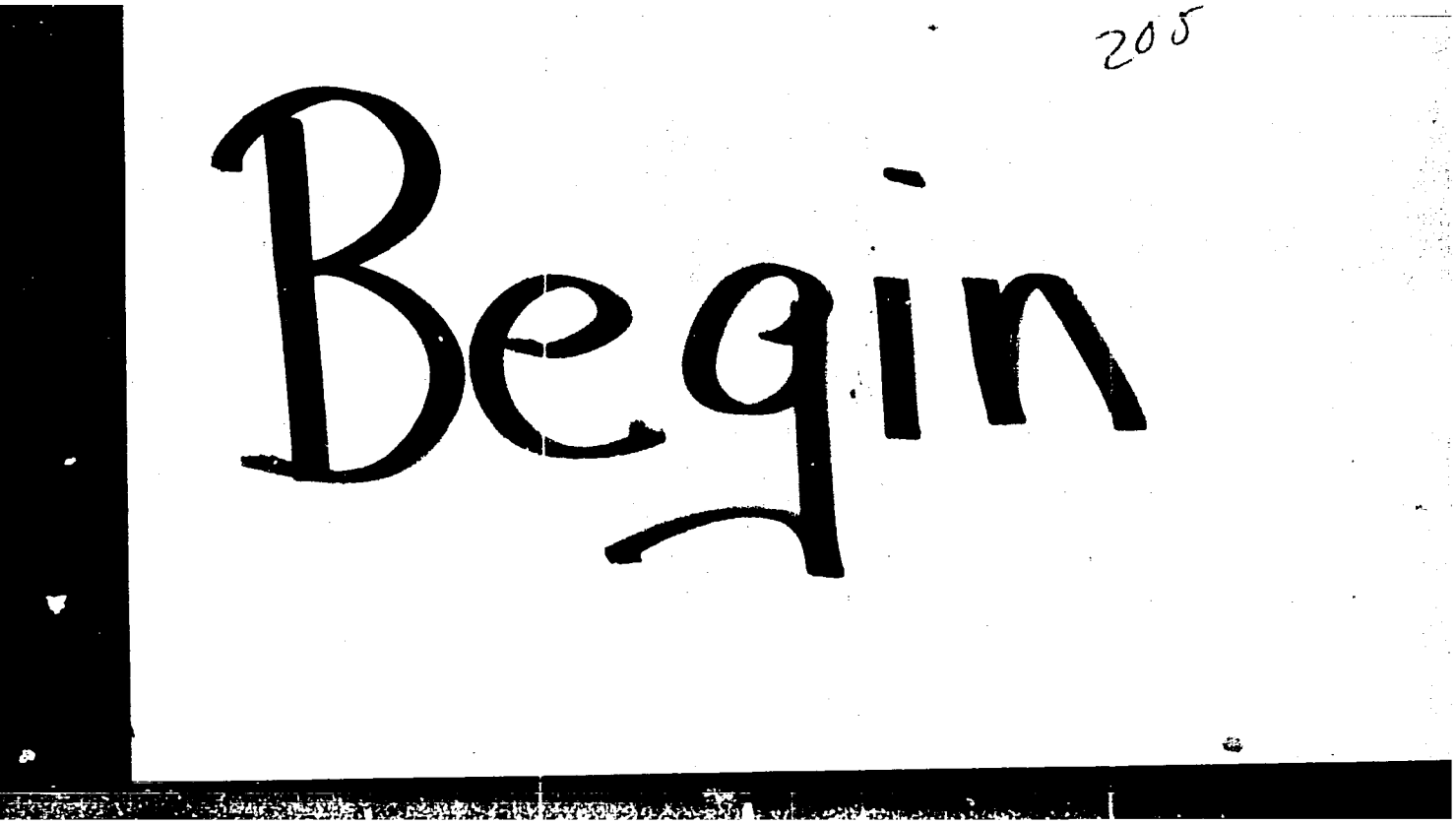

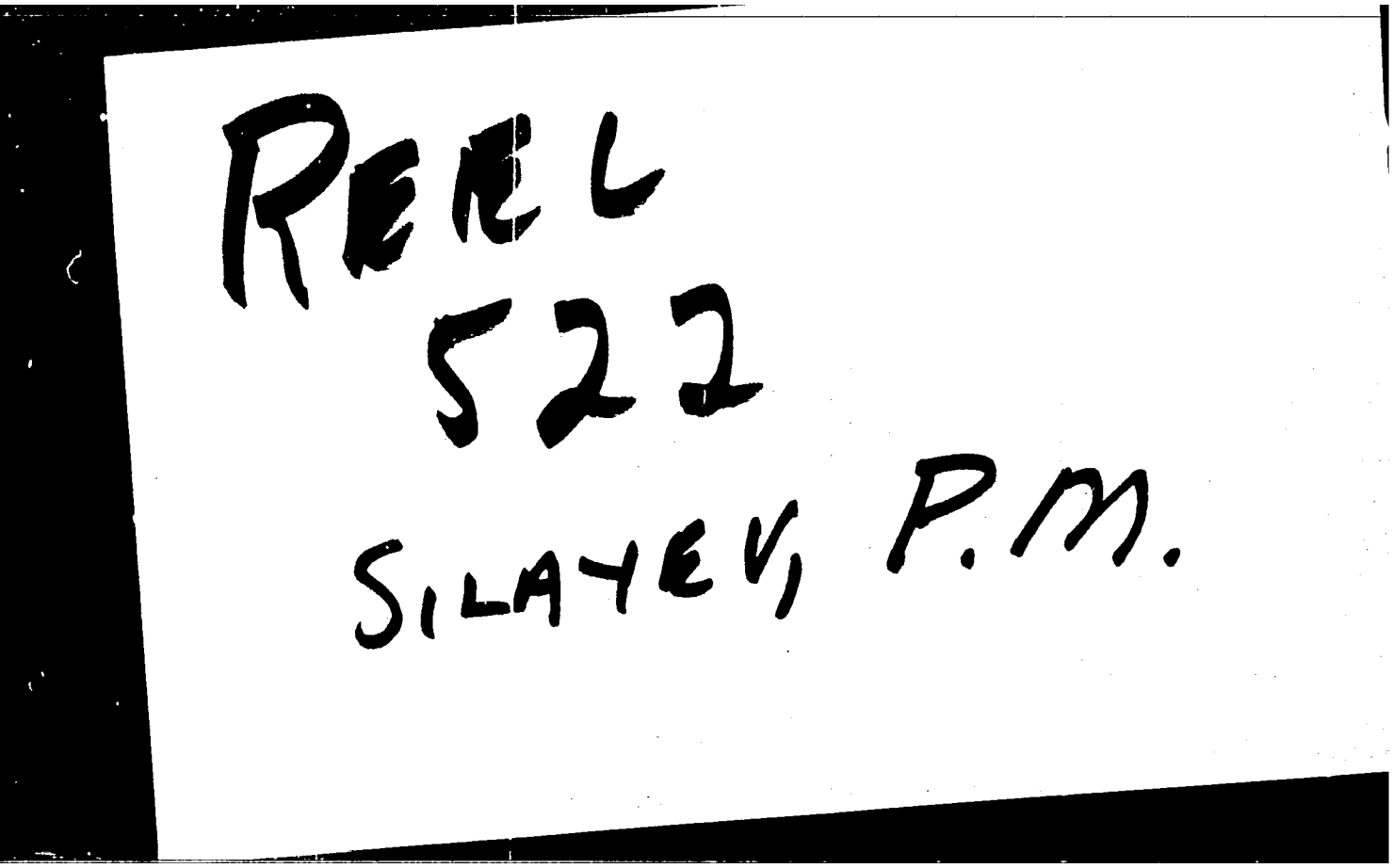

SILAYEV, P.M.

Case of pustulosis vacciniformis in a 7-month-old child.
Vop. okh. mat. i det. 7 no.1:94-95 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.A. Vlasov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.G. Sirotkina).
(DIATHESIS) (SKIN--DISEASES)

SILAYEV, V.A.

Twisting yarn from stationary bobbins without doubling. Tekst.prom. 23 no.1:47-48 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik tkatsko-prigotovitel'nogo tsekha fabriki imeni Fridrikha Engel'sa Vladimirskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

(Spinning machinery)

SILAYEV, V.D.

Use of organomineral mixtures on collective farms of Ozery District of Moscow Province. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 22 no.2:18-21 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Kolkhoz "Novyy put'", Ozerskogo rayona, Moskovskoy oblasti. Predstavlena akademikom A. A. Avakyanom.

(Ozery District--Fertilizers and manures)

S/271/63/000/001/026/047
D413/D308

AUTHOR: Silayev, V.N.

TITLE: A computing program unit for automation of typesetting on a linotype-casting machine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1963, 80-81, abstract 1A445 (In collection: Avtomat. regulirovaniye i upr., M., AN SSSR, 1962, 349-359)

TEXT: A description is given of a computing program unit that makes it possible to transfer the functions of the compositor to a typist working from manuscript; at the same time as the normal text, a perforated tape is prepared with a program for the subsequent automatic operation of a linotype machine that may be set up to give matrices of various widths. When the typist presses any key, the code combination corresponding to the given character is converted into a numerical code proportional to the width of the type. This code appears at the input to the program unit and is subtracted from

Card 1/2

S/271/63/000/001/026/047
D413/D308

a number previously introduced into the unit that corresponds to the line width of the matrix as set up on the linotype machine. When the single-space key is pressed, an em of maximum width is set up on the linotype in the corresponding position, and this is also accounted for in the program unit. The number of ems in the line is registered by an em-counter and fed to the second input of the program unit. At the instant when the width of line introduced becomes equal to that selected, the typist receives a signal indicating the need to make a logical division; at the same time an indicator panel shows the maximum number of characters that may be taken for the division, which depends on the number of ems and the difference between the maximum and minimum em width. The tape is converted back to printed text on a control typewriter for comparison with the original. The tape can be used for remote control of a linotype machine by way of telegraph communication channels. A block diagram is given of the program unit, designed with magnetic elements and semiconductor devices, together with a detailed description of its operation and certain circuit details of the functional sub-units. 9 figures. 6 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

SILAYEV, V. N. 55

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/60[illegible]

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki.

Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye i upravleniye (Automatic Regulation and Control) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 526 p. Errata slip inserted. 9000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Ya. Z. Tsypkin, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. N. Grigor'yev; Tech. Ed.: I. N. Dorokhina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific research workers and engineers concerned with automation.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of articles consisting of papers delivered at the 7th Conference of Junior Scientists of the Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences USSR, held in March 1960. A wide range of scientific and technical questions relating to automatic regulation and control is covered.

Card 1/12

The articles are organized in seven sections, including automatic control systems, automatic process control, computing and decision-making devices, automation components and devices, statistical methods in automation, theory of relay circuits and finite automatic systems, and automated electric drives. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki

Avtomatika i telemekhanika; sbornik (Automation and Telemechanics; Collection of Articles) Moscow, 1956. 144 p. 5,000 copies printed

Resp. Ed.: Ya.Z. Tsypkin; Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Kotov; Tech. Ed: I.N. Guseva

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists in automation and remote control.

COVERAGE: The book contains fifteen papers presented at the Fourth and fifth scientific and technical conferences, held in 1955 and 1956, by junior members of the staff of the Institut automatiki i telemekhaniki (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics), Academy of Sciences, USSR. The papers are based on the individual research of their authors. The collection consists of five parts: Automatic Control, Components of Automatic and Remote Control Systems, Automated Electric Drive, Automatic Checking, and Remote Control.

Abdullayev, D.A. Some Problems of Building Remote Control Systems With Dispersed Points of Operation 109

The author investigates methods of discriminative selection of objects of remote control on the basis of efficient outlay of equipment so as to efficiently plan remote control systems with dispersed points of operation. The task is reduced to the design of remote control systems with the smallest outlay of relays in dispatching points. With a small number of objects in operational points, the author finds most efficient the principle of a "distributive switch" which was developed at the Remote Control Laboratory of IAT. There are 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 English. No personalities are mentioned.

Kashirin, V.A. Optimum Time of Quantizing a Signal in the Presence of Noise 118

The author derives a formula for determining the optimum time of quantizing for the spectral function of a given signal, a given method of transmission, and a certain intensity of noise in the communications channel, which will result in the smallest total error. The author uses the Kotel'nikov theorem for his discussion. There are 3 Soviet references. No personalities are mentioned.

Qatlamy, F.M. Cascade Method of Synthesizing Contact Circuits Equipped With Step Switches 122

The author discusses a method of synthesizing (1,k)-terminal networks with step switches, which is a generalization of the cascade method proposed by G.N. Povarov for synthesizing relay-contact(1,k)-terminal networks. Following G.N. Povarov, the author terms "cascade" connections those connections in which each output of the first multiterminal network is connected to one and only one input of the second multiterminal network. He presents an example of such synthesis. There are 8 references: 7 Soviet and 1 English.

Povarov, G.N. Cascade Method of Synthesizing Symmetrical Contact Circuits 127

The author presents a graphical variant of the cascade method, specially adapted for synthesizing symmetrical and related (1,k)-terminal networks. He considers the graphical method to be much simpler one for engineering purposes than the analytical method, as applied to (1,k) terminal networks. He suggests its use for the synthesis of quasi-symmetrical contact circuits and contact circuits having one input and one or several outputs. There are 9 references: 7 Soviet, 1 Czech and 1 English.

Aliyev, Y.M. Remote Con...l System for Dispersed Objects 133

The author attempts to find a solution for a remote control system which would be simple in structure, use a small number of wires, with the smallest possible amount of relay equipment at each control point, a sufficiently large radius of action, and be flexible and reliable in operation. He discusses several methods used and concludes that application of the principle of "distributive selection" with a dispersed switch gives satisfactory results, as demonstrated in laboratory tests over a four-month period. There are 3 Soviet references. No personalities are mentioned.

S/194/61/000/003/030/046
D201/D306

AUTHORS: Bilik, R.V. and Silayev, V.N.

TITLE: A complex telemechanical facility for distributed industrial objects

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 3, 1961, 44, abstract 3 V356 (V sb. Prom. telemekhanika, M., AN SSSR. 1960, 198-217)

TEXT: The Institute of Automation and Telemechanics AS USSR has developed a complex telemechanical installation for distributed industrial plants. The installation takes into account their specific conditions and combine harmoniously the problems of remote control (TY (TU)) and remote measurements (TИ (TI)). The automation of plants is envisaged, located either separately or in small groups along radial series, series radial or overhead communication lines. The installation is used for: 1) Cyclic remote measurements with signalling of deviation of the controlled quantities from their

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S/194/61/000/003/030/046
D201/D306

nominal values; 2) Remote measurement on call of any of the controlled parameters; 3) Remote control of plants with two or more locations; 4) Emergency signalling; 5) Telephone links. The communication channel is a 2 wire line of any configuration. The time division principle has been used. The operational principle of separate assemblies and blocs is analyzed. The main circuits and time diagrams are given. 16 figures. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

27990

S/194/61/000/004/033/052
D201/D302

16.9000 (1013, 1139, 1068)

AUTHOR: Silayev, V.N.

TITLE: A generator for contactless telemechanical systems with asynchronous feed

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1961, 44, abstract 4 V404 (V sb. Avtomat. upravleniye, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 229-240)

TEXT: The problems of asynchronous feed of telemechanical systems with time-division of channels, in which time channels are used for synchronization purposes are considered. The start-stop synchronizing system of the controlled oscillator has the same frequency as the MO. It is ofsimple construction and gives a good reliability when operating with highly stable generators. The requirements are formulated for the operation of similar generators and the choice of the size of the controlling stage is analyzed and of stabilizing the frequency. The controlling stage in small capacity installa-

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L 22415-65 EWA(h)/EWT(d)/EWT(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Peb IJP(c) BC/MLK
ACCESSION NR: AT4047757 S/0000/64/000/000/0204/0223

AUTHOR: Silayev, V. N.

TITLE: Pulse generators for contactless telemechanical systems with nonsynchronous supplies

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Teoriya i primeneniye avtomaticheskikh sistem (Theory and application of automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 204-223

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, telemechanics, telemetering, remote control

ABSTRACT: Two types of clock-pulse generators are described, and the results of their experimental investigation are reported. An LC-oscillator and a multivibrator are used for producing time intervals, and NPNP diodes for shaping the pulses. The devices are intended for time-division telemechanical systems which do not use a common a-c network for supplying their terminal equipment. Two types of connections between the master LC-oscillator and the pulse shaper -- via a differential transformer and via a feedback transformer -- are compared.

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L 22415-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4047757 O

NPNP-diode pulse shapers supplied by either periodic pulses or by d-c power are described in some detail and some of their design data (resistor, capacitor values, etc.) is given; some shapers can simultaneously perform pulse-repetition-frequency division by 2 or 3. These multivibrator circuits were experimentally investigated: a classical circuit with split collector resistors, a circuit with auxiliary capacitor-charging transistors, a circuit with Si diodes in the base circuit, and a circuit with the transistor emitter-base junction shunted by a resistor; the clock-pulse initiating circuit consumed only 1--5 ma. Both Ge and Si devices were tested in the above circuits. The highest temperature stability was exhibited by a Si-transistor classical multivibrator; thermal compensation techniques are discussed. Orig. art. has: 15 figures, 22 formulas, and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 22422-65 EWT(d) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c) MLK/BC
ACCESSION NR: AT4047758 S/0000/64/000/000/0224/0239

AUTHOR: Silayev, V. N.

TITLE: Some problems in developing contactless long-distance telemechanical systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Teoriya i primeneniye avtomaticheskikh sistem (Theory and application of automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nuaka, 1964, 224-239

TOPIC TAGS: telemechanics, information transmission, telemetering, remote control

ABSTRACT: A general theoretical review of synchronizing and phasing systems usable in supervisory-control systems is presented. Methods of synchronizing and synphasing (autonomous, autonomous-cyclic pulse, step-by-step) are classified, and their fundamental characteristics, such as type of equipment

Card 1/2

L 22422-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4047758

required, lock-in time, noise immunity, stability, field of application, are tabulated. The overall transmitter-receiver phase shift due to various intermediate links (multiplexing equipment, amplifiers, channel, receiver) is evaluated, with some numerical data tabulated. The possibilities of phase shift compensation by introducing an additional time delay are indicated. The method of autonomous-cyclic synchronization is believed to have a high corrective ability, and information-carrying or derived pulses are recommended for synchronization. A two-generator two-distributor duplex time system is claimed to be the most suitable for channels with secondary multiplexing. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 15 formulas, and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, DP NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 17009-66

ACC NR: AT6006223 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0252/0258

AUTHOR: Silayev, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Output relay based on diodes with a p-n-p-n structure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika (Technical cybernetics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 252-258

TOPIC TAGS: electronic circuit, microwave relay, semiconductor diode

ABSTRACT: The author investigates relays based on four-layer diodes. Various designs of such relay circuits utilize different properties of four-layer diode volt-ampere characteristics. A general discussion of the possible versions is presented. A more detailed study is given of a relay 1) with unipolar pulse control (V.N. Silayev, Avt. svid. No. 160911; Byull. izobr., 1964, no. 5); 2) with control using pulses of differing polarity; and 3) with p-n-p-n diode blocking in the open state of the relay (the blocking is carried out by the control system). The article concludes with a presentation of the basic relationships of the type 3 relay. Of the possible design schemes of four-layer relays, the versions proposed in the article have the highest control sensitivities and

Card 1/2

L 37116-66

ACC NR: AT6006225 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0269/0286

41
43
B+1

AUTHOR: Silayev, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A new type of structure for a time system and its realization by noncontrolled p-n-p-n diodes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika (Technical cybernetics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 269-286

TOPIC TAGS: solid state, semiconductor diode, interference immunity, remote control, computer coding

ABSTRACT: The author criticizes the simple distributive position code $G(n) = C_n^1$, where n is the number of time positions in a cycle. Two complex distributive codes are also considered. Freedom from interference is discussed for all three cases. A method is presented for setting up code combinations with predetermined code spacing. Freedom from interference can be maintained at a predetermined level by using new types of distributive codes and elements made up of uncontrolled four layer diodes. The design principles for this system made up of such elements are considered. A class of multisymbolic distributive

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L 37116-66

ACC NR: AT6006225

codes is proposed. These codes make it possible to increase squelching in time systems. The structure and the number of symbols in a code group determine the degree of squelching. A system of standardized elements made up of four layer diodes was developed. This system makes it possible to set up a remote-control system by using the new type of distributive codes. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 28 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Nov65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

SILAYEV, V.V.

What we, the producers, expect from science. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 6 no.11:83-85 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Glavnyy agronom Ozerskoy Mashinno-traktornoy stantsii.
(Ozery District--Agriculture) (Agricultural research)

SILAYEV, Ye.

Camp with students as instructors. IUn.tekh. 5 no.6:18-22 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Direktor Balakhninskoy stantsii yunykh tekhnikov.
(Students' activities)

[illegible], Ye. [illegible]:

[illegible], Ye. [illegible]: "Investigation of the side pressure of rigid concrete on the forms for massive constructions at hydroelectric power stations". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev. (Dissertation) for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva No. 88, 22 October 1955. Moscow.

IVANOV, B.V., inzh.; SILAYEV, Ye.A., red.; MAKRIDOV, Ye.V., red.; MODLIN, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Gantry cranes in the construction of the Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Power Station] Portal'nye krany na stroitel'stve Kuibyshevskogo gidrouzla. Kuibyshev, Orgenergostroi, 1957. 43 p. (MIRA 11:6)
(Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Power Station)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

SILAYEV, Ye.D.

SILAYEV, Ye.D.; TIKHOMIROV, V.P., redaktor; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., redaktor.

[Albania; an economical and geographical characterization] Albaniia; ekonomiko-geograficheskaia kharakteristika. Pod red. V.P. Tikhomirova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1953. 174 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Albania)

SILAYEV, Ye.D.

Geographical science in Albania. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geog. no.3:138-142 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Albania--Geography)

MUKHIN, A.I.; SILAYEV, Ye.D.; AVDEICHEV, L.A.; BOBRIN, V.V.; NIKHOMIROV, V.P., otvetstvennyy red.; ASOYAN, N.S., red.; CHIZHOV, N.N., red.; GLEYKH, D.A., tekhn.red.

[Austria, Albania, Greece, and Yugoslavia] Avstriia, Albaniia, Gretsiia, IUgoslavniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1957. 38 p. (MIRA 11:4)

(Albania--Geography) (Yugoslavia--Geography)
(Austria--Geography) (Greece--Geography)

SILAYEV, Ye.D.

"Geographical distribution of industry in Italy" by G.D.Kulagin. Reviewed by E.D.Silaev. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 89 no.4:379-381 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Italy--Industries) (Kulagin, G.D.)

SHLAYEV,Ye.D.,otv.red.; ALAYEV,E.B.,red.; KISTANOV,V.V.,red.; SAVEL'YEV,V.K.,red.

[Research methods on the distribution of industry] Voprosy metodiki issledovaniia razmeshcheniia proizvodstva. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 166 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil.

SILAYEV, Ye. N.

USSR/ Biology - Botany

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 29/38

Authors : Silayev, Ye. N.

Title : Oak-pine

Periodical : Priroda 44/7, 116 - 117, Jul 1955

Abstract : An instance is related of an oak and a pine growing in such proximity for over a hundred years that they appear to be a single tree. Illustrations.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

SHLAYEV, Yu.S.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.I., prof. nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Possibilities, limits and hazards of gastrobiopsy. Khirurgiia 40 no.9:60-64 S '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR A.I. Tolchenov) 2-y oblastnoy imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo (glavnyy vrach Ye.I. Mal'tsev), Arzamas.

SILAYEV, Yu.S.

Simple apparatus for ether-oxygen anesthesia. Akush.i gin. 36 no.4:73-75 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(ANESTHESIOLOGY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

SILAYEV, Yu.S.

Treatment of peritonitis. Vest.khir. 85 no.11:38-42 N '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.A. Popov) rayonnoy bol'nitsy g. Lukoyanova Gor'kovskoy oblasti. Adres avtora: Gor'kovskaya oblast', Lukoyanova, rayonnaya bol'nitsa.
(PERITONITIS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

MOSHININA, Ye.A.; SILAYEV, Yu.S.

Gastrobiopsy in cancerous and precancerous diseases of the stomach. Vop. onk. 8 no.12:13-18 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.I. T[illegible]chenov) Vtoroy oblastnoy bol'nitsy imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo goroda Arzamasa (glavnyy vrach - Ye.I. Mal'tsev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.I. Kozhevnikov). Adres avtorov: Arzamas, Gor'kovskaya oblast', u. Kirova, 58. Vtoraya oblastnaya bol'nitsa imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo.

SILAYEV, Yu.S.

Apparatus for stomach biopsy. Vest. khir. 90 no.5:125-126 My'63 (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR A.I. Tolchenov) 2-y Gor'kovskiy oblastnoy bol'nitsy imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo (glavnyy vrach - Ye.I.Mal'tsev). Adres avtora: Arzamas, Gor'kovskoy oblasti, 2-ya oblastnaya bol'nitsa.

MYSLYAYEVA, A.V., kand. med. nauk; ZAKHVATKINA, I.A.; SVERDLOV, S.L.; ANDREYEV, I.D., dotsent; GENADINNIK, I.S., kand. med. nauk; KUZNETSOV, A.A., NIKOLAYEVA, G.V., prof.; SILAKOVA, V.V., dotsent; SHAMLYAN, N.P.; FRIDMAN, M.N., dotsent; GORBYLEV, M.N.; SIGAL, Ye.S., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR; KHOLOPOVA, L.I.; GABOV, A.A.; LILEYEV, V.A.; MAKAREVICH, Ya.A., kand. med. nauk; SHELEPIN, A.S.; SHMELEV, M.M.; PEVZNER, G.I.; SILAYEV, Yu.S.

Abstracts. Sovet. med. 27 no.6:140-145 Je'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney i patologicheskoy anatomii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Myslyayeva, Zakhvatkina). 2. Iz Novozybkovskoy mezhrayonnoy bol'nitsy Bryanskoy oblasti (for Sverdlov). 3. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Andreyev). 4. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii i kafedry rentgenologii Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Genadinnik, Kuznetsov). 5. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Nikolayeva, Silakova). 6. Iz Lovozerskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Murmanskoy oblasti (for Shamlyan). 7. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta i terapevticheskogo otdeleniya 8-y bol'nitsy (for

(Continued on next card)

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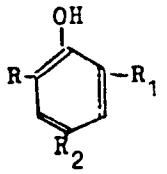
S/062/61/000/001/015/016
B101/B220

AUTHORS: Dyumayev, K. M., Nikiforov, G. A., and Silayev, Yu. V.

TITLE: Inhibitors of free radical reactions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1961, 168-170

TEXT: The purpose of the present study was to obtain inhibitory, screened phenols of the general type



Homologs of ionol(2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methyl phenol) with ortho-substituents of C_5 to C_8 were synthesized by alkylation of p-cresol with olefins. Tertiary alcohols were obtained by reaction of acetone with magnesium alkyl halide and dehydrated to olefins by means of H_2SO_4. The olefins

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Inhibitors of free radical reactions

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B101/B220

were added to p-cresol in the presence of H_2SO_4 at 65-70°C. Thus, the following compounds resulted: 2,6-di-(1',1'-dimethyl-propyl)-4-methyl phenol (I); 2,6-di-(1',1'-dimethyl-butyl)-4-methyl phenol (II); 2,6-di-(1',1'-dimethyl-amyl)-4-methyl phenol (III); and 2,6-di-(1',1'-dimethyl-hexyl)-4-methyl phenol (IV). The infra-red spectra of these compounds are shown in a figure. Ter-Vartanyan, Shershavova, and Solov'yeva investigated the inhibitory effect of these compounds by comparing their induction period for the oxidation of lard with that of ionol as standard. The inhibitory effect did not differ from that of ionol. In particular, however, the length of the chain was found to have no influence on the inhibitory effect. Of special interest were the higher stability in air and the better solubility of the compound (I) (compared with the other compounds). The reason for the poor yield of products with C_6 - C_8 as compared to those with C_4 - C_5 has not been studied, but is attributed to more intensive polymerization of the C_6 - C_8 olefins. H. M. Emanuel' is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 2/3

89406

Inhibitors of free radical reactions

S/052/61/000/001/015/016
B101/B220

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1960

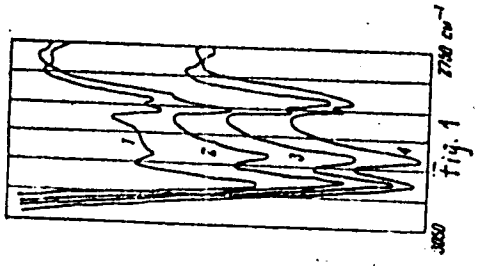

Fig. 1

Legend to Fig. 1:
1) compound(I); 2) compound (II); 3) compound (III); 4) compound (IV).

Card 3/3

SAPEZHINSKIY, I.I.; SILAYEV, Yu.V.; EMANUEL', N.M.

Reaction of radicals from irradiated protein and polymethyl methacrylate with oxygen and alkyl phenols. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.3:584-586 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Emanuel').
(Radicals (Chemistry)) (Proteins—Spectra) (Radiation)

SAPEZHINSKIY, I.I.; SILAYEV, Yu.V.; EMANUEL', N.M.

Long afterglow in aqueous solutions of proteins and synthetic polymers irradiated by X rays. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.6:1378-1380 D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Emanuel').

L 5852'4-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5014857 UR/0020/65/162/003/0691/0693

AUTHOR: Sapezhinskiy, I. I.; Silayev, Yu. V.; Sisakyan, N. M.

TITLE: Effect of radioprotective agents on protracted afterglow of irradiated serum albumin solutions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 3, 1965, 691-693

TOPIC TAGS: radioprotective agent, serum protein, mercury lamp, radiobiology, cysteine, ultraviolet irradiation

ABSTRACT: Using a continuous-flow apparatus, the authors studied the effect of various kinds of radioprotective agents on the kinetics of the protracted afterglow produced when solutions of serum albumin in phosphate buffer are irradiated with a PRK-4 mercury lamp. Intensity of luminescence decreased sharply when oxygen was removed from the solution. Addition of cysteine after irradiation increased the rate of change in intensity of the afterglow. The magnitude of the effects noted were characterized by the ratio K/K_0 and parameter $\alpha=(K-K_0)\,K_3$, (where K_0 is the constant of the rate of protracted afterglow and K is the rate with the addition of a radioprotective agent). The constant increased linearly with an increase in concentration of cysteine and of the inhibitors of free-radical processes, viz.,

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L 58524-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014857

2

2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4α-aminoethylphenol and 2-propyl-6-methyl-3-hydroxypyridine. The values of α were determined for 13 substances with a protein concentration of 0.133% in phosphate buffer, pH 7, at 25°. Other protective agents studied included reduced glutathion, β-mercaptoethylamine, thiourea, propylgallate, sodium thiosulfate, aniline, sodium sulfite, ascorbic acid, glucose, and hydroxylamine (all in a concentration of $3.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m/liter). Those with marked protective action (the sulfur-containing substances, phenol type) had the most potent effect on the kinetics of protracted afterglow. The effect was even more pronounced when they were used prior to irradiation. "In conclusion, the authors thank N. M. Emanuel' for discussion of the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004

bjp

Card 2/2

SAFRZHINSKIY, I.I.; SHAYEV, Yu.V.; EMANUEL', N.M.

Studying the recombination of free radicals of irradiated protein and polymethylmetacrylic acid by the electron paramagnetic resonance and chemiluminescent method. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 21:102-106 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SAPEZHINSKIY, I.I.; SHAYEV, Yu.V.

Development of luminescence under the action of glacial acetic acid on serum albumin. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 21:117-118 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

SAPEZHINSKIY, I.I.; SILAYEV, Yu.V.; DONTSOVA, Ye.G.

Mechanism of the prolonged afterluminescence of serum albumin solutions, irradiated with ultraviolet rays. Biofizika 10 no.3:429-432 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 5, 1964.

L 42291-66 EWT(m)/[illegible] RM

ACC NR: AP6031479 SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/66/011/003/0427/0433

AUTHOR: Sapezhinskiy, I. I.; Silayev, Yu. V.; Kutsenova, A. V.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Intensification of photochemiluminescence of protein solutions by dyes

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 427-433

TOPIC TAGS: dye chemical, protein, chemiluminescence

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the article is to explain the mechanism of the increase in intensity of luminescence which occurs when dyes are added to irradiated protein solutions and to study the physical processes of intensification. It is shown that dyes of the flourescein series (sodium flourescein, erythrosin, sodium eosin, eosin yellowish) intensify the photochemiluminescence of irradiated protein. The kinetic mechanisms of activated luminescence are studied, and it is shown that eosin yellowish does not affect the chemical process which causes photochemiluminescence. Spectral investigations indicate that the light emission of activated chemiluminescence takes place from levels of dye molecules associated with the protein molecule. Estimates are given for the quantum yield of excited product η_p and for values of the ratios k_{pd}/f_p (where f_p is the probability of emission migration of protein molecules and k_{pd} is the constant of "excited product-dye" energy transfer), and possible reasons are considered for the low value of the former and high values of the latter.

Card 1/2

L 42291-66
ACC NR: AP6031479

A scheme is suggested for the physical processes of activated photochemiluminescence. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 30Jun65 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

YUROVSKIY, Yakov Iosifovich, dots.; MAL'TSEV, Alekse; Ivanovich;
SOLDATKIN[illegible] Valentina Dmitriyevna; GROMOV, Gennadiy Il'ich;
SILAYEVA, Al'bina; SHULEYKIN, Aleksandr Sergeyevich;

[Agricultural mapping of a demonstration farm] Sel'skokhozyaistvennoe kartografirovanie oporno-pokazatel'nogo khozyaistva. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 37 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

SOV/137-58-11-21875

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 5 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Silayeva, A. I., Yasyukevich, S. M.

TITLE: On the Selective Flotation of Sulfide Copper-nickel Ores and Concentrates (K voprosu o selektivnoy flotatsii sul'fidnykh medno-nikelevykh rud i kontsentratov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota, 1957, Nr 27, pp 23-42

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the flotation properties of samples of pyrrhotite, pyrrhotite containing Ni, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, and cuprous pyrite in the -0.147 mm + 0.074 mm and -0.074 mm grain sizes. The following methods are used: 1) study of adhesion of mineral particles to a water bubble [Glembotskiy's (Głębocki's) contact instrument]; 2) vacuum flotation; 3) a study of adsorption by radioactive tracers; and 4) flotation experiments. The experiments with the contact instrument showed that the maximum adhesion without reactants is observed in the case of chalcopyrite, followed by pentlandite and finally pyrrhotite. Adhesion is improved upon addition of butyl xanthate (K) and $CuSO_4$. The reaction between the minerals and the

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On the Selective Flotation of Sulfide Copper-nickel Ores and Concentrates

reactants was determined by adsorption of reactants containing isotopes S^{35} and Ca^{45} on mineral surfaces and by flotation experiments. It is found that K adsorption proceeds more effectively in dilute pulp and that the most highly floatable mineral is chalcopyrite, followed by pentlandite, with pyrrhotite in last place. Direct flotation experiments revealed improvement in floatability in the presence of H_2SO_4. Experiments to study the influence of Na_2S showed that it improves the flotation of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and nickeliferous pyrrhotite, but does not affect pentlandite. It is shown that cyanide is an unselective depressor in the flotation of Cu-Ni ores. It is found that utilization of Ca bisulfite as reductant permits regulation of O_2 in the pulp and of the degree of oxidation and improves selection of the minerals.

L. S.

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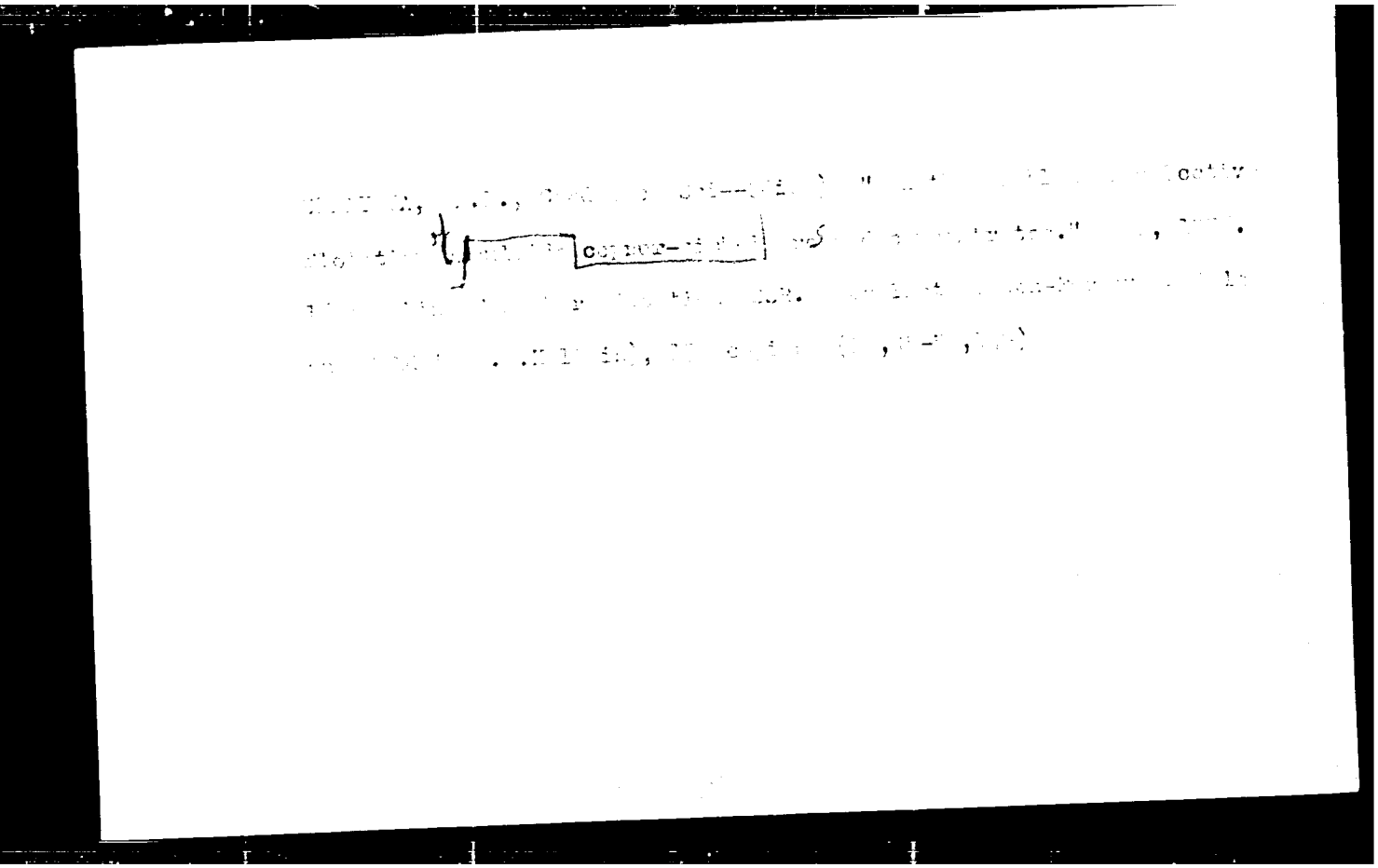

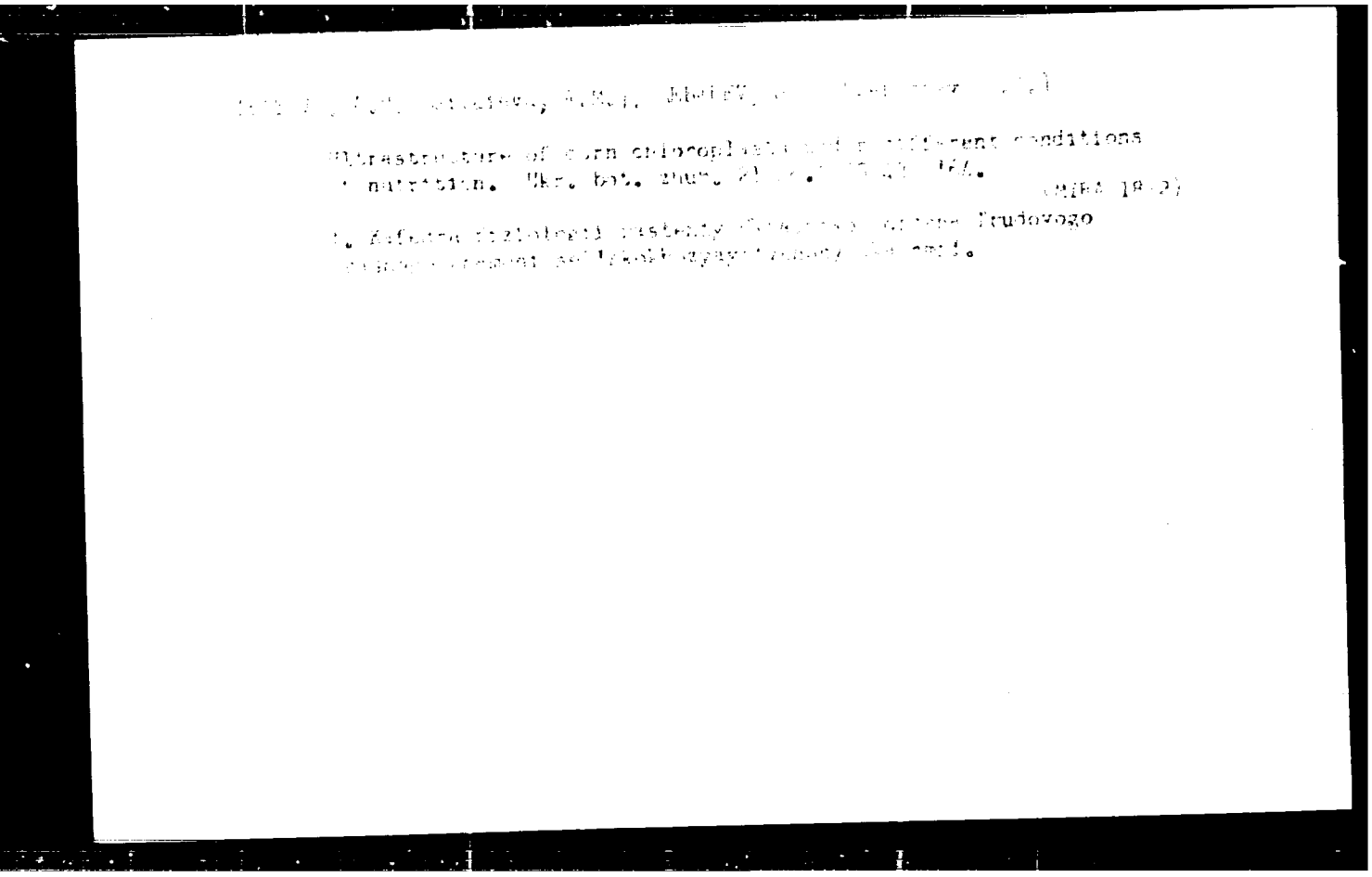

SILAYEVA, Anna Stepanovna,; GORELIK, S.L., red.; YEVIOKIMOVA, E.N., tekhn. red.

[Free full-thickness skin grafting in reconstructive surgery] Svobodnaia peresadka tolstykh loskutov kozhi pri vosstanovitel'nykh operatsiiakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1955. 105 p. (MIRA 11:11)

(SKIN GRAFTING)

SILAYEVA, A.S.; BELEN'KAYA, G.M.

Differential diagnosis of tuberculous abscesses of soft tissues in the malar region. Stomatologiia 37 no.2:35-38 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii i stomatologii (zav.-prof. N.M. Mikhel'son) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i iz bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.-prof. N.N. Priorov).

(CHEEK--ABSCESS)

SILAYEVA, A.S., assistent

Preservation of cartilaginous homotransplants. Stomatologiia 38 no.3:39-41 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.M.Mikhel'son) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof.N.N.Priorov).
(CARTILAGE--TRANSPLANTATION)

SILAYEVA, A.S., kand.med.nauk

Methods of preservation and indication for the application of preserved homocartilage in maxillofacial surgery. Trudy TSIU 64:110-113 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

YURKOVSKIY, Ya.I.; MAL'TSEV, A.I.; SOLDATKINA, V.D.; GROMOV, G.I.; SILAYEVA, A.S.; SHULEYKIN, A.S.; NEUMYVAKINA, V.V.; YURKOVSKIY, Ya.I., red.

[Agricultural mapping of the area of a collective and state farm agricultural administration (an administrative region)] Sel'skokhoziaistvennoe kartografirovanie territorii proizvodstvennogo kolkhozno-sovkhoznogo upravleniia (Administrativnogo raiona). Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 46 p. (MIRA 18:5)

LARIN, M.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV, I.M.; TSYGANOVA, M.P.; AKIMOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUDNIKOV, N.Ye., inzh.; PETROSYAN, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; DIBNER, L.G., inzh.; SILAYEVA, I.D., inzh.; MAGAZINER, Z.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Cutting tools designed for high production and their efficient operation] Vysokoproizvoditel'nye konstruktsii rezcov i ikh ratsional'naia ekspluatatsiia. Pod red. M.N.Larina. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 239 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut. 2. Sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instrumental'nogo instituta (for all except Uvarova).

(Metal-cutting tools)

DRANOVSKAYA, L.M., inzh. ; SILAYEVA, I.G.

Refractometric method of determining the concentration of micelles. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26 no.9:40 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. TSentral'naya khimiko-tekhnologicheskaya laboratoriya efirnykh masel Moldavskogo sovnarkhoza (for Dranovskaya). 2. Sovkhoz-zavod "Dolina roz" (for Silayeva).
(Attar of roses) (Micelles)

RUKAVTSOVA, V.F.; STIFATOVA, N.N.; KOROBKIN, V.B.; MOROZOVA, T.I.; SOFRONOVA, V.A.; SHAFOROST, P.D.; PLATONOVA, N.P.; YEREMENKO, O.S.; IVANOVA, A.M.; SILAYEVA, N.Ya.; SUYETINA, S.M.; RAL'YANOVA, T.Ye.;

Study of the dust factor in the founding departments of six Krasnodar plants. Nauch. trudy Kub. gos. med. inst. 19:63-76 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii g. Krasnodara i polikliniki No.8 Krasnodara.

SILAYEVA, O. I.

USSR/Geophysics - Conference

Card 1/1 : Pub 44-10/11

Author : Kirillov, F.

Title : Chronicles. Conference of young scientists of the Geophysics Institute, Academy of Scientists of the USSR

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., 495-496, Sep-Oct 1954

Abstract : May 17-20, 1954, the Geophysics Institute held a conference at which junior scientific workers participated with 18 reports; e.g. Ye. A. Lyubimova (heating of the Earth), S. L. Sclov'yev (intensity of earthquakes in Turkmenia 1912-1951), S. A. Fedotov (wave hodographs), Yu. I. Vasil'yev (use of amplitude data in seismic prospecting), O. G. Shamina (elastic impulses during collapse of rocks in earthquakes), O. I. Silayeva (velocity of propagation of elastic waves in granite, marble, etc.), V. I. Tatarskiy (propagation of waves in medium with random weak inhomogeneity of refraction coefficient), L. P. Zaytsev (reflection of waves from boundary), A. S. Chaplygina (measuring the thermobaric field in the atmosphere by statistical treatment of empiric data).

Institution : --

Submitted : --

Silayeva, O. I.

USSR/Geophysics - Seismology FD-1779

Card 1/1 Pub 45-1/18

Author : Riznichenko, Yu. V., and Silayeva, O. I.

Title : Determining the dependence of the velocities of propagation of elastic waves in samples of mineral rocks upon one-sided pressure

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz. 3, 193-197, May-Jun 1955

Abstract : The authors work out a procedure for determining the dependence of the velocity of elastic waves upon mechanical stress. The measurements are conducted by means of the ultrasonic impulse method upon samples of mineral rocks under conditions of one-sided pressure. At the same time they determine the static and dynamic moduluses of elasticity. Certain results of these measurements are presented. The senior author cites his three earlier works, co-authors: B. N. Ivakin and V. R. Bugrov, in the same journal (1951, 1952, 1953), on the modeling of seismic waves by ultrasonic impulses. Total of seven references (one German: W. Buchheim, Zum Problem der Drucksondierung in Gesteinen auf akustischer Basis, Freiberger Forschungshefte, Bergakademie, H. 7, 1953).

Institution: Geophysical Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : November 27, 1954

124-11-13248

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 139 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Riznichenko, Yu. V., Silayeva, O. I., Shamina, O.G., Myachkin, V.I., Glukhov, V. A., Vinogradov, S. D.

TITLE: Seismo-Acoustic Methods for the Study of Stress Conditions in Mountain Rocks on Samples and In Loco. (Seysmoakusticheskiye metody izucheniya napryazhennogo sostoyaniya gornykh porod na obraztsakh i v massive.)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Geofiz. in-ta A N SSSR, 1956, Nr 34 (161), pp 74-163

ABSTRACT: The study surveys various methods for the investigation of stress conditions in mountain rocks. Principal attention is directed to the impulse method and the acoustic method. It is indicated that with an increase in pressure the modulus of elasticity grows faster than the density. Therefore, the speed of sound, which is proportional to the square root of the ratio of the modulus of elasticity and the density, increases with increasing pressure; more specifically, the speed of sound is proportional approximately to the one-sixth power of the pressure. It is noted, further, that the formation of cracks, at the

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124-11-13248

Seismo-Acoustic Methods for the Study of Stress Conditions in Mountain Rocks on Samples and In Loco. (Continued)

inception of failure of mountain rocks, is accompanied by a crackling noise. The study of the vibrations arising in the rock during failure is the basis of the acoustic method.

A description of a laboratory set-up for the study of the velocity of sound in stressed rock samples is offered, also a description of model tests and observations in mines by means of the seismic impulse method.

A survey is made of destructive compression tests on rocks, the apparatus and methodology for the study of the elastic impulses accompanying their failure, and corresponding observations in mines. Bibliography: 77 references.

(G. I. Pokrovskiy)

Card 2/2

SILAYEVA, G. I.

49-3-15/16

AUTHOR: Kirillov, F. A.

TITLE: Conference of junior research workers, engineers and aspirants of the Institute of the Physics of the Earth, Ac. Sc., U.S.S.R. (Konferentsiya mladshikh nauchnykh sotrudnikov, inzhenerov i aspirantov Instituta Fiziki Zemli AN SSSR).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya" (Bulletin of the Ac. Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957, No. 3, pp. 411-415 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held on December 24-26, 1956. 21 papers were read relating to work completed in 1955 and 1956. In this report the contents of the individual papers are briefly summarised. G.I. Silayeva read a paper on investigating the propagation of elastic waves in rods and plates.

GILYAVA, N. I.

"Propagation of Elastic Pulses in Rods and Plates."

Referaty dokladov (Abstr. of Reports at the 4th All-Union Acoustical Conference) Pt. 2. Moscow, Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 44 pp. Vsesoyuznaya akusticheskaya konferentsiya, 4th.

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - 2 Jun 58.

AUTHORS: Silayeva, O.I. and Shamina, O.G.

TITLE: Propagation of Elastic Impulses in Cylindrical Specimens (Rasprostraneniye uprugikh impul'sov v obraztsakh tsilindricheskoy formy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 1, pp.32-45 and 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments on the propagation of elastic impulses in metallic specimens having a cylindrical form are described. An ultrasonic generator BI-4 was used to excite the elastic waves. Piezoelectric sources (Rochelle salt) were employed. The crystal size was 1 x 1 x 1 cm and the fundamental frequency of vibration was about 140 kc/s (Ref.31). The dependence of the speed of propagation V_p of longitudinal waves on the ratio $\frac{A}{\lambda}$ (where A is the radius of the rod and λ the wavelength) can be investigated in two ways. One can either vary the frequency of the vibrations keeping the cross-section of the rod constant or one can vary the cross-section of the rod and keep the frequency constant. The second method was used. Brass rods, having the following radii, were employed: 4, 3, 2.5, 2.0, 1.75, 1.5, 1.27, 1.0, 0.75, 0.5 and 0.25 cm. All the rods were

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Propagation of Elastic Impulses in Cylindrical Specimens.

20 cm long. In special cases and in order to increase the accuracy of interpretation of the wave picture, the length was increased to 40 cm. It was established that longitudinal waves can be propagated in specimens of the above type with two wave velocities, one equal to the velocity of propagation of longitudinal waves in an infinite medium, and the other equal to the propagation of longitudinal waves in a thin rod. It has been shown that the latter waves will be formed if the ratio of the radius of the rod to the wavelength is less than 0.17. The results obtained by the authors can therefore be used to choose the dimensions of the specimens under study in such a way that the measured velocity of longitudinal waves corresponds to either the velocity in an infinite medium or a thin rod. Yu. V. Rizhnichenko and other members of the Institute of Physics of the Earth collaborated. There are 12 figures, no tables and 34 references, of which 10 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION:Ac. Sc. of the USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth. (Akademiya nauk SSSR,Institut fiziki Zemli)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Silayeva, O.I.

AUTHORS: Shamina, O.G. and Silayeva, O.I. 49-58-3-2/19

TITLE: Propagation of Elastic Impulses in Layers of Finite Thicknesses with Free Boundaries (Rasprostraneniye uprugikh impul'sov v sloyakh konechnoy moshchnosti so svobodnymi granitsami)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, No.3, pp. 302 - 316 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the model laboratory of the Institute of Physics of the Earth Ac.Sc. USSR, experiments were elaborated in 1956 under the direction of Yu.V. Riznichenko relating to the propagation of ultrasonic pulses in a layer as a function of the ratio d/λ, whereby a change in the d/λ ratio was effected by changing the thickness d of the layer. The shape and the predominant frequency of the emitted pulse were maintained constant. The value λ was the wavelength λp_M of the longitudinal wave propagating in an infinite medium made of investigated material. The ultrasonic apparatus applied in these investigations was developed by the Geophysics Institute Ac.Sc. USSR (Geofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR) and has been described in detail in earlier work (Refs.13-15). In this paper, the technique of carrying out tests and some of the results are described, comparing the

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Propagation of Elastic Impulses in Layers of Finite Thicknesses with Free Boundaries

obtained experimental results with theoretical conclusions. The propagation of elastic pulses was studied by simulating on models seismic waves by means of an ultrasonic seismoscope. The transmitter and receiver of supersonic oscillations were piezo-electric micro-seismographs, containing seignette salt crystals of the 45° - X cut with the dimensions 10 x 10 x 10 mm and fundamental oscillation frequency of 150 kc during surge excitation. For amplifying the received oscillations, a wide-band amplifier with a pass band of 10-300 kc was used. The technique of observations was so chosen that the results obtained were in the form of seismograms similar to "multi-channel" seismograms in ordinary seismic prospecting. This permitted using the principle of phase coloration for distinguishing the individual types of waves and determining their speeds. As regards the type of the wave picture, the results can be sub-divided into three groups: case of thin layers ($d/\lambda p_M$ = 0.13; 0.36; 0.6); intermediate case ($d/\lambda p_M$ = 0.85; 1.1) and case of thick layers ($d/\lambda p_M$ = 2.3; 4.5). Hodographs and seismograms are given for various cases. It was found that

Propagation of Elastic Impulses in Layers of Finite Thicknesses with Free Boundaries

elastic pulses can propagate only with two wave speeds, equalling the wave speed of the longitudinal waves in an infinitely thin layer $V_{p_{пл}}$ or the wave speed of longitudinal waves in an infinite medium V_{p_M}. The shape of the oscillations and the predominant wavelength depend on the thickness of the layer. In layers, the thickness of which approaches the wavelengths of the poles, a longitudinal wave was recorded at short distances from the source which propagates with a speed V_{p_M}; with increasing distance from the source, a longitudinal wave with the speed $V_{p_{пл}}$ forms due to irregular disturbances. The length of the longitudinal wave which propagates with the speed of $V_{p_{пл}}$ changes with changing thickness of the layer, increasing with increasing layer thickness in such a way that the ratio $d/\lambda_{p_{пл}} \leq 0.25$.

49-58-3-2/19

Propagation of Elastic Impulses in Layers of Finite Thicknesses with Free Boundaries

The experimental results relating to the presence in layers of the thickness of the order of the wavelength of sliding, longitudinal waves with two differing speeds at various sections of the same profile and the determined dependence of the wavelength on the thickness of the layer can be usefully applied for analysis of seismic data obtained during a recording of primary waves. The carried out experiments on the propagation of elastic pulses in layers of finite thickness with free boundaries are also of interest in themselves and can be useful for developing further the theory of propagation of pulses in layers of finite thickness. Acknowledgments are made to Yu.V. Riznichenko, who directed the work described in this paper. There are 8 figures and 2 tables and 19 references, 12 of which are Russian, 6 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. USSR Institute of Physics of the Earth (AN SSSR institut fiziki Zemli)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

SOV/49-59-2-6/25

AUTHOR: Silayeva, O. I.

TITLE: A Method of Determination of the Elastic Properties of Rock Samples Under Pressure (Metodika izucheniya uprugikh svoystv obraztsov gornykh porod pod davleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 221-228 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experiments on determination of the elastic properties of rocks were carried out by the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences USSR, where the samples under pressure up to 1000 kg/cm^2 (which corresponds to 4-6 km of depth) were employed. A method of supersonic impulses coupled with the longitudinal sectioning of the models was applied. The velocity V of the elastic waves in the models was measured with a 2-beam impulse type supersonic apparatus IKL-4. The apparatus generates a shock excitation which produces an impulse in the form of a fast dying-out sinusoidal wave. Piezo-electric emitters and receivers were used for sending and registering the supersonic pulses. The general layout of the experiments is shown in Fig 1, where 1 - sample, 2 -

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A Method of Determination of the Elastic Properties of Rock Samples Under Pressure

hinged padding, E - emitter, P - receiver, G - generator, EL - electronic tube; inscriptions: top - emitted impulse, right - receiving impulse, left - time impulses. The purpose of the experiments was the determination of the rocks' parameters, in particular, the velocity of propagation of the longitudinal (V_{P_M}) and transverse (V_S) waves in the rocks' interior. The elastic properties of the rocks were then calculated from the formula on p 223. An example of the seismic impulses produced in a model of dolomite under the pressure F = 0 is shown in Fig 2, where the different kinds of waves can be distinguished (P_M - longitudinal wave, R - surface wave, PP - reflected wave, M - instant of emission. Time impulses every 2 μsec). The phase hodographs based on this seismogram are shown in Fig 3 and the curves of the amplitudes for the first phase of the longitudinal wave at F = 0 (circles) and F = 600 (crosses) kg/cm^2 are shown in Fig 4. Some results were tabulated in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 illustrates the data obtained from the phase hodographs: velocities V_{P_M}, V_R and the wavelength λ_{P_M}, λ_R.

A Method of Determination of the Elastic Properties of Rock Samples Under Pressure

Table 2 shows the data as calculated from the formula on p 223, i.e. the elastic parameters, velocity of transverse waves V_S and the ratio V_{P_M}/V_S (inscriptions on the tables: top row - models, model's orientation, pressure in kg/cm^2; left column - dolomite Nr 1745, granite Nr 1776, basalt). The analysis of the results of the experiments showed that they are very near to the natural conditions of the rocks. For example: the ratio V_{P_M}/V_S for most of the rocks at a depth of 2 to 4 km was found (Ref 23) to be 1.70 to 1.85, which experiments show as equal to 1.76 to 1.79 (at $F \sim$ 500 to 1000 kg/cm^2). The author is indebted to Yu. V.

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A Method of Determination of the Elastic Properties of Rock Samples Under Pressure

Riznichenko and his colleagues for their comments. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 23 references; 13 of the references are Soviet, 9 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1958.

Card 4/4

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6.8000 (3201, 1099, 1162)
9.9865

S/049/60/000/009/004/004
E201/E191

AUTHORS: Silayeva, O.I., and Shamina, O.G.

TITLE: Absorption of Ultrasound in Granites

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, No. 9, pp. 1354-1359

TEXT: The paper begins with a short review of published work on absorption of sound in rocks, measured in situ or in laboratory. The authors describe measurements of the absorption coefficients α_T and α_S in massive blocks of granite (the subscripts T and S refer to longitudinal and transverse waves respectively). The absorption coefficients were measured using ultrasonic pulses of 20-200 kc/s frequency. The authors measured also the absorption coefficients for longitudinal and transverse waves in Plexiglas. Granites with different grain sizes and from various locations were supplied by the Institute of Petrography of Ore Deposits, AS USSR (B.P. Belikov) and by the Stone-cutting Workshop No.3 of Mosgorispolkom. Measurements were carried out in the Modelling Laboratory of the Physics of the Earth Institute, AS USSR, under the direction of Yu.V. Riznichenko; F.V. Lebedeva took part in these experiments. In experiments with granite, ultrasonic

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Figs 4 and 5
...coefficients for
...ements for longitudinal and
...given in Fig.1. The results
...m the Coulomb friction theory.
...ry the decrements δ_P and δ_S found by

Card 2/3

SILAYEVA, O.I.

Using ultrasonics for the study of elastic properties of rocks. Biul MOIP.Otd.geol. 35 no.4:147-148 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Rocks) (Elastic waves)

SHAMINA, O.G., seysmolog; VINOGRADOV, S.D., seysmolog; SILAYEVA, O.I., seysmolog; BARLAS, V.Ya., seysmolog; SHAMAYEVA, L.A., seysmolog; RIZNICHENKO, Yu.V., red.; PANTAYEVA, V.A., red.; RYBKINA, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Weak earthquakes] Slabye zemletriaseniia. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 533 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (for Shamina, Vinogradov, Silayeva, Barlas, Shamayeva).
(Eaethquakes)

SILAYEVA, Ol'ga Ivonovna; RIZNICHENKO, Yu.V., otv.red.; SHAMINA, O.G., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Using ultrasound in studying the propagation of elastic wave velocities and elastic parameters in rock smaples at unilateral pressure] Issledovaniia s pomoshch'iu ul'trazvuka skorostei rasprostraneniia uprugikh voln i uprugikh parametrov v obraztsakh gornykh porod pri odnostoronnem davlenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 110 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy, no.27). (MIRA 16:2)
(Rocks--Elastic properties) (Seismic prospecting)

ACC NR: AT6032739 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0114/0118

AUTHOR: Silayeva, O. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ultrasonic investigations of the dependence of the elastic properties of rocks on pressure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Geoakustika; ispol'zovaniye zvuka i ul'trazvuka v seysmologii, seysmorazvedke i gornom dele (Geoacoustics; the use of sound and ultrasound in seismology, seismic prospecting, and mining). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 114-118

TOPIC TAGS: ~~rock~~ elasticity, seismic wave ~~velocity~~, elastic wave ~~velocity~~, ultrasonic sounding, ~~rock pressure~~, PETROLOGY, SEISMIC PROSPECTING, ULTRASONIC FREQUENCY

ABSTRACT: The absence in rocks of any noticeable dispersion in the velocities of longitudinal, shear, and surface waves make it possible to apply the results of laboratory measurements at ultrasonic frequencies directly in seismic prospecting and seismological investigations. Laboratory determinations at high pressures make it possible to derive the values of the elastic parameters of rocks at various depths. Various methods used to determine the elastic-wave velocities on samples are reviewed, including sounding with PSP exchange waves, simultaneous sounding at different frequencies, and longitudinal profiling. The need to develop a method of

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ACC NR: AT6032739

direct measurement of shear-wave velocity is noted. Developments in investigations of the physical and mechanical properties of rocks of various geological regions as well as the systematic and comprehensive study of the elastic and absorbing properties of rocks at high pressures and temperatures are reviewed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [WA-794]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar66/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 009/

Card 2/2

[redacted]

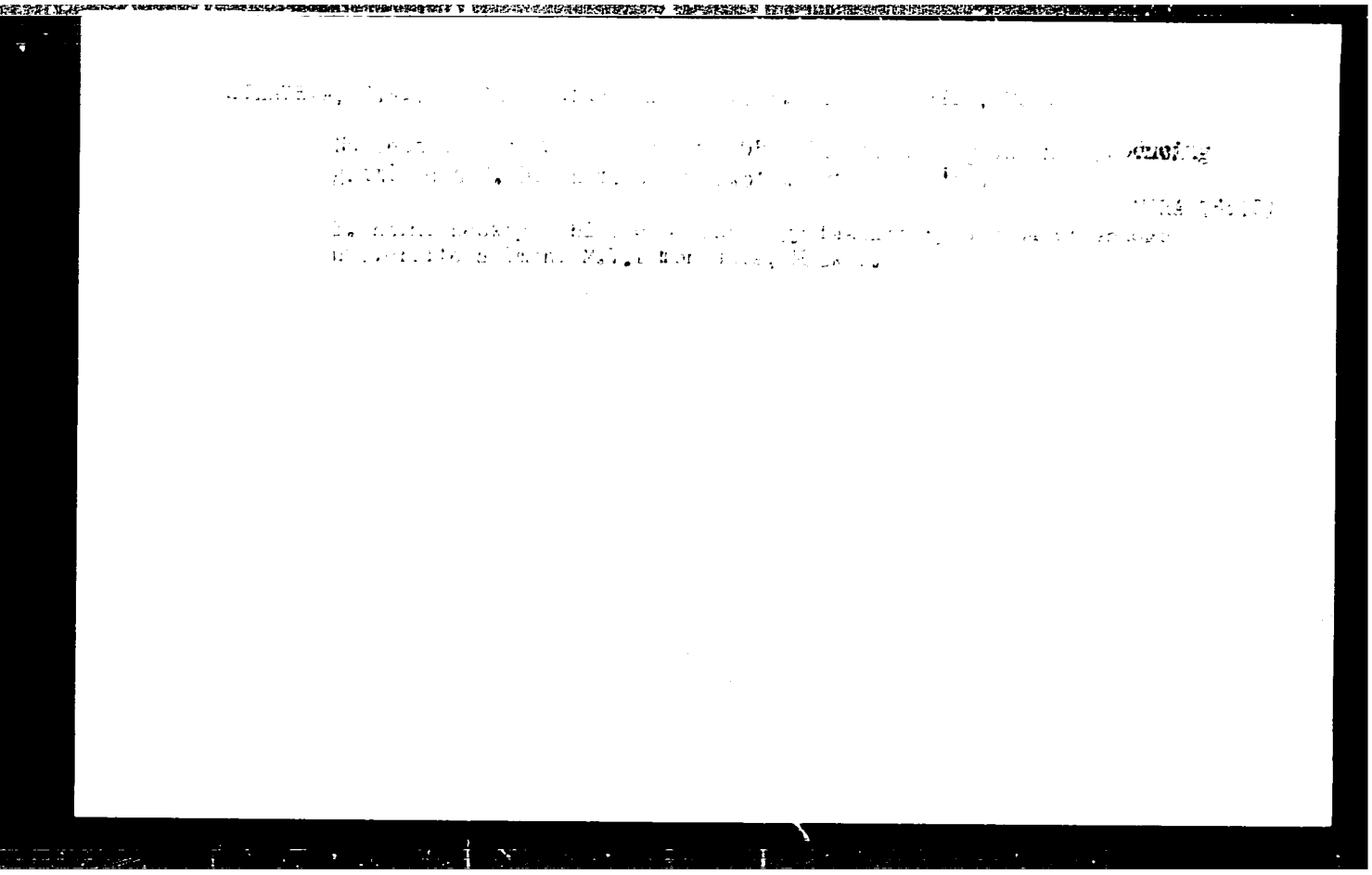
[redacted] Brevis var. [redacted] Antibiotiki [redacted] no. : 733-734 [redacted] (MIRA 18:3)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] (MIRA 13:8)

[redacted] Moskovskogo universiteta.



L 21776-66 EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6012645 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/001/0080/0083

AUTHOR: Silayeva, S. A.; Kazitsyna, L. A.; Prokof'yev, M. A.

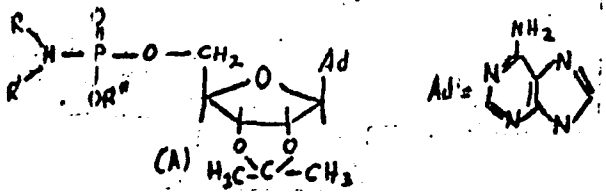
ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Infra-red spectra of nucleotide amines and nucleotide-aminoacids containing a phosphoamide bond

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 1, 1965, 80-83

TOPIC TAGS: IR spectrum, amine, amino acid, organic phosphorous compound

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using absorption in the 850-900 cm^{-1} region for identification of the phosphoamide group in nucleotide-amines and nucleotide-aminoacids was studied. On the basis of this assumption, the authors synthesized and studied the infra-red spectra of different amine and aminoacid derivatives of adenylic acid with the general formula (A).



(A)

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.963.32+543.422.4

L 21798-66
ACC NR: AP6012645

3

In the spectra of all amines and aminoacid derivatives of adenylic acids studied, a broad band of moderate intensity was obtained in the 860-880 cm^{-1} frequency range, while in the corresponding adenosine-5-monophosphate and isopropylidenadenosine-5-benzylphosphite, no absorption was observed in this region. Absorption was not observed either for dibenzylphosphite. Based on earlier work and this experiment it is stated that group (B) is characterized by a broad absorption band of moderate intensity at 860-880 cm^{-1}, which can be used to identify the corresponding compounds. The authors thank Z. A. Shabarovaya, L. G. Andronovaya, and A. A. Bogdanov for placing a series of preparations at their disposal. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 05Aug63 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 PB

ACC NR: AP6025690 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0330/66/000/005/0033/0038

AUTHOR: Koval'skaya, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Silayeva, S. V. (Junior research associate)

ORG: All Union Scientific Research Institute of the Canning and Vegetable Drying Industry (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Nature of microbiological decay of fresh fruits and vegetables treated with ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Konservnaya i ovoshchesushil'naya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1966, 33-38

TOPIC TAGS: food preservation, ionizing irradiation, horticulture, microorganism contamination

ABSTRACT: Fresh strawberries, raspberries, apricots, peaches and plums irradiated with 2×10^3 to 3×10^3 rad doses were studied in stores and storage centers to determine the factors responsible for microbiological decay. Microorganism growth of irradiated and nonirradiated fruits was evaluated on the basis of yeast and mold counts taken for periods up to 20 days. Findings show that the decay rate of irradiated fruits is determined first of all by the restoration of spontaneous microflora. However, it is incorrect to maintain that irradiation inhibits all the

Card 1/2 UDC: 664.8.039.64

ACC NR: AP6025690

microflora to the same degree or that the nature of the decay which appears somewhat later is always the same as in nonirradiated fruit. The qualitative composition of the microflora is important, and even more important is the radioresistance of each of the species. The role of secondary infection is insignificant when fruit is stored under normal sanitary conditions. But, with a high level of air contamination, decay may occur earlier. The latter generally takes place with a prolonged storage period during which mold fungi have sufficient time to penetrate and develop in fruit tissue. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

KOVAL'SKAYA, L.P.; SILAYEVA, S.V.

Preliminary testing in the study of the effect of ionizing radiation on the keeping time of fresh tangerines. Kons. i ov.prom. 18 no.9:26-30 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Tangerines) (Radiation sterilization)

L 9832-66 ENT(m) DIA AP

ACC NR: AP5025462 SOURCE CODE: UR/0330/65/000/009/0033/0037

AUTHOR: Koval'skaya, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Silayeva, S. V. (Junior research associate); Zakharova, N. V. (Junior research associate); Titarenko, M. I. (Senior research associate)

ORG: VNIIKOP

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Canning and Vegetable Dehydration Industry (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Preservation of fruit and vegetables by ionizing radiation and sorbic acid

SOURCE: Konservnaya i ovoshchesushil'naya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1965, 33-37

TOPIC TAGS: food technology, irradiation

ABSTRACT: Experiments show that irradiation of fruit preserves containing 0.015, 0.025, and 0.05% sorbic acid (I) does not result in complete sterilization, unless the doses are as high as 1.5, 1.2, and 1.0 million radians, respectively. Ionizing

1/2

UDC: 664.539.101

KOZLOV, V.V.; ZIL'BERMAN, N.I.; BROZOVSKIY, D.I.; DEMKOVA, L.A.; SILAYEVA, T.D.

Fusion of 2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid with alkalies (naphthoresorcinol and trioxynaphthalene). Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:880-883 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Naphtholsulfonic acid) (Naphthalenediol)

KOZLOV, V.V.; KOLESNIK, Yu.A.; SILAYEVA, T.D.; KAZITSINA, L.A.

Studies of the anthracene and anthraquinone series. Part 35: Ultraviolet absorption spectra of anthracenemonosulfonic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4:1241-1245 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.Plekhanova.
(Anthracenesulfonic acid--Spectra)

KOZLOV, V.V.; SHAYEVA, T.D.

Diazo compounds. Part 20: Diazotization of aromatic amines in orthophosphoric acid. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1663-1667 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni S.V. Plekhanova. Submitted July 2, 1964.

SIGAL, F.M.; SILAYEVA, V.A.

Primary actinomycosis of the stomach. Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 5:83-84 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz nauchno-poliklinicheskogo otdela (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Ye.M. Kagan) i khirurgicheskogo otdela (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk P.V. Skaldin) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravvokhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. I.G. Lagunova).
(ACTINOMYCOSIS) (STOMACH--DISEASES)

[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], Ye.D.

Benign none[illegible] tumors of the stomach. Sov. med. 27 no.11: [illegible] (MIRA 18:1)

1. [illegible] (Prof. I.A. Lagun[illegible]) [illegible] SSSR.

SI[illegible], I.I., doktor t[illegible]; [illegible], V.I., inzh.

[illegible] alloy for die casting. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; [illegible] 1[illegible] '61. ([illegible] 14:7)

1. [illegible]

(Die casting)
(Aluminum alloys)

ZAYCHIKOV, P.F.; SILAYEVA, V.I.

Results of laboratory investigations of the characteristic parameters of comb radiosonde vanes. Trudy TSAO no.24:44-47 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Radiosondes)