Some Problems Concerning the Localization   S/089/62/010/001/008/020
of Radioisotopes in Connection With the   B006/B063
Problem of Their Safe Storage

due to radiation are discussed in detail. There are 6 figures, 3 tables,
and 14 references: 6 Soviet and 8 US.

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1960

Card 3/3

S/089/61/010/004/005/027
B102/B212

26.2541

AUTHORS: Bykov, A. G., Zimakov, P. V., Kulichenko, V. V.

TITLE: Radioactive properties of fission-fragment preparations

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 4, 1961, 362-367

TEXT: Since it is very difficult to obtain pure preparations of individual
fission fragments and since these are therefore very expensive, the authors
have investigated the properties and the possibility of using preparations
containing a mixture of uranium fission products. Fragment isotope mixtures
containing only those fragments which are of importance for practical purposes,
no gaseous or those which are volatile at normal temperatures, and which
are produced by uranium fission are called mixed fragment preparations. The
test results of such preparations are illustrated graphically. Fig. 1 shows
the change in time of the relative β-activity of different fragment isotopes.
Fig. 2 shows the change in time of the γ-activity of fragment isotopes
(P.3.Э = rare-earth elements); Fig. 3 shows the change in time of the mean
maximum radiation energy of fragment mixtures and the mean energies of β-
and γ-radiation; Fig. 4 shows the drop of the β- and γ-activity in time

Card 1/5

22602

Radioactive properties ...

S/089/61/010/004/005/027
B102/B212

(the full curves represent calculated values, the test data are plotted with different points); Fig. 5 shows the change in time of the relative total output of radiation. The half-lives of fragment mixtures having various ages have been calculated from the drop of activity:

	age of the fragments, days				
	180	270	360	540	720
β-radiation	140	200	330	400	480
γ-radiation	75	80	95	240	-

Application of fragment preparations as gamma sources: For this purpose, preparations of Cs^{137}, Zr^{95}, Nb^{95}, and fragment mixtures are suited. The following table gives the half-life and radiation output of various gamma sources:

Radiation sources	half-life			radiation output, %		
	age of fragments, years					
	1	1.5	2	1	2	5
$Cs^{137} - Ba^{137}$	33 a	33 a	33 a	100	98.0	92.0

Card 2/11

Radioactive properties ...

S/089/61/010/004/005/027
B102/B212

Radiation sources	halfe-life			radiation output, %		
	age of fragments, years					
	1	1.5	2	1	2	5
$Zr^{95} - Nb^{95}$	75 d	75 d	75 d	100	2.1	0.0
fragment mixture	95 d	240 d	-	100	15.0	6.7
fragment mixture without Cs^{137}	95 d	150 d	250 d	100	9.1	0.6

Cs^{137}, which has a gamma-radiation energy of 0.661 Mev, (which originates from the daughter product Ba^{137}) seems to be most promising because of its high lifetime and small output drop. Fragment preparations as beta sources: The possibilities of using them depends on the range of action of the preparation, i.e., on the mean range of β-particles. In Table 3, the mean ranges are given in mm. From the thickness of a layer $(\Delta_{1/2})$ where half of the β-particles are absorbed, the self-absorption is calculated from the formula $P = (1 - e^{-\frac{0.693d}{\Delta_{1/2}}})\Delta_{1/2}/0.693 d$ for a layer having the thickness d.

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S/089/61/010/004/005/027
B102/B212

Radioactive properties ...

Table 4 shows the values of P in % which have been calculated for a layer having a density of 2.7 g/cm^3. $\Delta_{1/2}$ has been determined from the absorption curves in aluminum:

Table 5 shows the radioactive properties of fragment sources of β-radiation.

fragment age, days	$\Delta_{1/2}$, mg/cm^2
60	20
180	48
270	69
360	70

Source	$T_{1/2}$	$\bar{E}_{max}$, Mev	$\bar{E}_{\beta max}$, Mev	β-particle range, mm			Self-absorption in preparations of various layers of 2.7 g/cm^3 density, in %. With a layer of a thickness		
				Air	H_2O	Al	27 mg/cm^2	135 mg/cm^2	270 mg/cm^2
Sr^{90}	28 a	1.40	0.54	4800	7.35	2.31	10	38	58
Y^{90}	61 hr								
frag-ment									
mixture	480 d	1.35	0.53	4400	6.90	2.20	13	45	65

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22602

s/089/61/010/004/005/027
B102/3212

Radioactive properties ...

Summing up it is established that mixed fragment preparations are useful for both beta and gamma sources. β-sources should be produced as thin layers. It has been found that β-active isotopes having an age of two years are most favorable because the mean and the mean maximum energies will then be highest. The most favorable age for γ-sources is 2-6 months ($E \sim 0.70$ Mev). There are 5 figures, 5 tables, and 9 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: C. Amphlett, Progr. Nucl. Energy, III, Progress Chemistry, 2, Pergamon Press, 1958; H. Evans, Proc. Phys. Soc., London, A63, 575, (1950).

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1960

Legend to Table 3: 1) Medium;
2) fragment age, days;
3) aluminum; 4) water; 5) air.

(1) Среда	(2) Возраст осколков, дни					
	60	180	360	720	1080	1800
Алюминий (3)	1,23	1,52	2,02	2,20	2,00	1,53
Вода (4)	3,88	4,80	6,32	6,90	6,30	4,82
Воздух (5)	2400,0	3060,0	4060,0	4400,0	4000,0	3100,0

Таб. 3

Card 5/6

S/844/62/000/000/074/129
D214/D307

AUTHORS: Krasnousov, L. A., Zimakov, P. V. and Volkova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Some characteristics of the radiochlorination of benzene

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 426-429

TEXT: The initiation of the chlorination of C_6H_6 by γ, β, ir and uv radiation was studied. Irradiation of chlorine in benzene led to the dissociation of Cl_2. Since C_6H_6 is a good energy carrier, this additional energy causes the intermediate chlorination products to isomerize, thus changing the isomeric composition of the final product - hexachlorocyclohexane. With γ rays, initiation occurs throughout the solution while uv and β rays are absorbed in the outside layers of the solution. Regardless of the radiation used, the α-isomer is the main product; its amount depends on the type of radiation (γ rays - 83.3%; β rays - 78%; uv - 73.8%; ir 67.0%). The per-

Card 1/2

Some characteristics of ...

S/844/62/000/000/074/129
D214/D307

centage of the γ isomer depends to a lesser extent on the type of radiation used and increases as the temperature is lowered. Radiochlorination also occurs in the solid phase but only to 1,2-dichlorocyclohexadiene-3,5. The reaction is progressive and is not a free radical process. The suggested mechanism is as follows: Cl_2 dissociates into Cl^+, Cl^+ then reacts with C_6H_6 to give C_6H_6Cl, which combines with Cl^- to form $C_6H_6Cl_2$. This is repeated until $C_6H_6Cl_6$ is obtained. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

S/844/62/000/000/079/129
D423/D307

AUTHORS:·   Volkova, Ye. V., Fokin, A. V., Zimakov, P. V. and Beli-
            kov, V. M.

TITLE: Certain special features of the radiation polymerization
            of tetrafluorethylene by the action of β and γ radiations

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khi-
            mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,
            465-469

TEXT: Recent investigations are described of the radiation poly-
merization of TFE in the solid, liquid and vapor phases, using
Co^{60} and Sr^{90} as the γ and β sources. Irradiation in the liquid
phase was carried out at 20 - 25°C using $CHCl_3$ as the solvent with
a dose-rate of 11 rad/sec. Conversion of monomer increased with in-
crease of dosage and concentration of monomer. The polymer obtained
(PTFE) contained up to 2% chlorine, which was explained by the fact
that the $CHCl_3$ also participates in the reaction by interaction of

Card 1/2

Certain special features ...   S/844/62/000/000/079/129
                                                D423/D307

radicals and chain breakage in the polymer, resulting in low-mole-
cular weight PTFE. Experiments in the solid state were carried out
from -80 to 0°C with dosages of 1 x 10^5 and 1 x 10^4 rad. Almost to-
tal conversion of monomer occurred after 200 min at -80°C and after
20 mins at 0°C. Exceptionally large yields were obtained in compa-
rison with similar reactions of other unsaturated compounds. The
existence of a radiation after-effect was confirmed, which conti-
nued over several hours after removal of the radiation source. Ex-
periments in the gas phase showed the presence of an induction
phase extending over several hours. After the appearance of solid
PTFE the reaction velocity was increased. The temperature was main-
tained at 20 - 25°C and a Sr^{90} β source was used with a dose-rate
of 5 rad/sec. Results indicated a high tendency of TFE towards ra-
diation polymerization with a high yield (approx. 10^6 mol/100 ev ab-
sorbed). There are 5 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

ZIMAKOV, P. V.

"The thermal method of vitrification of the radioactive pulps and the safe disposal problem of vitreous preparations."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

ACC NR: AP6012920   SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/005/1057/1059

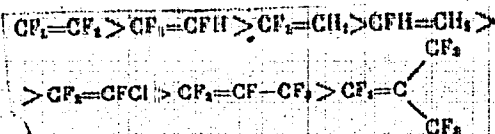AUTHOR: Volkova, Ye. V.; Zimako, P. V.; Fokin, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation-induced polymerization of fluoroolefins

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 5, 1966, 1057-1059

TOPIC TAGS: fluroolefin, polymerization, radiation induced polymerization

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the kinetics of the radiation-induced polymeri-
zation of certain fluoroolefins in the gaseous, liquid, and solid phases at -190 to
80 C, in dose rates of 6—600 rad/sec and doses of 0.012 to 250 Mrad. The results
are given in graphic and tabular form. It was found that in order of decreasing
polymerization rate the fluoroolefins studied arranged themselves as follows:

$$CF_2{=}CF_2 > CF_2{=}CFH > CF_2{=}CH_2 > CFH{=}CH_2 >$$

$$> CF_2{=}CFCl > CF_2{=}CF{-}CF_3 > CF_2{=}C\begin{smallmatrix}CF_3\\CF_3\end{smallmatrix}$$

Study of the effect of temperature showed that the reaction rate increases only up
to a certain temperature, after which it decreases. Orig. art. has: 1 table and
2 figures.   [SM]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 26Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS:
Card 1/1   UDC: 547.539.14

L 32834-66   EWT(m)/T/EWP(j)   WH/GG/RM

ACC NR: AR6000273   SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/014/S019/S019

AUTHOR: Volkova, Ye. V.; Zimakov, P. V.; Fokin, A. V.; Sorokin, A. D.;
Skobina, A. I.; Belikov, V. M.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of fluoroolefins

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 14S109

TOPIC TAGS: olefin, polymer, radiation polymerization, radiation
effect, polymerization

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the bulk polymerization of tetra-
fluoroethylene, triffourolethylene, diflucroethylene, triffluorochloro-
ethylene and monofluoroethylene at temperatures ranging from 20 to -78C
with exposure to Co^{60} γ-radiation in doses of 1--50 rad/sec. Under
these conditions, solid high-molecular polymers were obtained. The
bulk polymerization rate was found to decrease in the above order.
Certain peculiarities of the processes investigated connected with the
products of monomeric radiolysis in the secondary processes leading to
the development of active products and connected with the heterogeneity
of processes, were determined. Characteristics of radiation polymeri-
zation in bulk of hexafluoropropylene (I) in the liquid and solid
phases are given. It has been found that the conversion of I occurs at

Card 1/2

L 32834-66

ACC NR: AR6000273

the same rate in the liquid (-78C) and the solid (-196C) phases, as well as at the phase transition point (-156C). As the temperature increases from -78C to 40C, the speed of the process increases. The polymerization of I in the bulk occurs with the formation of polymer fluids with a mol.wt from 400 to 4000.   A. Sorokin.   [Translation]
[NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/   SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 07056-67   EWT(m)   JR

ACC NR: AP6021634   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/003/0277/0279

AUTHOR: Vereskunov, V. G.; Zakharova, K. P.; Kulichenko, V. V.; Zimakov, P. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of the heat of chemical reactions for thermal reprocessing of liquid radioactive waste

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 277-279

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste disposal, vitrification, metal ceramic material, thermal process

ABSTRACT: This is a review article dealing with various possible effects connected with the vitrification of liquid radioactive waste. The authors propose, in view of the lack of materials with sufficient thermal and chemical endurance for the construction of equipment in which liquid radioactive waste can be converted into solid vitreous materials, that the vitrification be effected in the radioactive graveyard itself and that the heat be drawn for this purpose directly from radiative self-heating of the radioactive material. This would permit the use of higher temperatures. A specially advantageous reaction for this purpose is the metallothermic reaction $Me_mO_n + qMe' \rightarrow Me_qO_n + mMe + Q$, where Me_mO_n serves in this case as the oxidizer and Me' as the reducer. The possible choice of oxidizers and reducers is discussed, and the heat released in several typical reactions, with Fe_2O_3, Cr_2O_3, or MnO_2 as oxidizers and Al, $CaSi_3$, and SiAl as reducers are presented. Various possible features of the

Card 1/2   UDC: 621.039.75: 542.65: 536.66

L 07056-67

ACC NR: AP6021634   ○

reactions are discussed and it is concluded that the chemical stability of the molten
material obtained as a result of metallothermic reaction exceeds the chemical stability
of the molten compounds prepared in furnaces. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18/   SUBM DATE: 01Nov65/   ORIG REF: 005/   OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2   vmb

ACC NR: AT6034055   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0109/0114

AUTHOR: Volkova, Ye. V.; Zimakov, P. V.; Fokin, A. V.; Sorokin, A. D.; Belikov, V. M.; Bulygian, L. A.; Skobina, A. I.; Krasnousov, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of fluoroolefins

SOURCE: Simpozium po radiatsionnoy khimii polimerov. Moscow, 1964. Radiatsionnaya khimiya polimerov (Radiation chemistry of polymers); doklady simpoziuma. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 109-114

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, halogenated organic compound, polymerization kinetics, reaction mechanism

ABSTRACT: Results of the authors' previously published studies on radiation polymerization of unsaturated fluorine-containing compounds are reviewed, explaining certain characteristics of the process associated with the effects of the electronegative fluorine atom, heterogeneous process conditions and radiolysis products. Tetrafluoroethylene is distinguished by its rapid polymerization under ionizing irradiation, with complete monomer conversion in three hours at $-78^{\circ}C$ in liquid phase polymerization with 10 rad/sec radiation, and in ten minutes at $+20^{\circ}C$. The yield of 7×10^6 molec/100ev is the highest known for radiation chemical reactions.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034055

Progressive substitution of the fluorine atoms by hydrogen or chlorine or by trifluoromethyl groups reduces polymerization rate and yields: perfluoroisobutylene will not polymerize. Thus the rate of radiation polymerization decreases in the series: $CF_2 = CF_2 > CF_2 = CFH > CF_2 = CH_2 > CFH = CH_2 > CF_2 = CFCl > CF_2 = CF-CF_3 > CF_2 = C(CF_3)_2$. A kinetics study showed that the polymerization of tetrafluoroethylene under heterogeneous conditions proceeds by a radical mechanism, but the kinetics are more complex than in chemical polymerization due to the effect of radiolysis products. The effect of temperature on radiation bulk polymerization rates of trifluorochloroethylene, vinylidene fluoride and tetrafluoroethylene showed the rates increased to a maximum at certain temperatures: these maxima and the corresponding energies of activation are $35°C$ at 10 rad/sec, -6.8 kcal.mol; $50°C$ at 6 rad/sec, -9 kcal/mol; $70°C$ at 6 rad/sec, -18.7 kcal/mol, respectively. Secondary processes with the radiolysis products start to occur at higher temperatures. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/, SUBM DATE: 25Jul66/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6034056   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0114/0118

AUTHOR: Sorokin, A. D.; Volkova, Ya. V.; Fokin, A. V.; Zimakov, P. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation bulk and solution polymerization of trifluorochloroethylene

SOURCE: Simpozium po radiatsionnoy khimii polimerov. Moscow, 1964. Radiatsionnaya khimiya polimerov (Radiation chemistry of polymers); doklady simpoziuma. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 114-118

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, mixed halogenated organic compound, polymerization kinetics

ABSTRACT: The radiation polymerization trifluorochloroethylene (TFClE) was studied at different irradiation dosages over a wide temperature range. There is no polymerization at $-196°C$; at $-78°C$ the yield of a low molecular weight product is only 20 molec/100ev; in the range from -20 to $+60°C$ the energy of activation of the reaction changes from 3.1 to -6.8. As radiation dosage increased, the temperature at which the maximum process rate was attained also increased. As temperature is increased from $10-50°C$, the polymerization rate and polymer molecular weight increased; at higher temperatures, the rate and molecular weight decrease. Reaction mechanisms are discussed. Solution polymerization of TFClE was studied in carbon tetrachloride,

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034056

Freon 113, perfluorocyclobutane and benzene to determine the effect of solvent on reaction rate. Using a radical yield of 15-20 per 100ev for carbon tetrachloride, the relative radiation-chemical yields were calculated: TFClE = 3-4; freon = 8; polyfluorocyclobutane = 3-4; and benzene = 0.2. Kinetics of the radiation polymerization were discussed and the kinetic equation for the reaction is given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005
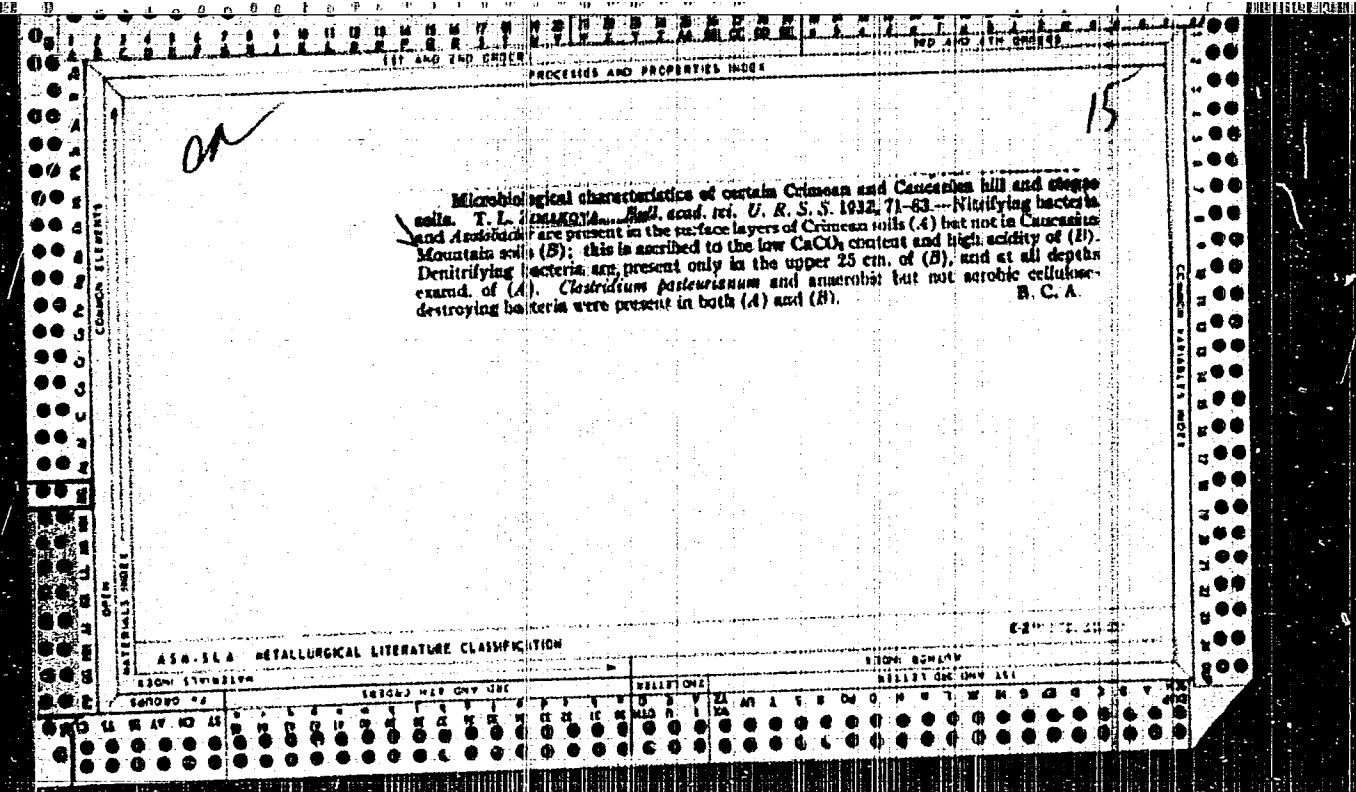
Card 2/2

GRISHIN, A.S.; ZIMAKOVA, A.A.

Manufacture and study of optically active materials for modeling
the bottom areas of boreholes. Trudy VNIIBT no.6:90-97 '62.
                                                    (MIRA 16:6)
            (Gums and resins, Synthetic--Optical properties)
                    (Models and modelmaking)

Microbiological characteristics of certain Crimean and Caucasian hill and steppe soils. T. L. ZIMAKOVA. Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 1932, 71-83.—Nitrifying bacteria and Azotobacter are present in the surface layers of Crimean soils (A) but not in Caucasian Mountain soils (B); this is ascribed to the low CaCO₃ content and high acidity of (B). Denitrifying bacteria are present only in the upper 25 cm. of (B), and at all depths examd. of (A). Clostridium pasteurianum and anaerobic but not aerobic cellulose-destroying bacteria were present in both (A) and (B). B. C. A.

11.7000

75680
SOV/80-32-10-29/51

AUTHORS: Losev, B. I., Vorob'yeva, N. S., Ninin, V. K., Zimakova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Behavior of Sulfur in Coal Chlorination Process

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2300-2303 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Chlorination of Donbas coal, type PS (Chumakovo mine), PZh (Nikitovka), K (Avdakovo), and G (Dobropol'ye), and Kizelovskiy basin (Komsomolets) coal, reduced the content of ash as well as of pyrite and organic sulfur; sulfur of sulfate origin was removed completely in chlorination. Multistage chlorination removed up to 80% of total sulfur content. The addition of chlorinated coal with 1 to 10% Cl to the coke oven charge reduced the coke's sulfur content by 10 to 15%; the mechanical constants of coke remained unaffected. There are 2 figures; 5 tables; and 7 references, 4 British, 1 German, and 2 Soviet. Most recent British references are: H. Eccles, A. McCulloch, J. Soc. Chem. Ind., 49, 377-382T, 383-386T (1930); A. Marsch, A. McCulloch, E. Parrisch, Ibid.,

Card 1/2

Behavior of Sulfur in Coal Chlorination
Process

75680
SOV/80-32-10-29/51

48, 167-174T (1929).

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1958

Card 2/2

LOSEV, B.I.; VOROB'YEVA, N.S.; ZIMAKOVA, Ye.A.

Characteristics of interation between halogens and coals of
different types. Khim. i tekh.topl.i masel 6 no.7:26-30 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Halogens) (Coal)

ZIMAKOVA, Ye.I.; PAVLOV, B.P.

Rare case of colitis caused by protozoa. Vrach.delo no.11:1207
N '56.   (MIRA 10:3)

1. Klinika infektsionnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent L.V.
Yarovoy) Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
        (COLITIS)   (PROTOZOA, PATHOGENIC)

ZIMAKOWSKI, W.

The problem of industrial safety and hygiene on construction jobs.

p. 47 (Budownictwo Przemyslowe) Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1955, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

ZIMAKOWSKI, W.

ZIMAKOWSKI, W.   Production of prefabricated elements in mass building from
bricks and reinforced concrete, p. 385. Vol. 27, no. 10,
Oct. 1955. PRZEGLAD BUDOWLANY. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956

ZIMALONG, G.M. (Ryazan')

Morphological changes in the peripheral portion of the visual
analyzer in rheumatic fever. Arkh. pat. no.11:31-35 '64.
                                    (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskey anatomii (zav. - prof. V.K.
Beletskiy) Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.
Pavlova.

ZIMAN, Ya.L., starshiy prepodavatel'

Simplified nomograms for calculating elements determining the starting of a new flight line in large-scale aerial photographic surveying. Trudy MIIGAIK no.45:35-41 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii, kafedra aerofotos"yemki.
(Aerial photogrammetry) (Nomography (Mathematics))

ZIMANI, I.

Excited levels of Pt¹⁹⁵ L. Keszthelyi and I. Zimányi (Central Research Inst. Phys., Budapest). *Acta Phys. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 10, 1-6 (1959)(in English).—Coincidence measurements of the 468-e.kv. transition and scintillation spectrometer measurements of the high-energy part of the Pt¹⁹⁵ spectrum led to a verification of the existence of the 1050- and 1210-e.kv. lines and makes the existence of the 784-e.kv. line doubtful. If the latter could exist, it could only be conceived as the acceleration of the E4 transition, which has not yet been identified. Arthur Fleischer

ZIMAN, L.

Prirodnyye resursy SShA i ikh ispol' zovaniye   (Natural resources of the U. S. and their utilization) Moskva Geografgiz, 1954.
133 p. illus., maps, tables.

SO: V/8
    781.61
    .Z6

ZIMAN, L.

On the disintegration of the single world market. Geog. v shkole no.4:1-
11 Jl-Ag '53.
(MLRA 6:6)
(Commerce)

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects   F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No 68755

Author   : Zimin L.S.
Inst   : -
Title   : A Short Survey of the Parasitic Dipterous Subtribe,
           Ernestiina, of Palearctic Fauna (Diptera, Lar-
           vaevoridae), I.

Orig Pub : Entomol. obozreniye, 1957, 36, No 2, 501-537

Abstract : A classification key (with diagrams) of 12 genera
           of the subtribe; there are diagnoses of 4 genera
           and the species composing them with classifica-
           tion keys for the species. Thirteen new species
           are described.

Card   : 1/1

7

A New Rigidity Formula for Crankshaft. S. S. Zimanenko. *Engineers' Digest* (American Edition), v. 8, Nov. 1946, p. 537-540. Condensed from *Vestnik Ingenerov i Tekhnikov*, no. 2, Feb. 1946, p. 51-58.

Formulas previously used to calculate torsional oscillations are shown to be inadequate. New formula proposed gives more accurate results even for older types of crankshafts and is particularly suitable for the modern types. Experimental values are tabulated and compared with those calculated by old and new formulas.

ZIMAN, L.Ye.   DECEASED   1962/4

                                      c1957

                          SEE ILC

GEORGRAPHY

ZIMAN, S.M. [Zyman, S.M.]

Phenology of the basic components of secondary meadows of the
Yasinya Depression and the possibilities of improving their use.
Ukr. bot. zhur. 22 no.2:75-83 '65.   (MIRA 18:4)

1. Yasinskaya srednyaya shkola, Zakarpatskoy obl.

ZIMAN, S.M. [Zyman, S.M.]

Primrose Primula farinosa L. as a new species in the Ukrainian flora. Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no.3:91-92 '64   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Srednyaya shkola, sel. Yasinya Zakarpatskoy oblasti.

AUTHOR: Ziman, Ya. L., Senior Teacher   SOV/154-58-5-14/18

TITLE: Aerial Photography Method of Testing Airplane Navigation
                Instruments (Aerofotos"yemochnyy metod poverki kursovykh
                aviatsionnykh priborov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aero-
                fotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 5, pp 147 - 151 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In aerial photography complicated flight maneuvres are
                often performed, requiring highly accurate airplane compasses.
                Special methods are required for testing such compasses,
                as they are connected with the corresponding surveying
                instruments. The so-called aerophotographic surveying
                method is most widely used. There are, however, also more
                simple methods, as for example, photographing an outstanding
                line. If the aircraft takes an arbitrary course (including
                curve flight) the course can be determined by photographing
                the shadow of the airplane. This method can be applied
                also without taking recourse to a mosaic. The accuracy of
                this method is dependent upon the error of the relative
                bearing of the shadow, which is caused by the error in
Card 1/3   the determination of the angle of tilt of the photograph,

Aerial Photography Method of Testing Airplane Navigation   SOV/154-58-5-14/18
Instruments

by errors in the determination of the sun's azimuth, and
by other errors. The greatest influence on the accuracy
of flight course determinations by photographing the
aircraft shadow is exerted by the first error. The error
$\Delta\varphi$ in the determination of the relative bearing of the
shadow, caused by the error in the determination of the
angle of tilt of the photograph $\Delta\alpha$ can approximately be
expressed by the formula

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{f}{r} \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^3\alpha}\,\Delta\alpha$$ (where f denotes the focal distance of

the aerial camera, α the approximative angle of tilt of
the aerial photograph, r the distance between the plumb
point and the photographed shadow, and θ the angle between
the direction from the plumb point towards the airplane
shadow and the direction of plumb point displacement due
to errors in the angle of tilt of the photograph). It can
be seen from the formula that if aerial cameras with a
short focal length are used and timing is chosen correctly
(in case $\frac{f}{r} \approx 1$) the error during horizontal flight

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Aerial Photography Method of Testing Airplane Navigation SOV/154-58-5-14/18
Instruments

does not exceed the magnitude of $\Delta\varphi$. In the test flights
carried out, aerial cameras of type AFA-TE (f= 100 mm) and
type MK-17 (f= 70 mm) were used at flight altitudes of
500 - 900 m. In these experiments the applicability of the
method of airplane shadow photography in the investigation and
the control of instruments for the determination of the
airplane course was substantiated. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i
kartografii (Moscow Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying,
and Cartography Engineers)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1958

Card 3/3

Zimán, Ya. L.

3(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Moscow. Institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos'yemki i kartografii

Trudy, vyp. 33 (Transactions of the Moscow Institute of Engineering Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography, Nr 33) Moscow, Geodezizdat, 1958. 123 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: A.I. Mazmishvili (Resp. Ed.), V.I. Avgevich (Deputy Resp. Ed.), G.V. Bagratuni, N.Ya. Bobir, N.N. Volkov, A.I. Durnev, I.V. Zelikayev, P.S. Zakatov, G.P. Levchuk, M.I. Modrinskiy, M.D. Solov'yev, B.V. Fefilov, and P.F. Shokin; Ed. of Publishing House: A.I. Lhesenteava; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Romanova.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for geodesists, photogrammetrists, and cartographers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles covers a variety of problems and questions of interest to personnel in the mapping field. Several instruments employed in cartography are investigated and evaluated. These include a photokartograph, the Photo Reductor MIIGAiK, and

TABLE OF CONTENTS: [Cont.]　SOV/2152

marine chronometers. Other subjects treated include Stokes' formula, correction of instrumental errors, relief, camera orientation, and others. References accompany individual articles.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

ZIMAN, Yu.L.

Graphs of special type, Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4:747-750 Je '65.
                                                  (MIRA 18:5)
1. Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN SSSR.
Submitted December 14, 1964.

ZIMAN, R.M.

ZIMAN, R.M.

Periodic psychoses on the basis of residual cerebral defects.
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:57 '57.   (MIRA 11:1)

1. Klinicheskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Kashchenko
(glavnyy vrach A.L. Andreyev), Moskva.
        (PSYCHOSES)   (BRAIN--DISEASES)

ZIMAN, R.M.

25324 ZIMAN, R.M.   Psikhopatologicheskie Sindromy Pri Eklampsii I Preeklampticheskikh Sostoyaniyakh. Sbornik Nauch. Rabot Psikhiar. Bol'nitsy im. Kashchenko, No. 6, 1949, S. 132-42

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

SOV/84-58-7-44/46

AUTHOR: Ziman, Ya.

TITLE: New Books (Novyye knigi)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A short note on the book by N. V. Sytina, Avtonomnyye
    dopplerovskiye radionavigatsionnyye pribory (Automatic Doppler
    Radionavigational Instruments), describing British and American
    instruments and giving their technical characteristics. The
    book was published by the Sovetskoye Radio Publishing House.

Card 1/1

ZIMAN, Ya.L., starshiy prepodavatel'

Automatic azimulthal orientation of aerial cameras. Trudy
MIIGATE   no.33:59-62   '58.   (MIRA 12:8)

1.Kafedra aerofotos"yemki Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov
geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
         (Aerial photogrammetry)

3(4)

AUTHOR: Ziman, Ya. L., Head-teacher   SOV/154-59-4-8/17

TITLE: Analysis of the Precision in the Determination of Intervals
             When Taking Photographs, and the Exposure of the Fore-and-
             aft Overlap of Aerial Photographs (Analiz tochnosti oprede-
             leniya intervala fotografirovaniya i vyderzhivaniya prodol'-
             nogo perekrytiya aerosnimkov)

ABSTRACT: When taking aerial photographs three methods are now used to
             determine the intervals in photographing. 1) The interval is
             determined by the timing when the photobase is overflown
             (while photographs are taken) by means of the view-finder
             OPB-1. 2) The interval is determined by the speed of the
             plane. 3) A continuous regulation of the interval by means
             of a special automatic view-finder for aerial photographs of
             the NII GVF. An analysis is given here in order to find out
             which of these methods proves most efficient under various
             conditions and for this purpose the accuracy of exposure of
             the fore-and-aft overlap in these methods is investigated.
Card 1/3   The analysis and the errors given in table 1 permit a

Analysis of the Precision in the Determination of   SOV/154-59-4-8/17
Intervals When Taking Photographs, and the Exposure of the Fore-and-aft
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judgement of accuracy in the determination of intervals
according to the three methods. But in order to be able to
recommend one or the other method it must be determined what
accuracy is guaranteed at the exposure of the fore-and-aft
overlap of aerial photographs by the respective method under
the various conditions of exposure. This is shown for the
three methods. On the basis of the analysis made here the
following is stated: 1) The use of a projection view-finder
for the taking of aerial photographs is suitable only in
mountainous or hilly areas. In all other cases their use is
unjustified since the precision of the exposure of the over-
lap increases only to a comparatively insignificant degree
while the use of a view-finder requires a separate man in the
airplane for the attendance. 2) In plain and undulating areas
the intervals in the taking of photographs must be determined
according to the speed of the airplane only for photographs
of the largest scale. For the taking of photographs of medium
or smaller scales it is best to determine the interval by
means of the view finder OPB-1. Thus a sufficient accuracy

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Analysis of the Precision in the Determination of   SOV/154-59-4-8/17
Intervals When Taking Photographs, and the Exposure of the Fore-and-aft
Overlap of Aerial Photographs

and the greatest operation efficiency is guaranteed. There
are 2 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, Aerofotos"yemki i
kartografii (Moscow Institute for Geodetic, Aerial Survey
and Cartographic Engineers)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1958

Card 3/3

ZIMAN, Ya.L., starshiy prepodavatel'

Analyzing the accuracy attained in determining the interval be-
tween exposures and maintaining the side overlap of aerial pho-
tographs. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geod.i aerof. no.4:61-69 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i
kartografii.
(Aerial photogrammetry)

AUTHOR: Ziman, Ya. L., Headmaster   SOV/154-58-2-7/22

TITLE: The Manometric Method of Determining Aerodynamic Drift
               (Manometricheskiy metod opredeleniya aerodinamicheskogo snosa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i
               aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 2, pp 73-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In taking aerial photographs neither the magnitude of aero-
               dynamic drift nor the changes it undergoes during the flight
               should be neglected. This problem can only be solved by means
               of an apparatus designed for the immediate determination of the
               angle of aerodynamic drift. The article gives a basic schematic
               drawing of such an apparatus, which consists of a pressure
               measuring apparatus and an indicator. In order to test the sug-
               gested method a series of pressure measuring devices were pro-
               duced and fitted in airplanes of the type AH-2. They were tested
               at speeds between 140 and 200 km/h. A U-shaped water manometer
               was used as the indicator. The tests during the summer and the
               evaluation of the results were carried out by a fourth-year
               student of the aerophoto-geodetic faculty of the Moskovskiy
               institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii
Card 1/2   (Moscow Engineering Institute of Geodesy, Aerophotography, and

The Manometric Method of Determining Aerodynamic Drift SOV/154-58-2-7/22

Cartography) Yu. Povarukhina, under the supervision of the author. The diagram resulting from the evaluation is given. The investigation showed that the suggested method can be used for designing apparatus for the determination of aerodynamic drift as well as for the quantitative determination of such a drift. The basic block diagram of an apparatus for the quantitative determination of aerodynamic drift is also given. There are 3 figures and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Engineering Institute of Geodesy, Aero-photography, and Cartography)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1958

Card 2/2

ZIMAN, Ya.L., starshiy prepodavetel'

Manometric method of determining the aerodynamic drift. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.: geol. i aerof. no. 2:73-76 '58.   (MIRA 11:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut inshenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i
kartografii.
                    (Aerial photogrammetry)

ZIMAN, VA.. L.

YEVSEYEV-SIDOROV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; ZIMAN, Yan Lvovich: STRUKOV, V.V.
redaktor; VASIL'YEVA, V.I.,redaktor izdatelstva; KUZ'MIN, G.H.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Aerial photography] Aerofotos"emka. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.
lit-ry, 1956. 258 p.   (MLRA 10:5)
        (Photography, Aerial)

ZIMAN, Ya., inzhener-shturman.

Use of a sun compass in flight. Grazhd.av. 14 no.2:23-24 F '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Solar compass) (Photography, Aerial).

ZIMAN, YA·L·

Aerofotos'yemka (Aerial Photography), by A. I. Evseyev-Sidorov
and Ya. L. Ziman, Moscow, Geodezizdat, 1956, 259 pp

This is a new textbook for a course in aerial surveying for the
training of navigator-aerial surveyors, for use in the curriculum of special
educational institutions. It embraces the basic theories of air pilotage
in aerial surveying and, in addition, presents a description of navigational
and surveying equipment used in this work.

SJM.1305

ZIMAN, YA. L.

Sbornik zadach i uprazhneniy po aeroaerofotosyemku (Manual of Problems and Exercises in Air Navigation). Geodezizdat.

The booklet contains a collection of Air navigation problems under contact flight condition. Each section of the booklet is proceded by the necessary theory, including solutions of typical problems.

The booklet is a training aid for students of aerial photo survey schools.

SO: Sovetskiye knigi (Soviet Books), No. 186, 1953, Moscow, (U-6472)

AUTHOR: Ziman, Ya. L., Headmaster   SOV/154-58-2-7/22

TITLE: The Manometric Method of Determining Aerodynamic Drift
              (Manometricheskiy metod opredeleniya aerodinamicheskogo snosa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i
              aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 2, pp 73-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In taking aerial photographs neither the magnitude of aero-
              dynamic drift nor the changes it undergoes during the flight
              should be neglected. This problem can only be solved by means
              of an apparatus designed for the immediate determination of the
              angle of aerodynamic drift. The article gives a basic schematic
              drawing of such an apparatus, which consists of a pressure
              measuring apparatus and an indicator. In order to test the sug-
              gested method a series of pressure measuring devices were pro-
              duced and fitted in airplanes of the type AN-2. They were tested
              at speeds between 140 and 200 km/h. A U-shaped water manometer
              was used as the indicator. The tests during the summer and the
              evaluation of the results were carried out by a fourth-year
              student of the aerophoto-geodetic faculty of the Moskovskiy
              institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii
Card 1/2   (Moscow Engineering Institute of Geodesy, Aerophotography, and

The Manometric Method of Determining Aerodynamic Drift SOV/154-58-2-7/22

Cartography) Ye. Povarukhina, under the supervision of the author. The diagram resulting from the evaluation is given. The investigation showed that the suggested method can be used for designing apparatus for the determination of aerodynamic drift as well as for the quantitative determination of such a drift. The basic block diagram of an apparatus for the quantitative determination of aerodynamic drift is also given. There are 3 figures and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Engineering Institute of Geodesy, Aero-photography, and Cartography)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1958

Card 2/2

MILOVSKIY, A.K. (Baku); ZIMAN, Ye.M. (Baku); VELIDZHANOVA, M.A. (Baku)

Comprehensive utilization of water sources. Vod.i san.tekh.
no.1:35 Ja '60.   (MIRA 13:4)
        (Azerbaijan--Water-supply engineering)

ZIMANAS, G.; TORNAU, J., red.; ZDANCEVICIUS, V., tekhn. red.

[What I saw in America; travel impressions] Kak as maciau Amerikoje; keliones ispudziai. Vilnius, Valstybine grozines literaturos leidykla, 1960. 257 p. [In Lithuanian]

(MIRA 15:1)

(United States--Description and travel)

Zimaras L.

ZIMANAS, L., inzh. (Vil'nyus).

Using hydraulic lifting jacks in testing reinforced concrete elements.
Gor. i sel'. stroi. no. 11:23 N '57.   (MIRA 11:1)
        (Precast concrete--Testing)   (Hydraulic jacks)

ZIMAND, R., ing.

Relay filters of inverse symmetrical components. Energetica Rum
12 no.9:482-487 S '63.

42958
8/058/62/000/011/012/061
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Menyhárd, Nóra, Zimányi, József

TITLE: Counting of nuclear interactions in stripping reactions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 51, abstract 11B381
              ("Magyar tud. akad. Közp. fiz. kutató int. közl.", 1962, v. 10,
              no. 1, IV, X, 47 - 53, Hungarian; summaries in Russian and English)

TEXT: In order to explain the famous anomaly in the B^{10} (d, p)B^{11*} (2.14
Mev) reaction, a calculation was made of the angular distributions of the strip-
ping reaction products at the approach of plane waves, taking into account the
tensor interaction of the captured particle with the nucleus of the target. Com-
parison with the experimental data shows that for small bombarding energies this
interaction can play a substantial role in the case of anomalous stripping reac-
tions of the (d, p) type.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ZIMANAYTES, S.O.

V

Country   : USSR
Category=   : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Miscellaneous
                Preparations
Abs. Jour.   : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 13, 1958, No 61514

Author   : Halakhovskis, A. I.; Kaminskas, A. K.;[+] [++]
Institut.   : Lithuanian Republican Scientific Research[++]
Title   : Neobenzinol in the Treatment of Psoriasis

Orig. Pub.   : Sb. nauchn. Tr. Lit. Resp. n.-i. kozhno-venerol.
                in-t, 1956, 3, 151-156

Abstract   : Neobenzinol was given intramuscularly in doses
                of 0.4 ml. every ten days; sometimes the dose
                was increased to 0.6 ml. and at other times
                decreased to 0.2 ml. The course of treatment
                consisted of five injections. Considerable lo-
                cal irritation was caused by intramuscular in-
                jection of the drug and was accompanied by a

                [+] Zimanaytes, S. O.
                [++] Dermatovenereological Institute

Card: 1/3

V - 25

Country	:	USSR
Category=	:	Pharmacology and Toxicology. Miscellaneous Preps.
Abs, Jour.	:	Ref Zhur-Biol, No 13, 1958, No 61514
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig. Pub.	:	
Abstract	:	id effect in psoriatic erythroderma. Complete clinical recovery was observed in seven, and considerable improvement in 13, out of 22 patients. Recurrence of the disease was observed in four patients after three to four months.-- A. A. Nyazdrikova
Card:		3/3

V - 26

MORA, Sandor, dr.; RECZEY, Jeno, dr.; ZIMANDY, Aranka, dr.

Antibiotic sensitivity and resistance in ambulatory surgery. Orv.
hetil. 103 no.7:304-305 18 F '62.

1. Szanto Kovacs Janos utcai Rendelointezet, Sebeszeti Osztaly es
Laboratorium.

(ANTIBIOTICS ther)   (SURGERY ther)

ZIMEL, H.; RIVENZON, A.; MACRINEANU, A.

Effects of the concomitant administration of T. E. M. and folliculine
on the development of Walker-256 adenocarcinoma. Neoplasma 8 no.3:263-
268 '61.

1. Institute of Endocrinology "C. I. Parhon" of the Academy of the
R.P.R., Bucarest, Roumania.

(ADENOCARCINOMA exper)   (NEOPLASMS exper)
(TRIETHYLENE MELAMINE pharmacol)
        (ESTROGENS pharmacol)

ZIMEL, H.; RIVENZON, A.; MACRINEANU, Ana

Dynamics of the testicular changes in rats with experimental unilateral cryptorchidism. Stud. cercet. endocr. 13 no.2:225-235 '62.
(CRYPTORCHISM pathology)

Author: Zimanenko, S. S.

Title: Calculation methods of internal combustion engines by the use of nomogrammes.
(Raschet dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia s pomoshch'iu nomogramm) 150 p.

City: Moscow
Publisher:
Publisher: State Printing House of Scientific and Technical Literature on Machine
Construction.

Date: 1948

Available: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 1, Page 20

ZIMANENKO, S. S.

Internal combustion engine calculation by means of nomograms; short
reference book. Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1948. 150 p. (50-19876)

TJ785.Z5

ZIMANENKO, S. S.

Gas and Oil Engines

Collected articles on kinematics and on the calculation of dampers of torsion
fluctuations in internal combustion engines. Reviewed by S. S. Zimanenko.
Avt. trakt. prom. No. 12, 1952.

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

1. ZIMANENKO, S. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Diesel Motor - Testing

7. Torque measuring, and testing the start and stop of diesel engine N-164. Ener.biul., no. 11, 1952.

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

ZIMANENKO, S. S.

Gas and Oil Engines

Fatigue deterioration of parts of internal combustion engines and its prevention.
Energ. biul. No. 3, 1953.

1. ZIMANENKO, S.S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Diesel Motor

7. Determining the causes for accidental damage to motor parts from the nature of the breakdwon, Energ.biul. no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, __APRIL__ 1953, Uncl.

ZIMANENKO, S.S.

Results of calculations and torsion meter testing of a Diesel generator with
several flywheels. Energ.biul. no.9:7-16 S '53.   (MLRA 6:8)
                                           (Dynamos) (Diesel motor)

ZIMANENKO, S. S.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 5
May 1954
Mechanical Engineering

6670° Torsional Vibrations in Diesel-Generator Installations. (Russian.) S. S. Zimanenko. Energomashika Biulleten, 1953, no. 11, Nov., p. 6-18.
Nature of twisting vibrations, conditions for emergence of resonances, and causes for shaft stresses. Graphs, diagrams, table. 3 ref.

ZIMANENKO, S.S.

Eliminating the danger of rotary vibrations in Diesel installations.
Energ.biul. no.1:1-9 Ja '54.   (MLRA 7:1)
                        (Vibration) (Diesel engines)

ZIMANENKO, S.S.; SYROMYATNIKOV, Ye.Yu.

Method of determining standards of fuel consumption in pumping petroleum products with diesel pumps. Energ.biul. no.4:1-8 Ap '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

(Petroleum--Pumping) (Diesel engines)

ZIMANENKO, S.S.

Results of torsiographic examination and calculation of a new
mobile electric power plant with V2-300 motor. Energ.biul. no.11:
1-9 N '54.   (MLRA 7:11)
        (Electric power plants)

ZIMANENKO, S.S.

AID P - 2381

Subject   : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1   Pub. 28 - 2/7

Author   : Zimanenko, S. S.

Title   : Shaft torsional vibrations in diesel-installations with
                 transmission gear

Periodical : Energ. byul. 7, 10-18, Jl 1955

Abstract   : The author presents the results of the torsiography of a
               diesel main shaft connected by transmission gear with
               NT-45 pumps (three-plunger, double action, 45 l/sec type).
               The 4 4D-30/50 type diesels (400 HP and 300 rpm) were
               functioning unsatisfactorily in a station put into
               operation in June 1953.

Institution: All-Union Trust for the Rationalization of Power and
              Petroleum Fuel Utilization (Orgenergoneft') Min. Pet.ol.
              (No. USSR)

Submitted : No date

ZIMANENKO, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methods of determining the necessary safety factor for mining
equipment parts. Shakht.stroi. 7 no.5:10-13 My '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy
institut podzemnogo i shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.

MIKHALIN, Georgiy Ivanovich; ZIMANENKO, S.S., red.; KOROGODIN, A.S.,
red.izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Operation of fixed diesel engines at electric power plants]
Ekspluatatsiia statsionarnykh dizelei na elektrostantsiiakh.
Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR. 1960. 238 p.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Diesel electric power plants)
(Diesel engines--Maintenance and repair)

ZIMANENKO, S. S. and D. E. LEVIT.

Raschet dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia s pomoshch'iu nomogramm;
kratkii nomograficheskii spravochnik po raschetu dvigatelei vnutrennego
sgoraniia transportnogo tipa. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1948. 150 p. diagrs.

Bibliography: p. 70.

Calculation of internal combustion engines with the aid of nomographs;
concise nomographic handbook on the design of internal combustion engines
of the transport type.

       CtY   DLC: TJ785.Z5

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library
of Congress, 1953.

ZIMANENKO, S.S.

Pendulum vibration dampers for V2-300 engines. Energ.biul.no.1:24-29 Ja '57.   (MLRA 10:1)

(Gas and oil engines—Vibration)

ZIMANENKO, S.S.

Methods for experimental testings of the strength of drill columns.
Trudy TSNIIPodzemshakhtstroia no.3:68-78 '64.   (MIRA 18:9)

ZIMANI, Alayosh [Zimani, Alajos] (Budapesht, Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Operating model of a cyclone. Khim. v shkole 18 no.1:80 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Separators (Machines))

MEN'KHARD, Nora [Menyhárd, N.]; ZIMANI, Y. [Zimányi, J.]

Linear polarization of gamma rays produced in the stripping
reaction (d, p). Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.4:1185-1186
O '61.   (MIRA 14:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki,
Budapesht.
        (Nuclear reactions)   (Gamma rays)

ZIMANI, Y. [Zimányi, J.]; ERI, Ia.; POCH, L.; SENTPETERI, I.

Circular polarization of γ- quanta in the B^{10} (d, pγ)B^{11}
reaction. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.2:709-711 F '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki
Akademii nauk Vengerskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Budapesht.
(Nuclear reactions)

ZIMANYI, Istvan; PROHASZKA, Margit; SZONDY, Maria; ORMAI, Sandor

Arterial hypertension after poliomyelitis. Orv. hetil. 100 no.16:
573-577 19 Apr 59.

1. A Fovarosi Tanacs B. Heine-Medin Utokezelo Korhaza es Rende-
lointezetenek (igasgato-foorvos: Lukacs laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.
        (POLIOMYELITIS, compl.
            hypertension, arterial (Hun))
        (HYPERTENSION, etiol. & pathogen.
            polio. in etiol. of arterial hypertension (Hun))

ZIMANYI, Istvan, dr.; KOZAK, Eva, dr.

    Clinical and laboratory observations with ribonucleic acid. Preliminary
report. Orv. hetil. 103 no.39:1844-1845 30 S '62.

    1. Fovarosi Heine Medin Utokezelo Korhaz es Rendelointezet.
        (RNA)   (POLIOMYELITIS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/8 Pediatrics Aug. 59

2104. DISTURBANCES OF TEMPERATURE REGULATION FOLLOWING POLIO-
MYELITIS - Thermoregulatios zavar poliomyelitis után - Z i m á n y i I.
and H o r v á t h A. Budapest V. T. Heine-Medin Utókezelő kórházának és
Rendelőint. Közl. - ORV. HETIL. 1958, 99/48 (1671-1674) Tables 2
Among 314 children who survived an attack of paralytic poliomyelitis there were
19 whose rectal temperature exceeded their oral temperature by $0.9°-1.9°C$.
Possible causes of this phenomenon are discussed on a theoretical basis and it is
suggested that lesions of the midbrain and diencephalon were responsible.

Lorber - Sheffield (L, 7, 8)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol. 11/11 Pediatrics Nov 57

2826. ZIMÁNYI I. and BARANYAI P. János-Bókay-Kinderkrankenh. des Rates,
   Budapest. *Hypoglobulinämisches Syndrom im Kleinkindesalter. Hypoglo-
   bulinaemia in early childhood ANN. PAEDIAT. (Basel) 1957, 189/1
   (16-29) Tables 4
The authors have studied a number of infants with recurrent, especially respira-
tory infections. Among them they found 2 cases (2.5 yr. 11 months) in which all
plasma globulin fractions were permanently lower than normal. Total protein was
also low. The gamma-globulin fraction was most diminished. Simultaneously neu-
trophile leucocyte counts were also relatively low. The authors emphasize the
practical importance of plasma proteins in all recurrent infections and the use of
γ-globulins. They hope to get a globulin preparation which will contain also
other globulins than the γ-globulin now available.   Hallman - Helsinki

ZIMANYI, Istvan, Dr.; BARANYAI, Pal, Dr,

Infantile hypoglobulinemic syndrome. Gyermekgyogyaszat 8 no.5-6:150-158 May-June 57.

1. A Budapesti Varosi Tanacs Bokay Janos Gyermekkorhaza es Rendelointe-zete (Igazgato foorvos: Dr. Sarkany Jeno) koslemenye.
        (SERUM GLOBULIN
                hypoglobulinemia in inf., diag. & differ. diag. (Hun))

FARKAS, Lili, V.,dr.,; ZIMANYI, Istvan, dr.

Recovery following isoniicid therapy of Darier-Roussy sarcoid.
Orv. hetil. 96 no.26:721-723 26 June 55.

1. A Budapesti Varosi Tanacs Ulloi uti Gyermekkorhazanak es
Rendelointezetenek (igaagato:foorvos: Gyergyai Karoly)
kozlemenye.

        (SARCOIDOSIS,
            Darier-Roussy sarcoid, ther., isoniazid)
        (NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, therapeutic use,
            Darier-Roussy sarcoid)

FARKAS, Lili, V.,dr.,; ZIMANYI, Istvan, dr.

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     (NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, therapeutic use,
        Darier-Roussy sarcoid)

FARKAS, Lili, V.,dr.,; ZIMANYI, Istvan, dr.

Recovery following isonicid therapy of Darier-Roussy sarcoid.
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kozlemenye.·
        (SARCOIDOSIS,
            Darier-Roussy sarcoid, ther., isoniazid)
        (NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, therapeutic use,
            Darier-Roussy sarcoid)

ZIMANYI, Istvan, Dr.; HORVATH, Andras, Dr.

Thermoregulatory disturbances after poliomyelitis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.48:
1671-1674 30 Nov 58.

1. A Budapesti V. T. Heine-Medin Utokezelo Korhazanak es Rendelointezeten-
ek (Igazgato-foorvos: Lukacs dr.) kozlemenye.
            (POLIOMYELITIS, physiol.
                  standard difference between axillary & rectal temperature
                  in paralytic encephalospinal polio due to differential inj.
                  of brain stem & mesencephalon (Hun))
            (BODY TEMPERATURE
                  same)
            (BRAIN STEM, physiol.
                  same)
            (MESENCEPHALON, physiol.
                  same)