangenese. Due to the displacement of zinc in the zinc lithium silicate system the bivalent mangenese atom is surrounded by six oxygen atoms which causes red luminescence. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

78-3-6-3/30

Luminophore of Zinc Lithium Silicate, Activated by Manganese

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva, AN SSSR

Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, AS USSR. Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Zinc lithium silicate--Luminescence--Analysis

Card 3/3

S/048/59/023/011/005/012 B019/B060

24.3500 (1035,1138,1160)

AUTHOR:

Konstantinova-Shlezinger, M. A.

TITLE:

Crystal Phosphors With Heterodesmic Structure

2

PERIODICAL:

Card 1/3

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,

Vol. 23, No. 11, pp. 1304-1309

TEXT: It is stated by way of an introduction that the luminescent property of the luminophore type considered here is often accompanied by defects in the crystal lattice. The author reports on experimental results obtained by the scientific team N. A. Gorbacheva, Yu. S. Leonov, G. V. Maksimova, and V. V. Osiko. Gorbacheva (Ref. 3) showed that strong luminophores are obtained only under certain precipitation conditions of the initial phosphates. This author also investigated the heating curves of non-separate phosphates and with admixtures of other phosphates; respective results are shown in the diagrams of Fig. 1. G. V. Maksimova applied the method of the heating curves for the evaluation of the degree of separation in the synthesis of phosphate-cathodoluminophores (Fig. 2). A model of crystal phosphors was suggested, according to which the defects

+

Crystal Phosphors With Heterodesmic Structure

S/048/59/023/011/005/012 B019/B060

consist in an interruption of the crystal periodicity by the partial substitution of ions (atoms) of the crystal by atoms of the activator. Yu. S. Leonov in his paper (Ref. 6) investigated luminophores intermixed with tungstates, and showed that in order to attain a maximum brightness of the luminophores $2 \text{Li}_2 \text{O} \cdot \text{MgO} \cdot \text{WO}_3$ - Mn it is necessary for the mixture to

have an excess of tungsten anhydride. G. V. Maksimove showed in her paper (Ref. 8) that the blackening of the phosphor CdSO₄ - Mn, which begins at a temperature of 250 - 300°C, corresponds to a polymorphous transformation. It may be observed from the values contained in Table 1 that heating of Zn₂(PO₄) - Mn done for three hours up to 800°C practically has no influence on the brightness of cathodoluminescence. G. V. Maksimova applied the method by F. Kröger (Ref. 10) to determine the valence of manganese. Manganese was found to be tetravalent only in those luminophores in which the cation of the crystal lattice was magnesium or lithium (i.e. cations with only short radius). A survey is then given of the data concerning the crystal phosphors. It is stated therein that the luminescent property of the majority of the experimentally investigated organic molecules excludes the possibility of an exchange of the excitation energy by

Card 2/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4973

Soveshchaniye po lyuminestsentsii, 8th, 1959

Metody lyuminestsentnogo analiza; materialy soveshchaniya (Methods for Luminescence Analysis; Materials of the 8th Conference) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1960. 147 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Institut fiziki.

General Ed.: N. A. Borisevich; Ed.: L. Timofeyev; Tech. Ed.: N. Siderko.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and physicists interested in molecular luminescence, and for scientific personnel concerned with applications of this and related phenomena in research in the life sciences.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 28 papers read at the Eighth Conference on Luminescence, which took place 19-24 October, 1959 [place of conference not given]. These studies are concerned principally with the development of new luminescence methods for quantitative

Card 1/10

PPROVED-58-REPERS #400/40/4000

KONSTANTINOVA-SHIEZINGER, M.A., red.; MORGENSHTERN, Z.L., red.;

AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhm. red.; MORASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Luminescence analysis] Liuminestsentnyi analiz. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1961. 399 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Spectrum analysis) (Luminescence)

22152 S/048/61/025/004/001/048 B104/B201

24.3500

1138,1155 1035

Konstantinova-Shlezinger, M. A.

AUTHOR:

Different types of crystallochemical systems of crystal

phosphors and their luminescence properties

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25,

no. 4, 1961, 442-445

TEXT: This paper has been read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), Kiyev, June 20-25, 1960. Crystal phosphors are classified into five large groups on the basis of the following properties: lattice energy and types of bindings in the lattice; melting temperature which reflects the lattice energy; the degree of difficulty encountered when producing defects in the lattice; conductivity; absorption range. When producing defects in the lattice; conductivity; absorption range. Alkali halide salts, indicated as the first group, have a particularly low lattice energy (230-138 kcal mol⁻¹) as their characteristic. They are lattice energy compounds of ions possessing the structure of rare gases. As is binary compounds of ions possessing the structure of rare gases. As is well known, these crystal phosphors exhibit an exponential relationship.

Card 1/3

S/048/61/025/004/001/048 B104/B201

Different types of ...

between the number of lattice defects and the lattice energy. They have an ion conductivity, and their absorption is in the shortwave ultraviolet region; they form F- and other luminescence centers, and are activated by a large number of elements. The luminescence spectra reflect the electron structure of the free ions. All other groups considered here have covalent ionic bonds. The second group comprises compounds of strongly electronegative anions with double- or multiple-charged cations which must not be transition elements. Ca-, Sr-, and Ba oxides, magnesium oxide, and others, belong here. The lattice energy of this group is by 3-4 times higher than that of the first group. Conductivity is low and absorption is in the ultraviolet region. In a number of cases, luminescence bands at low temperatures are split into narrow bands which reflect the lattice vibrations. The third group comprises such crystal structures, in which the anion, with high lattice energies, is weakly electronegative, and therefore possesses a covalent bond. Sulfides and selenides belong to this group. Lattice energies and melting temperatures are very high in this group; zinc- and cadmium sulfides are sublimated at temperatures that are considerably lower than their melting temperatures. They react very vigorously with atmospheric oxygen, and absorption is in the longwave

Card 2/3

22152 S/048/61/025/004/001/048 B104/B201

Different types of ...

ultraviolet region. Moreover, they have different emission spectra which, as has been shown by Trapeznikova, are related to type and character of the activator. The luminescence yield is a nonlinear function of the excitation intensity. Further structures discussed in greater detail are such as associate the second with the third group. They exhibit higher lattice energies and two types of bonds. To these compounds belong silicates, phosphates, tungstates, etc. The formation of thermal vacancies in these crystals is very difficult due to the high binding energy. Zinc silicate, as an example, is more closely discussed here. The conductivity of this group is low, the forbidden-band width is large, and absorption takes place in the shortwave ultraviolet region. The compounds of the third group (sulfides) have the highest electrical conductivity, and the cathodoluminophores of this group attain an energy yield of 25 %. V. F. Tunitakave is mentioned. There are 11 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 6: Ewles, J., Proc. Roy, Soc. A., 167, 94 (1938).



Card 3/3

S/048/61/025/004/005/048 B104/B201

24.3500

AUTHORS:

Gorbacheva, N. A., Gugel: B. M., Konstantinova-Shlezinger, M. A.,

Lapir, Ye. S., and Rutshteyn, T G

TITLE: Phosphate lu

Phosphate luminophores for luminescent lamps with improved

light emission

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25,

no. 4, 1961, 455-458

TEXT: The present paper has been read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), Kiyev, June 20-25, 1960. In addition to the requirement that luminophores should have a "white" spectrum, also that of the quantum yield to be as high as possible should be satisfied. Barium-titanium-phosphate (BTP) and strontium-magnesium-phosphate (SMP), which satisfy these requirements best, are the object of the present study. The temperature stability of SMP was improved by the introduction of B203 to such an extent as to make it suitable for correcting the color of high pressure Hg lamps. BTP was prepared by a three-hour sintering of a

Card 1/6

Phosphate luminophores for ...

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mixture of BaHPO $_4$, TiO $_2$, and BaF $_2$ at 1075°C. Data regarding the brightness and the stability of luminescence of the specimens concerned are presented in Tables 1 and 2. As may be seen from Table 1, Mn acts as an extinguisher. The spectral composition of emission is shown in Fig. 1. As may be noted from the tables, a BaO excess reduces brightness strongly, whereas a P_2O_5 excess (up to 5 moles) has no effect whatever. A BaO excess leads to the formation of 4BaO:3TiO $_2$ ° P_2O_2 , whereby the activator concentration is reduced. It is found, furthermore, that the introduction of BaO first causes stability to be reduced, and not to increase again until a certain concentration is attained. SMP was prepared by three different sintering methods from mixtures SrCO $_3$, MgCO $_3$, (NH $_4$) $_2$ HPO $_4$, and SnO $_2$.

- 1) One-hour sintering at 600°C in air, and, after grinding, renewed two-hour sintering at 1200°C, and, finally, at 1200°C for 30 minutes in NH3.
 2) Heating from room temperature to 1200°C in one hour, and a second
- sintering at 1200°C for 30 minutes in NHz or with addition of carbon.
 3) Heating of phosphates and carbonates (without Sn) from 20 to 1200°C in one hour, crushing together with HzC·SnO·OH and sintering in a closed tube

Card 2/6

1

15

22156 \$/048/61/025/004/005/048 B104/B201

Phosphate luminophores for ...

at 1200°C for 30 minutes. The luminophore had the composition (Sr_{2.63}Mg_{0.34})(PO₄)₂Sn_{0.04}. Spectra of different luminophores are graphically presented in Fig. 1. Data regarding the effect of the production method upon the luminophore quality are given in Table 2. Data of temperature stability are graphically presented in Fig. 2. 15 w luminescent lamps with improved light emission and a light temperature of 4500°K, possessing a Harrison factor of 86 % and a light yield of 34 lm w⁻¹, were prepared from a mixture of 50 % BTP and 50 % SMP. If a mixture of 70 % calcium halogen phosphate (activated with Sb) and 30 % SMP is used, a lamp with a light temperature of 6500°C, with equal Harrison factor, and equal light yield can be obtained as is the case in industrial luminescent lamps the luminophore of which is made of a mixture of 85 % calcium halogen phosphate (activated with Sb and Mn) and 15 % magnesium arsenate (activated with Mn). There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/6

GCREACHEVA, H.A.; KONSTANTINOVA-SHLIZINGER, M.A.

Determining translum by measuring the width of the luminoscent rome in a chromatogram. There prikle spekt. 3 no. 2:172-174

Ag *65. (MEA 18:12)

le Submitted Oct. 13, 1964.

EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) L 28347-66 UR/0048/66/030/004/0707/0712 ACC NR AP6013088 SOURCE CODE: 41 AUTHOR: Konstantinova-Shlezinger, M. A. ORG: none TITLE: Factors responsible for differences between the luminescence spectra of Mn2+ in crystal phosphors /Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga 16-2 September 1965/ SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, vo. 30, no. 4, 1966, 707-712 TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, luminescence spectrum, manganese, crystal lattice ABSTRACT: Divalent manganese ions are of exceptional interest as activators in view of the fact that there have been prepared Mn2+ activated crystal phosphors with heteradesmic structure exhibiting luminescence at different wavelengths in the visible region. Obviously, in preparing new phosphors it is desirable to be able to predict the approximate emission wavelength of Mn²⁺ in a given host. In general, Mn²⁺ activated phosphors fall into two large groups: "green" and "red" phosphors. Hention is made of a number of hypotheses that have been invoked to explain the different luminescence wavelengths of Mn2+, and objections to some of these hypotheses are raised. In collaboration with the author A. I. Kabakova recorded the excitation spectra of 5 luminophors with green luminescence and 5 with orange-red luminescence. Some of the curves 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824420001-0

B-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, No 561

Author

: Pančo Kirkov, Divna Konstantinova-Taskovska, Nada Cumbelic-Gigova, Aleksandra Vilarova-Babamova

Inst

: Chemical Society (Yugoslav) - medical faculty Skopie,

Title

: Experimental Study of Influence of Solution and Solvent Compositions on Mechanism of Electrochemical Processes on Capillary Mercury Electrode. I. Modification of Electrocapillary Properties of Mixtures of 1,4-dioxane - Water and 1,4 dioxane - Water - HCl.

Orig Pub : Glasnik Hem. drustva, 1956, 21, No 3, 129-139.

Abstract : The dependence of the electrocapillary behavior of the mixtures H_2O - 1,4-dioxane (I) and H_2O - I - HCl on their composition was investigated on a Hg drop-electrode. The analysis of curves expressing the dependence of the magnitude

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: 1/2

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, No 561.

Abstract : of maxima of the electrocapillary curves on the concentration of I showed that the height of an electrocapillary maximum varied together with the variation of I content in the mixture. 4 regions are clearly expressed in the curves; 2 of these regions are characterized by the presence of inflexion points and correspond to little contents of I and water, and the other 2 have maxima and correspond to great concentrations of I. Two equations, describing these two pairs of curves corresponding to four different structures of liquid mixtures are given. The first pair of curves characterizes the structures of pure liquids, and the other pair characterizes various molecular copolymers of water and I.

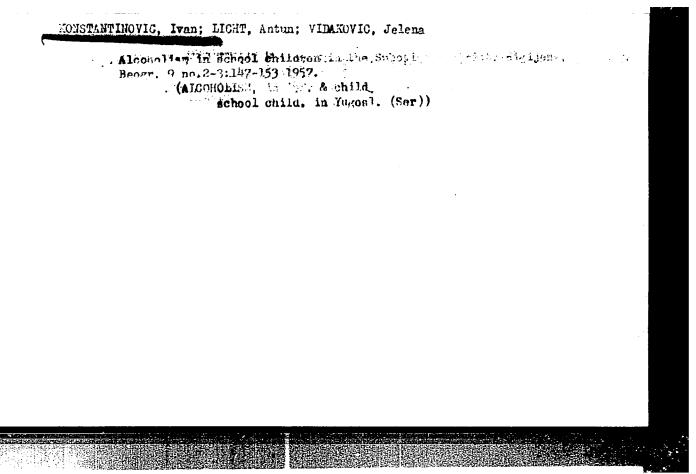
Card

: 2/2

KONSTANTINOVIC, Ivan; LICHT, Antun; VIDAKOVIC, Helena

Alcoholism in school children in the Subotica District; Higijena,
Beogr. 9 no. 2-3:147-153 1957.

(ALCOHOLLISM, in inf. & child
school child, in Yugosl. (Ser))



DURIC, Dusan, dr., ing.; RAICEVIC, Petar, dipl. hem.; KONSTANTINOVIC, Ivan, dr.

Urinary cyanides and thiocyanates in smokers. Vojnosanit. pregl. 19 no.3:210-212 Mr 162.

1. Institut za medicinu rada NR Srbje.
(THIOCYANATES) (SMOKING) (CYANIDES)

ANTIC, Milovan, sanitetski pukovnik, docemt. dr.; KONSTANTINOVIC, Ivan, dr; KUSIC, Radivoje, sanitetski kapetan I klase; MARIC, Mihajlo, sanitetski poruznik, dr.

Evaluation of the diagnostic value of the I-131 fixation test in thyroid diseases. Vojnosanit. pregl. 21 no.9:533-539 S *64

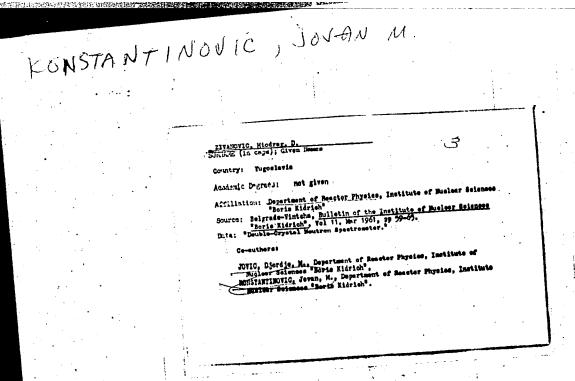
1. Vojnomedicinska akademija u Beogradu, Klinika za unutrasnje bolesti.

ZECEVIC, Ilijana; KARAKUSEVIC, Milica; KONSTANTINOVIC, Ivan; MILJANIC, Milos

Effect of drinking of Bukovicka Banja mineral water on the renal elimination of water and electrolytes. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 90 no.98833-838 S 162.

l. Balneo-klimatoloski institut NR Srbije u Beogradu Direktor:
doc. dr. Vlastimir Godis.
(WATER ELECTROLYTE BALANCE)
(MINERAL WATERS) (DIURESIS)

(



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2006 NSTANTAN REDBE 00513R00082442000: ZIVANOVIC, Miodrag D.; JOVIC, Dorde 7., Tret Micl 11:59-65

The neutron two-crystal spectrometer. Bul Inst Nucl 11:59-65

1. Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich," Department of Reactor Physics, Vinca.

SPOLJAR, Milan; PREMUZIC, Branko; GORKIC, Daroslava; KONSTANTINOVIC, Miodrag; GASPAR, Branko

Cutaneous reactions to superficial applications of beta rays emitted by radium and radioactive strontium, Rad, med. fak, Zagreb 9 no.1:93-97

> (RADIUM) (SKIN radiation eff) (STRONTIUM radioactive)

VRSALOVIC_SARAJLIC, Melita, dr.; PURETIC, Stefanija, dr.; KONSTANTINOVIC, Miodrag, dr.

Kaposi's xeroderma pigmentosum with malignant changes. Lijecn. vjesn. 83 no.12:1253-1260 '61.

1. Iz Ocne klinike, Dermatoveneroloske klinike i Radium zavoda Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM pathol)

The economi	c rule of	trade-unions	Beograd	Stamparija	"Graficki	institut,"	1934.	335 p.	
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KONSTANTINOVIC, Nikola

Agrarian policy. Beograd, izdanje odbora za udzbenike E.K.V.S., 1947
2 pts. in 1 v.

KONSTANTINOVIC, Olga, inz.

Corrosion of cast iron. Livarstvo 9 no.49/50 177-192 S-N '62.

1. Motor and Tractor Works, Belgrade.

KONSTANTINOVIC, Olga, inz. (Beograd, Kneza Milosa 13a)

Use of gray casting chippings in cupola furnaces. Tehnika Jug 18 no.7: Supplement: Rudarstvo metalurg. 14 no.7:1261-1269 J1.63.

l. Referent za metale u metalurskoj laboratoriji IRC-a, pri IMT-u, Beograd.

SIMIC,S.; SEDLAR, D.; KONSTANTINOVIC, P.

Laparoscopy and culdoscopy in the diagnosis of extrauterine pregnancy. Med. arh. 18 no.5:99-103 S-0'64.

1. Ginekolosko-akuserska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef:Prof. dr. Jelka Knezevic-Svarc).

KONSTANTINOVIC, Sava V., dr.; SKENDZIC, Mirjana, dr.

Contribution to the etiology of non-gonococcal urethritis. Med. glas. 17 no.5:201-205 My \$63.

1. Dermato-veneroloska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu (Upravnik: prof. dr Sima Ilic).
(URETHRITIS)

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LEVNTAL, Zdenko, Dr.; KONSTANTINOVIC, Sava, Dr.

Circumscribed mymdem. Lijec vjes. 81 no.1-2:27-34 1959.

l. Is Interne klinike B i Dermato-veneroloske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Klinik fur innere Krankheiten B und Klinik fur Haut- und Geschlechstkrankheiten der Universitat, Beograd.

(MYXEUDA, case reports
circumsoribed (Ser))

YUGOSLAVIA

KONSTANTINOVIC, Dr Sava V., and Dr Mirjana SKENDZIC, Clinic of Skin and Venereal Diseases (Dermato-veneroloska Klinika), Faculty of Medicine (Medicinski Fakultet), Belgrade.

"A Contribution to the Etiology of Non-gonococci : Urethritis"

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 5, May 1963, pp 201-205.

Abstract: Authors' Serbocroatian summary modified The authors discuss the forms and causes of the disease and conclude that their research has shown that there have recently been more and more cases of non-gonococcic urethritis and fewer cases of gonorrheal inflammation of the urethra, that cases of trichomonas urethritis are rare (3.6 percent) in that the diagnosis of Trichomonas vaginalis is rather difficult in males, and that Staphylococcus albus cannot be considered a cause of urethritis in view of the fact that it is the most common bacterium found in both in healthy persons and in those suffering from the disease in question. Three tables, 9 Western and Yugoslav references.

1/1

28 -

RADAK, Branislav, dipl., fis., hem., saradnik (Beegrad-Karaburma, Uralska 48/4); KONSTANTINOVIC, Stanimir, dipl., fis., hem., saradnik

Medern radiation units with isotopic sources. Tehnika Jug 16 no.11: 1918-1923 '61.

1. Muclear Science Institute "Beris Kidric", Radiation Chemistry Division, Beograd-Vinca.

GAL, O.; PRIBICEVIC, S.; KONSTANTINOVIC, S.; DRAGANIC, I.

Radiation dosimetry of the RA reactor at Vinca. Measurements by chemical dosimeters. Bul Inst Nucl 13 no.1:53-75 Ap 162.

1. The Boris Kidrich Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Department of Radiation Chemistry, Vinca.

DORDESKI, DOSKO; KOLSTANTINOVIC, Zorica

Railrand personnel and their influence on the amount of proceeds. Zeleznice Jug 20 no.10:30-34 0 '64.

KONSTANTINOVICH 3. 177, YUGOSLIVEL/Form Animals. Honey Boe. 多、前、

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Diol., No 20, 1958, 92678.

Author : Konstantinovich, B.M. · Committee of the comm

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: Poor Food Dase is a Cause of Dec Diseases.

Orig Pub: Mapr. pchelarstvo, 1957, 14, No 7-8, 182-184.

Abstract: Inadequate provision for the food supply of bees and

poor care lead to diseases in the bee families. European foulbrood is successfully treated with streptomycin and the American foulbroad with sulfathiazole.

Card : 1/1

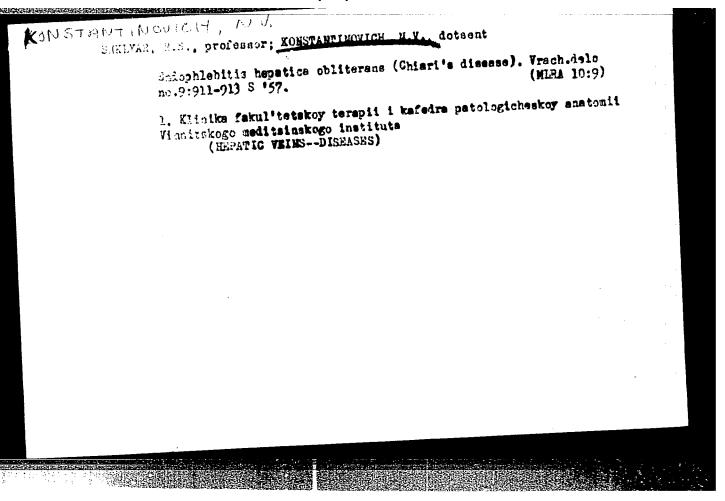
103

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KONSTANTINOVICH, E. (Katovitsy, Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Comments on the studying of copper ore deposits in the outer-Sudetic syncline. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 3 no.8:130-135 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Sudetes region--Copper ores)



KONSTANTINOVICH, N.V., dotsent

A case of conversion of lymphadenosis into reticulosis. Problemat.
i perel.krovi 4 no.9:47-49 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii Vinnitekogo meditsinekogo instituta (direktor - dotsent S.I. Korkhov).
(ILBUEMIA LIMPHOTTIC pathol.)
(RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS, etiol.)

Experimental meningococcal meningitis. Pat. fiziol. i eskp.
terap. 4 no. 6:67-68 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MENINGITIS)

PINEVICH, M.V.; KONSTANTINOVICH, N.V.

Toratoma of the perirenal cellular tissue with malignant degeneration.
Urologiia 25 no. 4:56-57 Jl-Ag '60.

(KIDNEYS—CANCER)

(KIDNEYS—CANCER)

KONSTANTINOVICH, N.V., dotsent

Case history of cystic tumors of the radix linguae. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 19 no.5:77-78 S-0 . (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TONGUE—TUMORS)

KONSTANTINOVICH, N. V., prof.; GOMENYUK, I. P., kand. med. nauk; SHRAMKO, N. P., kand. med. nauk; ZHABIN, V. I., dotsent

Frequency of metastases of uterine cancer into the ovaries. Akush. i gin. 38 no.3:74-78 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. N. V. Konstantinovich) i kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. M. K. Ventskovskiy) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova.

(UTERUS—CANCER) (OVARIES—CANCER)

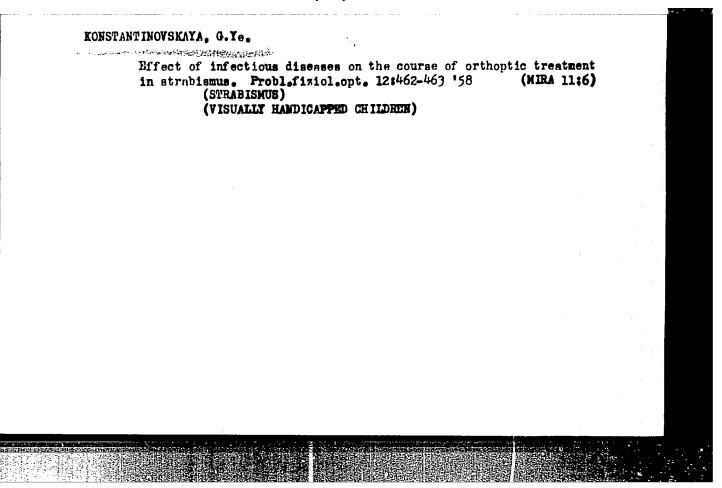
KONSTANTINOVICH, T.V.

New data on the stratigraphy of Mesozoic sediments in the northwestern part of the cis-Chingiztau region. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 21 no.4:63-65 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. TSentraline-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniya, gorod Karaganda.

WILLER, Ye. Ye.; KONSTANTIPOVICE, To Version of the Lover Cambrian

Volcanic spilite-keratophyro fermation of the lower Cambrian (Boahchekul' series). Trudy Inst. gool. nauk AN Kazakh. SSR 13: 51-75 '65. (MIRA 19:1)



KONSTANTINOVSKAYA, K.Ye.

A. I. Sokolov's binocular phenomenon. Vest. oft., Moskva 31 no.6: 40-41 Nov-Dec 1952. (CIML 23:4)

1. Of the Eye Clinic (Director -- Prof. N. Ye. Braunshteyn) and of the Department of the History of Medicine (Head -- Docent P. T. Petrov), Khar'kov Medical Institute.

KONSTANTINOVSKAYA, K. Ye. Gand Med Sci -- (diss) "Treatment of concomitant strabismus and development of binocular vision." Khar'kov, 1959. 16 pp (Khar'kov State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, 46-59, 140)

KATERBURGSKIY, A.M.; KONSTANTINOVSKAYA, L.A.; ZEMLYANOY, S.V.

Preservation of vitamins in vitamin preparations. Voens—caed.
shur. no.3:55-56 *65.

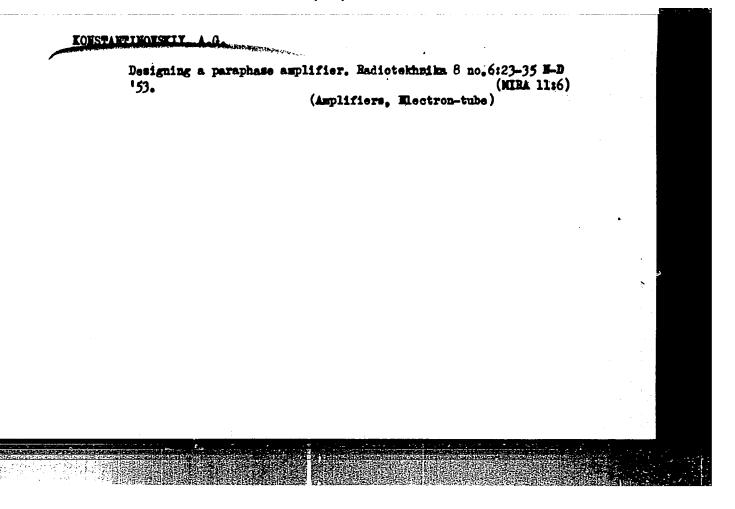
(NIRA 18:11)

I 3666 - 65 EMT(d)/FSS-2/EMT(1)/EEC(k)-2/REC-L/REC(t) Pn-L/Pp-L/Pac-4 IJF(c) AT PROFESSION NR: APSO08219 S 10286 755 7000 7005 70081 70081 delia, A. A.; Konstantinovskava, J. 7 TITIE: An interferometer. Class 42, No. 168915 SCUFFE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 5, 1965, 81 TOPIC TAGS: interferometer, inhomogeneity investigation, transparent inhomogeneity Appropriate This Author Certificate introduces an interference of the investigation of transsamont introdessetties. To increase measurement trung wive tratte passage of which is radiate the hands in movement, the state of the movement of the state of t with the with two dividing plates light to the formes. Mirrors map and along its tangents. One of the mirrors to perpendicular to the printhe firentions of all interferometer elements of areas at the point The tangents to the will read the will read the second of the figure. [JA] to nate STEMITTED: 11Dec63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: OP NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3224 Card 1/2

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, A. F. and GAV'YUK, S. P.

"Experience of the organization of the scientific research work of the medical personnel in the district" - p. 66

Voyenno Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 3, 1962



KOROLANI I PERSONI JAN

107-5-32/54

AUTHOR:

Kenstantinovskiy, A.

TITLE:

Two-Channel TV Belaying Station

(Dwukhkanal'nyy retranslyatsionnyy televizionnyy utel)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956, Rr5, pp. 40-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new heterodyne-type tv relaying station was developed by a group of engineers of the Kiyev tv studio #10. The principle used involves a direct amplification of the incoming tw signals, heterodyne conversion of frequency, and transmission of the signals at the frequency of an adjacent tw channel. This system permits of separate video and sound amplifications with AVC in each channel, eliminates fading in the sound channel, and considerably diminishes fading in the video channel. The through video band can be made as narrow as 3.5 to 3.7 kg, and the channel sensitivity 30 to 40 MV; video transmitter output 30 w. The horizontal definition 350 lines.

It is recommended that the site of the station be lot to 2 km away from highways and other street traffic. A two-tier cophased folded-dipole directional antenna having two active reflectors and 75-chm radiation resistance is used for transmission. A four-tier diamond-shaped cophasal Card 1/2 array is used for reception; rhumb side is equal to $15\lambda_{med}$, and its height is 50 m.

sov/58-59-12-28057

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1959, Nr 12, p 225 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

Konstantinovskiy, A.G., Lipkin, R.A.

TITLE:

On the Stabilization and Control of Oscillations of Some

Relaxation Generators;

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Sektsii poluprovodnik, priborov. Ukr. resp. pravl. Nauchnotekhn. o-va radiotekhn. i elektrosvyazi, 1958, Nr 1, pp 63-73

ABSTRACT:

Methods are described for stabilizing the pulse durations in relaxation generators, on semiconductor triodes, by means of an impact excitation circuit. Transitron generator, blocking generator and multi-vibrator circuits are investigated. Methods for calculating the stabilizing elements are suggested. The testing of the mentioned circuits was conducted with a change in the feed-voltage from 5 to 15 v, the temperature from +20°C to +70°C and with a change of the triodes. In stabilized circuits the duration of the pulse did not change by more than 3 to 8%. In unstabilized circuits the stated change amounted to 20 to 30%.

Card 1/1

K.S. Rzhevkin



SOV/142-58-5-4/23

9(2)

AUTHORS:

Konstantinovskiy, A.G., and Chervetsov, V.V.

TITLE:

Stabilization of Semiconductor Triode Multivibrators

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, radiotekhnika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 544-550 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors present a method of temporal stabilization of semiconductor triode multivibrators. . The stabilization is realized with the help of switched-in oscillatory circuits within the circuit of basic triodes. The diagram of a one-period multi-vibrator is shown in Fig.1. Until the output triode (KT1) is closed, the primary current Io runs through the inductance of the oscillatory circuit. At the moment of locking the triode current, In disappears, and by the accumulated induction of the magnetic energy a free damped wave appears in the circuit. This process is descri-

bed by equation (1). $\frac{d^2u_2}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{cr} \frac{du_2}{dt} + \frac{1}{IC} u_2 = 0. u_2 \text{ is in this}$

Card 1/3

equation the voltage on the circuit, r is the equivalent parallel

SOV/142-58-5-4/23

Stabilization of Semiconductor Triode Multivibrators

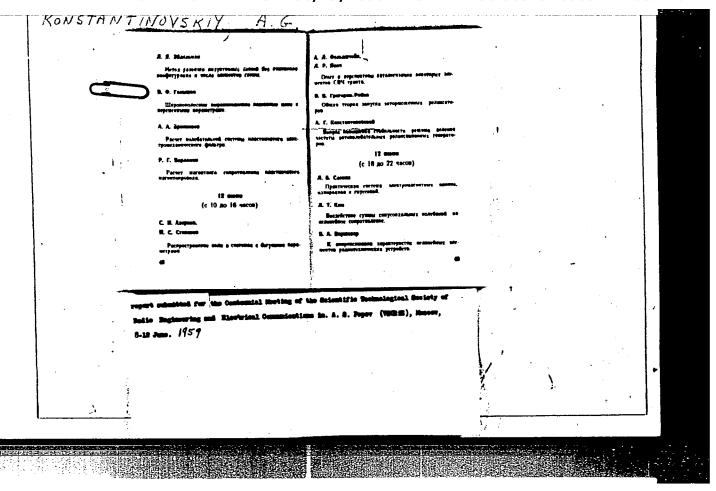
resistance of the losses within the circuit. The effectiveness of this method of temporal stabilization is tested by experiments. Triodes of type P6V were used. Data of switching were: R1 = 50 K, $R_2 = 8.9 \text{ K}$, $R_3 + R_4 = 4.7 \text{ K}$, $R_0 = 1.5 \text{ K}$, $R_n = 5.6 \text{ K}$ and $C_1 = 1620$ pfd. The tests were made under different conditions: Alternating the voltage from 5 to 15 V; replacing the triodes (Voltage $E_{\rm k}$ = -15V), and alternating the surrounding temperature from + 20 C to + 70 °C (Voltage E_k = -10V) (Schedule 1). Analogous is the process of temporal stabilization in a "self-oscillating" multi-vibrator. The stabilization is applied for half of an oscillating period (Fig.4). The data were in this case: $R_1 = 62 \text{ K}$, $R_2 = 5.6 \text{ K}$, $R_e = 1.5 \text{ K}$, $R_n = 6.8 \text{ K}$ and $C_1 = 2000 \text{ pfd}$. The conditions were the same as in the first test. The results give a decreasing of AT of ca 15 - 40% to ca 3 - 9%. T is the given duration of impulse. The article is recommended by Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta of the Theoretical Principles of Radio Engineering of the L'vov Polytechnical Institute). There are 2 Graphs, 2 block diagrams,

card 2/3

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich [Konstantynova'kyi, A.H.];
KHOKEMALYUK, Viktor Petrovich; VAS'KOVSKIY, Tu. [Vas'kovs'kyi,
IU.], red.; KASPERSKAYA, O. [Kaspers'ka, O.], red.; GUSAROV,
K. [Husarov, K.], tekhn.red.

[Use and repair of television receivers] Ekspluatataiis i
remont televisoriv. Kyiv, Dersh.vyd-vo tekhn.lit-ry URSR,
1959. 67 p. (NIRa 12:8)

(Television—Receivers and reception—Maintenance and repair)



Aperiodic wide-band f.m. detector. Hadio no.1:38
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Radio detectors)

82977

16.6800

S/142/60/003/002/017/022 E192/E382

AUTHOR:

Konstantinovskiy, A.G.

TITLE:

Cathode-coupled Adding Circuit

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,

Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp 284 - 286

TEXT: A cathode-coupled adding circuit is shown in Fig. 1. First, an adding circuit consisting of two valves is considered. This is represented by the equivalent circuit given in Fig. 2. Assuming that the input signal is applied to one grid in this system, the gain is given by Eq. (5). This expression can be used to evaluate the gain of an n-stage adding circuit, provided the signal is applied to one grid only. If the parameters of all the tubes are equal, the gain of an n-stage adding circuit is expressed by:

$$K_{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{\mu^{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{i}} + \mathbf{n}\mu\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{K}}} \tag{6}$$

where the meaning of the symbols should be clear from Fig. 2. From this formula it is seen that the gain of the system is Card 1/2

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S/142/60/003/002/017/022 E192/E382

Cathode-coupled Adding Circuit

lower than that of a normal cathode follower. The output resistance of an n-stage system is given by Eq. (9). This expression shows that the output resistance of the adding circuit is also lower than the output resistance of a cathode follower.

There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiopriyemnykh ustroystv Kiyevskogo

ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair of Radio-Receiving Equipment of the Order of Lenin Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1959

Card 2/2

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich; POLYANSKAYA, L.O., red.; GUSAROV, K.F., tekhn. red. [Control of relaxation oscillators] Upravlenie relaksatsion-nymi generatorami. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1962. 111 p. (MIRA 15:4) (Oscillators, Electron-tube)

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich, inzh.; KEOKHEALYUK, Viktor Petrovich, inzh.; SLAVINSKIY, Yu.P., inzh., retsenzent

[Operation and repair of television receivers] Ekspluatatsiia i remont televizorov. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 205 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KOSTINSKIY, Aleksandr Davydovich, inzh.; MARCHENKO, Ivan Semenovich, inzh.; TRAUBE, Leon Vladimirovich, inzh.; KONSTANTINOVSKIY, A.G., inzh., retsenzent

[Kinescopes; design, technology and testing methods] Kineskopy; konstruktsiia, tekhnologiia i metody ispytanii. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 279 p. (MIRA 18:6)

Kanstantinoustry, AUTHOR:

Konstantinovskiy, A.Ye.

sov/19-58-4-465/523

TITLE:

A Method for Remote Control and Signalization (Sposob tele-

upravleniya i telesignalizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 4, p 117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Class 74b, 801. Nr 112391 (576272/7441, 6 August 1954). Submitted to the USSR Ministry of Power Plants. The method for remote control and signalization on wire communication lines is based on the application of the distribution method of

selections with time impulse indications.

Card 1/1

BERDICHEVSKIY, I.M., inch. (Moskva); KONSTANTINOVSKIY, A.Ye., inzh. (Moskva)

Schematic for effective use of communication channels in the remote control systems of municipal cable networks. Elektrichestvo no.12:77-79 D '64. (MIRA 18:12)

6.7000

5/104/60/000/002/002/003

E041/E421

AUTHORS:

Konstantinovskiy, A.Ye., Engineer and

Razgon, V.N., Engineer

TITLE:

Application to Dispatcher Points of Common Remote-

Control Arrangements

PERIODICAL: Elektricheskiye Stantsii, 1960, No.2, pp.75-78

TEXT: The provision of separate remote-control sets at each control point leads to great complication. A typical urban cable network may require 40 type BPT-53 (VRT-53) sets. However, examples do exist of up to 30 control points being controlled by a central installation for the purpose of collating measurements. There are, so far, no examples of sub-stations being controlled in this fashion. At present the installed communication links are very poorly used - in fact for only 0.1% of the time. Consideration has been given to the relative merits of automatic or manual grouping of the separate facilities. Manual operation is preferred because such operations can never be completely eliminated. There are 4 main problems to be solved: (1) The connection of the complete dispatcher point to the communication channel. Fig.1 shows how this may be accomplished Card 1/2

S/104/60/000/002/002/003 E041/E421

Application to Dispatcher Points of Common Remote-Control Arrangements

B

with the VRT-53 equipment. Relay B_1 is shown for connection to a wire circuit and B_n for a high-frequency circuit. When the PCT (RST) equipment is used these relays are not required. (2) Reproduction of the individual signals; this can be done two ways. In one place common to all sources or directly on a mimic diagram. These ways are shown in Fig.2a and 2b respectively. There is a similar two-fold choice for (3), the connection of the remote control circuits, as shown in Fig.3a and 3b. The remaining problem (4), the provision of ringing circuits, poses no great problem. It is concluded that the provision of central remote-control facilities is possible with existing standard units. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

Remote signaling system for distant equipment. Elek.sta. 29 no.6:
64-66 Je '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Remote control) (Electric cables)

Weing general devices of telemechanics at dispatcher control points. Elek.sta. 31 no.2:75-78 F '60.

(Remote control)

Rigid sealing anchor joints of a new design for large-panel apartment houses. Zhil. stroi. no.2:22-24 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, D., kand. tekhn.nauk

Apartment houses made of vibrated brich panels. Zhil. stroi.
no.7:20-21 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Minsk--Apartment houses) (Brick houses)

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, D.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Large natural too. 18 no.9:12-14 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Building stones)

ALTAYEV, S.S., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOL'DIN, S.Yu.; ZAROVKINA, N.S.; KONSTANTINOVSKIY, D.Ya.; KOLOMENKIN, Ye.I.; KASPER, M., red.; DOMOVSKAYA, G., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the assembler in large-element housing construction]
Spravochnik montazhnika na krupmoelementnom zhilishchnom stroitelstve. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1962. 359 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Building) (Apartment houses)

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, David Yakovlevich; SKRIBKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; VANCHUK, L., red.; DOMOVSKAYA, G., tekhn. red.

[Large factory-made brick elements] Industrial'nye krupnorazmernye konstruktsii iz kirpicha. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1963. 125 p. (MIRA 16:6) (Building, Brick)

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, G.A. (Kiyev, ul. Lenina, 3, kv. 27)

Problem of the innervation of the pia mater. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 39 no.11:97-101 N '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.I.Zazybin) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PIA MATER—INNERVATION)

KONSTANTINOVSKIY, G.A. [Konstantynovs'kyi, H.A.]

TO THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

Specific features of the innervation of pia mater of the brain in middle-aged and old persons. Fixiol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7 no.1:107-112 Ja-F *61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Department of Histology and Embryology of the Kiev Medical Institute.

(PIA MATER_INNERVATION)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM_AGING)

BUSHMAKINA, Z.I.; VERKHRATSKIY, N.S.; KONSTANTINOVSKIY, G.A.; KOSTYUK, L.V.; KUZ'MINSKAYA, U.A.; KUL'CHITSKIY, K.I.; MIL'KO, V.I.; FROL'KIS, V.V.

Neurohumoral regulation of the cardiovascular system in experimental arteriosclerosis. Vrach. delo no.1:3-11 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

l. Institut gerontologii i eksperimental'noy patologii AMN SSSR, Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(ARTERIOSCELROSIS) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)
(REFLEXES)

FOLIAKOV, M.F., KONSTANPINOVSKIY, G.M.[Konstanthovs'A)1, H.M.];
YEMEL'YANOVA, N.O. [IEmel'ianova, N.O.]

Use of synthetic adhesives for pasting labels on beer bottles
Khar. prom. no.1:56-57 Ja-Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

KONSTANIINOVSKIY, NI.

AID Nr. 994-5 20 June USE OF SUPERCONDUCTORS FOR RADIATION PROTECTION IN SPACE (USSR)

Konstantinovskiy, M. Znaniye-sila, no. 4, Apr 1963, 19. 8/004/63/000/004/003/004

Two possible methods are proposed for the protection of space crews against radiation. One is the diversion of harmful radiation from the hull of a space-ship by means of so-called "magnetic armor," i. e., a magnetic field around the ship, whose depth could be varied according to need. The field could be created by coils wound with superconductors, which would make them light, compact, and relatively low in power consumption. Two possible superconductive materials for this purpose have been found--niobium and its alloy

Card 1/2

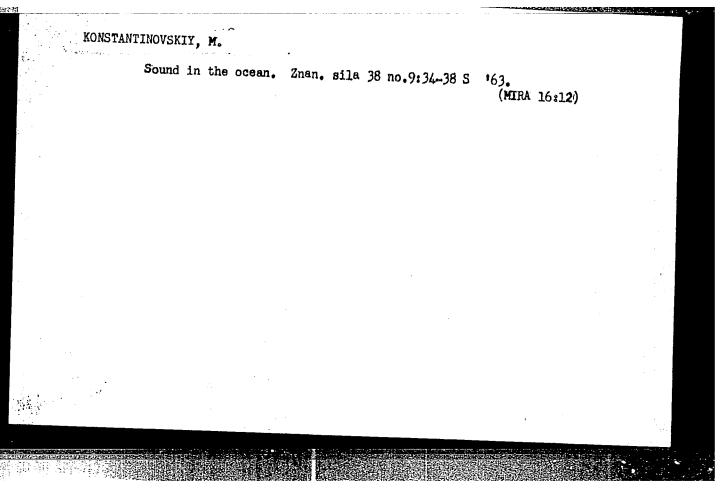
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USE OF SUPERCONDUCTORS (Cont.)

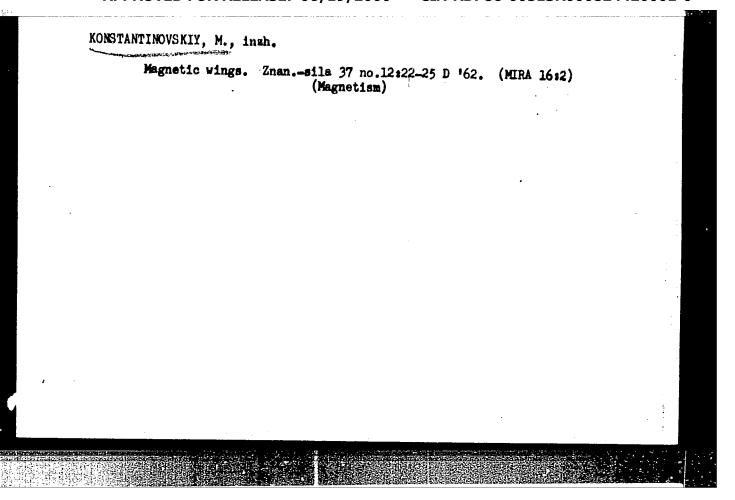
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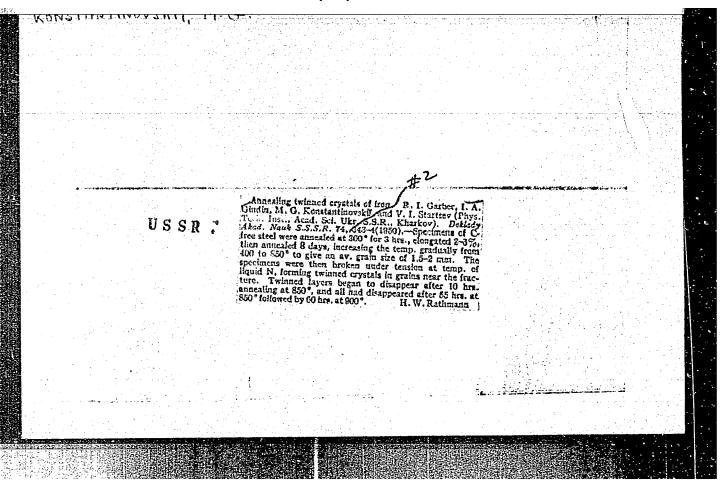
with tin. The other method consists in surrounding the spaceship with a superconductor reflector, which would reflect charged particles away from the ship in the following manner. The electromagnetic field of a flying charged particle collides against a superconductor and excites currents within it. These currents in turn create an electromagnetic field which repels the particle. This so-called "mirror" would not use any power, since the energy of the attacking particles themselves would be used to divert them. With a shield of this sort the walls of the spaceship could be thinner. However, technological difficulties must first be overcome. It is essential that under no circumstances must the "mirror" lose its superconductivity. Possibly the shielding surface must be truly mirrorlike, so that it will not be heated by solar or stellar radiation. The problem of insulating the superconductor shield from the hull of the rocket must also be solved. At present, superconductivity is observed only at temperatures approaching absolute zero. However, physicists assume that substances may exist that possess superconductivity even at room tempera-

Card 2/2



	Without fulcrum, without weight, and without friction. Znan-sila 38 no.5:44-46 My 163. (MIRA 16:11)			
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CONSTARTINOVSKIY, M. M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Otogenous arrosive hemorrhage from the internal carotid artery.

Vest. oto-rin. 17 no.6:65-66 '55. (NIRA 9:2)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla, i nosa (zav.--prof. L.A. Lukovskiy)

Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEMOERHAGS,

carotid artery, internal, otogenous arrosive)

(ARTERIES, CAROTID, hemorrhage,

arrosive otogenous)

