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32-8-14/61

AUTHOR: Shraybman, S.S.

TITLE: A Rapid Thermochemical Method for the Determination of active Chlorine (Skorostnoy termokhimicheskiy metod opredeleniya aktivnogo chlora)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 8, pp. 918-919 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper gives a new method for determining the concentration of active chlorine in hypochloride solutions which takes only 2 - 3 minutes and is based on the measurement of the development of heat that occurs due to the exothermic quality of the chlorine-thiosulfate reaction. Example: 10 ml of 10 % thiosulfate are poured into a test tube and the initial temperature is recorded. Under continuous stirring 10 ml of the solution to be investigated are added at room temperature. The stirring is continued until the increase in temperature stops (maximum). The final temperature is recorded. The content of active chlorine is determined according to the formula $X = [T_3 - 0,5(T_1 - T_2)] \cdot K$, where X signifies the concentration of active chlorine, T_1, T_2, T_3 - the temperatures: of thiosulfate before the reaction, of the test solution before and after the reaction (maximum temperature), K - the temperature coefficient of the apparatus which indicates the quantity of active chlorine per 1°. "K" is only once determined for the course of

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SHRAYBMAN, V. I. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Geophysical studies of the depth structure of the region of ^{the}southern submergence of the Ural^s." Mos, 1957. 15 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst im Academician I. M. Gubkin), 110 copies (KL, 24-57, 116)

SHRAYBMAN, V.I.

Deep structure of the northern Ust-Urt in connection with oil-bearing possibilities. Geol. nefti 1 no.3:31-34 Mr '57.
(Ust-Urt--Petroleum geology) (MLRA 10:8)

1978 y 1979
GARETSKIY, R.G.; SHRAYBMAN, V.I.

Southern underground extension of the axial zone in the Ural fold system [with summary in English]. Sov. geol. 1 no.2:99-108 '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. I.M.Gubkina AN SSSR.
(Ural Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GARETSKIY, Radim Gavrilovich; SHRAYEMAN, Vladimir Il'ch; YANSHIN, A.L.,
akademik; otv.red.; YEROFFEYEVA, I.M., red.izd-va; KUZ'MIN, I.F.,
tekhn.red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M. tekhn.red.

[Depth and structure of the folded basement in the northern
Turan platform (western Kazakhstan)] Glubina zaleganiia i
stroenie skladchatogo fundamenta severnoi chasti Turanskoi
plity (Zapadnyi Kazakhstan). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,
1960. 89 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut.
Trudy, no.44) (MIRA 14:3)
(Kazakhstan--Folds (Geology))

GARETSKIY, R.G.; SHLEZINGER, A.Ye.; SHRAYBMAN, V.I.; YANSHIN, A.L.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in the southern Emba gravity maximum region. Sov.geol. 4 no.12:117-121 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR i Moskovskiy institut nefte-khimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M. Gubkina.
(Emba region--Petroleum geology)
(Emba region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

S/169/62/000/006/002/093
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Vcl'vovskiy, I. S., Ryaboy, V. Z. and Shraybman, V.I.

TITLE: Abyssal geologic structure of the Ferganskaya Depression according to geophysical data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 5, abstract 6A21 (Sov. geologiya, no. 1, 1962, 156-160)

TEXT: A brief description is given of the results of regional seismic investigations (deep seismic sounding) on the Ferganskaya Depression's territory in 1958-1959, as a result of which the crust's structure was ascertained to a depth of 50 - 60 km. Knowing the character of deep crustal interfaces (the surfaces of the folded basement and of the granite, the basalt, and the subcrustal layers) and the stratal velocities, has allowed a better grounded approach to be made to the solution of the question of the large gravity low over the Ferganskaya Depression. A correlative relation between the propagational velocity of elastic seismic vibrations and the density was derived in the form $\sigma = (0.24 V_{Str} \text{ km/sec} +$

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Abyssal geologic structure ...

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+ 1.31) g/cm³ in order to ascertain the influence of various deep crustal layers upon the gravity field. In addition to this, data on the density of crustal rocks were obtained as a result of laboratory research and calculations by indirect methods. It is established as a result of the quantitative calculations: 1) that the relief of the folded basement surface has a considerable influence on the gravity field of the intermontane Ferganskaya Depression; this allows gravity survey data to be employed for determining its depth of occurrence; 2) that the observed gravity field cannot be due solely to peculiarities in the crust's structure; the existence in this area of a density irregularity in sub-crustal matter may, therefore, be assumed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; RYABOV, V.Z.; SHRAYBMAN, V.I.

Nature of regional gravity anomalies in the Bukhara-Khiva region
and adjacent areas. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.5:644-651
My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
metodov razvedki i Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i
gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad.Gubkina.
(Uzbekistan--Gravity prospecting)

GODIN, Yu.N., akademik [deceased]; VOL'VOVSKIY, B.S.; VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.;
RYABOY, V.Z.; SHRAYEMAN, V.I.

Characteristics of the structure of the earth's crust in
the western part of Central Asia. Dokl. AN SSSR 146
no.4:813-815 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR, Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
metodov razvedki i Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy
i gazovoy promyshlennosti. 2. AN Turkmenskoy SSR (for Godin).
(Asia, -Central--Seismic prospecting)

VOL'VOVSKIY, I.S.; RYABOY, V.Z.; SHRAYEMAN, V.I.

Use of the methods of frequency analysis and synthesis in interpreting the gravity field in the Bukhara-Khiva area. Prikl. geofiz. no.33:161-168 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Uzbekistan--Gravity)

S/169/63/000/002/045/127
D263/D307

AUTHOR:

Shraybman, V. I.

TITLE:

Utilization of the data of deep seismic soundings in the clarification of the nature of the gravitational field of eastern Middle Asia

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 3-4, abstract 2G12 (In collection: Glubinnoye seysmich. zondirovaniye zemn. kory v SSSR. L., Gostoptekhizdat, 1962, 473-474)

TEXT: The results of deep seismic soundings carried out along the profiles in the Fergansakaya Depression and Bukharo-Khivinskaya province allow a more fundamental approach to the interpretation of the regional Bouguer anomalies observed in these territories. Calculations showed that the regional minimum corresponding to the Ferganskaya depression is fully accounted for by the gravitational effect of the surface of the folded Paleozoic basement. The amplitu-

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D263/D307

Utilization of the ...

de of the anomaly caused by the effect of the Paleozoic surface is even slightly greater than the amplitude of the observed anomaly. The residual $\Delta g_H - \Delta g_{Pz}$ curve shows a maximum corresponding to the depression. When the effect of separation boundaries within the crust (practically coinciding with the surface of the Paleozoic) is taken into account, then the amplitude of the residual positive Bouguer anomaly becomes still greater. It follows that the gravitational field is apparently fundamentally affected by the density inhomogeneity of subcrustal material, which is connected with its local densification resulting in the pronounced sagging of the region of the Fergansakaya depression. Analogous phenomena are observed in the Bukharo-Khivinskaya province where, according to deep seismic sounding profiles, there occurs a dipping of all crustal strata from NE to SW, and the gravitational anomaly increases in the same direction. When the gravitational effects of the relief of the Paleozoic surface and of deeper crustal boundaries are considered, the amplitude of the residual anomaly increases rapidly. All facts point to the supposition that this positive residual anomaly

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Utilization of the ...

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D263/D307

is also connected with local densification of subcrustal material.
/Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

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VOIWOVSKIY, I.S.; GARFITSKIY, R.G.; SHLEZINGER, A.Ye.; SHRAYBMAN, V.I.

Surface structure of the basement of the Turan Plateau. Biol.
MOP. Otd. geol. 39 no.6:19-29 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

ACC NR: AT6028367

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0026/0032

AUTHOR: Vol'vovskiy, B. S.; Vol'vovskiy, I. S.; Tal'-Virskiy, B. B.; Shraybman, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure of the Earth's crust and upper mantle of the main geostructural zones of western Soviet Central Asia

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskkiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 26-32

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, Earth crust, ~~mesozoic tectonics~~ gravity anomaly, basement, meganticline, megasyncline, upper mantle, MOHOROVICIC DISCONTINUITY / WESTERN SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

ABSTRACT: Three different zones distinguished in western Soviet Central Asia are as follows: an area of recent contrasting movements of Tien Shan, the Epihercynian platform and the Kopet-Dag foredeep. These zones include major structural features of the first order, such as arches and depressions in the platform and meganticlines and megasynclines in Tien Shan. The data obtained from deep seismic sounding and seismological observations made it possible to estimate the crustal thickness of western Soviet Central Asia and to discover certain regularities in variation of the crustal thickness. In general, the data suggest that, in the orogenic area of Tien Shan, the crust is much thicker than within the platform. In addition, Tien Shan

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ACC NR: AR6009029

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/010/G003/G003

AUTHOR: Vol'vovskiy, B.S.; Vol'vovskiy, I. S.; Tal'-Virskiy, B.B.; Shraybman, V. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: The structure of earth crust and the top mantle of the basic geostructural zones of Central Asia

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 10G13

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. resul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled. stroyeniya zemn. kory. M., Nedra, 1965, 26-32

TOPIC TAGS: *gravitation anomaly,* earth crust, earth crust structure, seismology/Central Asia, ~~crust structure~~, ~~Turanian crust structure~~, Tyan'Shan' ~~crust structure~~, ~~gravitation anomaly~~

ABSTRACT: In the present geological structure of Central Asia, there are regions related to the three basic geotectonic categories of continents, the Turanian epi-Mercynian platform, the alpine folds region of Kopet-Dag, and the orogenic region of Tyan'-Shan'. The relation between surface relief of the folded foundation, the thickness of the earth crust, and the relative density changes of the surface mantle of these regions is discussed. Seismological data indicate a correlation between the geotectonic state, the earth structure, and the character of the density changes of the subcrustal masses. To the Tyan'-Shan' orogenic region (relative to the Turanian platform) corresponds an increase in the crust thickness and a relatively smaller density of subcrustal masses.

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UDC 550.311:551.14

SHRAYDER, A.V.

18
 ✓ Erosion Damage of Metals and Its Prevention by Surface Coatings. A. V. Shrayder (*Fizika Metallov i Metallovedenie*, 1959, 8, (1), 181-189).—[In Russian]. Metals were bombarded with abrasive particles in a jet of high-pressure gas. Erosion damage was assessed from the loss of wt. produced by a given mass of abrasive with given energy. Erosion resistance (measured by time to produce a given damage) was studied for several materials and coatings, including Al and Al alloys anodized by many different processes, an alloy steel, low-C steel, Al bronze, Cu, brass, Al-Mg alloy and a Mg-base die-casting alloy. Also tested were the erosion-resistance of Ni and Cr electrodeposits. General conclusions are: Erosion makes surfaces rough, thus increasing resistance to flow over them and also leading to reduced fatigue-resistance. Erosion likewise reduces corrosion resistance not only by damaging protective coatings but also by leaving particles of foreign matter embedded in the metal. Indentation hardness and scratch hardness are no guide to erosion-resistance. Empirical relations are available connecting erosion-resistance with velocity of abrasive (approx. $\propto 1/v^2$), angle (θ) of attack (approx. $\propto 1/\sin \theta$), hardness of the specimen, and cleanliness of its surface. Most black and coloured metals are best protected from erosion by Ni or Cr plating and Al and its alloys by thick anodizing.—A. L. R.

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1. SHRAYER, A. B.
2. USSR (600)
4. Knitting Machinery
7. Design and the qualities of operation of mechanism for automatic hemming on "kotton machines."
Leg. prom. 12 no. 11 1952.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953.
Unclassified.

SHROYER, A B

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding 135-2-8/12

AUTHORS: KOMARCHEV, A.I., Engineer, and SHRAER, A.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Radial spot-welding machine for light alloys, (Radial'naya tochechnaya mashina dlya svarki legkikh splavov).

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 2, pp 23-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The welding machine МТП-600, put into production in 1956 at the plant "Elektrik". The machine, designed by VNIIESO for welding light alloys, accommodates stock from 0.5+0.5 to 1.5+1.5 mm thick, has an overhang of 900-1200 mm, and the distance between shoulders is adjustable between 200 and 600mm. Supplied together with the machine is the ignitronic circuit breaker ПИТМ-150 which controls the current value in the range between 40 and 100 % of its maximum, and the duration of the current impulse between 0.02 and 0.5 sec.

An editor's note to the article states that the welding machine МТП-600 is stated to be less complicated than the type МТМ. Simultaneously it consumes high single-phase power at $\cos \varphi = 0.25$. It is yet to be found out where each

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TITLE: Radial spot-welding machine for light alloys, (Radial'naya
tochechnaya mashina dlya svarki legkikh splavov). 135-2-8/12
of the two types is to be most rationally applied.
The article contains detailed description of the electric
scheme, 4 diagrams, 1 drawing and 2 photographs.

INSTITUTION: ВНИИЭСО (VNIIESO)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

110-9-11/23

AUTHOR: Shrayer, A.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: On the Rigidity of Contact-welding Machines. (O zhestkosti kontaktnykh svarochnykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, Vol.28, No.9, pp. 43 - 46 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In contact-welding machines, deformations may so alter the mutual position of the electrodes during the process of welding that the necessary welding quality cannot be maintained. The mechanism of transmitting pressure in a spot-welding machine with arms is considered. The vertical displacement of the two electrodes under pressure is the same. The elastic vertical displacement of the two electrodes is always in the same direction, which is that of the working stroke of the upper electrode which is connected to the pressure mechanism. It might be thought from this that deformation of the electrode support arms is unimportant but this is not so. The way in which bending of the arms and other parts of the machine can cause displacement of the electrodes is shown in Fig.2. Evidently, the relative positions of the electrode depend on the angles through which they are turned from the vertical. The normal process of high-quality spot-welding limits these angles, which may readily be measured. The method of doing so is illustrated in

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On the Rigidity of Contact-welding Machines.

110-9-11/23

Fig.3. The requirements of the standard [OCT-297-52 'Contact electric welding machines' relative to the rigidity of the machines are then considered and found rather loose and illogical. A graph of electrode displacement as a function of the length of the arm for a machine that is in accordance with the standard is shown in fig.4 and the angle of rotation of the end of an electrode as function of the span in Fig.5. It is shown that in some respects the requirements in respect of rigidity could quite easily be relaxed. Experience with machines complying with the standard shows that they are very satisfactory for making high-quality welds. The amendment of the standard to permit equal angles of rotation of the electrodes for various spans above 400 mm is an important factor in reducing the quantity of metal required in large welding machines. Great rigidity of the arms is not particularly advantageous in contact welders since if they are very stiff they do not give when the electrodes expand. Elastic deformation of the rollers of seam-welding machines has relatively little influence on the relative positions of the rollers and the welded sheets. Therefore, there is no need to limit the flexibility of these machines and their parts should be designed to have only the requisite strength.

card2/3 There are 5 figures.

SOV/110-59-5-12/25

AUTHOR: Shrayer, A.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Rigidity of Contact Welding Machines and the Conservative Use of Material (Zhestkost' i metalloyemkost' kontaktnykh svarobnykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 5, pp 43-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to standard GOST 297-52, in designing a contact welding machine the initial characteristic of its rigidity is the vertical elastic displacement of the lower electrode. The standard specifies an angle of rotation of the electrode which is constant up to spans of 400 mm and is then reduced for longer spans. There is no justification for this requirement and accordingly long-span machines made to the standard are more rigid than they need be. The author suggests that for spot and seam-welding with spherical electrodes the absolute value of the angle of rotation of the electrodes is not important. What matters is that the point of contact between the electrodes and the material should lie on a common vertical axis with the centres of the contact surfaces of the electrode, as shown in Fig 1a. In practice, however, the upper and lower electrodes turn

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SOV/110-59-5-12/25

The Rigidity of Contact Welding Machines and the Conservative Use of Material

through different amounts so that the point of contact becomes displaced. Of course, greater rigidity is required when flat-ended electrodes are used as will be seen from Fig 2. Formulae are given for the diameter of flat electrodes and for the permissible angle of rotation. The appropriate values for a number of types of spot welding machines are noted in Table 1. The electrodes may be allowed to rotate more if the material being welded is thick, as will be seen from the curves in Fig 4. In addition to limiting the angles of rotation, it is also necessary to limit the horizontal displacement of the electrodes. For design purposes it is necessary to know the rigidity and angular displacement of each of the components of the welding machine. When correcting excessive flexibility of one part, other parts must not be made unnecessarily rigid. A diagram of the deformations in seam contact-welding machines of the press type as given in Fig 6; the notation used in this

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SOV/110.59-5-12/25

The Rigidity of Contact Welding Machines and the Conservative Use of Material

figure is explained at length. The methods of determining the vertical and horizontal displacements of the electrodes are then expounded. At present the rigidity of contact-welding machines is assessed indirectly. For example, at the "Elektrik" works measurements are made of the downward displacement of the lower electrode, upper displacement of the upper electrode and also horizontal displacement. Test results on modernised machines series MTP are given in table 2. The results confirm that the machines meet the standard GOST 297-52, but it would evidently be possible greatly to reduce the amount of metal used in their construction. Several examples are given of the use of the balanced rigidity method to reduce the weight of these machines. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: 2nd July 1958

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SHRAYER, A.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Integrating mechanism for performing intermittent (discontinuous)
movements. Izv. LETI 57 no.39:324-329 '59. (MIRA 15:10)
(Mechanical movements)

SHRAYER, A.B.

Semiautomatic machine for sealing in switchboard lamps. Biul.tekh.-
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.--issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 17 no.1:60-61 '64.

SHRAYER, B.S.

KOVAL'SKIY, V.V.; PADUCHEVA, A.L., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; SHRAYER,
B.S.

Water metabolism in Karakul sheep and its seasonal characteristics.
Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz.22 no.1:31-37 '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina (for Koval'skiy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhiivotnovodstva.
(Karakul sheep)

SHRAYER, B.S.

20-4-56/61
~~XXXXXX~~

AUTHOR: PADUCHEVA, A.L., KOVAL'SKIY, V.V., SHRAYER, B.S.
TITLE: The Changes of Water Losses Due to Adaption in the Case of
Karakul Sheep at Various Temperatures and Scarce Watering.
(Prisposobitel'nyye izmeneniya "nechuvstvitel'nykh poter vody"
u Karakul'skikh ovets v razlichnykh temperaturnykh usloviyakh
i pri pazrezhenii vodopoya, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 923 - 926
(U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: The biochemical reactions and processes which develop in the
organisms as a response to the influences of the environments
and which guarantee its adaptation to these influences are an
important physiological characteristic. They determine its
viability under different conditions of existence. The water
transformation by water evaporation from the skin surface
and from the respiratory organs is directly connected with the
processes which are indispensable for the balance of heat econo-
my, that is, for securing a certain boundary area of temperature
fluctuations in the interior of the body, characteristic of every
kind of animals, which harmonize with the development of the
vitally important processes. In the case of some kinds of animals
which have only hardly developed sudiferous glands heat regulation
at high temperatures is realized by fast breathing which intensi-
fies water evaporation from the surface of the respiratory organs.
For these animals the occurrence of a heat edema is typical.

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The Changes of Water Losses Due to Adaptation in the Case of Karakul Sheep at Various Temperatures and Scarce Watering.

6 - 25°. With the same temperature conditions the breathing ventilation and loss of water in the case of pregnant sheep is considerably higher than in the case of those which have already born lambs. In the case of scarcely watered sheep the ascertained regularities of normally watered sheep are fully preserved, i.e. the increase of loss of water with rising temperature and the dependence on physiological condition. The absolute exponents of water secretion and the ventilation volume, however, are here considerably lowered, i.e. by 30% and more. In the case of scarcely watered sheep the determination of the evaporation intensity was carried out before and 1 - 2 hours after watering. In one series it increased by 5, in another by 38 %.
(1 illustration, 2 schedules, 5 citations from Slavic publications)

20-4-56/61

ASSOCIATION: Allunion Institute for Animal Breeding.
PRESENTED BY: L.A.ORBELI, Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED: 27.9.1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SHRAYER, D.L.

Dividing sector for moving the guide ruler to a given dimension.
Bum. 1 der. prom. no.1:16 Ja-Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

~~SHRAYER, D.P.~~

Effect of culture medium depletion on Eschrechia coli growth
[with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiya 27 no.6:705-708
N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. 1-y Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni I.P. Pavlova.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI, culture,
eff. of culture depletion on growth (Rus))

RABKOVA, L.M. (Leningrad, Primorskiy prospekt, 23, kvartira 27);
SHRAYER, D.P. (Leningrad, K-156, prospekt Engel'sa, 3, kv.4)

Clinicobacteriological comparisons in tumors of the urogenital organs.
Vop. onk. 9 no.8:55-60 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR
(rukovoditel' - prof. I.N. Shapiro [deceased] i iz kafedry
mikrobiologii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (ruko-
voditel' - doktor biolog. nauk E. Ya. Rokhlina).

SHRAYER, D.P.

Examination of sputum microflora by the Koch-Kitazato method,
Lab. delo no.10:631-632 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Otdel mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - kand. med. nauk V.I. Kudryavtseva) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (direktor - prof. A.D. Semenov).

SHRAYER, I.A.

Restoration of esophageal passage following burns. Sovet. med. No.2:
40 Feb 52. (CIML 21:5)

1. Professor. 2. Vinnitsa.

SHRAYER, I.A.; OSADCHUK, M.I.

Closed trauma of the pancreas. Vest. khir. 84 no. 2:118-120 F '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(PANCREAS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

SHRAYER, I.A., prof.; KUCHERENKO, A.Ye., kand.med.nauk

Pathogenesis and closure of pancreatic fistulae. Vest.khir. 85
no.10:22-24 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz gosital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zay. - prof. I.A.
Shrayev) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(FISTULA)

SHRAYER, I.A., prof.; ZORYA, V.G., kand.med.nauk (Vinnitsa, ul.R.Lyukseburg,
d.2/21, kv.91)

Potentialion in local and general anesthesia. Nov. khir. arkh. no.1:
95-98 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.A.Shroyer) Vinnitskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. (ANESTHESIA)

SHRAYER, I.A., prof.; SHAFRANSKIY, L.L. (Vinnitsa)

Case of reconstruction of the wrist during primary surgical
management. Kaz. med. zhur. no.1:73-74 Jan '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(WRIST--SURGERY)

Reel #515
Shrayer, IA.

END