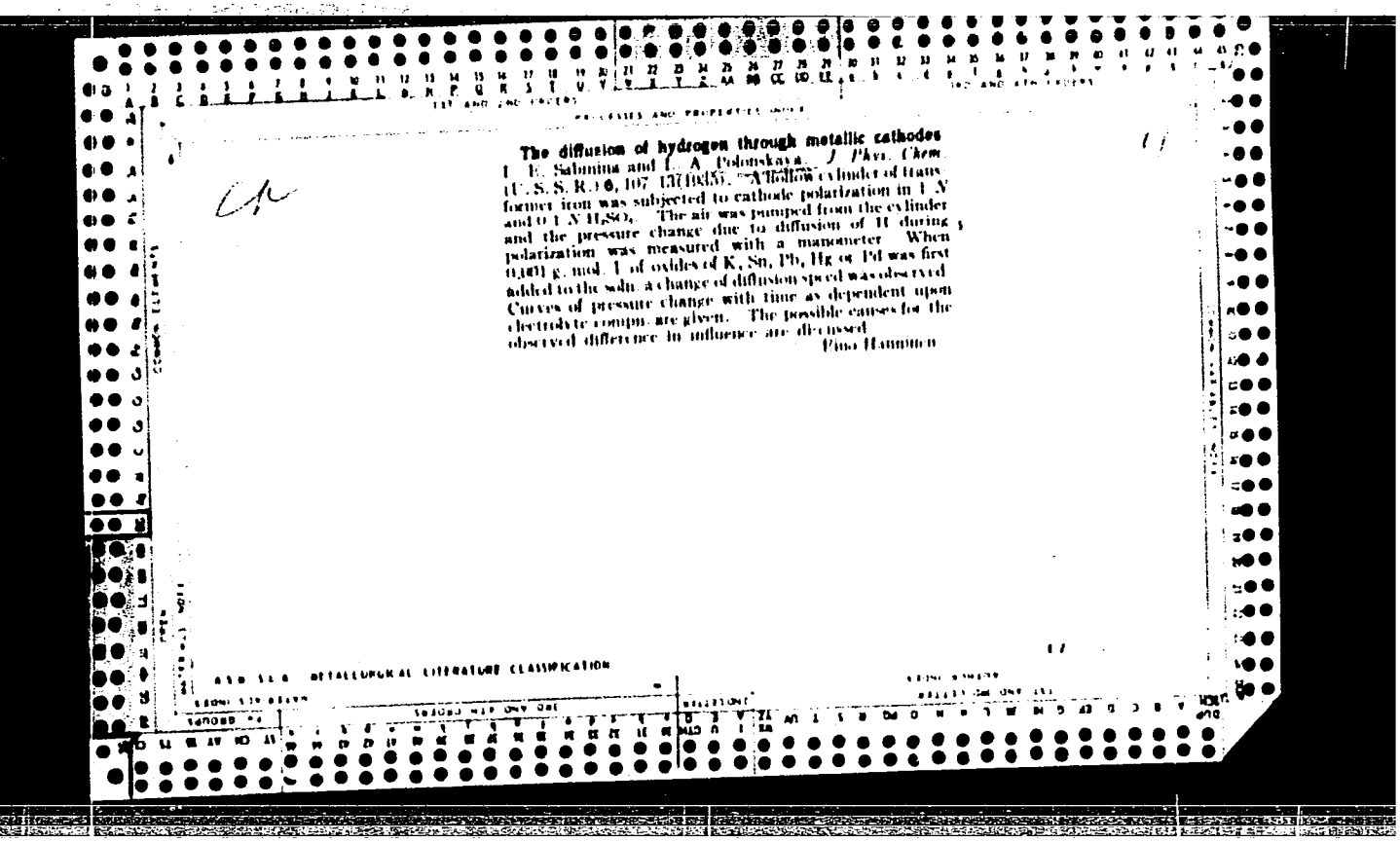
POLONSKAYA, L. A.

Polonskiy, I. M. and Polonskaya, L. A. - "The effect of acetates on the surface activity of acetic acid," Uchen. zapiski (L'vovsk. gos, un-t im. Franko), Vol. IX, 1948, p. 93-102, (In Ukranian, resume in Russian)

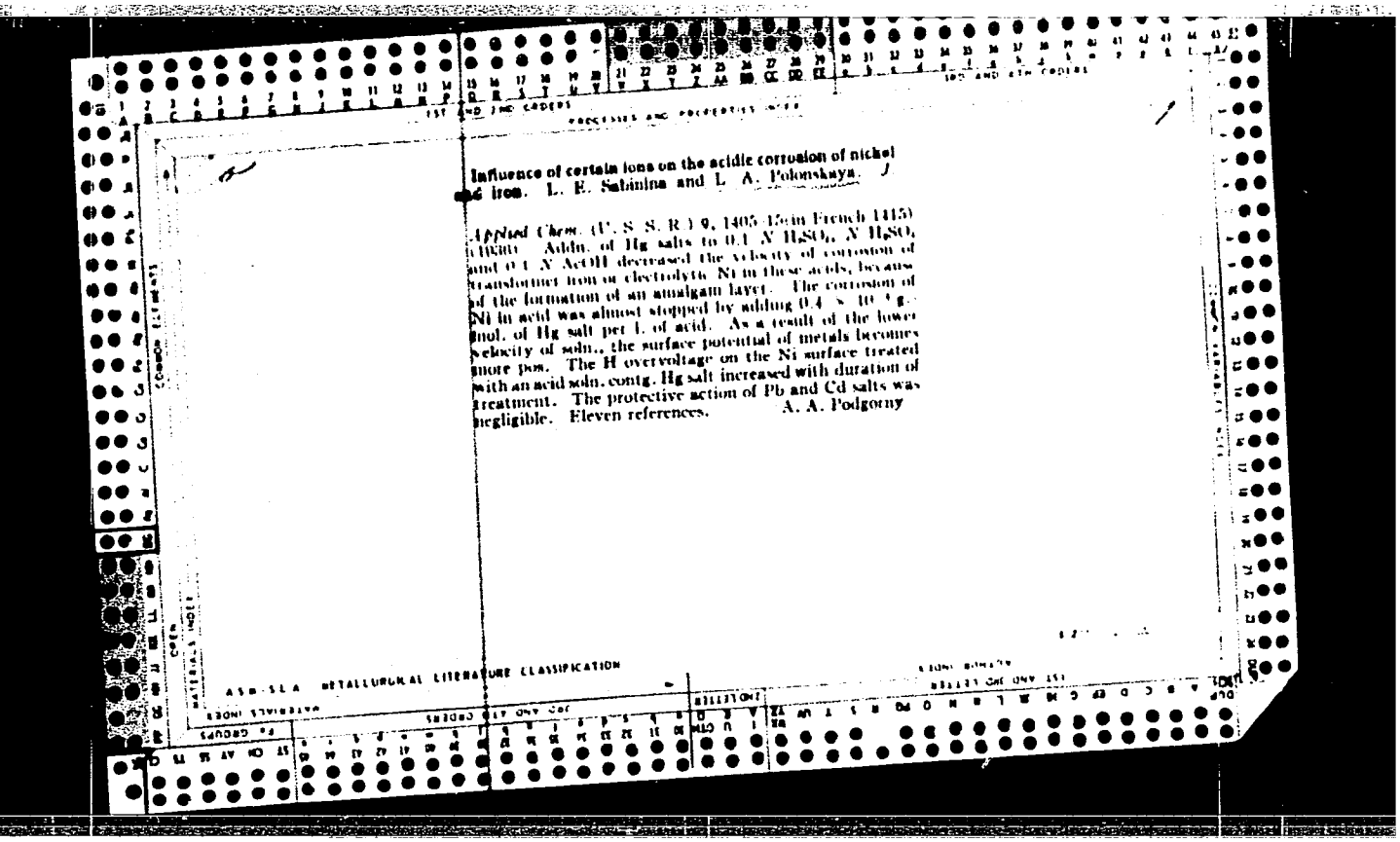
SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53,(Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).



The diffusion of hydrogen through metallic cathodes

I. E. Salmina and L. A. Polonskaya. *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 6, 107–13(1935). A hollow cylinder of trans former iron was subjected to cathode polarization in 1 *N* and 0.1 *N* H_2SO_4. The air was pumped from the cylinder and the pressure change due to diffusion of H during polarization was measured with a manometer. When 0.401 g. mol. l of oxides of K, Sn, Pb, Hg or Pd was first added to the soln. a change of diffusion speed was observed. Curves of pressure change with time as dependent upon electrolyte compn. are given. The possible causes for the observed difference in influence are discussed.

Pino Hammon



Influence of certain ions on the acidic corrosion of nickel and iron. L. E. Salnikina and L. A. Polonskaya.

Zhur. Prikladnoi Khim. (J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1405-17(in French 1415-[illegible]). Addn. of Hg salts to 0.1 *N* H_2SO_4, *N* H_2SO_4 and 0.1 *N* AcOH decreased the velocity of corrosion of translucent iron or electrolytic Ni in these acids, because of the formation of an amalgam layer. The corrosion of Ni in acid was almost stopped by adding 0.4 × 10⁻⁴ g.-mol. of Hg salt per l. of acid. As a result of the lower velocity of soln., the surface potential of metals becomes more pos. The H overvoltage on the Ni surface treated with an acid soln. contg. Hg salt increased with duration of treatment. The protective action of Pb and Cd salts was negligible. Eleven references. A. A. Podgorny

BELEN'KIY, N.G., akademik; POLONSKAYA, L.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUYEVA, L.D., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Technology of the manufacture of chymotrypsin preparations from cattle pancreas inactive according to the insulin content. Trudy VNIIMP no.14:99-102 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta maysnoy promyshlennosti (for Belen'kiy).
(Chymotrypsin)

BELEN'KIY, N.G.; POLONSKAYA, L.B.

[Alpha-chymotrypsin; the composition, properties and manufacture of the preparation]Al'fa-khimotripsin; sostav, svoistva, primenenie i proizvodstvo preparata. Moskva, Vses. nauchno-issl. in-t miasnoi promyshl., 1962. 68 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Chymotrypsin) (Meat industry)

POLONSKAYA, L.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAFROV, V.A.

Feeding preserved blood to chicks and laying hens. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.9:32-35 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Polonskaya). 2. Bratsevskaya ptitsefabrika (for Shafrov).
(Poultry--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

BELEN'KIY, N.G., akademik; POZHARISKAYA, L.S., kand. biol. nauk; POLONSKAYA, L.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOMME, L.G., kand. zootekhn. nauk; KUKHARKOVA, L.L.

Methods of preserving the blood of slaughter animals and using it for fattening swine. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 23 no. 6:27-32 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(Blood--Collection and preservation)
(Swine--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

BELEN'KIY, N.G., akademik; POZHARISKAYA, L.S., kand. biol. nauk; POLONSKAYA, L.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOMME, L.G., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KUKHARKOVA, L.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

New methods for utilizing the blood of slaughter-stock as feed. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.5:70-75 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Blood as food or medicine) (Meat industry--By-products)
(Feeding and feeding stuffs)

POLONSKAIA L. G.

POLONSKAIA, L. G., ed. Industrializatsiia SSSR i ekonomicheskaia rabota profsoiuzov; sbornik statei S. Robinsona [i dr.] Pod red. i s predisl. L.G. Polonskoi. Moskva, VTSSOS, 1927. 103 p.

DLC: HC335.P57

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

POLONSKAYA, L. G., ed.

Robinson, S., economist.

The industrialization of the USSR and the economic work of trade unions Moskva, VTSSPS, 1927. 103 p. (49-39520)

HC335.P57

POLONS'KIY, T.M.; POLONS'KA, L.O.

Effect of acetates on capillary activity of acetic acid. Nauk.zap. L'viv.un. 9:93-102 '48. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Surface tension)
(Alkali metal acetates)

POLONSKAYA, L. S.

Polonskaya, L. S. -- "Root Systems of Tree Breeds and Shrubs of the Foothill "Bogara" of Samarkand Oblast." Min Higher Education USSR, Tashkent Agricultural Inst, Tashkent, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 24, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 91-104

POLONSKAYA, L. V.

The following is among dissertations of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin:

"Use of the Method of Electrical Similarities in the Investigation and Calculation of Electromechanical Tracking Systems," 8 December 1952. The development of laboratory models is described which can be utilized in the analysis and synthesis of tracking systems of a definite type. The calculation and experimental work has shown the possibility of modeling tracking systems. A complete solution is given of the construction of model systems.

SO: M-1048, 28 Mar 56

L 51085-65 EWT(d)/EEC(a)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Peb WW UR/0146/65/008/002/0100/0106
ACCESSION NR: AP5011741

22
21
B

AUTHOR: Polonskaya, L.V.

TITLE: A comparative evaluation of integrating compensation-type accelerometers 9

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 8, no. 2, 1965, 100-106

TOPIC TAGS: integrating accelerometer, compensation accelerometer, accelerometer error, accelerometer damping

ABSTRACT: The compensation windings of integrating accelerometers contain a capacitor whose voltage is proportional to the first integral of the measured acceleration. The accuracy of the integration is directly proportional to the feedback-loop amplification. However, an increase in the amplification factor may result in loss of stability of the entire device. This is avoided by a simultaneous introduction of special damping units maintaining the required stability interval (see, e.g., L. V. Polonskaya, Issledovaniye vozmozhnykh sposobov dempfirovaniya magnitoelektricheskikh akselerometrov iz usloviya polucheniya naibol'shey dinamicheskoy tochnosti, Symposium "Avtomaticheskoye upravleniye", vyp. 2, LMI, no. 22, 1961). To determine the errors of such velocity determination circuits and find ways to improve their accuracy, the author studied typical accelerometer circuits and established general expressions for the analytic relationships between

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011741

the instrument parameters and the errors of integration. The integration accuracy was estimated using the smallest permissible integration frequency of a sinusoidal input signal and the largest permissible integration time for the case of a stepwise signal. Numerical calculations showed that two particular damping methods discussed in the article reduce the errors by 99.5—99.7 and 96.7—98%, respectively. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas, 2 figures, and 1 table. [06]

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy mekhanicheskiy institut (Leningrad Institute of Mechanics)

SUBMITTED: 29Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, EE

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4007

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Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4039362 S/0272/64/000/003/0046/0047

SOURCE: Ref. Zh. Metrol. i izmerit. tekhn. Otd. vyp., Abs. 3.32.327

AUTHOR: Polonskaya, L. V.

TITLE: On dynamic accuracy of integrating accelerometer

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 29, 1963, 83-90

TOPIC TAGS: accelerometer, accuracy

TRANSLATION: Accuracy of integrating accelerometer, operating on the principle of the common compensating accelerometer of magnetic-electric type, is evaluated. In the chain of compensating elements of the accelerometer there is connected a condenser, the tension of whose plates is proportional to the first integral of acceleration and appears as the resultant signal of the device. It is shown that sufficient accuracy of the instrument results only on integrating over short intervals of time. In order to minimize the error, it is recommended to perform measurement of velocity in a network of special damping chains. 4 figures; 5

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8(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1290

Besekerskiy, Viktor Antonovich, V.P. Orlov, L.V. Polonskaya, and S.M. Fedorov. Proyektirovaniye sledyashchikh sistem maloy moshchnosti (Design of Low-power Servo Systems) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1958. 508 p. 9,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page); Besekerskiy, Viktor Antonovich; Scientific Ed.; Khrushchev, V.V.; Ed. (inside book): Shaurak, Ye. N.; Tech. Ed.: Levochkina, L.I.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers engaged in the design and development of servo systems. It may also be useful to students of vuzes specializing in automatic control.

COVERAGE: The authors describe the principles of designing low-power servo systems (100-200 watts). The first part of the book deals with general problems of synthesizing servo systems. It also discusses the requirements for stability, accuracy, and smooth operation of servo systems at low speeds. The second part describes problems of synthesizing some special types of servo

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systems, such as gyrostabilizers, amplifiers with large feedback, and servos using stabilizing and integrating systems. The third part discusses problems of designing individual system components. The material of the first and second parts is based on a dissertation written by V.A. Besekerskiy. The book does not discuss the theory of automatic control. The authors assume that the reader has a sufficient background in the field of automatic control and telemechanics. They thank Professor D.V. Vasil'yev and Docent V.V. Khrushchev for reviewing the manuscript. There are 119 references of which 104 are Soviet (including 7 translations), and 15 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART I. GENERAL PROBLEMS IN THE SYNTHESIS OF SERVO SYSTEMS

PART II. PROBLEMS IN THE SYNTHESIS OF SOME SPECIAL TYPES OF SERVO SYSTEMS

POLONSKAYA, L.V.

621-52 : 621.389

3953. Electronic apparatus for modelling electro-mechanical follower systems. L. V. POLONSKAYA. *Elektrichestvo*, 1954, *No.* 4, 41-3

The apparatus satisfies the following conditions: (1) mathematical similitude of the transfer function of model and non-linear link of the original system; (2) similar characteristics of the non-linear elements of the original systems and their models; (3) error in the representation of the characteristics of the individual originals on the corresponding models not to exceed 2-3% in steady and 5-10% in transient conditions; (4) stability of the model operation, and (5) of the model parameters, also insensitivity to extraneous influences; (6) possibility of accurate measurement of the individual components of model; (7) valve parameters of model not to affect modelled processes. Main components of models are: modulator converting d.c. signal into a.c. signal of a well-defined phase relation to a reference a.c. voltage; phase discriminator converting a.c. voltage into d.c. voltage. Sign of discriminator output voltage depends on phase of input voltage; cathode follower reducing output impedance of individual links (elements); blocking circuit for model with non-linear characteristics. Detailed descriptions are given of models of linear and non-linear elements and their combination for modelling complete follower circuits; the results of an analysis of the responses of such a model to variations of its parameters are plotted.

B. F. KRAUS

POLONSKAYA, L. V.

9. **Structural modelling of electromechanical follower systems.** L. V. POLONSKAYA. *Elektrichestvo*, 1954, *No.* 9, 28–6. In Russian.

A continuation of previous work [Abstr. 3953 (1954)] and applying the principles evolved to a servo-system controlling a heavy copying lathe. The model is composed essentially of valve circuits and the copying elements of the lathe are represented by a pair of selsyns. The full success of the application of the method to a very complicated automatic control system of an oversize machine tool (the lathe is 40 m long) is proved not only by the near-coincidence of the experimental curves and oscillograms obtained on model and original, but also by the very satisfactory agreement of both with the theoretical curves, since the system permitted a surprisingly accurate theoretical representation. The success of the model representation was due in part to a fortunate choice of electrical models for mechanical characteristics of the system such as gaps in the kinematic chains and dry friction. —B. F. KRAUS

POLONSKAYA, M. M.

E-2

USSR/Organic Chemistry, Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya No 6, 1957, 19069

Author : Kil'disheva O.V., Gambaryan N.P., Polonskaya M.M., Knunyantz I.L.

Inst :

Title : Problem of Decarboxylation of -acylamino - -haloido- substituted Carbonic Acids.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Khim. N., 1956, No 7, 850-854.

Abstract: α,β-Dichloro-α-benzoylaminoisovaleric acid (I) and α-oxy-β- chloro-α- benzoylaminoisovaleric acid (II) by heating with $(CH_3CO)_2O$ or at the action of ketene (III) form 2-phenyl-4-acetoxy-4-(2-chloroisopropyl)-oxazolone (IV). It is shown that II at the action of a solution $NaHCO_3$ is easily transformed into iso-butyrylbenzimide (V), apparently, through the formation stage of β-lactone. Eleven g. of α-benzoylamino β,β-

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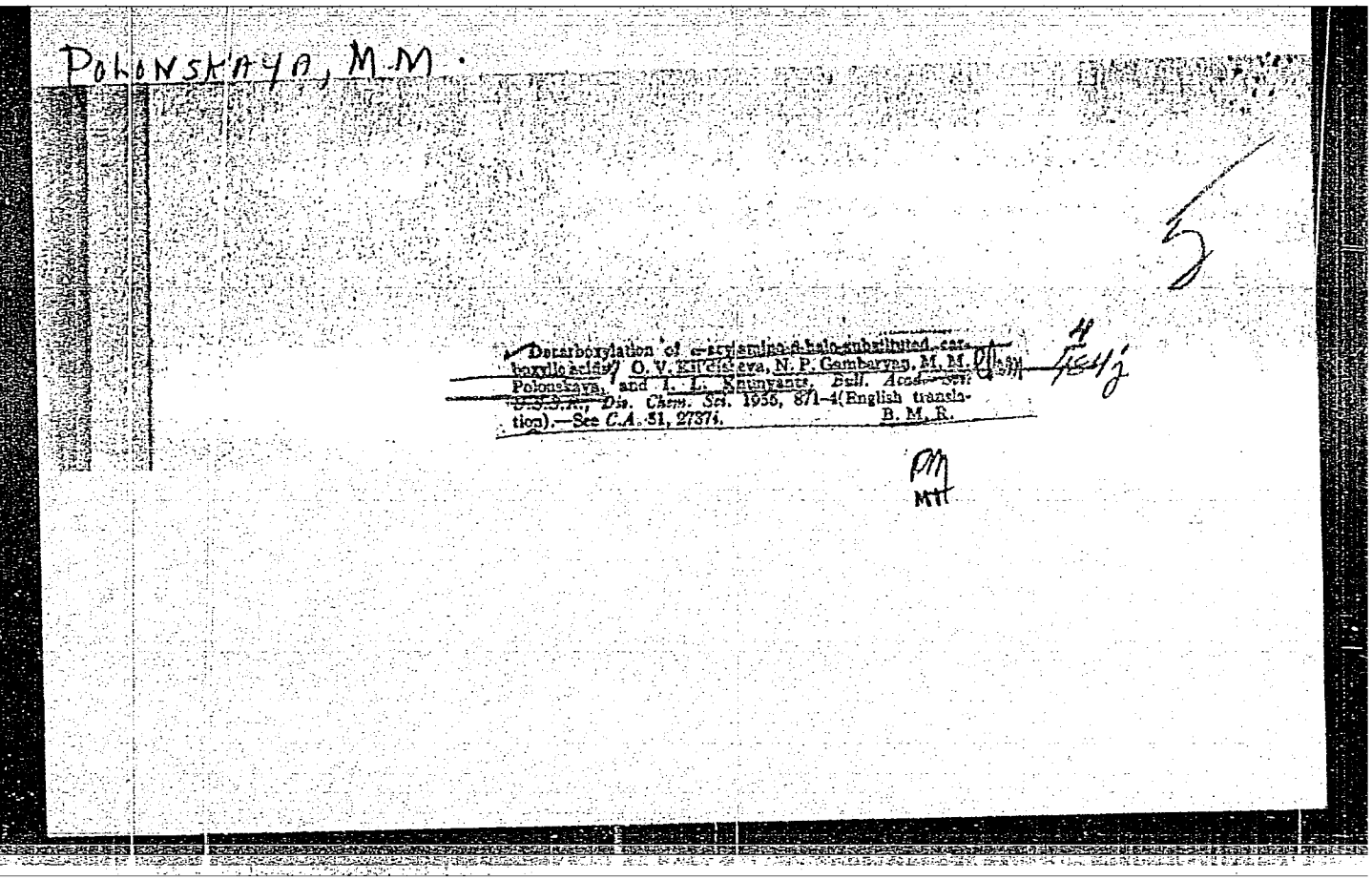
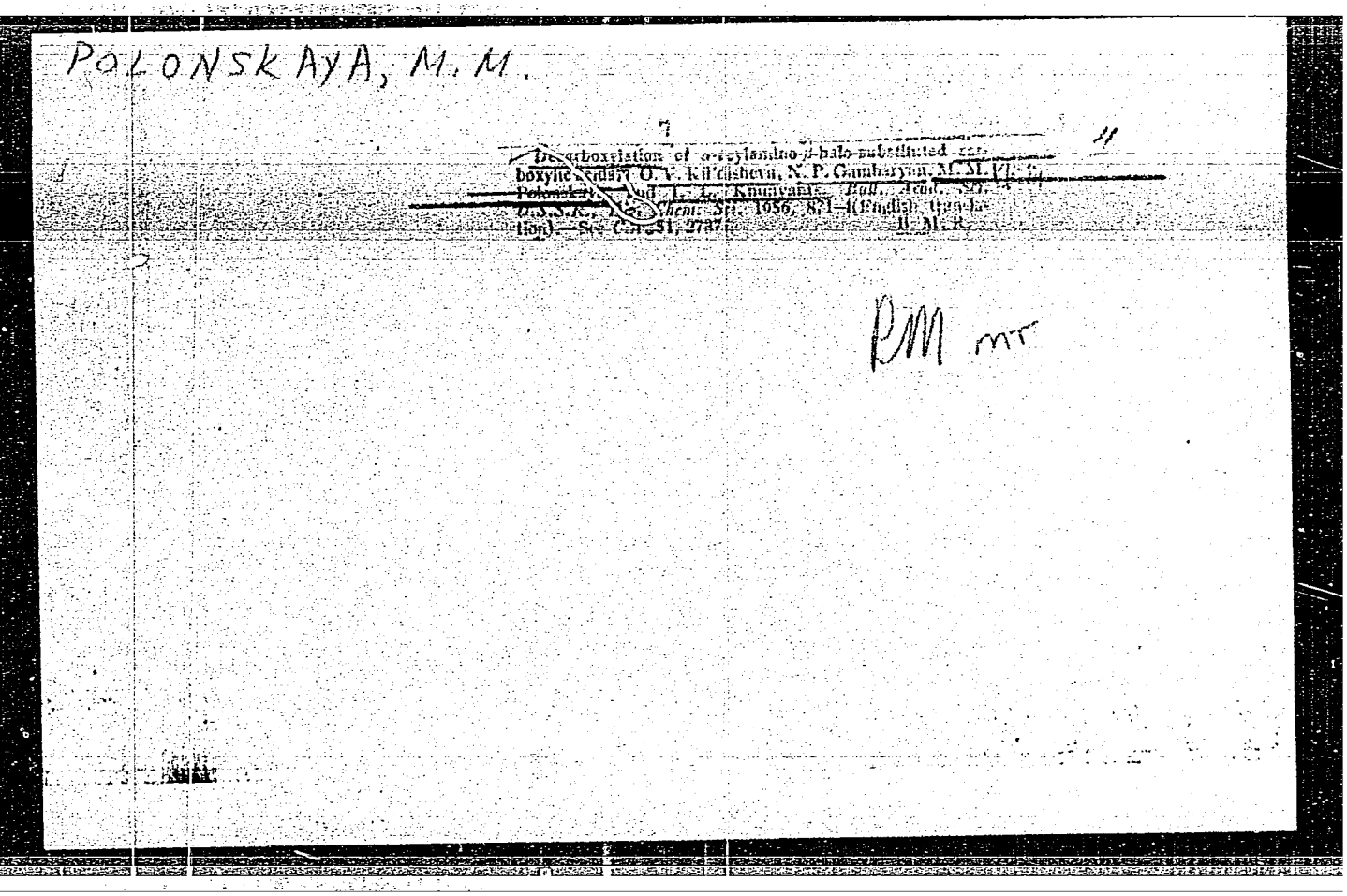


Polonskaya, M.M.

Decarboxylation of α-arylamino-β-halo-substituted carboxylic acids. O. V. Kil'disheva, N. P. Gambaryan, M. M. Polonskaya, and I. L. Knunyants. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Div. Chem. Sci.* 1955, 871–4(English translation).—See *C.A.* 51, 2737i. B. M. R.



POLONSKAYA, M. M.

Decarboxylation of α-cyanoalkyl-β-halo-substituted car-
boxylic acids. O. V. Kil'disheva, N. P. Gambaryan, M. M. Po-
lonskaya, and I. L. Knunyants. Bull. Acad. Sci.
U.S.S.R., Chem. Sci. 1956, 871–4 (English trans-
lation).—See Cat. 51, 2787.

PM mr

KIL'DISHEVA, O.V.; GAMBARYAN, N.P.; POLONSKAYA, M.M.; KNUNYANTS, I.L.

Decarboxylation of α-acylamino-β-halosubstituted carboxylic acids. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.7:850-854 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Carboxyl group) (Acids, Fatty)

5 (3) SOV/20-126-1-23/62

AUTHORS: Gol'dfarb, Ya. L., Polonskaya, M. M., Fabrichnyy, B. P., Shalavina, J. F.

TITLE: Reductive Acetylation of Thiophene Series Nitrocompounds in the Presence of Skeleton Nickel (Vosstanovitel'noye atsetilirovaniye nitrosoyedineniy ryada tiofena v prisutsvii skeletnego nikelya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1, pp 86 - 89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first and the third author proved earlier (Ref 1) that δ-amino-valeric acid is produced with a small yield by the effect of skeleton nickel (Ni_{sk}) on the 5-nitro-2-thiophene-carboxylic acid (I). On the strength of reference 2 the authors tried to increase this yield by the application of acetic acid anhydride as medium. However, they succeeded only in isolating the acetyl-amino acid (II) from the reaction mixture. The recognition that this acid produces (III) in the case of the effect of Ni_{sk} in the aqueous medium (Ref 3) led to the conclusion that the acetic acid anhydride deactivates Ni_{sk}. This conclusion was confirmed in the case of two other examples. Thus the react-

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Reductive Acetylation of Thiophene Series Nitro-compounds in the Presence of Skeleton Nickel

ion of Ni_{sk} with thiophene-nitroderivatives remains under the mentioned conditions in the production stage of an acetyl-amino compound. That is to say, the result of the process is a reductive acetylation. Although the effect of the solvent upon the reducing properties of Ni_{sk} in the case of the hydrogenation of the thiophene derivatives has already been published (Ref 4) the authors could not find data concerning the capacity of the acetic acid of suppressing the desulfurizing function of Ni_{sk} in such cases. The authors found contradictions in the publications concerning the properties of the 5-acetyl-amino-2-thiophene-carboxylic acid (II) (Refs 6-11) when they identified the latter. Since the melting point 230-232° of the acetyl-amino acid (with a II-structure as is assumed) produced by the authors did not agree with that of the publications (272°) they determined the position of the acetyl-amino group in the nucleus. Thus the structure II was confirmed. On the strength of these data the authors doubted whether the experi-

mental results of reference 8 were right. The authors then repeated the experiment of reference 8 and obtained acid potassium tartarate with a melting point 273-274°. The authors assume that Campaigne and Archer (Ref 8) erroneously regarded this acid salt as the acetyl-amino acid (II). There are 18 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 25, 1959, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1959

231T19

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics May/Jun 52

"Antibiotic Substances of Acidophilic Bacteria," M. S. Polonskaya, Moscow Div of the All-Union Sci Exptl Inst of Agr Microbiol

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol 21, No 3, pp 303-310

Author states that cultures of acidophilic bacteria produce specific substances which exert antibiotic action on Bacilli coli. Author states that products of metabolism of acidophilic bacteria cultures freshly secreted from the bowels of an animal show considerably greater antibiotic

231T19

action on Bacilli coli than products of cultures cultivated for a considerable period of time in nutrient media under laboratory conditions. Notes that action of acidophilin in the bowels of humans and animals is probably also due to specific antibiotic substances secreted by acidophilic bacteria.

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POLONSKAYA, M. S.

POLONSKAYA, M. S.

"Concentrate of Bacteriostatic Substances from Acidophilic Bacteria"

Polonskaya, M.S.; Leonovich, V.V.; Biberdiyeva, M.P.

Dokl. VASKhNIL, No. 8, 1953, pp 21-25

abs.

W-31098, 26 Nov 54

Polonskaya, M.S.

The effect of the products of metabolism of Escherichia coli on Lactobacillus acidophilus. M. S. Polonskaya. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Sel'skokhoz.* No 1D

Mikrobiol. 12, No. 2, 31-5(1953); *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 2748.—Products of metabolism of *E. coli* arrested the growth of *L. acidophilus* and of *L. bulgaricus*. These products pass through the membrane filter and are thermolabile.

B. S. Levine

POLONSKAYA, M. S.
"Interrelation Between Lactiv Acid Bacilli and B. coli"
Tr. Vses. N.-I. In-ta S-Kh Mikrobiol, 2, 1953, 36-42

The relation between acidophyllic and intestinal bacteria was studied in relation to cultivation and consistency of the medium. Author determined that during simultaneous growing on a solid medium both types of bacteria were inhibited. There was also a morphological change and loss of viability. Author investigated the relationship between the two bacterial groups on different media. (RZhBiol, No 9, May 1955)

SO: Sum No 787 , 12 Jan 56

USSR / Microbiology. Symbiosis. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No 95070

Author : Polonskaya, M.S.; Leonovich, V.V.; Biberdiyeva, M. P.; Poperekova, T.M.

Inst : -

Title : Combining Cultivations of Acidophilic Bacteria with Azotobacter.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. po s.-kh. mikrobiol., 1957, No. 3, 38-41

Abstract : It is proposed to use azotobacter chroococcum (or its filtrate) an organism which forms vitamins of B-complex, for the increase of energy of multiplication, strengthening of antibiotic activity and lengthening of the viable period of the acidophilic bacteria. The simultaneous feeding of azotobacter with acidophilic cultures

Card 1/2

ABYZOVA, L.F.; POLONSKAYA, M.S.; LEONOVICH, V.V.

Desiccation of Lactobacillus acidophilus in pure culture and together with Azotobacter. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. nauk no.2:20-24 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii.

POLONSKAYA, M.S.; POPEREKOVA, T.M.

Bacteria of the Azotobacter type in the animal body. Agrobiologiia no.1:109-114 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy midrobiologii, Moskovskoye otdeleniye.
(Azotobacter)

2849. Manufacture of rod-covers, distributor bricks and trumpets by semi-dry pressing.—V. R. STARUN, YU. V. MAĬKHROVSKIĬ, and N. M. POLONSKAYA (*Ogneupory*), **20**, 99–105 (1955). The Zaporozhskiĭ works has converted from plastic shaping to semi-dry pressing. The raw materials are Polozhskiĭ clay and kaolin (1 : 1) with Chasov-Yar clay as a bond. Briquettes for grog are made by the plastic method and fired at 1,380° C. (water absorption 6%). The mix (65±3% of grog) is moistened with sulphite lye solution of density 1·2–1·3 g/c.c. The mix is then passed through a shredder and a "tubbing" sieve of 7-mm. mesh. The moisture content of the mix is 6·7·6%. The bulk density of the unfired ware is 1·8 g/c.c. Pressing is with 170-ton presses having steel (0·6% C) moulds hardened on the upper and lower faces by acetylene flame. Three men can press up to 800 sleeves per shift and two men can press 250–300 trumpets. Sleeves are fired in periodic kilns at 1,330° C., (6–8 hr. soaking). The advantages of dry pressing were found to be: (1) better shape; (2) better texture; (3) 2–3% lower apparent porosity; (4) higher resistance to slagging and spalling; (5) uniform density; (6) good external appearance. (9 figs., 2 tables.)

STARUN,V.R.; MAYKHROVSKIY,Yu.V.; POLONSKAYA,N.M.

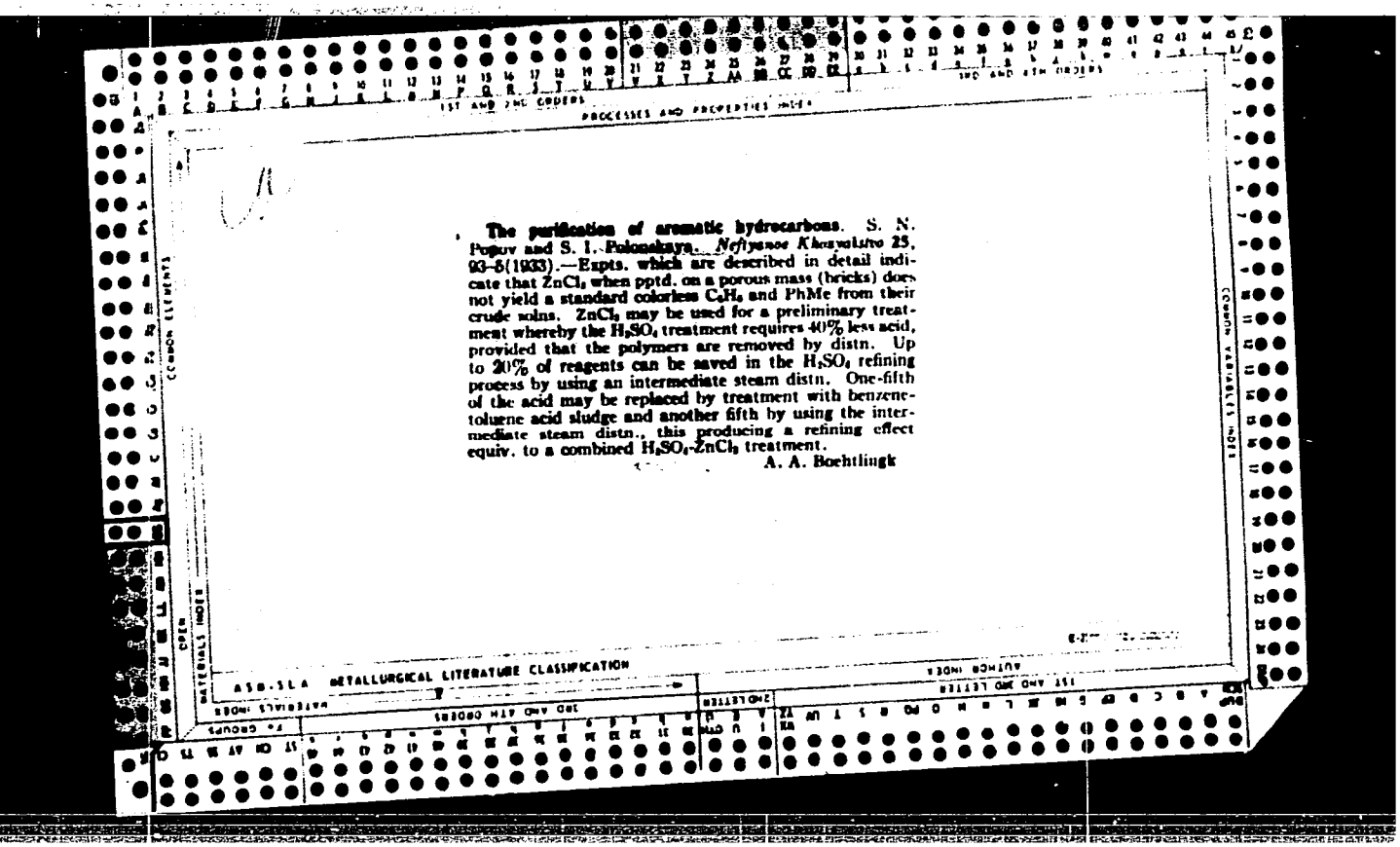
The manufacture of stoppers, "nest" shape bricks and funnels by the method of semi-dry pressing. Ogneupory 20 no.3:99-108 '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyy zavod.
(Refractory materials)

KRICHMAR, Sh.D.; POLONSKAYA, R.G.

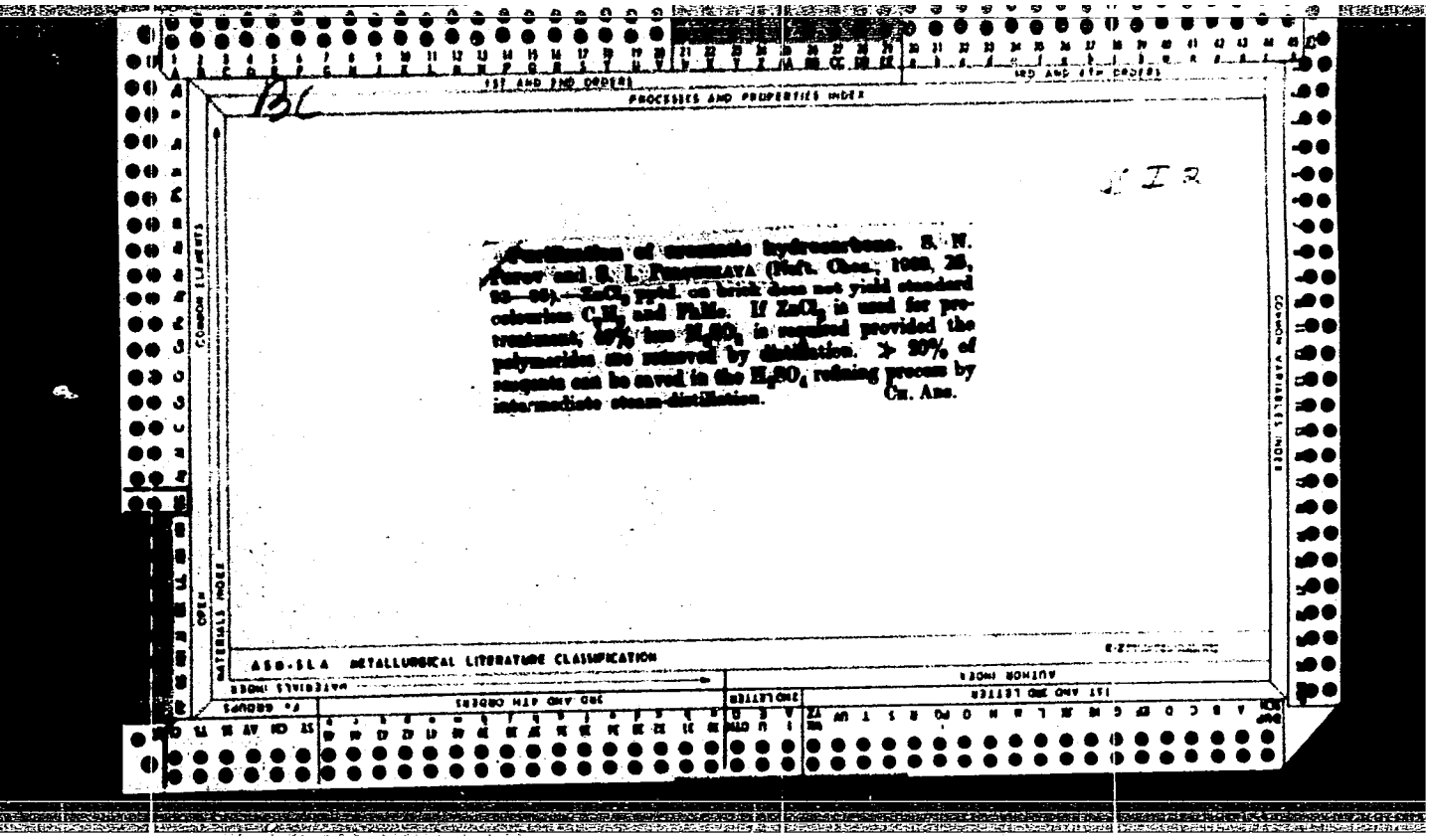
Treatment of depressed states with tofranil. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.9:41-44 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz 1-oy Respublikanskoy psikhonevologicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - kand.med.nauk M.Kh.Gonopol'skiy), g.Kzyl-Orda.
(DEPRESSION, MENTAL) (STIMULANTS)
(IMPRAMINE)



The purification of aromatic hydrocarbons. S. N. Popov and S. I. Polonskaya. *Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo* **25**, 93–5(1933).—Expts. which are described in detail indicate that $ZnCl_2$ when pptd. on a porous mass (bricks) does not yield a standard colorless C_6H_6 and PhMe from their crude solns. $ZnCl_2$ may be used for a preliminary treatment whereby the H_2SO_4 treatment requires 40% less acid, provided that the polymers are removed by distn. Up to 20% of reagents can be saved in the H_2SO_4 refining process by using an intermediate steam distn. One-fifth of the acid may be replaced by treatment with benzene-toluene acid sludge and another fifth by using the intermediate steam distn., this producing a refining effect equiv. to a combined H_2SO_4-$ZnCl_2$ treatment.

A. A. Boehtlingk



[illegible] of aromatic hydrocarbons. S. W. Fenner and S. L. Pangrazava (Ind. Chem., 1938, 25, 93—98).—$ZnCl_2$ treat. on brisk clays not yield standard colorless C_6H_6 and PhMe. If $ZnCl_2$ is used for pre-treatment, 60% less H_2SO_4 is required provided the polymerides are removed by distillation. > 90% of reagents can be saved in the H_2SO_4 refining process by intermediate steam-distillation. Cu. Abs.

POLONSKAYA, S.I.,
A. S. VELIKOVSKII, Neftyanoe Khoz. 20, No. 9, 41-3 (1939)

TAGER, A.A.; MYSHALOV, S.V.; POLONSKAYA, V.V.; FEDOROVA, L.M.; DUL'TSEVA, L.D.

Fundamentals of investment casting. Lit. proizv. no.9:36-39 S '64.
(MIRA 18:10)

ZHUK, A.S.; GRES'-EDEL'MAN, V.Ye.; CHEBOTAREVA, Ye.V.; KOZINETS, R.G.; ROZINA, Ts.S.; POLONSKAYA, Ts.L.

The effect of penicillin therapy on immunologic changes in scarlet fever. Pediatriia, no.5:23-26 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz skarlatinoznoy laboratorii (zav.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk B.Ye. Gres'-Edel'man) Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta imeni Mechnikova (dir.-kandidat biologicheskikh nauk G.P. Cherkas) i 8-y infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Ye. V. Chebotareva)

(SCARLET FEVER, ther.
penicillin, eff. on immunity)
(IMMUNITY
in scarlet fever, err. of penicillin)

SOSKIN, L.S.; POLONSKAYA, Ye.M.

Peculiarities in the clinical aspects of intracerebral hemorrhage with a break-through into the cornu posterius of the lateral ventricle. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:323-332 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Klinika nervykh bolezney TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(BRAIN—HEMMORHAGE)

POLONSKAYA, Ye.N.; TIKHONOVA, V.M.

Diagnosis of acute leukemia in children. Pediatriia 41 no.10:70-71 O '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - kand. med. nauk V.A. Arkhireyeva) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Detskoy bol'nitsy imeni "14 let Oktyabrya" (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR M.V. Babintseva) Orenburg.

YEGOROV, A.D.; POLONSKAYA, Ye.P.

Mineral deficiency of feeds in isolated districts of Yakutia and ways of remedying it. Nauch. soob. IAFAN SSSR no.1:123-127 '58.(MIRA 17:1)

POLONSKAYA, Ye.R., uchitel'nitsa

Lessons in the study of gymnospermous and angiospermous plants. (MIRA 14:1)
Biol. v shkole no. 6:14-18 N-D '60.

1. Shkola No. 92 g.Moskvy.
(Botnay--Study and teaching)

POLONSKAYA, Yu.S.

Recovery of a patient with lymphosarcoma of the tonsils due to a compound method of treatment. Vest. otorin. no.1:97-98 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz onkologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. I.N.Nazarov) 2-y dorozhnoy bol'notsy i otorinolaringologicheskogo kabineta (konsul'tant - dotsent E.V.Krilichevskaya) 1-y dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Yuzhno-Ural'skoy zheleznoy dorogi, Chelyabinsk.
(TONSILS—DISEASES) (HODGKIN'S DISEASE)

POLONSKI, J.

Analysis of parameter scattering of transloading circuits.
Przem inst telekom prace 13 no.39:49-56 '63.

1. Katedra Konstrukcji Telekomunikacyjnych i Radiofonii, Politechnika, Warszawa.

GIERDALSKI, Jerzy; POLONSKI, Jerzy

A method of parameter verification in prototype units with respect to optimum values and tolerances. Przegl elektroniki 5 no. 5: 227-228 My '64.

1. Department of Computer Design, Technical University, Warsaw.

S/002/60/000/009/001/002
A054/A133

AUTHOR: Polonskiy, A.

TITLE: The problem of calculating productivity in industry

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, no. 9, 1960, 27 - 35

TEXT: Soviet economists calculate the productivity in industry from two viewpoints. According to one viewpoint, expounded by G.A. Prudenskiy [Ref. 1: Inter-Industrial Reserves (Reserves to Increase the Labor Productivity), Moscow, Gospolitizdat, 1954] the productivity can be raised, i.e., a decrease in working time per unit of production can be obtained by lowering the labor consumption per unit and by better utilizing the working time (i.e., eliminating all standstills, breaks, etc.). On the other hand, E.G. Antosenkov (Ref. 2: Vestnik statistiki, 1950, No. 8) voices the opinion that productivity can only be raised by reducing labor consumption. He maintains that according to K. Marx the productivity index is the production related to pure working time only, i.e., the number of working hours actually spent on the production of a unit. A drawback common to both of these theories is that, according to them, productivity and the utilization of working time are two different concepts and that the utilization of working time

Card 1/3

The problem of calculating productivity in industry

has nothing to do with a reduction in labor consumption. This standpoint is not correct, because, actually, there is no difference between the two. Productivity often rises on account of a change in the ratio between the utilization of productive and non-productive working time. The time of a shift also includes the worker's statutory rest time; these are constant values and in future, as and when mechanization is extended, a part of the actual working hours will be used to make the working process simpler and easier, as well as to extend the time allowed for breaks. Actually, the time spent on production depends on the ratio of productive to unproductive labor utilization and on the degree of utilization of productive working hours. Therefore, the index of productivity, i.e., the labor consumption should be based on the utilization of the working time derived from these two factors. However, working time utilization must not be mistaken for the total basic number of working hours. The first does not include time lost through late arrival, absenteeism and similar time-losses, but, on the other hand, it does include non-productive working hours (the so-called inter-shift work losses, the time spent on correcting defects, downtime, etc.). V.A. Sobol' (Ref. 3: Vestnik statistiki, 1956, no. 2, 45) is right in stating that working time actually spent on a unit of production is not the time, during which work is in progress, but all the time, that the worker spends at his working place. It

The problem of calculating productivity in industry

would, therefore, be incorrect to calculate the index of labor productivity based on the time spent on actual productive work only. The essential problem is, how to determine the time during which work is in progress. Work proceeds not only during the working time, but also during the time-losses within the shift, which make up the so-called non-productive working hours as distinct from other time-losses (late arrival, absenteeism, nursing of babies, etc.), which cannot be included in the productive working time and only form a part of the basic working hours. The utilization of working time also includes the working losses amounting to whole days within the month. Based on the examples discussed, it seems to be more suitable to take into account the actual time spent on work + the days on which no work was done, when calculating the index of labor productivity. When comparing productivity covering two months, it has first to be brought to a common denominator, in order to be comparable. Thus all factors which make it difficult to draw a comparison such as changes in working hours during these 2 months (for instance, 7 hour-day instead of 8 hour-day) stoppages, the number of workers on short-time, have to be eliminated. All these differences should be carefully excluded, irrespective of the basis for comparison, i.e., whether a comparison of the working time is made according to man-hours, man-days or man-months. There are 7 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

S/112/59/000/012/087/097
A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 258, # 25725

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, A.A., Kersha, V.O., Polonskiy, A.B.

TITLE: Television Translation Station

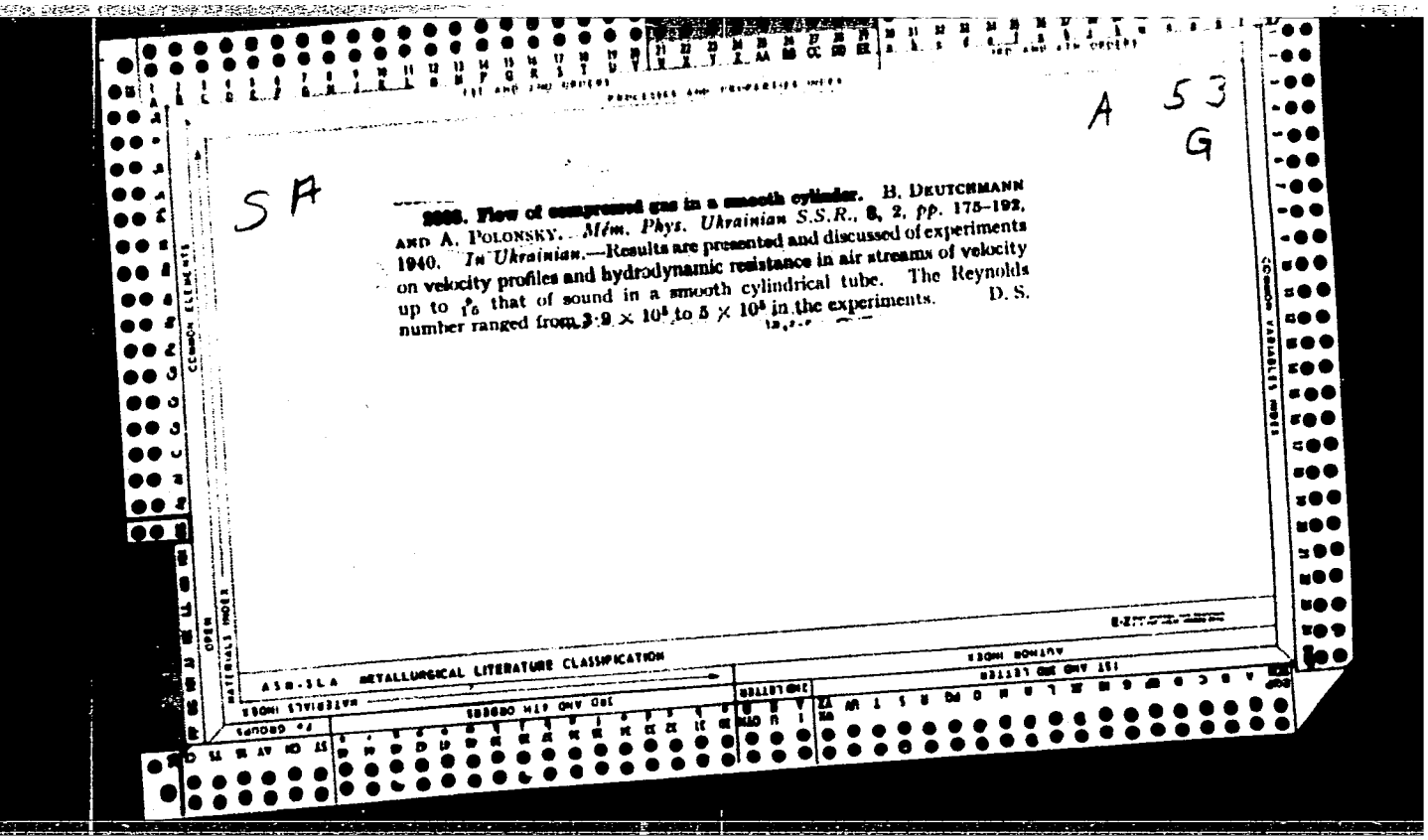
PERIODICAL: Tr. Televizion. fil.-labor., 1956, No. 2, pp. 50-67

TEXT: Subscribers' unit in the television translation station developed by МТФЛ (MTFL) III contains the minimum of functions. The video signal, line and frame scan signals as well as the sound accompaniment are led to it. An electrostatic deflection tube is used. For experimental testing 3 stations with 200 subscribers' units each have been prepared. The video signal transmission is realized by means of a coaxial cable with the length of a tap to the subscriber of ≤ 9 m. The pass-band is 4 Megacycles. Line and frame signals are translated over 2-wire lines. The interference of video signal and line scan chains with the broadcast reception is considered as well as the measures to eliminate it. A short description of the station is given.

V.F.A.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

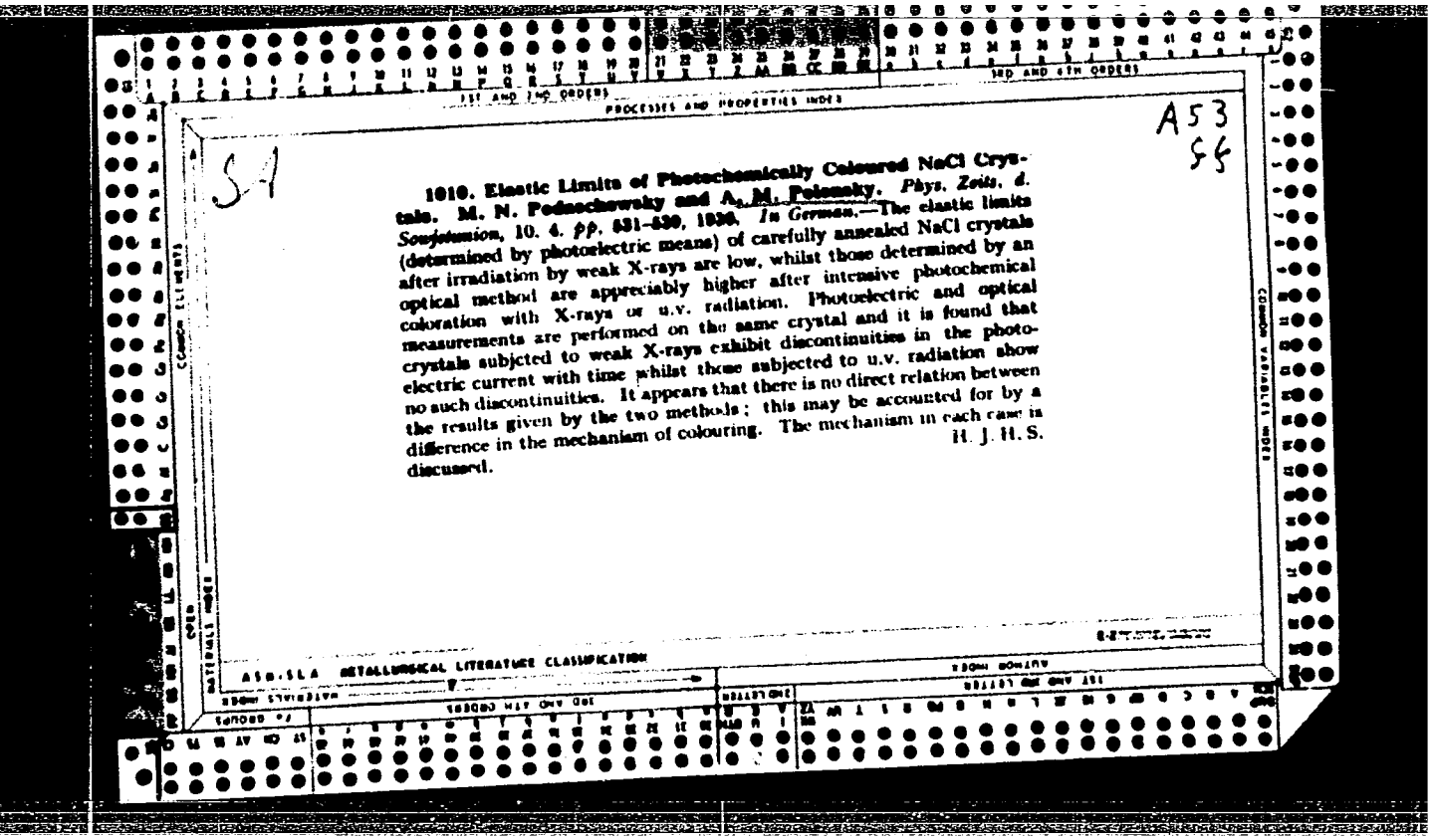
Card 1/1



A 53
G

SA

2668. Flow of compressed gas in a smooth cylinder. B. DEUTCHMANN AND A. POLONSKY. *Mém. Phys. Ukrainian S.S.R.*, **8**, 2, *pp.* 178–192, 1940. *In Ukrainian.*—Results are presented and discussed of experiments on velocity profiles and hydrodynamic resistance in air streams of velocity up to $\frac{1}{6}$ that of sound in a smooth cylindrical tube. The Reynolds number ranged from $3{\cdot}9 \times 10^4$ to 5×10^5 in the experiments. D. S.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

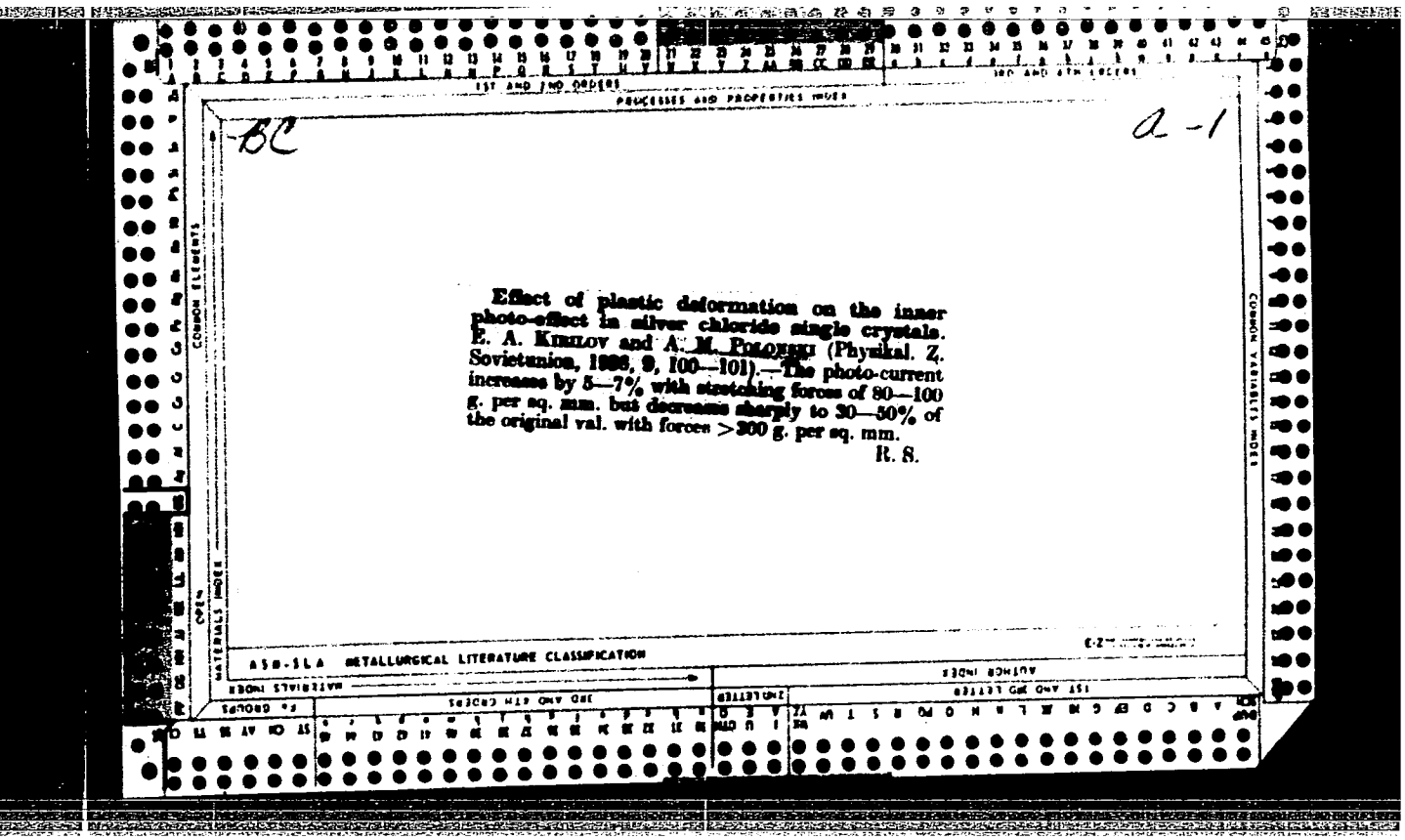
A53
S6

S-1

1010. Elastic Limits of Photochemically Coloured NaCl Crystals. M. N. Podnozhensky and A. M. Polonsky. *Phys. Zeits. d. Sowjetunion*, 10. 4. *pp.* 631–650, 1936. *In German.*—The elastic limits (determined by photoelectric means) of carefully annealed NaCl crystals after irradiation by weak X-rays are low, whilst those determined by an optical method are appreciably higher after intensive photochemical coloration with X-rays or u.v. radiation. Photoelectric and optical measurements are performed on the same crystal and it is found that crystals subjcted to weak X-rays exhibit discontinuities in the photoelectric current with time whilst those subjected to u.v. radiation show no such discontinuities. It appears that there is no direct relation between the results given by the two methods; this may be accounted for by a difference in the mechanism of colouring. The mechanism in each case is discussed.

H. J. H. S.

A53.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

a-1

Effect of plastic deformation on the inner photo-effect in silver chloride single crystals. E. A. KRILOV and A. M. POLOSKII (Physikal. Z. Sovietunion, 1936, 9, 100—101).—The photo-current increases by 5—7% with stretching forces of 80—100 g. per sq. mm. but decreases sharply to 30—50% of the original val. with forces >200 g. per sq. mm.

R. S.

POLONSKIY, A.M.

Estimation of the reserves of iron-ore deposits from magnetic survey data. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.1:141-146 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Angaro-Ilimskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.
(Iron ores) (Magnetic prospecting)

POLONSKI, A. M.

EX
BC

Photo-electric elasticity limit of photochemically coloured rock-salt crystals. M. N. Popa-Soreyski and A. M. Polonski (Physikal. Z. Sovietunion, 1936, 10, 531—539).—The elastic limit of NaCl coloured by exposure to ultra-violet light was determined from the photo-electric effect. In most cases no limit was observed up to or near the breaking point. Very much lower elastic limits were observed in crystals coloured by X-rays (cf. A., 1935, 1452).

H. J. E.

A-1

5/2

BC

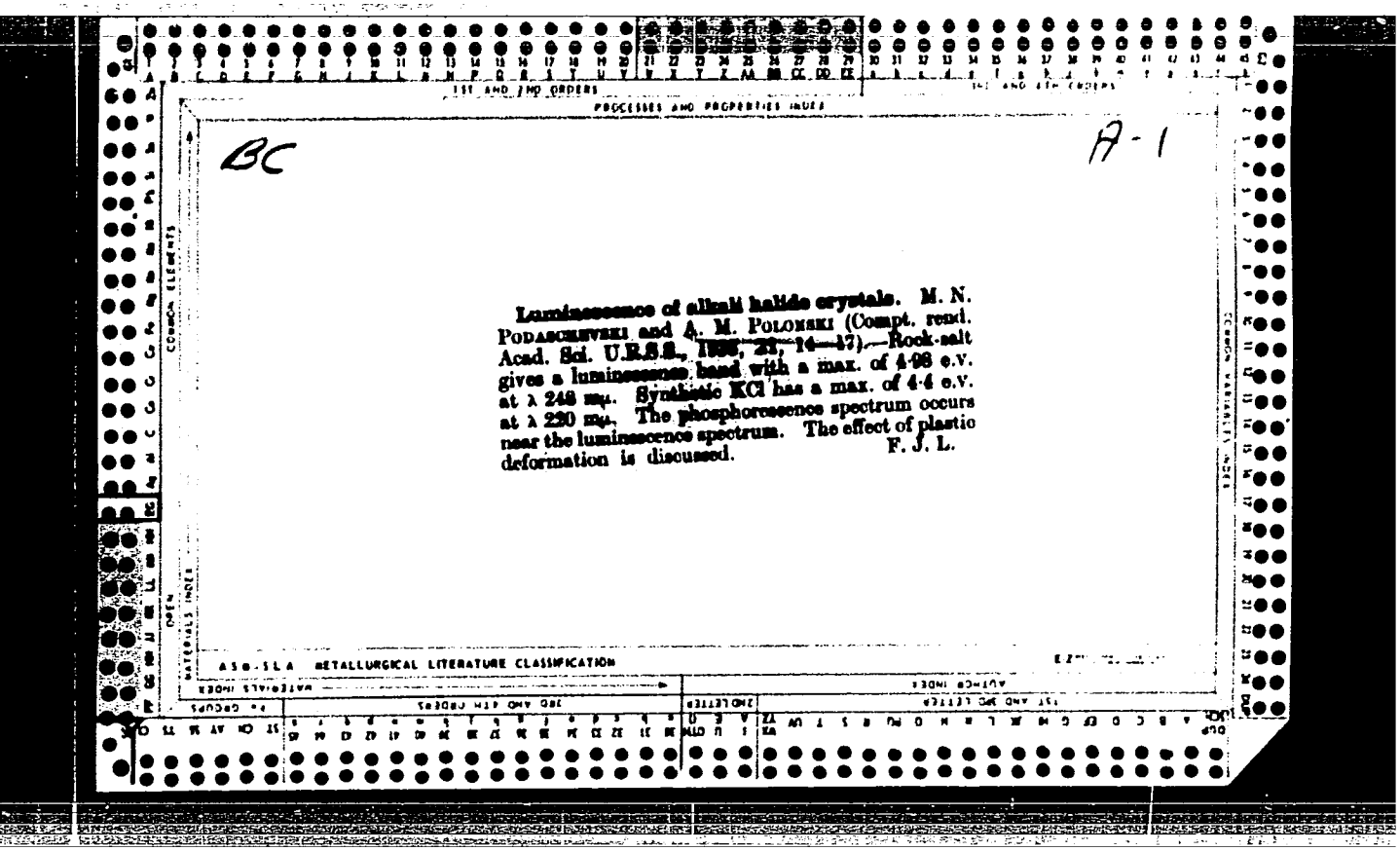
Photo-electric elasticity limit of photochemically coloured rock-salt crystals. M. N. Popa-

A-1

POLONSKIY, A.M.

Evaluating reserves by direct methods of interpretation based on magnetic prospecting data. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.6:30-35 Je '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Zabaykal'skaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.
(Magnetic prospecting)



BC

A-1

Luminescence of alkali halide crystals. M. N. PODASCHEVSKI and A. M. POLONSKI (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1938, 21, 14—17).—Rock-salt gives a luminescence band with a max. of 4·96 e.v. at λ 248 mμ. Synthetic KCl has a max. of 4·4 e.v. at λ 280 mμ. The phosphorescence spectrum occurs near the luminescence spectrum. The effect of plastic deformation is discussed. F. J. L.

BC

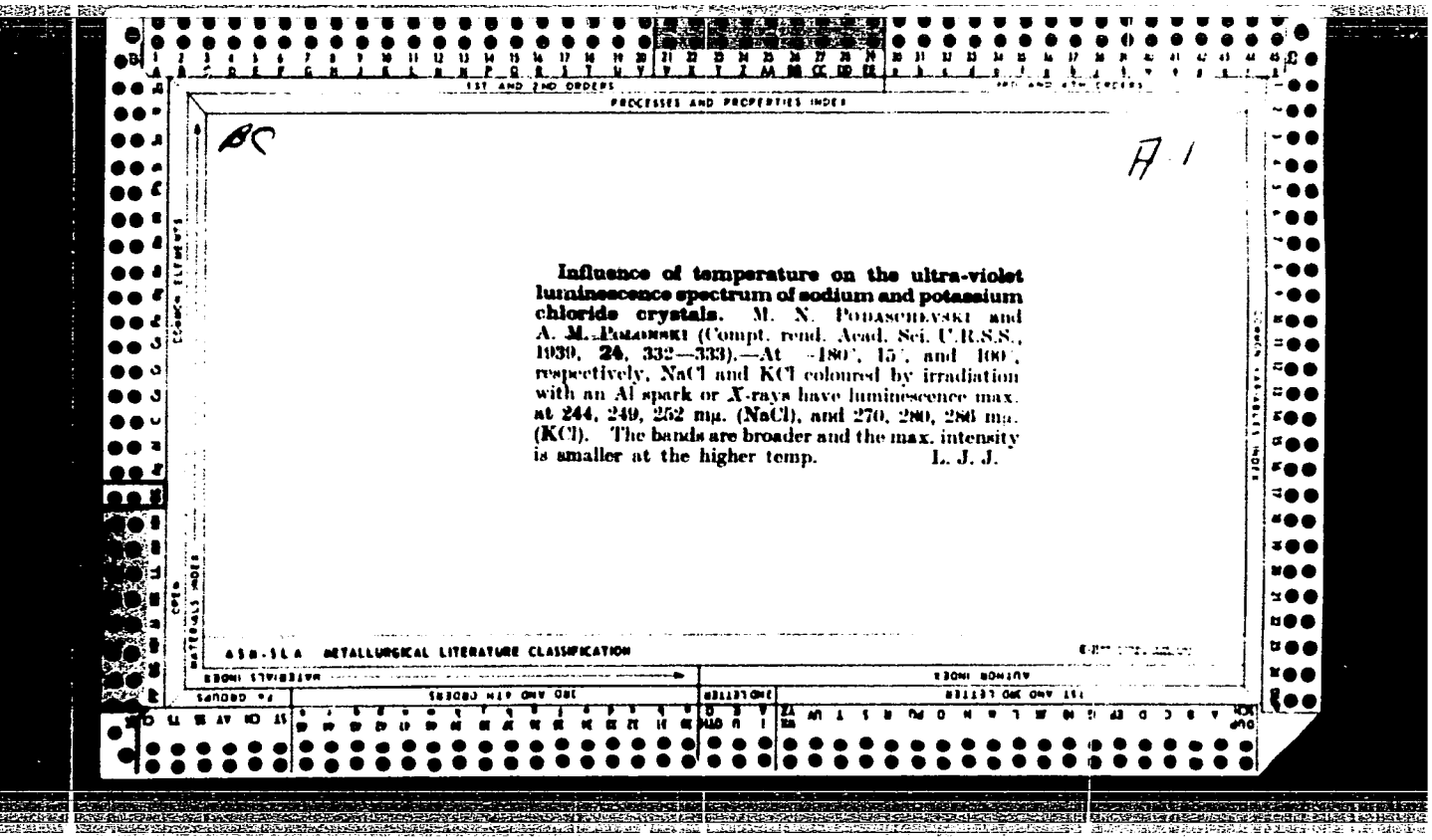
A-1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

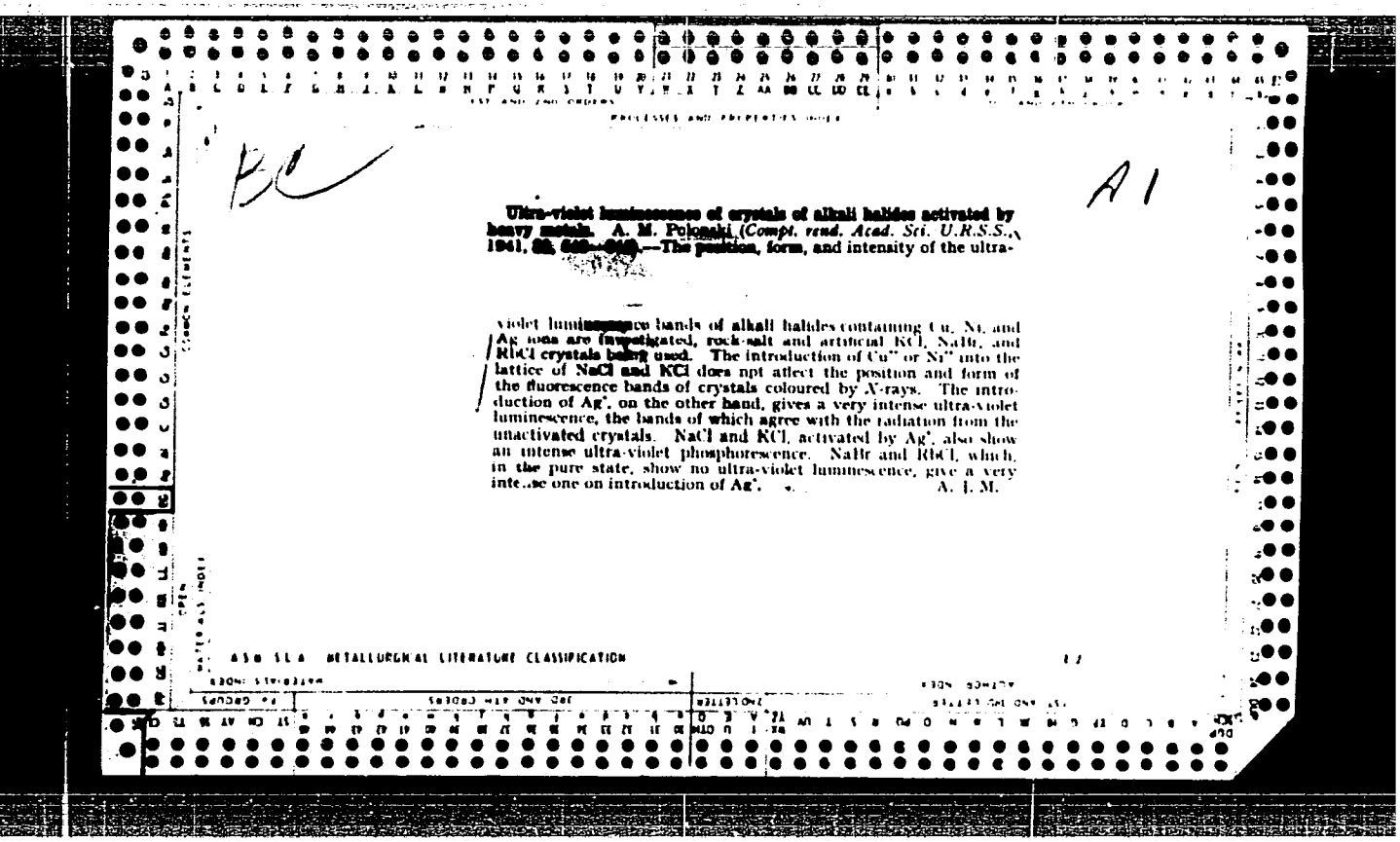
Photo-electric elasticity limit of photochemic-ally coloured [illegible] crystals. M. N. PODA-SCHEVSKI and [illegible] (Physikal. Z. Sowjet-union, [illegible] elastic limit of NaCl [illegible] was determined [illegible] In most cases no [illegible] or near the breaking point. Very small [illegible] elastic limits were observed in crystals coloured by X-rays (cf. A., 1935, 1452).

H. J. E.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Influence of temperature on the ultra-violet luminescence spectrum of sodium and potassium chloride crystals. M. N. Podaschevski and A. M. Paladinski (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, **24**, 332—333).—At −180°, 15°, and 100°, respectively, NaCl and KCl coloured by irradiation with an Al spark or *X*-rays have luminescence max. at 244, 249, 252 mμ. (NaCl), and 270, 280, 286 mμ. (KCl). The bands are broader and the max. intensity is smaller at the higher temp. L. J. J.



Ultra-violet luminescence of crystals of alkali halides activated by heavy metals. A. M. Polonski. (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, [illegible]).—The position, form, and intensity of the ultra-violet luminescence bands of alkali halides containing Cu, Ni, and Ag ions are investigated, rock-salt and artificial KCl, NaBr, and RbCl crystals being used. The introduction of Cu^{++} or Ni^{++} into the lattice of NaCl and KCl does not affect the position and form of the fluorescence bands of crystals coloured by *X*-rays. The introduction of Ag^{+}, on the other hand, gives a very intense ultra-violet luminescence, the bands of which agree with the radiation from the unactivated crystals. NaCl and KCl, activated by Ag^{+}, also show an intense ultra-violet phosphorescence. NaBr and RbCl, which, in the pure state, show no ultra-violet luminescence, give a very inte..se one on introduction of Ag^{+}. A. J. M.

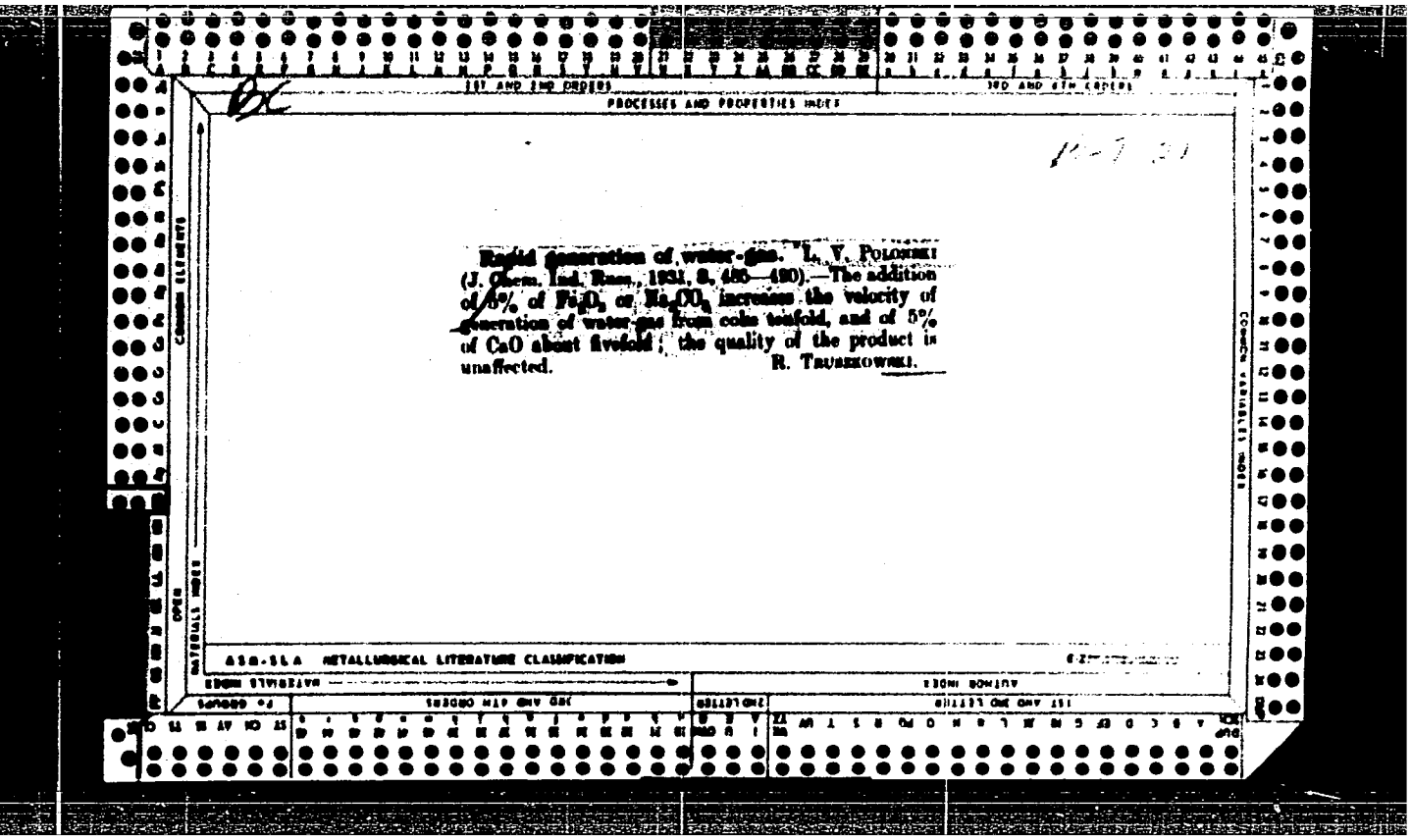
A1 B10 S1 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ultra-violet luminescence of crystals of alkali halides activated by heavy metals. A. M. Polonski. (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **31**, 543—545).—The position, form, and intensity of the ultra-violet luminescence bands of alkali halides containing Cu, Ni, and Ag ions are investigated, rock-salt and artificial KCl, NaBr, and RbCl crystals being used. The introduction of Cu^{++} or Ni^{++} into the lattice of NaCl and KCl does not affect the position and form of the fluorescence bands of crystals coloured by X-rays. The introduction of Ag^{+}, on the other hand, gives a very intense ultra violet luminescence, the bands of which agree with the radiation from the unactivated crystals. NaCl and KCl activated by Ag^{+}, also show an intense ultra violet phosphorescence. NaBr and RbCl which in the pure state, show no ultra violet luminescence, give a very intense one on introduction of Ag^{+}. A. J. M.

AKRIDIN, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, starshiy prepodavatel'; GALKANOVA, Nina Dmitriyevna, assistent; GVOZDOVSKIY, Viktor Il'ich, assistent; GLUKHOVSKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich, inzh.; SAMOYLOV, Boris Nikolayevich, dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKUBOVSKIY, Boris Vasil'yevich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: POLONSKIY, A.V., assistent; LEONT'YEV, G.V., assistent; BITYUTSKIY, A.I., assistent; DAVYDOV, S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; BUDARINA, E.M., red. izd-va; GARNUKHIN, Ye. K., tekhn. red.

[Prestressed concrete abroad; materials] P redvaritel'no napriazhennyi zhelezobeton za rubezhom; materialy. Pod red. S.S.Davydova i B.V. IAkubovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 343 p. (MIRA 14:10)

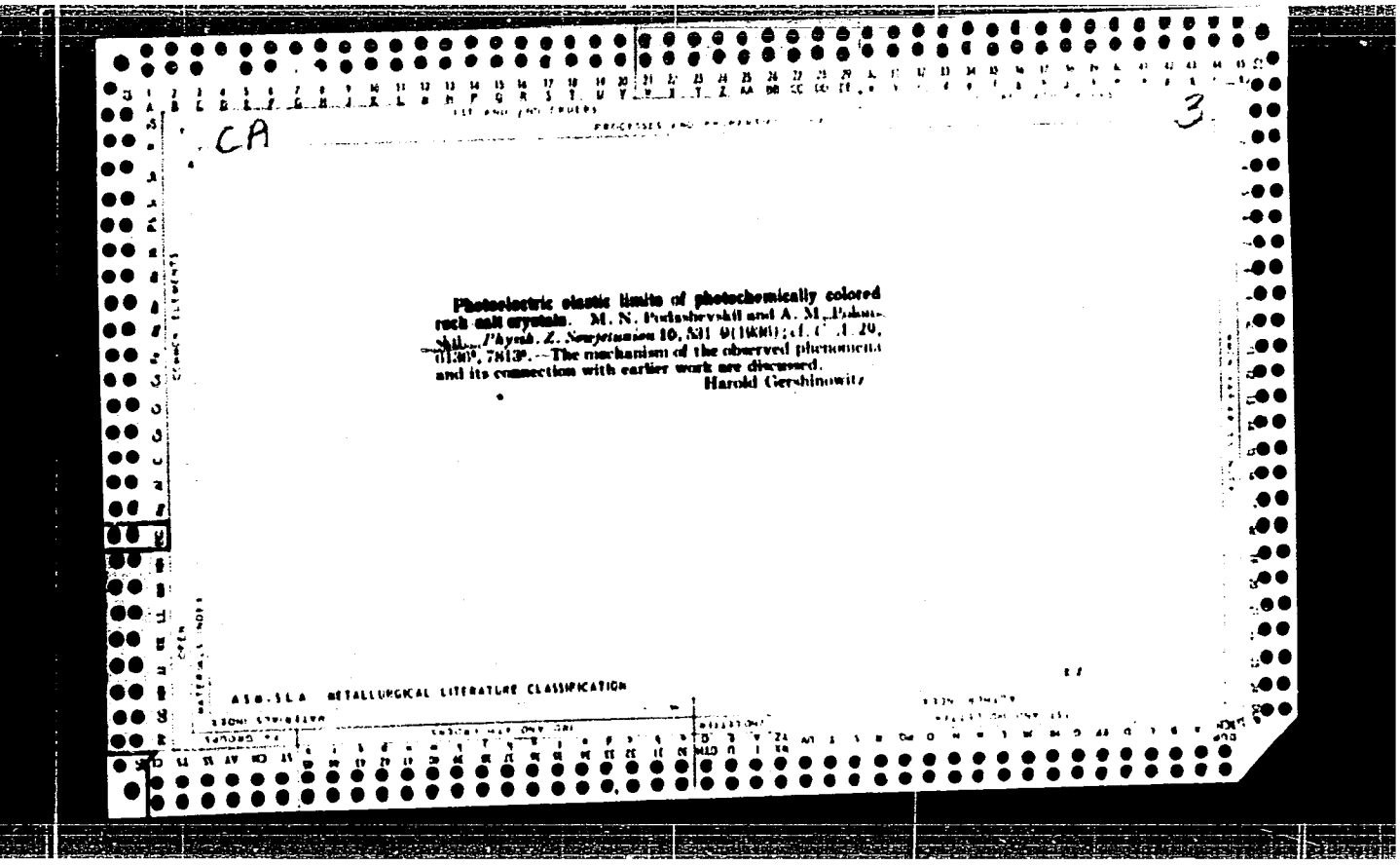
1. International Congress of Prestressed Concrete. 3rd, Berlin, 1958. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Davydov).3. Kafedra zhelezobetonnykh i kamennykh konstruktsiy Kuybyshevskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta i chleny Kuybyshevskogo filiala Komissii po sbornomu i predvaritel'no napryazhennomu zhelezobetonu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Akridin, Galkanova, Gvozdovskiy, Glukhovskov, Samoylov, Yakubovskiy)
(Prestressed concrete)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Rapid generation of water-gas. L. V. Polosinki (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1931, 8, 485—490).—The addition of 5% of Fe_2O_3 or Na_2CO_3 increases the velocity of generation of water-gas from coke tenfold, and of 5% of CaO about fivefold; the quality of the product is unaffected. R. Truszkowski.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

3

Photoelastic elastic limits of photochemically colored rock salt crystals. M. N. Polishchuk and A. M. Pakushkil. *Zhurn. Z. Neorganicheskoi* 10, 531-9(1965); cf. *C. A.* 20, 11380°, 78139.—The mechanism of the observed phenomena and its connection with earlier work are discussed.
Harold Gershinowitz

A10-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

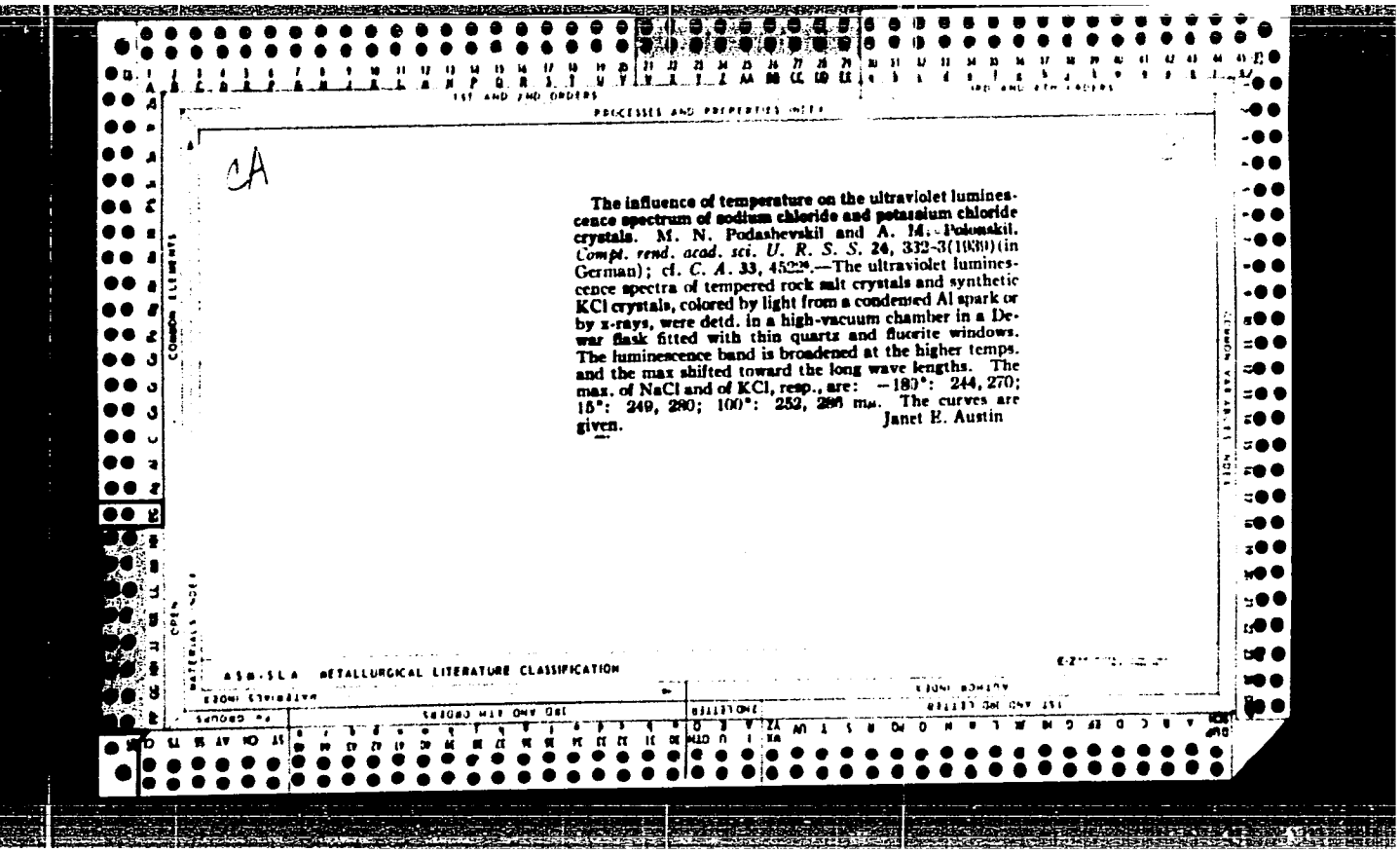
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3

7 **Action of plastic deformation on the inner photoeffect in silver chloride single crystals.** E. A. Kirillov and A. M. Pokorskii. *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 9, 100-1 (1936).—When single-crystal plates of AgCl were deformed by changing the load on them from 80 to 100 g./sq. mm. the photoeffect on illumination with light of wave length 380 mμ increased 5-7%. When the load was increased to 500-600 g./sq. mm. the photoeffect fell sharply to 30-50% the original value. Removal of the deforming force did not completely reverse the change.

C. E. P. Jeffreys

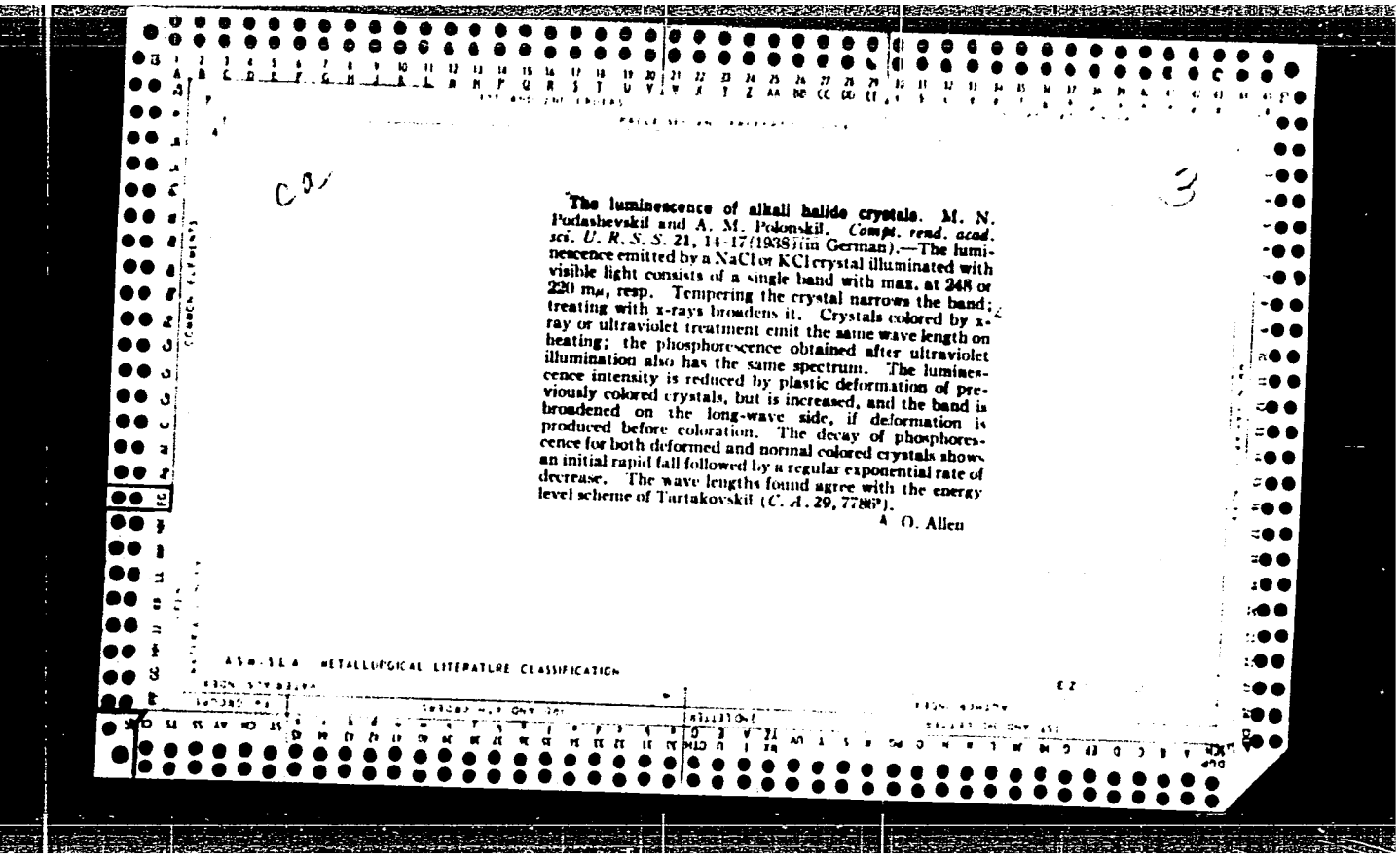
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

The influence of temperature on the ultraviolet luminescence spectrum of sodium chloride and potassium chloride crystals. M. N. Podashevskil and A. M. Polonskil. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 24, 332-3(1939)(in German); cf. *C. A.* 33, 4522⁸.—The ultraviolet luminescence spectra of tempered rock salt crystals and synthetic KCl crystals, colored by light from a condensed Al spark or by x-rays, were detd. in a high-vacuum chamber in a Dewar flask fitted with thin quartz and fluorite windows. The luminescence band is broadened at the higher temps. and the max shifted toward the long wave lengths. The max. of NaCl and of KCl, resp., are: −180°: 244, 270; 18°: 249, 280; 100°: 252, 286 mμ. The curves are given.

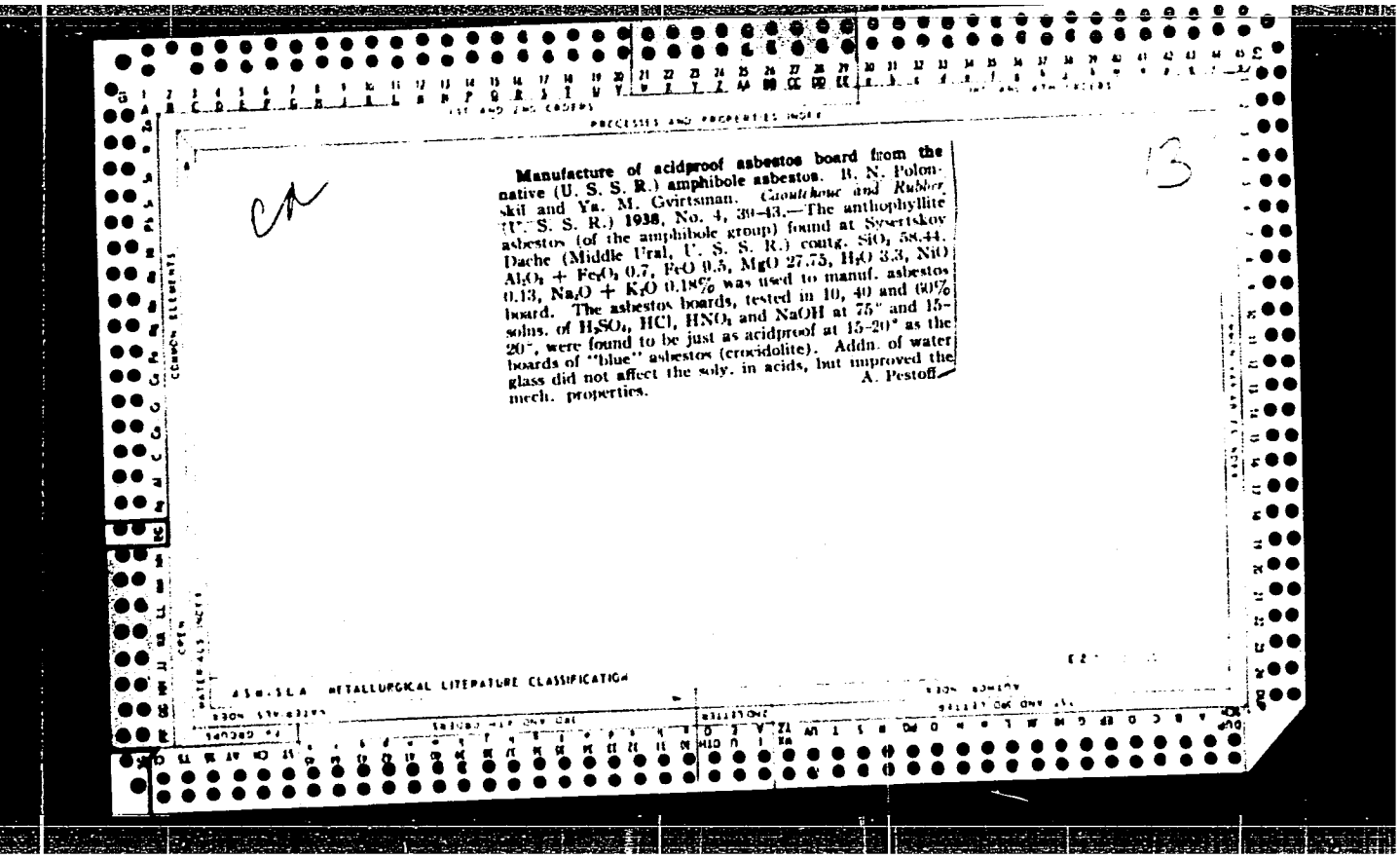
Janet E. Austin



The luminescence of alkali halide crystals. M. N. Podashevskii and A. M. Polonskii. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 21, 14-17 (1938) (in German).—The luminescence emitted by a NaCl or KCl crystal illuminated with visible light consists of a single band with max. at 248 or 220 mμ, resp. Tempering the crystal narrows the band; treating with x-rays broadens it. Crystals colored by x-ray or ultraviolet treatment emit the same wave length on heating; the phosphorescence obtained after ultraviolet illumination also has the same spectrum. The luminescence intensity is reduced by plastic deformation of previously colored crystals, but is increased, and the band is broadened on the long-wave side, if deformation is produced before coloration. The decay of phosphorescence for both deformed and normal colored crystals shows an initial rapid fall followed by a regular exponential rate of decrease. The wave lengths found agree with the energy level scheme of Tartakovskii (*C. A.* 29, 7786⁹).

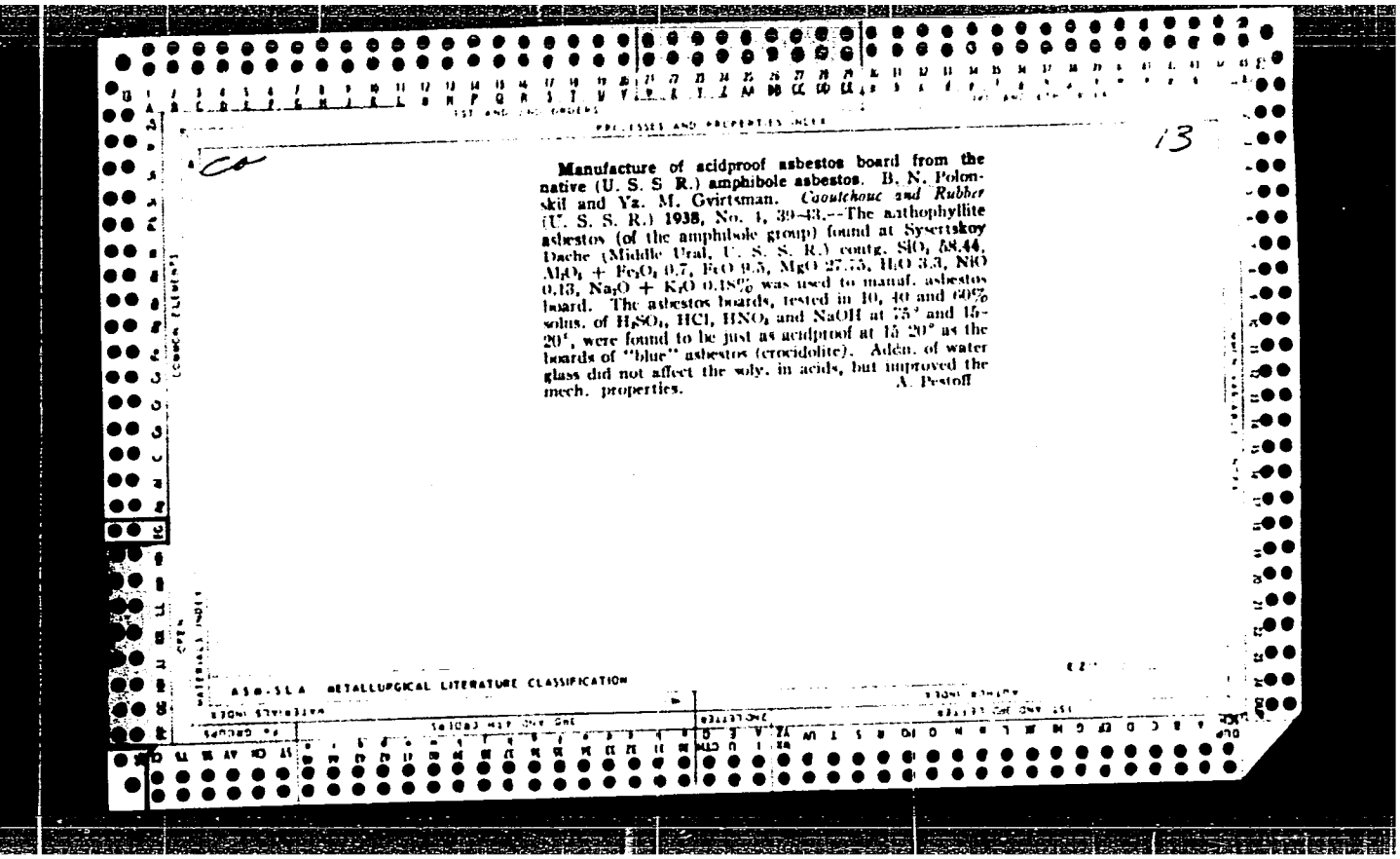
A. O. Allen

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Manufacture of acidproof asbestos board from the native (U. S. S. R.) amphibole asbestos. B. N. Polonskil and Ya. M. Gvirtsman. *Goutchouc and Rubber* (U. S. S. R.) **1938**, No. 4, 39–43.—The anthophyllite asbestos (of the amphibole group) found at Syvertskov Dache (Middle Ural, U. S. S. R.) contg. SiO_2 58.44, $Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3$ 0.7, FeO 0.5, MgO 27.75, H_2O 3.3, NiO 0.13, $Na_2O + K_2O$ 0.18% was used to manuf. asbestos board. The asbestos boards, tested in 10, 40 and 60% solns. of H_2SO_4, HCl, HNO_3 and NaOH at 75° and 15–20°, were found to be just as acidproof at 15–20° as the boards of "blue" asbestos (crocidolite). Addn. of water glass did not affect the soly. in acids, but improved the mech. properties.

A. Pestoff



Manufacture of acidproof asbestos board from the native (U. S. S. R.) amphibole asbestos. B. N. Polonskii and Yz. M. Gvirtsman. *Caoutchouc and Rubber* (U. S. S. R.) **1938**, No. 1, 39–43.—The anthophyllite asbestos (of the amphibole group) found at Syeertskoy Dache (Middle Ural, U. S. S. R.) contg. SiO_2 58.44, $Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3$ 0.7, FeO 0.5, MgO 27.75, H_2O 3.3, NiO 0.13, $Na_2O + K_2O$ 0.18% was used to manuf. asbestos board. The asbestos boards, tested in 10, 40 and 60% solns. of H_2SO_4, HCl, HNO_3 and NaOH at 75° and 15–20°, were found to be just as acidproof at 15–20° as the boards of "blue" asbestos (crocidolite). Addn. of water glass did not affect the soly. in acids, but improved the mech. properties.

A. Pestoff

POLONSKIY, A. F.

Technology

P'ezokvarts v tekhnike sviazi (Piezoelectric crystal in communication engineering). Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1951. 224 p.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

POLONSKIY, A.M.

Use of magnetic prospecting data for a preliminary estimate of the resources of the iron-ore deposits in the Angara-Ilim region. Trudy VSEGEI 104:51-57 '64.

Ratio of the excess density σ to the excess magnetization intensity J_y as determined from magnetic and gravity prospecting data. Ibid.:58-60 (MIRA 18:1)

POLONSKIY, A.M.

Calculation of magnetic moments. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.6: 726-730 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Angaro-Ilimskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.
(Magnetic prospecting)

POLONSKIY, A.M.

Computing the magnetic moments of three-dimensional bodies. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.6:871-875 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Angaro-Ilimskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.
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