

PALLADINA, M.I., redaktor-sostavitel'; PYLAYEVA, A.P., starshiy redaktor;
TIKHONOVA, Ye.M., redaktor; FKOTOVA, A.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Reference manual for chairmen of collective farms] Spravochnik
predsedatelia kolkhoza. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry.
Vol.1. 1956. 702 p. Vol.2. 1956. 919 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Agriculture--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042327

S/000/64/000/000/0073/0076

AUTHOR: Palladin, M. N., Baskov, V. S., Koroleva, A. I.

TITLE: The use of preliminary electric spark transfer in spectral analysis

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Karel'skiy filial. Fizika poluprovodnikov i metallov (Physics of semiconductors and metals). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 73-76

TOPIC TAGS: spectral analysis, spectroscopy, quantitative analysis, lead, iron, silicon, electric spark transfer, thyatron

ABSTRACT: Transfer of matter from one electrode to another via an electric spark has been known for a long time and is currently used for some practical purposes. In the present paper, improved technique for its application in spectral analysis is proposed. The new technique, using a sample collector developed by the authors, offers better control of the magnitude, stability and duration of the electrical discharge by the authors, offers better control of the vibrator. The new sample collector differs from that currently in use in that, in place of a vibrator, a thyatron controls the capacitor discharge. The capacitor is fed from a BSA-4 rectifier by way of a potentiometer which serves as a restricting resistance. Two electrodes are included in the thyatron anode circuit, one of which (the anode) is the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4042327

sample and the other — the sample collector. The sample fraction picked up by the collector is then subjected to spectral analysis. The spectroscopic results obtained for Pb, Fe and Si by the procedure are described by the authors as satisfactory. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Karel'skiy filial AN SSSR (Karelian Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, NP

NO REF SOV: 005

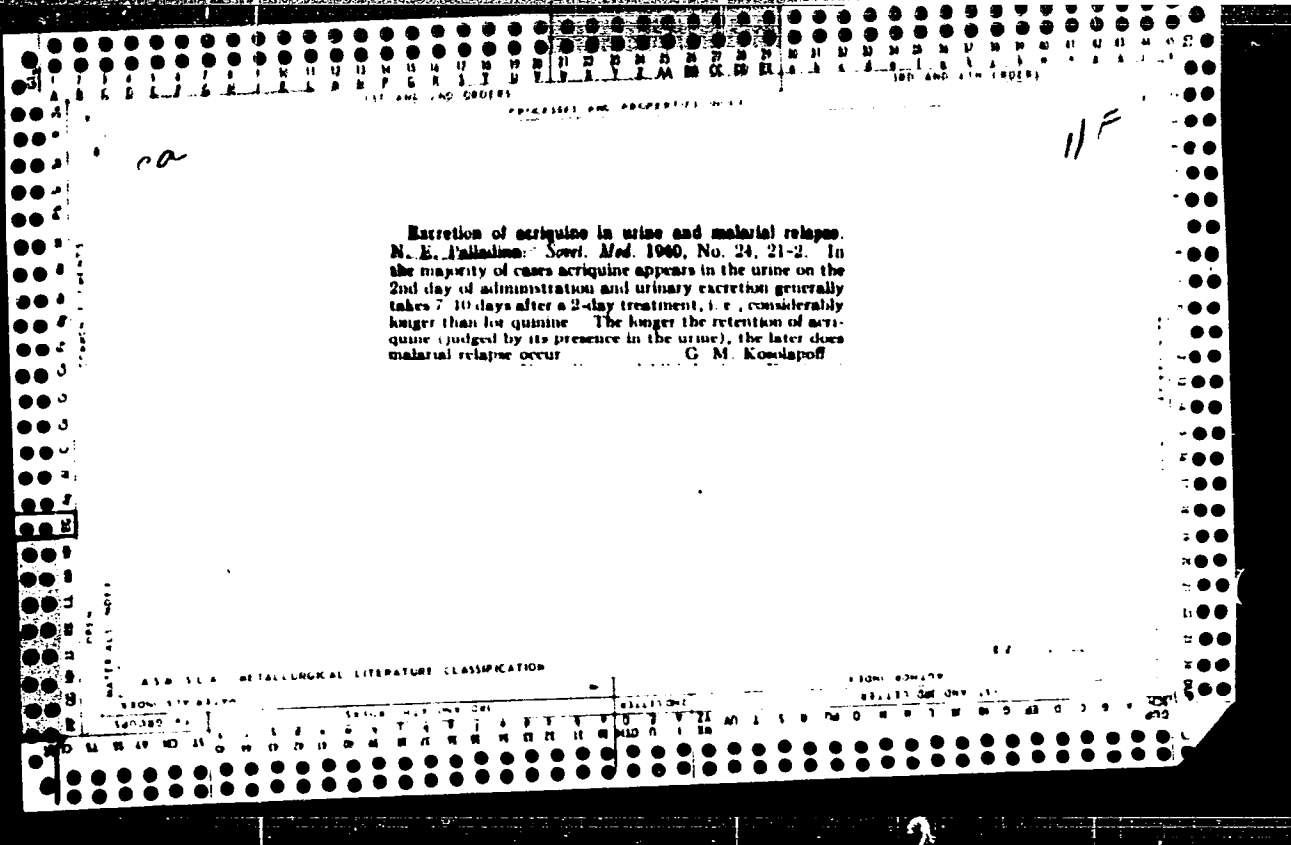
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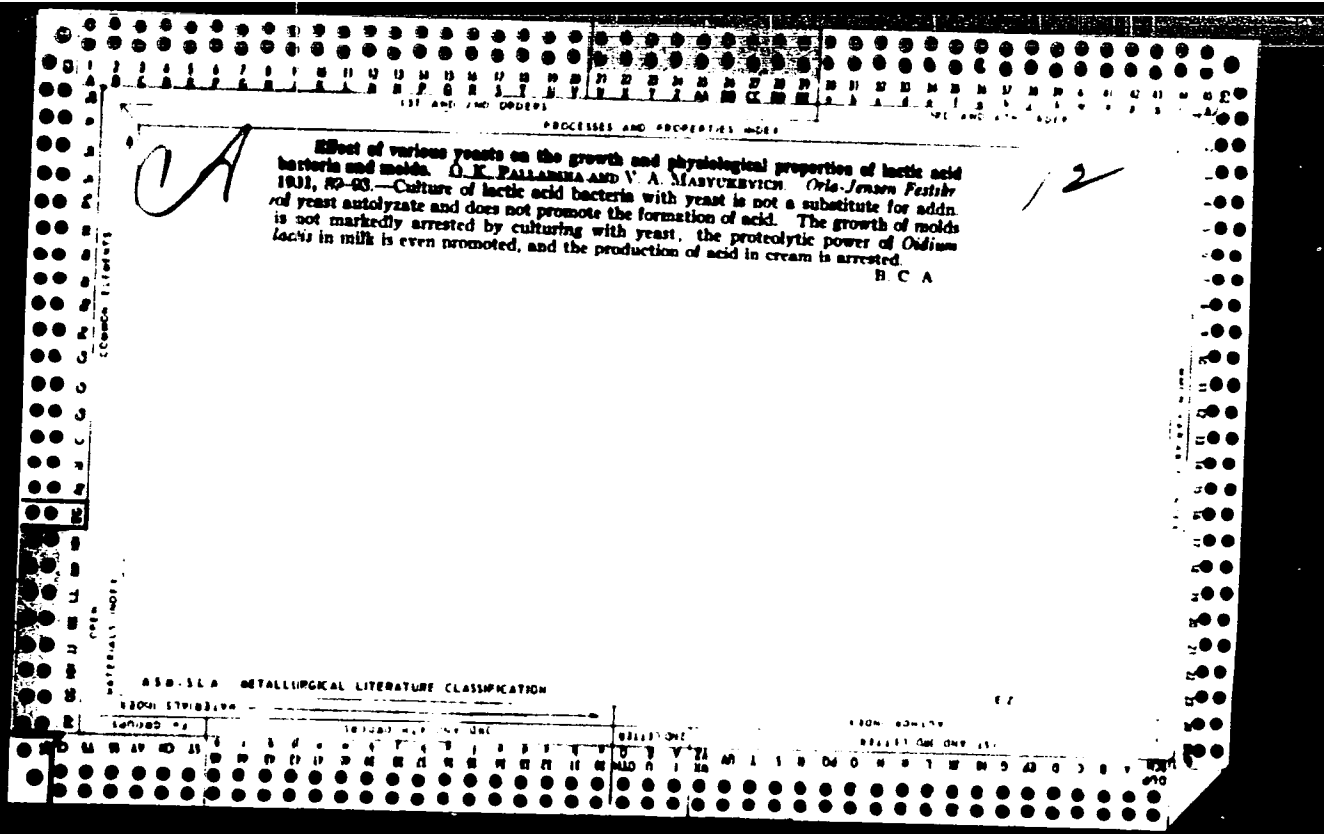
BAIGADINA, M.P.

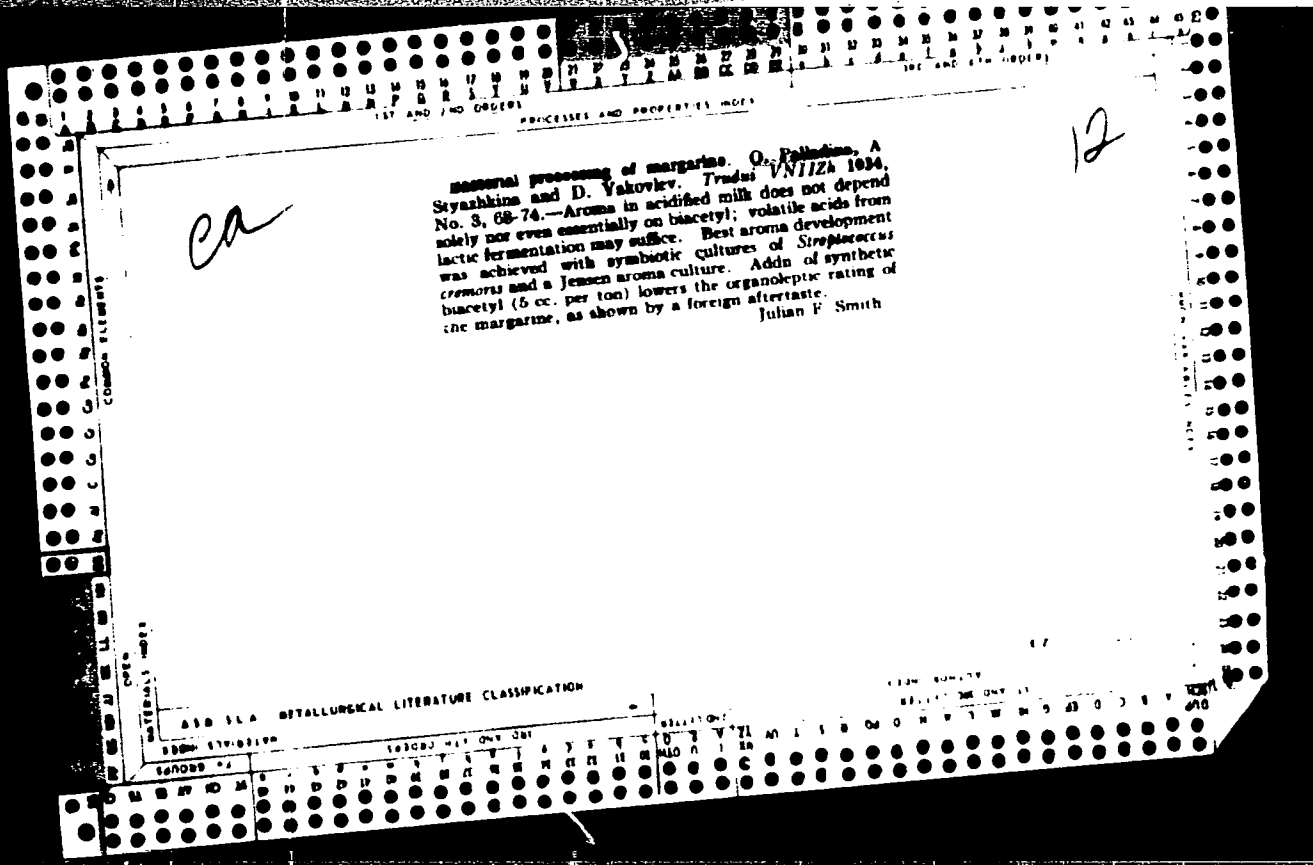
Chemistry contests between schools. Khim. v shkole 15 no.5:79-82
S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

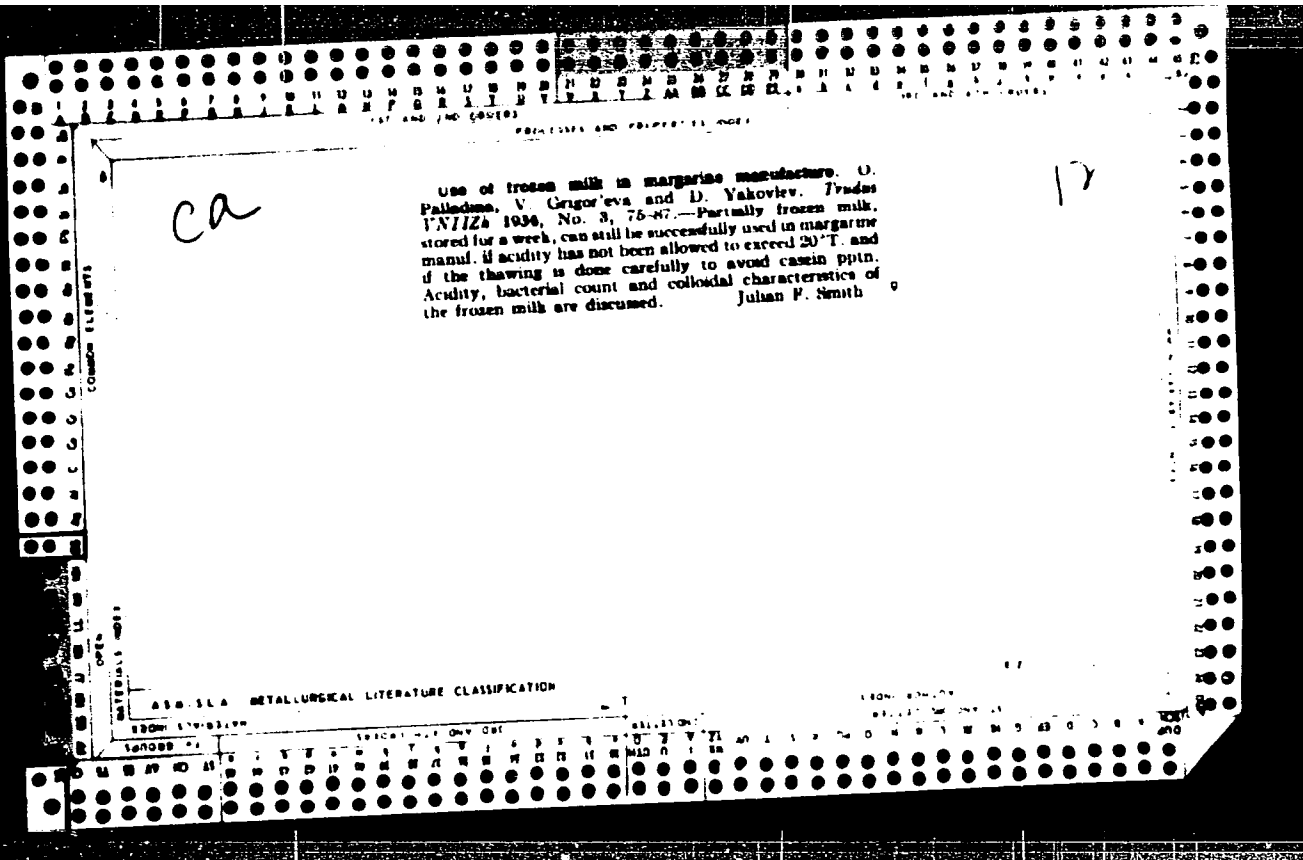
1. Uimurtskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Chemistry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

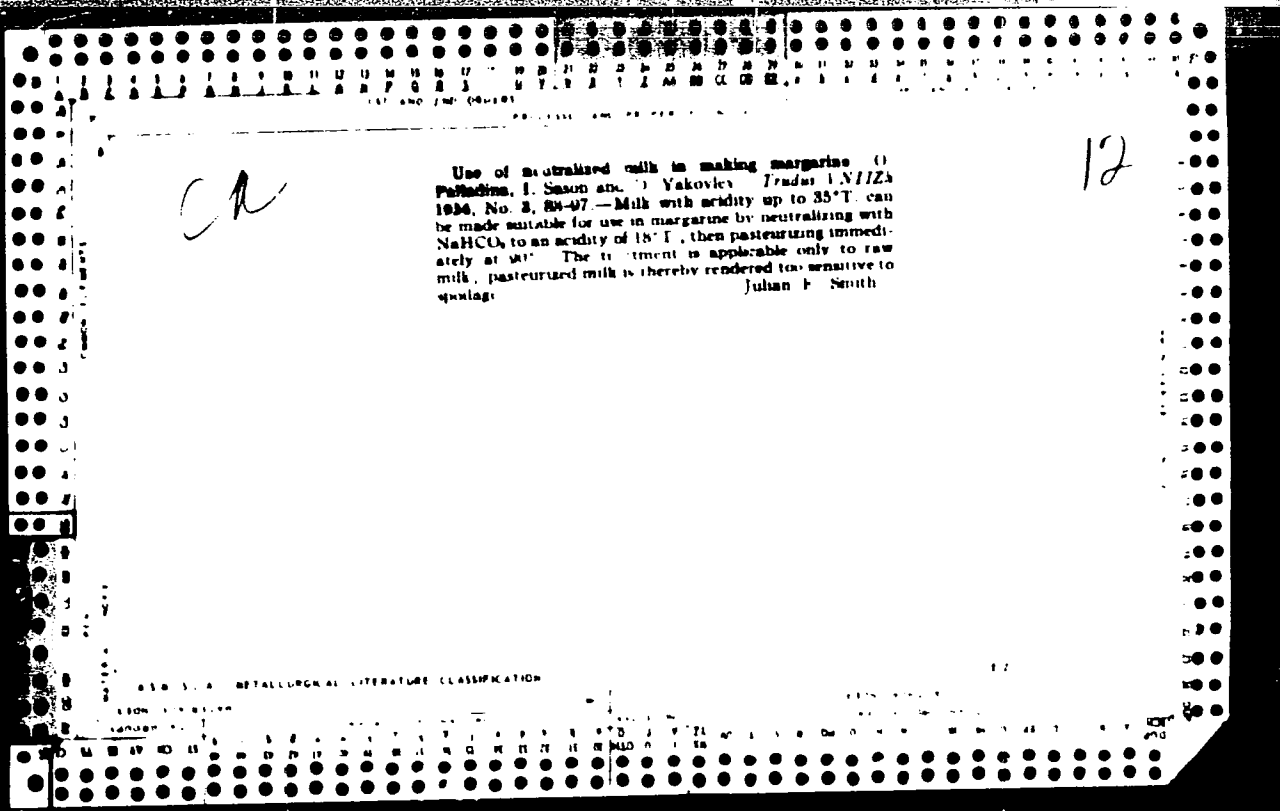


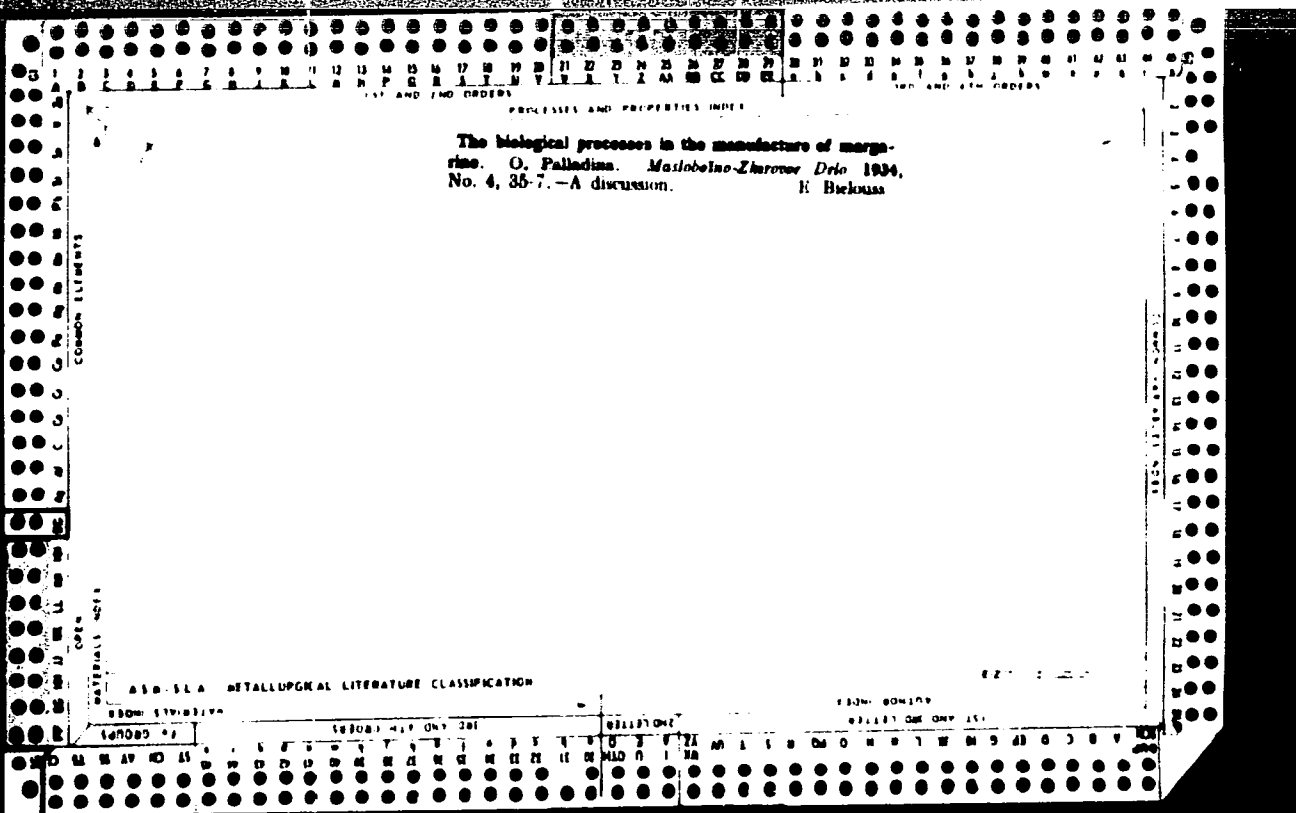
Excretion of acridine in urine and malarial relapse.
 N. B. Palladin: *Soviet Med.* 1960, No. 24, 21-2. In
 the majority of cases acridine appears in the urine on the
 2nd day of administration and urinary excretion generally
 takes 7-10 days after a 2-day treatment, i. e., considerably
 longer than for quinine. The longer the retention of acridine
 (judged by its presence in the urine), the later does
 malarial relapse occur. G. M. Kosolapoff

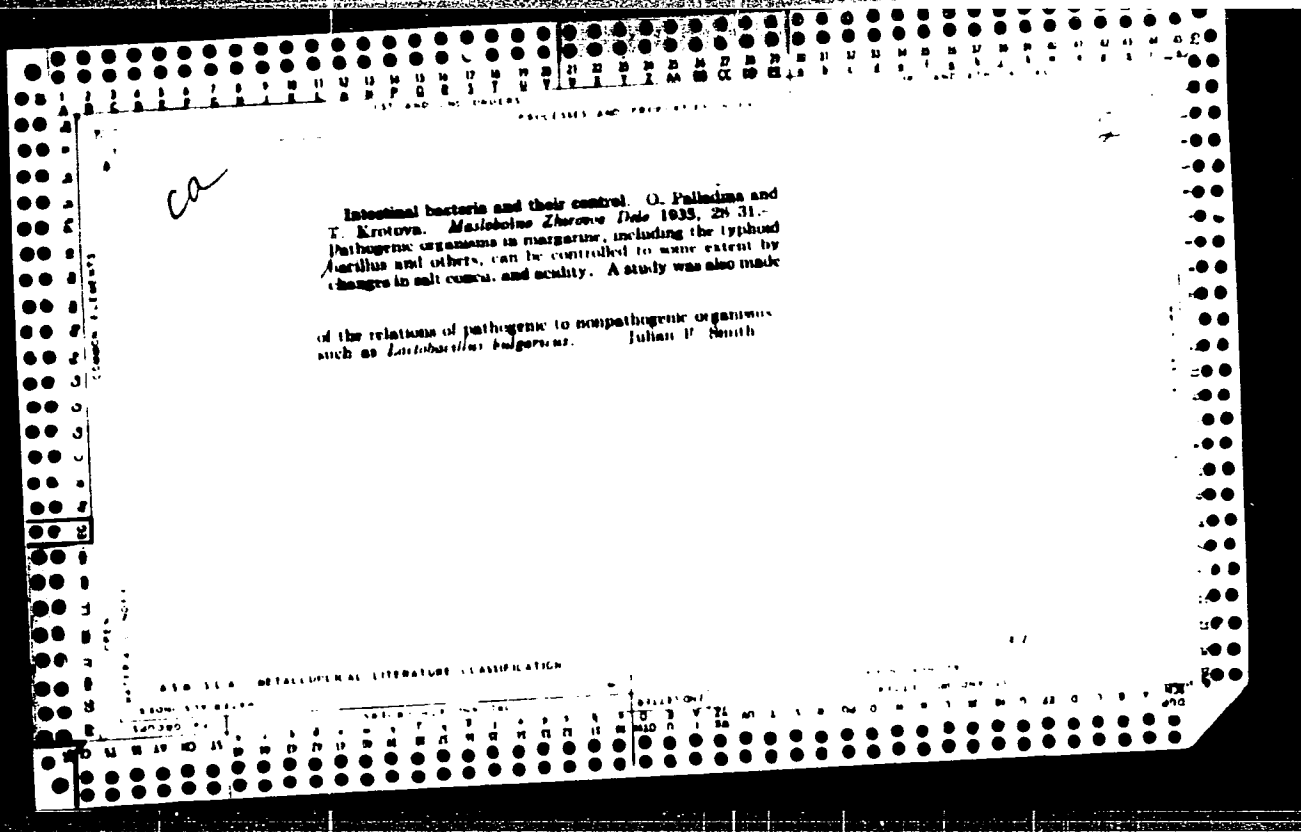


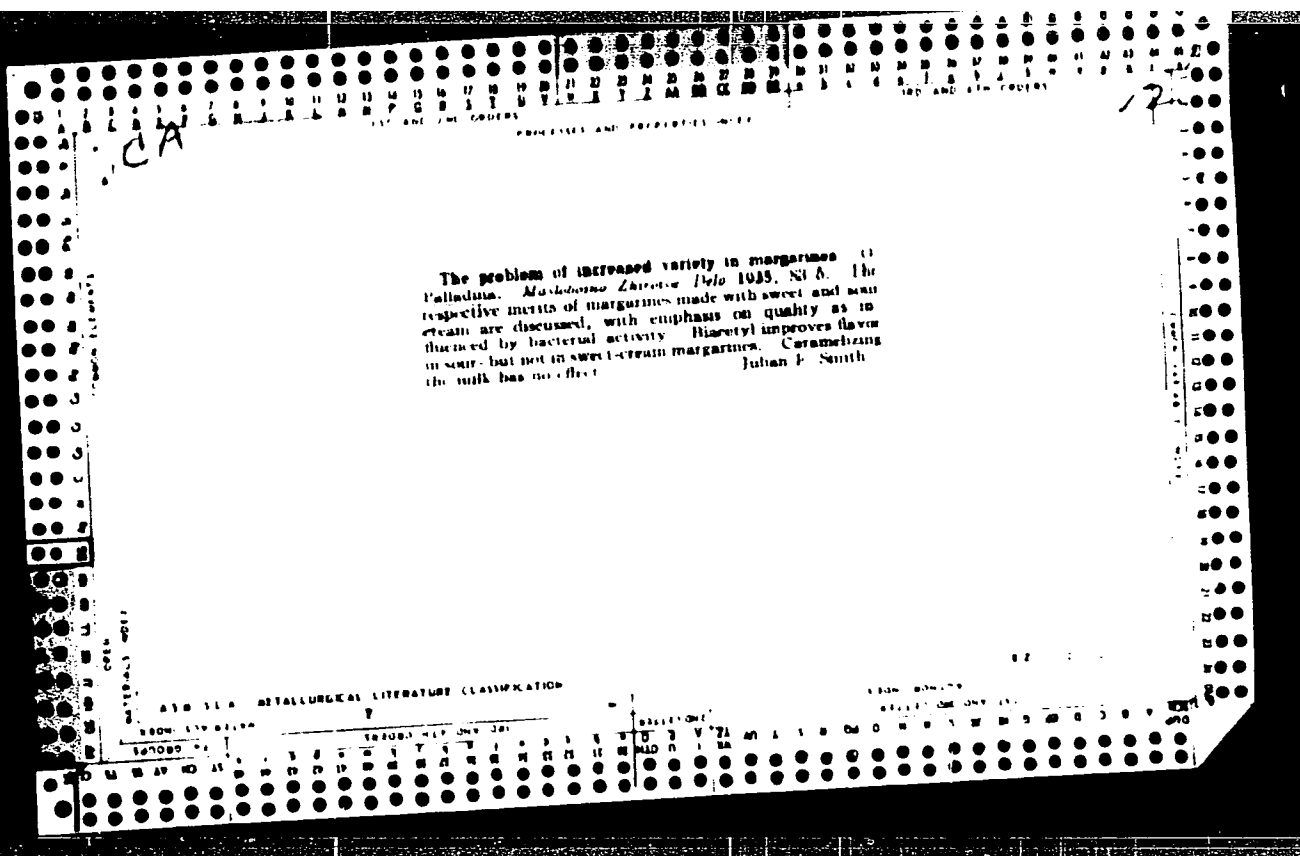


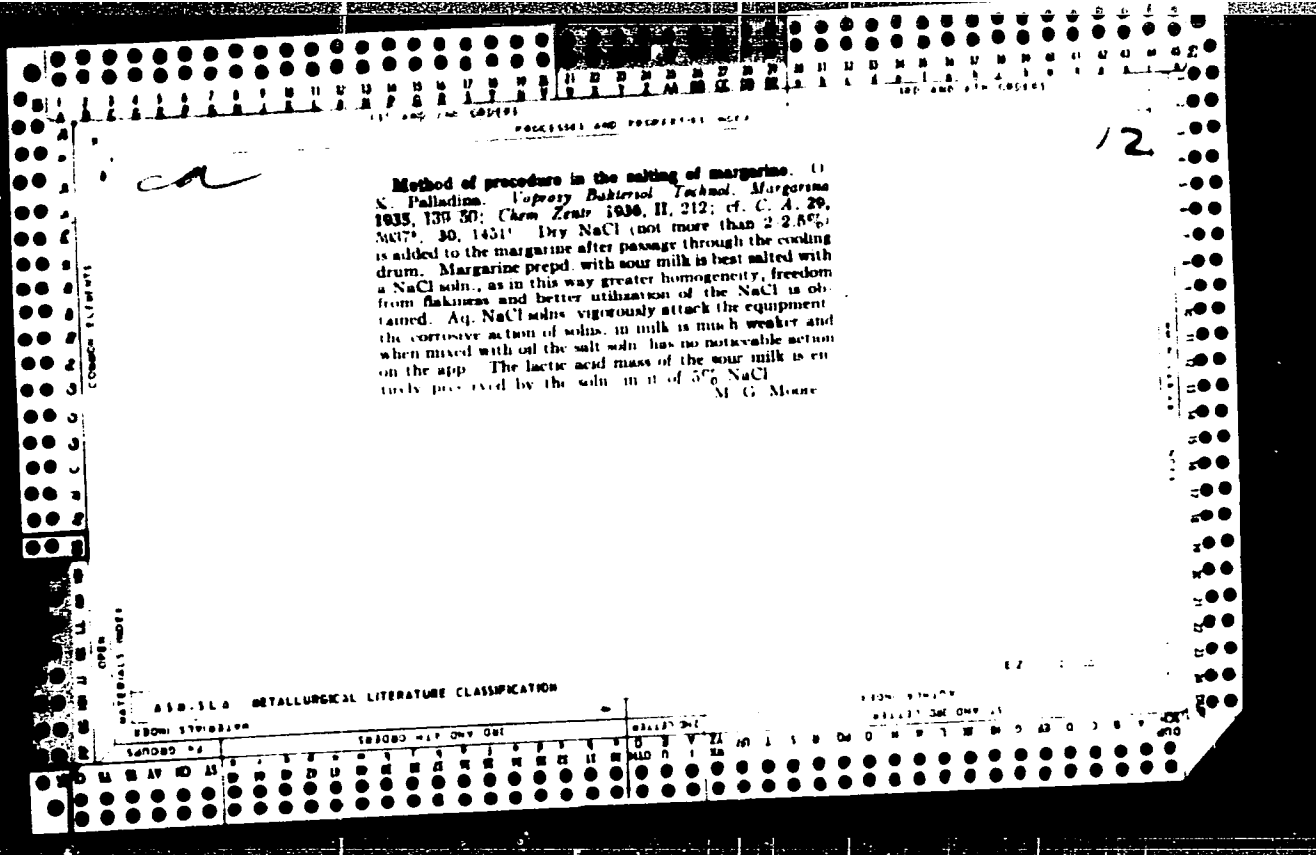


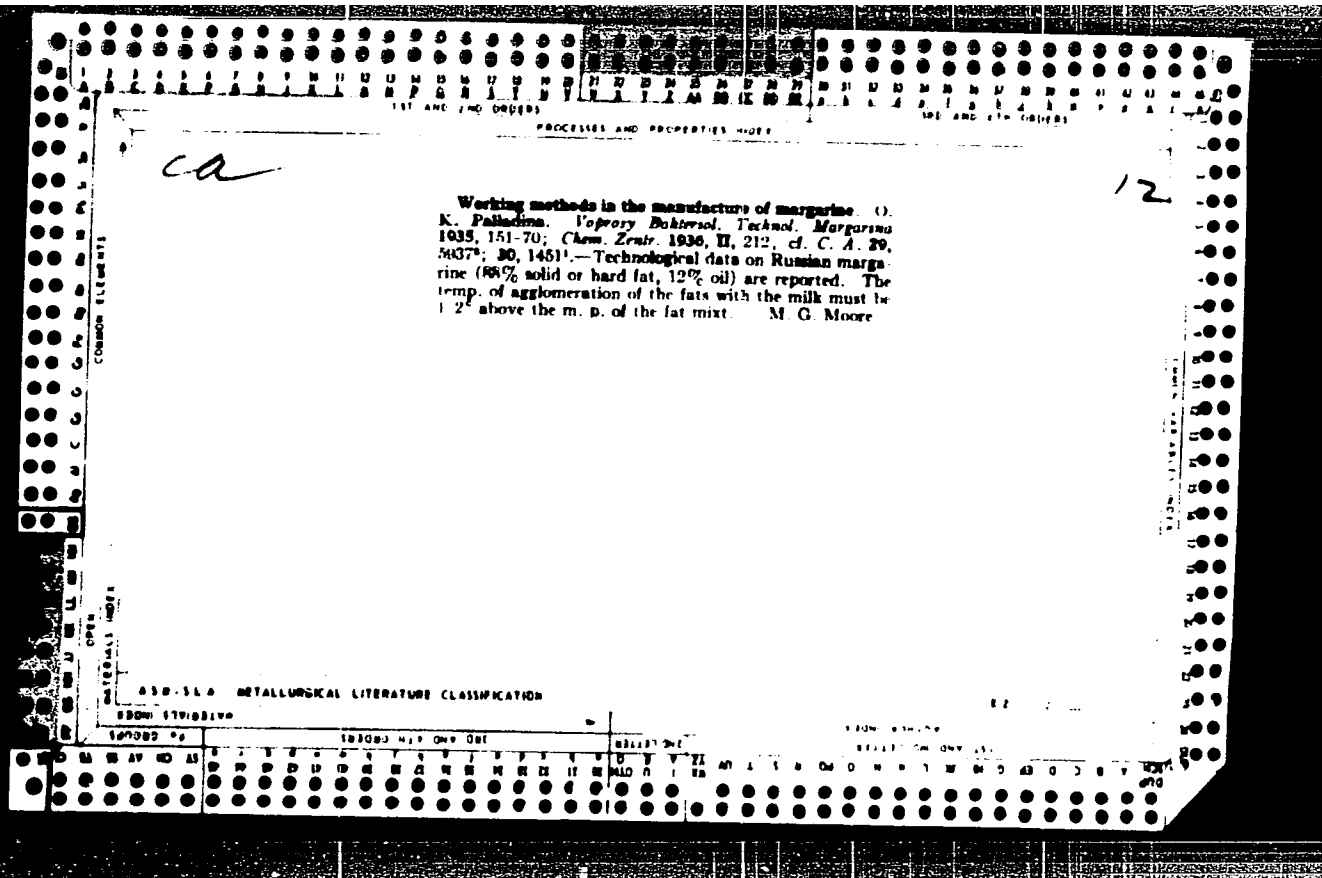












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Emulsifying agents for margarine. O. K. Pulladine:
Voprosy Bakteriol. Technol. Margarina 1935, 106-38.
Chem. Zentr. 1936, II, 212-13; cf. C. A. 29, 5637g; 30,
 14511.—For the prepn. of margarine as a water-in-oil
 emulsion, the use of oil-sol. emulsifying agents with pre-
 ponderantly hydrophobic properties is recommended.
 Emulsifying agents can be divided into 3 groups: (1)
 those which favor the formation of water-in-oil emulsions
 such as Paalgaard's emulsion oil, (2) those which favor
 the formation of oil-in-water emulsions, which have strong
 hydrophilic properties, as glucose and agar and (3) those
 with hydrophilic and hydrophobic groups which give either
 type of emulsion depending upon the manner of prepn.
 To this last group belong egg yolk and milk which combine
 the emulsifying properties of both phosphatides and pro-
 teins. The effects of the emulsifying agents upon the prop-
 erties of the margarine emulsion include: (1) influence on
 the degree of dispersion of the aq. phase, (2) influence on
 the stability of the liquid emulsion (mixing at 40°) and
 (3) the ability to assure stability of the solid emulsion
 after cooling and to prevent the spattering of the fat when
 the margarine is heated. The following series is in the
 order of decreasing effectiveness i. producing dispersion
 emulsion oil, fresh milk, fresh egg yolk, dried egg yolk,
 agar, glucose and sour milk. For the prevention of spat-
 tering upon heating the order is: dried egg yolk, fresh egg
 yolk, sour milk, sweet milk, emulsion oil and agar.
 Emulsion oil gives the most finely dispersed aq. phase.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ADD. 31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM EXTENSIVE										FROM LIMITED										FROM OTHER SOURCES															
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ

sweet milk is almost as good. Either 0.5% fresh or 0.3% dried egg yolk appreciably raise the water-fixing ability of the margarine and are suitable means of imparting the properties of natural butter to the margarine when heated, as foaming, browning and prevention of spattering. In order to dissolve the dried egg yolk vigorous mixing with 10 times the amt. of skim milk is recommended. Such a stock supply may be kept 2-3 days by the addn. of 8% NaCl or 1% NaCl + 0.5% Na benzoate (the soln.). The milk is allowed to sour up to the beginning of curdling (p_H 5.0), i. e., to about 60-70°. Then the milk is rapidly cooled with stirring. A curdled consistency and acid. whey destroy the emulsifying action of the milk. A milk soured below 80° and of p_H not less than 5.0 produces emulsification as satisfactorily as sweet milk and is more effective in preventing spattering of the margarine when heated. Agar and glucose are entirely unsuitable as emulsifying agents.

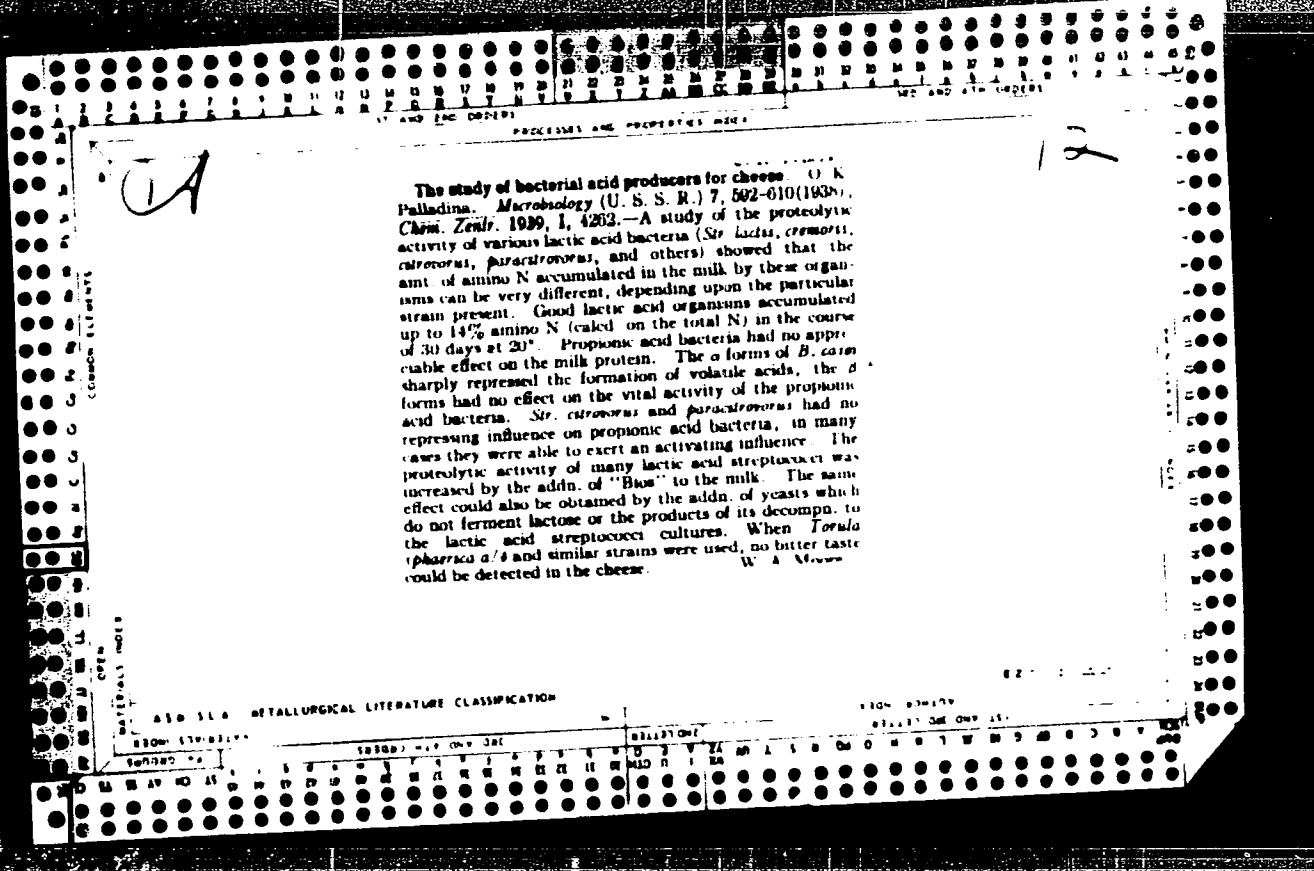
W. A. Moore

PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX

12

The vitamin C content of milk and its synthesis during lactic fermentation. O. K. Palladina and A. A. Anoshkina. *Microbiology* (U.S.S.R.) 9, 787-804 (1937). *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 430 (6) - Data on the occurrence of vitamin C in milk are in part reviewed. The vitamin C content of Leningrad whole milk and the change in it under the action of heat and during lactic fermentation were investigated. The vitamin C content of the milk amounted to 9.2-28.4 mg/l. and averaged 16.5 mg/l. Heat tends to destroy the vitamin. In powder milk 6-8.5 mg/l of vitamin C was found, in sterilized milk 6-9.6 mg/l. and in boiled milk or milk pasteurized at 95° 7.5-18 mg/l. In most cases, during lactic fermentation the vitamin C destroyed by the action of heat is regenerated. Various lactic acid cultures have a specific effect on the vitamin C content of the milk. *Str. lactis* and *Str. cremoris* do not change the vitamin C content during souring while certain strains even destroy the vitamin right at the beginning of the process. Aroma cultures of *Str. lactis* + *Str. cremoris* + *Str. vitreorum* regenerate the vitamin C content often up to the amt. present in the raw milk. The majority of the bacillus forms do not change the vitamin C content in the sour milk. In some lactic acid bacilli, however, the ability to synthesize vitamin C was observed, the soured milk contg. an av. of 40 mg/l. of vitamin C and sometimes as much as 90 mg/l. The high vitamin C content of a culture designated as *Lactobacillus 167-11* was related to its high acidity, in general the vitamin C content increases with the acidity. No enrichment of the vitamin C content of the bacterial cells occurs. The increase in vitamin C is rather in the milk, where it can be detd. after pptn. of the protein, which carries the bacteria down with it. The vitamin C content of the soured milk reaches a max. the 2nd to 4th day of fermentation, after this the destruction of vitamin C begins. The addn. of sugar, mannitol or glycerol is without influence on the formation of vitamin C. In linc-free milk the formation of vitamin C is reduced under the influence of fermentation with *Lactobacillus 167-11*. However, the addn. of 1% of beer wort brings the vitamin C content up to that of normal milk. In operation, it is recommended that milk pasteurized at 10-5° be fermented with a mixed culture after the addn. of 5-8% sugar, 1% of the streptococcus-lactic acid culture, and 2% of a special culture of lactic acid bacilli. Further details are not given. Fermentation for souring is at 40° for 24 hrs., then at room temp. With an acid degree of 200° T. the vitamin C content reaches 30-40 mg/l. Biol. testing of the antiscorbic properties substantiate the statement that such properties are due to the vitamin C exclusively. M. G. Mironov.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



SEARCH SLIP INDEX

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Changes in lactic acid fermentation depending on conditions of the medium. I. Effect of nitrogen balance and vitamin content of the medium on the biochemistry of lactic acid streptococci. O. K. Palladina, *Microbiology (U. S. S. R.)* 8, 733-45 (in English, 745-6) (1939); cf. C. A. 32, 2150, 62839. — This study is an attempt to classify lactic acid streptococci (I) from the standpoint of practical convenience. On observation of the changes in the enzymic compn. of cultured I, depending on their N and vitamin requirements, it was found that their "accessory food" requirements for all strains, but that their "necessary food" requirements differ. The heterofermentative I do not grow on an inorg. medium without activators (wort, liver ext., etc.). They yield about 50% lactic acid and 50% volatile products. They ferment glucose (on inorg. media with alk. liver ext.) more intensely than lactose in milk. The homofermentative group grows well in milk and poorly on an inorg. medium with peptone or glucose. They produce lactic acid and traces of AcOH almost exclusively. In this latter group *S. lactis* decumps. alc., and *S. cremoris* does not. The citric acid-fermenting capacity is unsuitable for differentiation of I, since it is common to all strains and varies only in intensity. Certain yeasts and *B. casei* stimulate their growth and acid production. Cultivation in peptone media or in milk renders it impossible to distinguish between their "constitutional" and "adaptive" enzymes. Their characterization is possible only if studied in pure and in varied mixed cultures, and by consideration of the fermentation balances of various strains under varied conditions of nutrition. T. L.

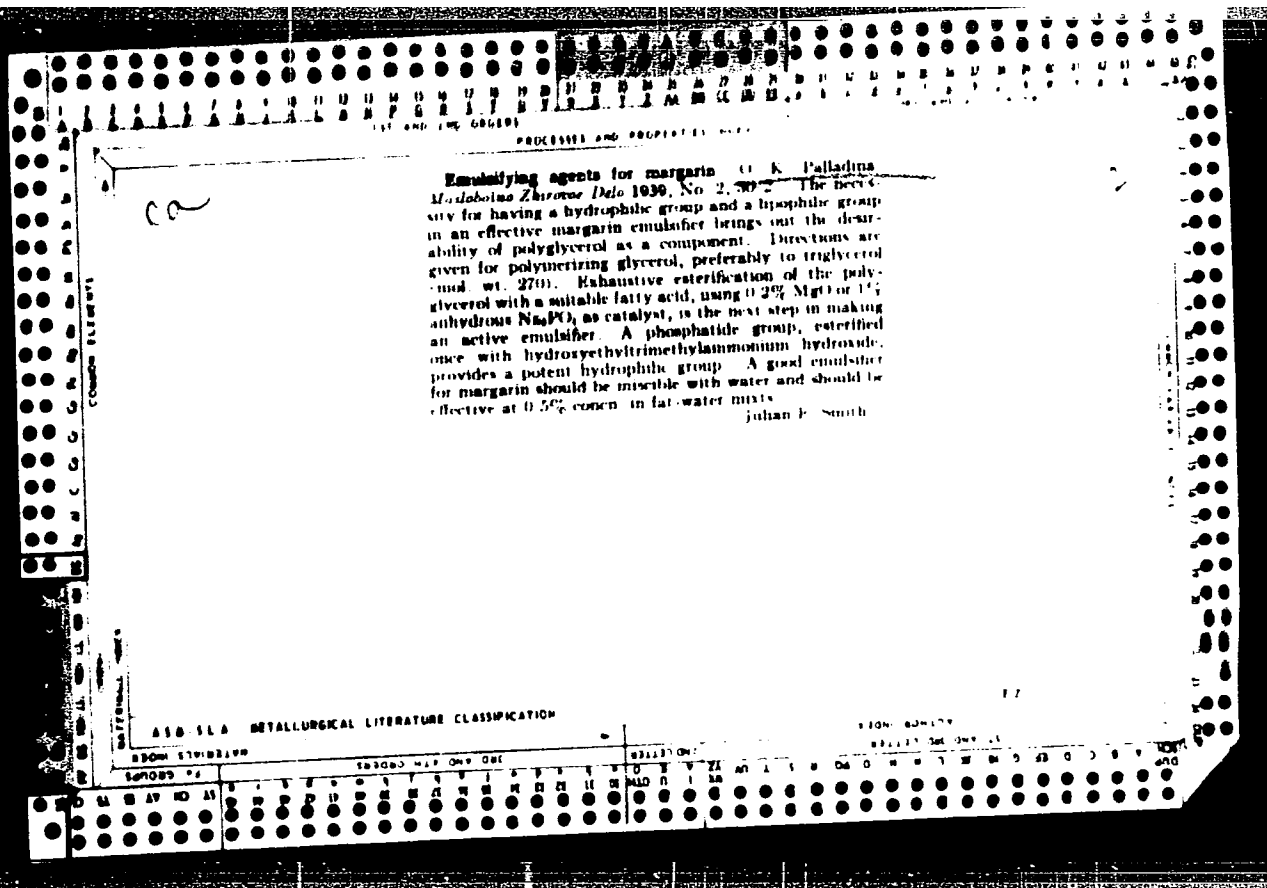
ca

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ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCH SLIP INDEX

SEARCH SLIP INDEX



CA

11C

Normal acidophilic amyolytic intestinal flora. O. K. Palladina, T. A. Krotova, V. A. Mazyukovich, and A. A. Anoshkina. *Mikrobiologiya* 17, No. 4, 200-208 (1948). Healthy intestinal activity does not require milk foods, which have no essential relation to normal intestinal flora. Intestinal bacteria are nonessential and disappear in absence of protein (as shown in the siege of Leningrad). Flora from healthy human intestines form 0.5-1.5% acid from starch, glucose, or lactose, depending more on N and accessory factors than on carbohydrate content of the medium. In milk a mixed intestinal culture forms 1-2% lactic acid, but only 0.5% in lactose-peptone-broth (LPB) with 10% milk, in which medium lactobacilli grow poorly and form little acid. Probably neither lactose nor milk stimulates growth of lactic acid bacteria in the intestines. Acid formation is generally greater in a starch mash with living nutrients than in LPB with 10% milk, and is sharply accelerated by cereal decoctions or yeast autolyzate. In mixed cultures lactic streptococci (especially their unstabilized disaccharide strains) greatly activate acid formation by intestinal lactic acid bacteria in milk. No single culture isolated from feces behaves like a mixed intestinal culture.

Julian P. Smith

Foreign Inst. Blood Transfusion

AND SERIAL DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PALLADINA, O.K.

Research on how to obtain high-quality margarine. Masloboyno Zhiro-
vaya ircm. 18, No.4, 10-15 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.15:7691 '53)

USSR/Antibiosis and Symbiosis - Antibiotics.

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., N. 1, 1959, 758

Author : Falladina, S.K., Mazyukevich, V.A., Danetskaya, E.V.,
Lebedeva, M.A.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fats

Title : Biological Stimulants of Sour Milk Fermentation

Orig Pub : Tr. Vsesoyuzn. n.-i. in-t zhirov, 1954, v'ip. 15, 150-
177

Abstract : Twenty five literature references.

Card 1/1

- 18 -

PALLADINA, O.K.

U.S.S.R.

Working out the fat prescription for the manufacturing of margarine. O. K. Palladina and A. G. Styrakchina (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Fat and Fat Combs, Leningrad). *Moskovskoe Zhivoe Prom.* 20, No. 3, 9-13 (1955).—To produce margarine with butterlike qualities the following properties of milk fat, coconut oil, beef tallow, oleo, hydrogenated sunflower and cottonseed oils, and whale fat were re-investigated: m.p., temp. of clarification, hardness no., ratio of solid/liquid fractions, and m.p. of high- and low-melting solid fractions. Conclusions: To manu. this margarine it is necessary to prep. the fat base contg. less than 18% high-melting solid fractions, m. 23-33°, and the clarification temp. should not be higher than 30°. The fat base is prepd. by blending vegetable and animal fats and oils. Vladimir N. Krakovsky

PALLADINA, O.K., professor. (Leningrad)

Rancidity of fats and oils. Priroda 44 no.12:86-88 D '55. (MLBA 9:1)

1. Institut zhirov.
(Oils and fats)

Palladina, O.K.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-29

Fats and oils. Waxes. Soap.
Detergents. Flotation reagents.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32787

Author : Palladina O.K., Stepanova K.S.

Title : Rapid Method for the Determination of the
Stability of Fats and Oils

Orig Pub: Maslob.-zhir. prom-st', 1956, No 4, 16-18

Abstract: The method consists in ultraviolet irradiation
of a sample of the fat, placed on a piece of
filter paper, dissolution of the irradiated fat
in a mixture of chloroform and acetic acid, and
iodometric determination of the peroxide value.

Card 1/1

PALLADINA, O.K., prof.

Comments on M.K.Schwitzser's book "Margarine and other food
fats; their history, production and use." Masl.-shir.prom.
24 no.5:45 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Oils and fats, Edible)

~~PALLADINA, O.K.~~; doktor biol. nauk; ANOSHKINA, A.A.; STEPANOVA, K.S.;
BUKHMEN, N.D.; ZAPOL'SKAYA, N.A.

Formulas for margarine based on physiological needs. Masl.-zhir.
prom. 24 no. 6:13-16 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for
Palladina, Anoshkina, Stepanova). 2. LNIISGI (for Bukhman, Zapol'skaya).
(Margarine)

PALLADINA, O.K., ANOSHKINA, A.A.

Stable and highly active starters for sour milk products [with
summary in English]. Mikrobiologiya 27 no.3:377-386 My-Je '58
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov,
Leningrad.

(LACTIC ACID BACTERIA)

PALLADINA, O.K., prof.

On A.S.Andersen's book "Margarine." Reviewed by O.K.Palladina.
Masl.-shir.prom. 25 no.1:45-46 '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Oleomargarine)

PALLADINA, O.K., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Rise in the world production of fats (from "Food Manufacture,"
no.6, 1959). Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.3:45 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Oils and fats)

PALLADINA, O.K., doktor biol.nauk

On Ziegfried Rudishcher's book "Reference manual on the margarine industry." Reviewed by O.K.Palladina. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26
no.8:39 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Oleomargarine)
(Rudishcher, Ziegfried)

PALLADINA, O.K., doktor biol.nauk

Second Scientific Conference on the Problems of Fat in Nutrition.
Naol.-shir.prom. 26 no.9:46 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Oils and fats, Edible--Congresses)

KHALETSKIY, A. M. (PROF.), PALLADINA, C. M.

Speech, Disorders of

Psychogenic speech disorders. Zhur. nevr, i psikh. 52 no. 3 (1952)

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953^R Incl.

KHALMITSKIY, A.M.; PALLADINA, O.M.

Psychogenous confusion of speech. Zh. Nevropat. Psikhiat., '52,
52, no.3, 9-14. (MLRA 5:5)
(PsA 27, no.8:6006 '53)

PALLADINA, O.M.

Psychogenic speech disorders. Prob.sud.psikh. 10:81-88 161.
(MIRA 16:7)
(PSYCHOSES) (SPEECH, DISORDERS OF)

PALLADINA, O.M.

Dynamics of the reactive state with a syndrome of psychogenic
speech entanglement. Prak.sudobnopsikh.ekspert. no.5:53-61 '61.
(MIRA 16:4)

(PSYCHOSES) (SPEECH, DISORDERS OF)

Полладина, Ольга Михайловна

PALLADINA, Ol'ga Mikhaylovna; SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, V.V., d-r tekhn.
nauk, prof., red.; KAPLANSKIY, Ye.F., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn.red.

[Ship theory; a bibliography of literature in Russian from
1774 to 1954] Teoriia korablia; ukazatel' literatury na russkom
iazyke za 1774-1954 gg. Sost. O.M.Palladina. Pod red. V.V.
Semenova-Tian-Shanskogo. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.
promyshl., 1957. 370 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Bibliography--Ships)

RFYNGARD, T.A.; PALLADINA, T.A.

Effect of gibberellin treatment on the changes in the content of
growth promoting substances in potatoes. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 n. 11:
481-484 N '63. (MIRA 1963.)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.I. Oparinym.

PAVLAJINA, T.A. [Pavlašina, T.A.]

Effect of growth-activating substances of various chemical composition on the malthyryl group content of potato tubers during germination. Dop. Akad. Nauk. G.S.S.R. 1974. (MIRA 1974)

I. Institut fiziologii rastenij Ak. Nauk. Prezdaviene akademikom P.S. Nlasyakov.

PALLADINA, T.A.

Effect of gibberellin on the sprouting of potato tubers treated with maleic hydrazide and the auxin content in them. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.2:321-324, Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Plant Physiology, Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.

RUTSKIY, A.I.; LEONKOV, A.M.; GEYLMER, L.B.; SLEPYAN, Ya.Yu.; MOSEYEV, I.V.;
SOBOLEV, A.I.; TINYAKOV, N.A.; VOLKOV, N.P.; BOTVINNIK, Ya.Ye.;
BARABANOV, M.Ye.; BRAZGOVKA, V.A.; PEKELIS, G.B.; KUZOVNIKOVA,
Ye.A.; KUZ'MIN, Yu.P.; SHIMKO, H.I.; PALLADIY, N.L.; KHUTSKIY, G.I.

G.I. Dobkin; obituary. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: energ. no.4:128 Ap '58.
(Dobkin, Grigori Izrailevich, 1892-1958) (MIRA 11:6)

LEONKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, docent; STRANCHUK, V.F., kand.
tekhn. nauk, docent; PALLADY, P.I., inzh.

Investigation of the aerodynamic characteristics of a reacting
burner device. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., energ. 7 no.11:47-50
N 1:2 (MIRA 18)

1. Belorusskiy inzheneriyskiy institut. Trekh-tomnaya Zashchita
fedroy i naibenergeticheskikh ustanovok.

PEVZNER, L.M.; Primalni uchastiye: IVANOVA, A.K.; PALLADIYEVA, M.V.;
RYNDINA, A.A.; BOGCVSKIY, N.M., otv. red.; LYSYY, A., otv. za
vypusk; MALEK, Z., tekhn. red.

[Excursions around Moscow, its suburbs and museums]Ekskursii
po Moskva, prigorodam i muzeiam. Moskva, Profizdat, 1947. 103 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy sovet professional'nykh soyuzov.
Turistsko-ekskursionnoye upravleniye.
(Moscow—Guidebooks)

BLINOVSKIY, A.A.; BUSLOVA, N.A.; YEROKHOV, N.F.; IVANOV, K.A.; KITAYEVA,
G.V.; LEYBOSHITS, L.M.; HEDELYAYEV, I.A.; PALLADIYEVA, M.V.;
PEVZNER, L.M.; PETROVA, Ye.D.; ROGOVSKIY, N.M.; RUDNYY, M.M.;
SMIRNOV, B.P.; DENISOVA, I.S., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Through our land; tourist sites and itineraries of the Moscow
Interprovince Tour Administration of the All-Union Central
Council of Trade Unions] Po rodnoi zemle; turistskie bazy i
marshruty Moskovskogo mezhhoblastnogo turistsko-ekskursionnogo
upravleniia VTsSPS. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1959.
154 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskoye mezhhoblastnoye turistsko-ekskursionnoye upravleniye
Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for all, except
Denisovs, Rakov).
(Tourism) (Steamboat lines)

1. MANOYLOV, V. Ye.; PALLADIYEVA, N. M., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. X-Rays - Safety Measures
7. **X-ray** radiation of high voltage kenotron installations and protective measures against it. Elek. sta. 24, No. 3, 1953.

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

PALLADIYEVA, N.M.

Complex ~~gamma~~ emitters for biological and therapeutic purposes.
Vop. radiobiol. 2:490-495 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-
radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(GAMMA RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE) (MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

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S/146/60/003/006/0:2/0:3
BO*2/B060

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21.8100

AUTHORS:

Feoktistov, V. I., Gasilova, Ye. B., Palladiyeva, N. M.

TITLE:

Ionization and Scintillation Method for the Detection of Radioactive Contamination of Various Surfaces

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye. 1960, Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 111 - 119

TEXT: A comparison is given here of the results obtained when using special ionization chambers or a scintillation instrument for the estimation of radioactive substances on different surfaces, among which also a biological tissue. The artificial contamination of the various surfaces was imitated by means of isotopes of almost equal energy. The measuring instruments used were a condenser-dosimeter and a scintillation system for laboratories. The condenser-dosimeter was used for the direct measurement of the gamma-radiation dose and the density of the activity of beta-active isotopes. It is pointed out that the determination of the activity density of gamma-active isotopes and of the beta-radiation dose require a prior determination of the dimensions of

Card 1/3

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Ionization and Scintillation Method for the S/146/60/003/006/012/013
Detection of Radioactive Contamination of B012/B060
Various Surfaces

the contaminated surface. The ordinary CQ-4 (Sch-4) apparatus was im-
proved to suit the scintillation method. More precisely, the circuits
of the photomultiplier feed and of the pre-amplifier were modified.
This fact offered the possibility of augmenting the sensitivity of the
instrument to the required degree. A rectifier with semiconductor
diodes of the ДГЦ (DGTs) type and a microammeter were connected at the
output to measure the integral amperage of the photomultiplier. A
stilbene crystal 35 mm in diameter served as a detector. Summing up.
The scintillation method tested on biological objects and control ampli-
fiers is found to ensure a sufficiently high sensitivity. This sensitivi-
ty permits measuring a contamination level amounting to ten times the
"admissible" activity density. The same sensitivity is also ensured by
the ionization method tested on applicators. At a time of measurement
of 1 to 10 minutes the ionization method ensures a measured dose power
range of 1.5 mr/min to 840 mr/min. The activity densities measured
amounted to δ_{β} = from 0.025 to 25 microcurie/cm² and δ_{γ} = from
0.05 microcurie/cm² on. The scintillation apparatus offers the

Card 2/3

87875

Ionization and Scintillation Method for the S/146/60/003/006/012/013
Detection of Radioactive Contamination of B012/B060
Various Surfaces

possibility of performing instantaneous readings, which are then re-
calculated in doses. The measurement limits for gamma radiation range
between 0.21 and 2340 microroentgens per second for a minimal contamina-
tion of 0.4 microcurie/cm². The range of measurement for beta radiation
is between 0.09 and 130 microroentgens per second for a minimal con-
tamination of 0.01 microcurie/cm². The publication of this article was
recommended by the kafedra tekhniki bezopasnosti LETI (Department of
Industrial Safety LETI). There are 5 figures and 2 non-Soviet ref-
erences. X

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
meditsinskoy radiologii (Central Scientific Research
Institute of Radiological Medicine)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1960

Card 3/3

S/146/61/004/001/013/016
B104/B203

AUTHORS: Petrov, V. A., Palladiyeva, N. M., Pivanova, P. S.

TITLE: Possibilities of improving the sensitiveness of the RM-1 X-ray dosimeter

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 4, no. 1, 1961, 105-110

TEXT: The authors point to the shortcomings of industrial dosimeters of the types PM-1 (RM-1), PM-1M (RM-1M), KPM-1 (KRM-1), and MPM-1 (MRM-1); they have a much too large ionization chamber (about 1000 cm³), and do not permit radiations of low energy and intensity to be measured. As the authors had to perform a number of special measurements at radiations of 45-100 kv, they used special thin-walled chambers for an RM-1 X-ray dosimeter. They attained an increase in sensitiveness by enlarging the ionization volume and changing the electric circuit. The material chosen for the chambers was Cellon with a $Z_{\text{eff}} = 7.2$ near the Z_{eff} of air (7.4). The walls were made of air-equivalent material. Fig. 2 shows a diagram

Card 1/4

S/146/61/004; 001/013/016
B104/B203

Possibilities of improving ...

of the two chambers. The chambers are attached to the bases 1, a Teflon packing 2 and a metal rod 3 are fixed to the base. 4 is a graphite electrode, and 5 is the air-equivalent layer. The instrument was calibrated with a non-Soviet "Momentan" instrument. Results showed that the sensitiveness of the RM-1 instrument could be increased by the 14-fold with chamber I (Fig. 2), and by the 80-fold with chamber II, as compared with the usually employed intracavitary chamber. A further increase in sensitiveness was achieved by adapting the measuring bridge of the vacuum-tube voltmeter with chamber II, whereby the improvement could be increased to the 130-fold. The sensitiveness, still not yet meeting the authors' demands, could be increased to about the 1000-fold with the use of a 6H3П (6N3P) tube of higher transconductance. Thus, it was possible with this instrument to measure X-radiations of from 0.001 r upward, both in a direct X-ray beam and in disperse X-ray light. The publication of this article was recommended by the Kafedra tekhniki bezopasnosti (Department of Safety Engineering). There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/4

Possibilities of improving ...

S/146/61/004/001/013/0*6
B104, B203

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)). Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1960

Card 3/4

Possibilities of improving ...

S/146/61/004/001/013/016
B104/B203

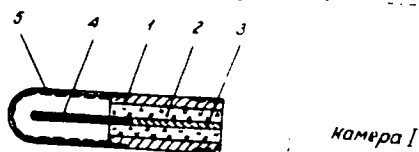
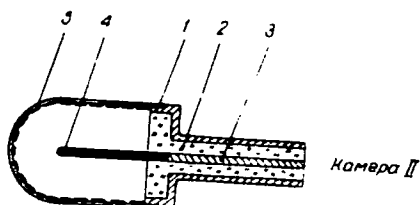






Fig. 2



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|  тефлон |  графит |

Card 4/4

Fig. 2

S/194/62/000/009/059/100
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Petrov, V. A., Palladiyeva, N. M. and Pivanova, P. S.

TITLE: Dosimetric and qualitative characteristics of primary and scattered X-ray radiation of the γ PA-110-K-4 (URD-110-K-4) diagnostic apparatus

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1962, abstract 9-5-21 n (Vestn. rentgenol. i radiol., no. 2, 1962, 42-47 (summary in Eng.))

TEXT: The authors describe a method and results of investigations of dosimetric and qualitative characteristics of direct and afocal X-ray radiation in air without a scattering object. The investigations were carried out in order to determine the doses that reach individual regions of the body in roentgenoscopic analyses. The measurements were accomplished by means of specially prepared small-size cells of air-equivalent material together with the RM-1 (RM-1) roentgenometer. It has been established that the power doses in air amount to 1 - 15 r/min for 45 - 102 kV voltage, 3 mA

Card 1/2

Dosimetric and qualitative ...

5/194/02/000/003,053,000
D295/D308

current intensity and 0.5 mm Al filter. The power losses can be considerably reduced by employing thicker filters. On the basis of the measurements described, a correct choice is possible of distinct optimum operating conditions in mass X ray diagnostics. 7 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

PETROV, V.A.; PALLADIYEV, N.M.; REPINA, I.A.; SIBKO, L.M.
STEUTSOVSKAYA, S.V.

Example of estimating the focal and integral absorption
in combined radiotherapy of patients with cancer of the cervix
uteri. Med. rad. 8 no.10:52-57 (1969). (MIRA 1970)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

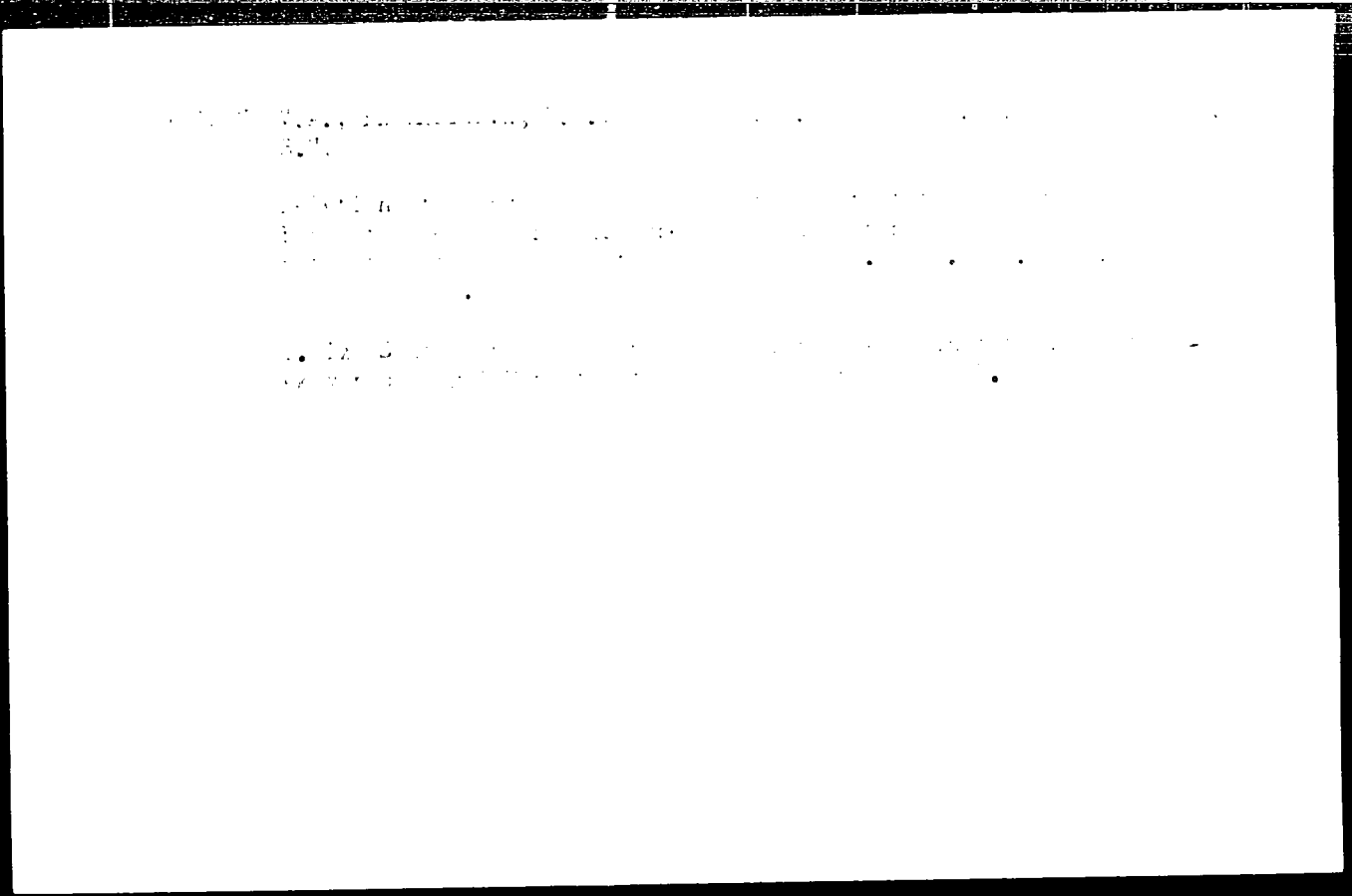
PETROV, V.A.; PALLADIYEV, N.M.; PIVANOVA, P.S.

Methodology for determining the dosage rates for the gonads during X-ray diagnosis procedures. Vestn. rent. i rad. 38 no.3: 56-59 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (direktor Ya.I. Vorob'yev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

KRONGAUZ, A.N.; PETROV, V.A.; LINCHEVSKAYA, G.A.; PALLADIYEVA,
N.M.; MAMIN, A.G., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Measurement and calculation of the absorbed dosages in
internal and external irradiation] Izmerenie i raschet
pogloshchenykh doz pri vneshnem i vnutrennem obluchenii.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 134 p. (MIRA 17:3)



PALLADOV, S.

The founder of the Soviet science of staple commodities. Sov.
torg. no.3:52 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Petrov, Petr Petrovich, 1850-1928)

FALLADY, S. S.

Tovarov: 1954; pro yuz. 1954; tov. 1954 (Office of Industrial Management), No.
Sergeev, S. S. Falladov (S. S.) 1954, Boston: 1954, v. 111111, 111111.
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SERGEYEV, M.Ye., professor; PALLADOV, S.S., dotsent; NOVODEREZHKIN, P.I., dotsent; KIRYUKHIN, T.F., dotsent; PEREVITINOV, B.P., dotsent; GUREVICH, B.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ANDRUSEVICH, D.A., st. prepodavatel'; GRANOVSKAYA, I.Ye., redaktor.

[Science of industrial wares] Tovarovedenie promyshlennykh tovarov.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torgovoi lit-ry. Vol. 2. 1954. 663 p.(MLRA 7:8)
(Manufactures)

PALLADOV, S.S., dotsent.

Methods for determining shrinkage of cotton and viscose fabrics.
Standartizatsiia no.1:66-69 Ja-Fe '56. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.Plekhanova.
(Textile fabrics)

NOVODERZHKIN, Petr Ivenovich; PALLADOV, S.S.; TER-OVAKIMYAN, I.A.;
ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., red.

[Clothing and knit goods] Tovary shveinye i trikotazhnye.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tog.lit-ry, 1959. 344 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Knit goods) (Clothing and dress)

PALLADOV, S.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SKLYANNIKOV, V.P., aspirant

Effect of wet processing on the crease properties of staple
fibers, yarn, and fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:39-42 S 'ci.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni Plekhanova.
(Textile research)

PALLADOV, S.S.; SKLYANNIKOV, V.P.

Apparatus for determining the crease-resistance of fiber,
yarn, and fabrics. Khim.volok. no.3:48-49 '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V.
Plekhanova.

(Grease resistant fabrics—Testing)

PALLADOV, S.S., dotsent; SKLYANNIKOV, V.P., aspirant

Effect of the density and type of interweaving of staple suiting fabrics on their crease resistance. Tekst.prom. 21 no.12:61-67 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V. Plekhanova (for Palladov).
(Textile fabrics—Testing)

MUKHAMEDZHANOV, G., aspirant; PALLADOV, S.S., dotsent

Finishing of knit and stitched nonwoven fabrics. Tekst. prom.
23 no.9:25-27 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V. Plekhanova.
(Nonwoven fabrics)

ABRAMOV, B.R.; ALEKSEYEV, N.S., ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof
[deceased]; GUREVICH, B.S.; ZAYTSEV, V.G.; KEDRIN, Ye.A.,
MIRONOVA, L.V.; OSTANOVSKIY, T.S., dots.; PALLADOV, S.S.,
dots.; SERGEYEV, M.Ye.; TER-OVAKI'YAN, I.A.; TSEREVITINOV,
B.F.; SHCHEGLOV, L.M.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.; BORISOVA, G.A.,
red., MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Study of manufactured goods; concise course] Tovarovede-
nie promyshlennykh tovarov; kratkii kurs. [By] P.R.Abramov
i dr. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 768 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Commercial products)

PALLADOV, S.S.; PAVLIN, A.V.; TER-OVAKIMYAN, I.A.; KEDRIN, Ye.A.;
TSEREVITINOV, B.F.; BORISOVA, G.A., red.; MEDRISH, D.M.,
tekh. red.

[Manual for laboratory and practical work in the commercial
study of manufactures] Rukovodstvo k laboratornym i prakti-
cheskim zaniatiyam po tovarovedeniiu promyshlennykh tovarov.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Ekonomika." Pt.2. [Textile, clothing, knit-
ted, leather-and footwear, and fur goods] Tovary tekstil'-
nye, shveinye, trikotazhnye, kozhevenno-obuvnye, pushno-
mekhovye. 1964. 280 p. (MIRA 17:4)

L 63785-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019632

SR/0183/55/000/004/0059/0051
677.494,004.12

AUTHOR: ^{44,55}Urudzhev, R. S.; ^{44,55}Palladov, S. S.; ^{44,55}Kutyanin, G. I.

26
23
B

TITLE: Determination of the thermal stability of synthetic fibers

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 4, 1965, 59-61

TOPIC TAGS: ^{44,55}synthetic fiber, material deformation, thermal stability, polyamide/
capron polyamide

ABSTRACT: A simple and convenient method of thermomechanical analysis is proposed which makes it possible to determine the temperature limits of the beginning and end of the deformation (shrinkage) of synthetic (polyamide) fibers and the magnitude of this deformation as a function of temperature (from 75 to 300° and higher). The thermal stability of several synthetic fibers was studied; the temperature limits of the transition from the vitreous to the highly elastic state, the flow (melting) points, and the shrinkage values were determined. The dependence of the shrinkage of capron on its degree of stretching was established. It was shown that the shrinkage on heating increases with the stretching of the fiber. However, this dependence

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019632

exists only up to a certain limit above which an increase in the degree of stretching has no appreciable effect on the shrinkage of the polymeric material (fiber).
Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G. V. Plekhanova (Institute of the National Economy) ²⁴⁵⁵

SUBMITTED: 15Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, TD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

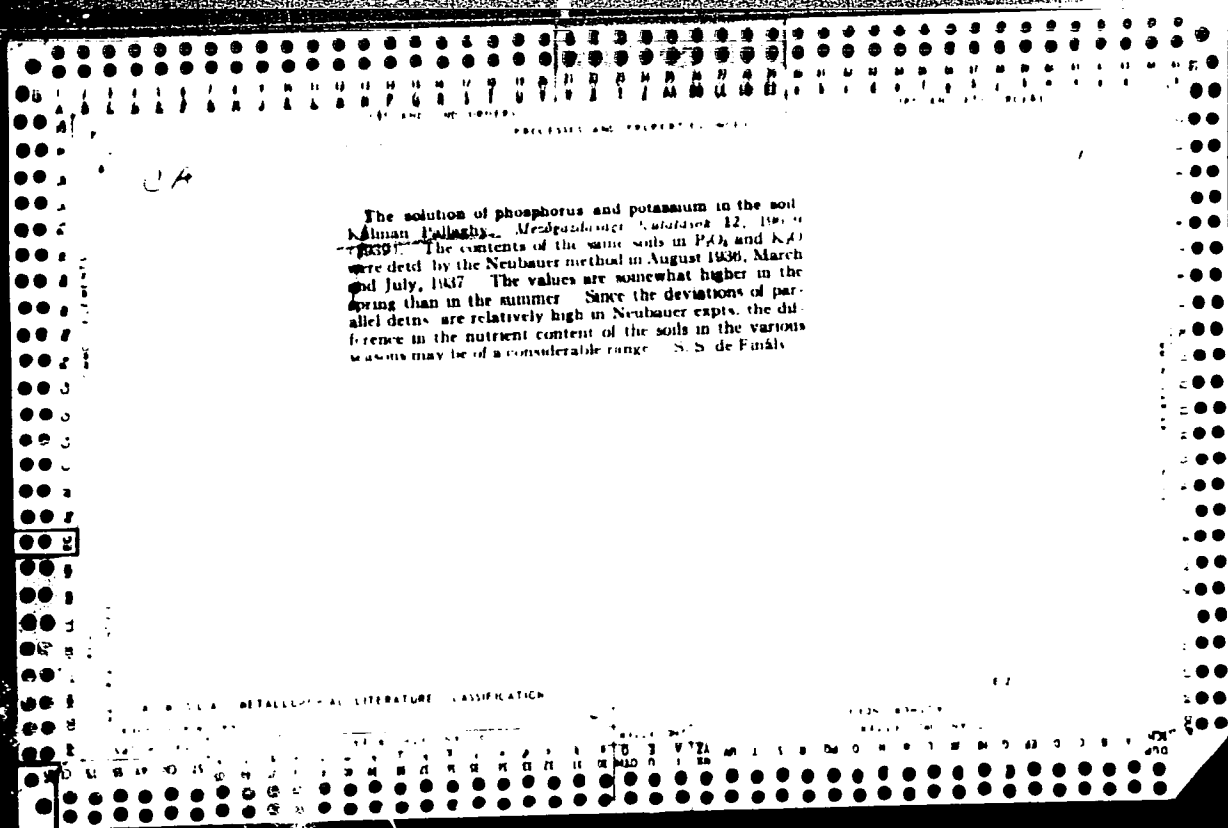
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Card 2/2

PALLADOV, Sergey Semenovich; KHOROSHEV, Nikita Ivanovich; GRANOVSKAYA,
I.B., redaktor; SUDAK, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Commercial guide to textile fabrics] Tovarovedenie tekstil'nykh
tovarov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torgovoi lit-ry, 1955. 192 p.
(Textile fabrics) (MLRA 8:7)

PALLADOV, Sergey Semenovich, dotsent; LEBEDEV, Viktor Ivanovich; GRANOVSKAYA,
I.B.; red.; SUDAK, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Fabrics, clothing, rugs] Tkani, shveinye tovary, kovry. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1959. 344 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Rugs) (Clothing and dress) (Textile industry)



PALLAGI, D.

HUNGARY / Radiophysics. Radio Measurements.

I-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 12585

Author : Nagy, I., Pallagi, D., Pal L.

Inst : Central Research Institute of Physics, Budapest, Hungary.

Title : The Frequency Dependence of the Permeability of Magnetite
Between 1,000 and 3,000 Mc.

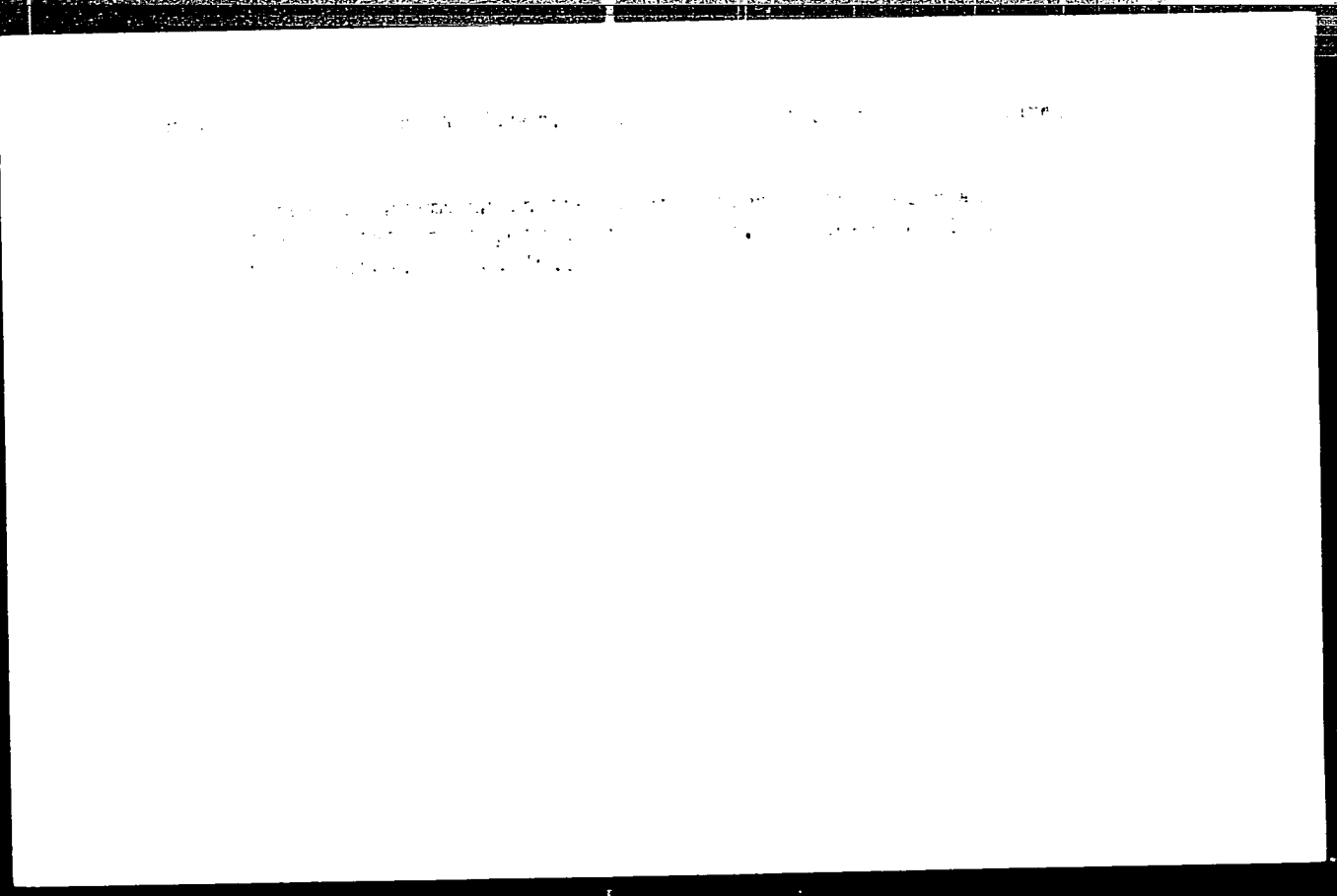
Orig Pub : Acta phys. Acad. Sci. hung., 1956, 6, No 2, 341-344.

Abstract : An investigation was made of the magnetic permeability of the magnetite powder, mixed with paraffin, in the frequency range from 1000 to 3000 Mc ($\lambda = 30 - 10$ cm) for various concentrations of magnetite. The powder grains were 10 microns in size. The permeability was determined from the result of the measurement of the input impedances of a short-

Card : 1/2

10/10/1954

1. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the
supply relation of the economy of automotive parts, of the
market for the same, and the effect of Mr. 154.



BENDO, Jozsef; FABIAN, Tibor; FALLAGI, Otto, dr.; BOZZAY, Gyulane;
SZABO, Jeno

Linear programming for the organization of railroad transportation of petroleum products. Kozleked kozl 20 no. 24: 396-399 14 Je '64.

PI 40-41, 1

exam in

1-25-54

analytical Chemistry

Method and apparatus for the colorimetric determination of small amounts of acetone
Published by Research Triangle Institute, Durham, N.C.
1954

Handwritten initials

PALLAI, I

1
Calculation of the diffusion coefficients for gases. G. Almaraz and I. Pallai, *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 20, 419-32 (1959) (in English).—Simple correlations are given on the basis of which self-diffusion coeffs. can be calcd. from diffusion coeffs. measured in binary gaseous mixts., and from the self-diffusion coeffs., in turn, diffusion coeffs. of other gaseous mixts. can be obtained with an av. deviation of 7.2%. If the self-diffusion coeffs. are not available, they can be calcd. from the viscosities. The av. deviation of diffusion coeff. obtained by this method is 12.2%. Exptl. results and complete data are given. Donald Staxia

3
1-BW(3W)

LA

Distribution paper chromatography Ivan Pella and
Károly Kormendy *Magyar Kém Lapja* 4, 308-311, 1949;
A review with 34 references, on its use in qual. and quant.
analysis of org. compds. István Fényi

PALLAI, IVAN

7
 ✓ Calculation of the catalyst volume in an adiabatic reactor by means of isotherms. Georgii Aleksey and Ivan Pavlov
 (USSR) Chem. Abstr. 68: 12111d (1968). Chem. Abstr. 68: 12111d (1968).
 The authors propose a method for determining the catalyst volume in an adiabatic reactor by means of isotherms. This method is simpler than the method of establishing the catalyst volume by means of the time-consuming process of establishing the isotherms. It is slightly more accurate than the method of establishing the isotherms.

The sum of these partial contact times is the τ for the entire adiabatic reaction. Instead of the actual τ , the quotient of gross catalyst vol. and normal vol. of the gas fed per unit of time can be used as a good approximation. $\tau = \tau_0 \cdot \frac{V_{cat}}{V_{gas}} = \tau_0 \cdot \frac{C_0}{C} \cdot \frac{\Delta T_{ad}}{\Delta T_{is}}$, where $\Delta T_{ad} = \frac{N_0 \Delta H_r}{C_0}$, ΔT_{is} is the molar enthalpy change (cal/mol), T is the temp. at any given time, T_0 is the temp. of the entering gas, x is the degree of conversion, C is the concn. of reacting material at the given time, C_0 is the initial concn., N_0 is the initial mol. quotient of the reacting material, and ΔT_{ad} is the adiabatic temp. increase of the entire reaction. From this equation the contact time can be calculated, and by multiplying it by the normal vol. of the gas fed per unit of time, the catalyst vol. is obtained.

1/1

Distr: 4E4j

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PALLAI, Ivan, dr.

Contact catalytic gas - phase hydration of acetylene. Veszprem
vegyp egy kozl 3 no.1/4:303-307 '59

1. Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet, Veszprem.

ALMASY, Gedeon (Veszperm, Wartha Vince u.2-6); PALLAI, Ivan, dr. (Veszperm, Wartha Vince u.2-6)

Direct production of acetone from the gas product of the partial oxidation of methane. III. Operation of the three-plate adiabatic plant reactor under stationary conditions. IV. Operation of the three-plate adiabatic plant reactor under non-stationary conditions. (EEAI 10:4)
Acta chimica Hung 24 no.4:385-409 '60.

1. Hungarian Oil and Gas Research Institute, Veszprem, Hungary
(Acetone) (Gases) (Methane)

ALMASY, Gedeon (Veszprem); PALLAI, Ivan, dr. (Veszprem)

Direct production of acetone from the gas product of the partial oxidation methane. II. Calculation of the adiabatic reactor; confirmation of the calculation by experiments on a large laboratory and plant scale. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.3:283-299 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Hungarian Oil and Gas Research Institute, Veszprem.
(Acetone) (Gases) (Catalysts) (Methane)
(Acetylene) (Acetaldehyde)

PALLAI, Ivan; ALMASY, Gedeon

Direct synthesis of a cetone of a gas product from the partial
oxidation of methane.II. Magy kem Lap 15 no.2:49-53 F '60.

1. Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet.

FALLAI, Ivan

Partial oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons with small molecular weight.
Magy. kem. lap. 15 no. 10. 1964-1966.

1. Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet.

PALLAI, Ivan, dr.; AIMASSY, Cedeon

Direct synthesis of acetone of a gas product ~~from~~ the partial oxidation of methane. I. Magy kem lap 15 no.1:4-8 Ja '60.

1. Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet.

PALLAI, Ivan, dr. (Veszprem)

Direct production of acetone from the gas product of the partial oxidation of methane. I. Laboratory experiments for the determination of the apparent kinetical constants. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.3:271-282 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Hungarian Oil and Gas Research Institute, Veszprem.
(Acetone) (Gases) (Catalysts) (Methane)
(Hydration) (Acetylene) (Zinc oxide) (Acetaldehyde)

PALLAI, Ivan

Synthesis of hydrogen peroxide by partial oxidation of hydrocarbons.
Magy kem lap 16 no.4:160-164 Ap '61.

1. Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet.

HAY, Jozsef; PALLAI, Ivan

Some problems of calculating ammonia synthesis converters
from the point of view of chemical engineers. Nagy kem lap
17 no. 8:337-343 Ag '62.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat, Budapest.

PALLAI, Ivan, a kémiai tudományok kandidátusa

Designing contact catalytic reactors. Kem tud kozl MTA 21 no. 4:
357-373 '64.

1. Designing Enterprise of Chemical Plants, Budapest.

PALLAI, Ivan, [unclear] [unclear]

Newspaper report of [unclear] manufacture. Ken tud [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].

1. Background information of [unclear] [unclear], [unclear].

ADONYI, Zoltan; NEMETH, Jenó, dr.; PALLAI IVANNE RAAB, Edit, dr.

Investigations for the utilization of the Perkupa gypsum-
anhydrite.II. Epitoanya; 14 no.7:268-271 J1 '62.

ADONYI, Zoltan; PALLAI, Ivanne, dr.

Investigations for the utilization of gypsum-anhydrite found
in Perkupa. Epitoanyag 14 no.6:221-228 Je '62.

ADONYI, Zoltan; NEMETH, Jenő; PALLAI, Iván; RAAB, Edit

Experiments for manufacturing plaster from the Perkupa gypsum
in fluidized layer. Magy kem lap 18 no.2/3:66-71 F-Mr '63.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Kémiai Technológiai Tanszék (for
Adonyi). 2. Műszaki Kémiai Kutató Intézet, Budapest (for Nemeth,
Pallai, Raab).