OLEYNIK, S.F., prof.; ZUBOVA, R.F., assistent

Fluctuation of cholesterol content in the blood following a cholesterol load. Nauch.trudy L'vov.obl.terap.ob-va no.1: 66-70 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii lechebnogo fakul'teta L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. S.F. Oleynik).
(CHOLESTEROL)

ZUBOVA, S.E.

Variability of the rate of growth of embryos in Acipenseridae.
Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.3:694-697 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(Sturgeons) (Embryology--Fishes)

L 10621-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/APGC/ASD/ESD-3--
Pr-4/Pa-4/Pq-4--WW/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000969 S/0072/63/000/006/0023/0026

AUTHOR: Chernyak, M. G., (Candidate of technical sciences); Zubova, S. K. (Engineer)

TITLE: Change in the stability of glass fibers during aging

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 6, 1963, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: fiber glass, aluminum-borosilicate glass, sodium-calcium-silicate glass, breaking strength, binders, sizers, polymerization, aging

ABSTRACT: The authors tested samples of glass fibers from aluminum-borosilicate and sodium-calcium-silicate glass. The changes in the breaking strength of two

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ZUBOVA, S. K.

Zubova, S. K. - "Twisting of fiber glass," In the symposium: Fiz.-tekhn. svoystva i primeneniye steklovoloknistykhn materialov, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949, p. 33-61

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

APM/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/AIGC/ASD/ESD-3--
Pr-4/Ps-4/Pq-4--WH/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000969

S/0072/63/000/006/0023/0026

AUTHOR: Chernyak, M. G., (Candidate of technical sciences); Zubova, S. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Change in the stability of glass fibers during aging

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 6, 1963, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: fiber glass, aluminum-borosilicate glass, sodium-calcium-silicate glass, breaking strength, binders, sizers, polymerization, aging

ABSTRACT: The authors tested samples of glass fibers from aluminum-borosilicate and sodium-calcium-silicate glass. The changes in the breaking strength of two kinds of glass fibers was tested during prolonged storage in spools in laboratory cabinets at a temperature of [illegible] degrees and relative humidity of 35 to 70%. The tests were carried out in accordance with All-Union State Standard 6943-54. The tests pointed out the glass fibers [illegible] resistivity to aging under normal storage conditions. A certain strengthening tendency was observed with the passage of time, especially in the case of the small size of the fibers. This effect can be apparently due to the polymerization of their binder-sizer. Some of the samples displayed a tendency to lower the strength they attained previously

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT3011785. S/2949/63/000/000/0186/0197

AUTHOR: Rapoport, S. Ya.; Zubova, S. R.

TITLE: Role of serotonin in permeability change of the hematoencephalitic barrier in ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Gisto-gematicheskiye bar'yery* i ioniziruyushchaya radiatsiya. Sbornik rabot laboratorii fiziologii. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1963, 186-197

TOPIC TAGS: serotonin, hematoencephalitic barrier permeability, X-irradiation, brain tissue, free serotonin, bound serotonin, reserpine administration, Vane's serotonin content method

ABSTRACT: In the first of two experimental series rats were X-irradiated with a single dose 1,000 r (RUP-1 unit, focal length 40 cm, 53 r/min) to determine the serotonin content of brain tissue and its effect on hematoencephalitic barrier permeability. In the second series serotonin content in the brain was reduced by reserpine injection and its effect on hematoencephalitic barrier permeability was studied under normal and radiation conditions.

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ACCESSION NR: AT3011785

Reserpine was injected in single doses (2-4 mg/kg) 6-8 hrs or 19-22 hrs before irradiation or as a daily dose for 4 days before irradiation. Radiation dose was a single 800-1,000 r dose and irradiating conditions were the same as in the first series. After the rats were decapitated at different periods serotonin content was determined in acetone extracts of brain tissue according to Vane's method (1957). Results show that on the first day after irradiation serotonin level of the brain tissue increases and coincides with a period of higher hematoencephalitic barrier permeability. After 24 hrs in most cases the serotonin level of the brain tissue decreases and hemoencephalitic barrier permeability decreases, and further serotonin level decreases are accompanied by further hematoencephalitic barrier decreases. The second series of experiments was carried out to determine whether there is a cause and effect relation between total serotonin level and hematoencephalitic barrier permeability. It was found that hematoencephalitic barrier permeability increases and serotonin level decreases after a single reserpine injection. With ionizing radiation after a single reserpine injection, hematoencephalitic barrier permeability does not increase but the serotonin level increases. It is known from the literature that serotonin in the

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3011785

tissues is found in a bound state and is not subject to the action of its decomposing enzyme, monoaminooxydase. Radiation reduces total serotonin level in the brain by freeing bound serotonin. The free serotonin in turn affects the central nervous system and hematoencephalitic barrier permeability. Results of these studies are difficult to interpret because there is no existing method for identifying free serotonin and bound serotonin. With total serotonin levels the same, it is possible to have different levels of free pharmacologically active serotonin and different effects on hematooncephalitic barrier permeability. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziologii. Moscow. AN SSSR (Physiology Laboratory. AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 07Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 014

Card 3/3

LITVINOVA, T.P.; LYUKSHENKOV, A.G. [deceased]; Prinimali uchastiye: YAITSKAYA, V.Ya., studenta; ZUBOVA, T.F., studentka; DENISOVA, I.D., studentka; MIRZOYEVA, Ye.Kh., studentka; OBOLENSKAYA, L.V., studentka; BELYAYEVA, Z.D., studentka; BORDOVICH, Kh.D., studentka; OKUNEVA, N.F., studentka

Determination of the amount of water retainted in plant raw material in preparing infusions and decoctions. Apt. delo 10 no.5:8-11 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy fakul'tet I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(BOTANY, MEDICAL) (WATER)
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

ZUBOVA, T.V.

Herbicides had helped. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.5:42 My '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Starshiy agronom po zashchite rasteniy Kirovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Kirov Province--Flax--Diseases and pests)
(Kirov Province--Herbicides)

GLADKOV, N., zasluzhennyy master sporta; RATSENSKAYA, M., zasluzhennyy master sporta; IL'CHENKO, V., zasluzhennyy master sporta; VERETENNIKOV, M., master sporta; OSTROVSKIY, P., master sporta; ZUBOVA, V., master sporta; CHERNOV, B., master sporta; ZAYTSEV, S., master sporta; PISTOLENKO, V., master sporta; POCHERNIN, V., master sporta

Toward new sportive achievements. Kryl.rod. 13 no.4:7 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Aerial sports)

ZUBOVA, V. A.

"The Fats in the Organism of the Oak Silkworm," Cand Chem Sci, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin, 27 Dec 54 (VM, 17 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

USSR / Farm Animals. The Silkworm. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1959, 21356.

Author : Demyanovskiy, S. Ya.; Zubova, V. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Fats in the Organism of the Oak Silkworm.

Orig Pub: Biokhimiya, 1956, 21, No 6, 676-682/

Abstract: The amount of fat expended during the time of metamorphosis and embryogenesis, as well as the importance of respiration coefficients during these periods show that fats represent one of the basic substances for the energy metabolism of the pupa (P) and the egg. At age V, caterpillars of males are richer in fats than caterpillars of females; the fats of females are richer in unbreakable acids; the P fats of females contain a larger quantity of linolenic acid than P fats of

Card 1/2 V. I. Lenin State Pedagogical Inst., Moscow

USSR/ Farm Animals. Silkworm. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40571.

Author : Zubova, V. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Fats in the Organism of the Oak-Feeding Silkworm.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Mosk. gos. ped. in-t, 1957, 98, 3-29.

Abstract: The quantitative changes of fats during the life cycle of the oak-feeding silkworm were investigated. In the periods of active feeding of the larvae, and especially vigorously during their later growth, the accumulation of fats takes place. During the moult of the larvae, fats, mainly unsaturated fatty acids, are used up. In the periods of embryogenesis and metamorphosis, the content of fats decreases sharply, which permits to assume that they constitute the main source of energetic metabolism during these phases

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USSR/ Farm Animals. Silkworm. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40571.

Abstract: of the development. No differences in the change of the amount of fats in the diapausing and in the non-diapausing summer cocoons were noticed. Unlike other insects, in the cocoons of the males of the oak-feeding (and of the mulberry-feeding as well) silkworm the content of fats in higher than in the cocoons of the females. The study of the constants of the fat showed that in the ontogenesis the acid number, saponification number, as well as iodine number and ether number, change little. In accordance with these constants. the sex differences were determined. In the fats of the oak-feeding silkworm, the glycerides of the fatty acids of C_{18} series are

Card 2/3

TER-OGANESOV, Ya.G.; GVAYTA, T.I.; ROSHCHIN, Yu.V.; ZUBOVA, V.I.

Method and equipment used in foreign countries in aerogeophysical prospecting for uranium deposits. Atom. energ. Supplement no.6:146-160 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Aeronautics in surveying) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Uranium ores)

[redacted] and ROSHCHIN, Yu. V.

"Methods of Techniques of Aero-Geophysical Surveys of Uranium Deposits in Foreign Countries," Problems in the Geology of Uranium, 159 p. (Series: Atomnaya Energiya. Prilozheniye, 1957. No. 6).

FOMICHEVA, A., chertezhnitsa (Tula); SERDYUK, tekhnolog; KHARCHENKO, K., slesar'-lekal'shchik; ZUBOVA, Ye., inzh. (G. Krasnyy Luch, Luganskoy oblasti); SHPANER, B., inzh. (G. Krasnyy Luch, Luganskoy oblasti); GIDON, L., inzh. (Moskva) Avramova, L., apparatchitsa, (g. Lisichansk)

Our readers' comments on work nominated for Lenin Prizes. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.6:31-32 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Tul'skiy zavod "Shtamp" (for Serdyuk). 2. Kirovskiy zavod, Leningrad (for Kharchenko).

(Lenin Prizes)
(Russian literature)

TARANTAYEV, T.M.; TOKAR', S.Kh.; KUVSHINNIKOV, S.M.; ZUBOVA, Ye.Kh.; MINEYEVA, R.G.; ONISHCHENKO, G.P.

Seroprophylaxis of Botkin's disease. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 30 no.11:11-15 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Kirgizskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya Kirgizskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS prev. & control)
(GAMMA GLOBULIN ther.)

ZUBOVA, Ye. V.

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F. and Zubova, Ye. V. 126-1-29/40

TITLE: Dependence of the shear force of elements on the periodic number at high pressures. (Zavisimost' sily sdviga elementov ot poryadkovogo nomera pri bol'shikh davleniyakh).

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 171-173 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Bridgman, P. W. (Refs.1 and 2) determined the shear force for a number of elements at pressures of 25 000 and 50 000 atm. The authors of this paper have continued these investigations and for this purpose apparatus was built which is similar to that used by Bridgman. For some of the elements which were investigated by Bridgman data were obtained which are in agreement with the numerical values of Bridgman. However, the question arose whether a relation exists between the shear force at elevated pressures and the periodic number similar to that which was established by one of the authors and A. I. Likhter (Ref.3) for the dependence of the compressibility of elements at elevated temperatures on the periodic number of the element Z. It can be seen from Fig.1 that the shear force on elements shows a periodic dependence on Z and its absolute value increases with increasing pressures. It is of interest to point out

Card 1/2

AUTHORS: Zubova, Ye. V., Korotayeva, L. A. 307/76-32-7-18/45

TITLE: The Phenomena Observed in Chemical Solid Phase Transformations at a Pressure of 50 000 kg/cm^2 and at Simultaneous Shear Stress (Yavleniya khimicheskikh prevrashcheniy v tverdoy faze pod davleniyem 50,000 kg/cm^2 pri odnovremennom deystvii sdviga)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 7, pp. 1576-1579 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the possible transformations in solid phase under the conditions in question are investigated employing the method suggested by Bridgman (Ref 4). In the introduction the assumption made by A. F. Kaputsinskiy (Ref 1) as well as the experiments carried out by L. G. Berg, O. K. Yanat'yeva and Ye. M. Savitskiy (Ref 2) and Hoffman (Ref 3) are mentioned. The experiments are carried out by means of an apparatus described in another paper, using disk-shaped samples which are, under pressure, exposed to a shearing action. The curve representing the function of the shearing force vs. the pressure in the case of a change of the internal structure of the sample displays a break. This way the authors

Card 1/3

The Phenomena Observed in Chemical Solid Phase Transformations at a Pressure of 50,000 kg/cm^2 and at Simultaneous Shear Stress

decomposed the sulfides of Cu, Ni, Co and Fe, and synthesized phosphides of Mg and Zn, and decomposed lead oxides and MnO_2. The explosion observed in certain sulfide syntheses was caused by the formation of oxides due to the oxygen absorbed by the sulfur, as was illustrated by the results of the experiments. The authors carried out a quantitative analysis in the formation of magnesium phosphide, and they found that the transformation percentage is 42. The experiments on the oxide decomposition showed that a transition took place from MoO_3 into MoO_2, while in the case of Pb_2O the formation of metallic Pb was found. Finally the authors thank L. F. Vereshchagin, Professor, and the mechanic S. T. Vlasov. There are 8 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova; Akademiya nauk SSSR, Laboratoriya fiziki i khimii vysokikh davleniy, Moskva (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov; Laboratory of Physics and the Chemistry of High Pressures, AS USSR)

SOV/76-32-7-18/45

The Phenomena Observed in Chemical Solid Phase Transformations at a Pressure of 50 000 kg/cm^2 and at Simultaneous Shear Stress

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1957

1. Intermetallic compounds--Transformations 2. Metal sulfides --Decomposition 3. Intermetallic compounds--Phase studies 4. Pressure--Metallurgical effects 5. Metal phosphides--Synthesis

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85350

+ 1.1210

S/120/60/000/005/020/051
E191/E381

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L.F., Zubova, Ye.V. and Shapochkin, V.A.

TITLE: Apparatus and Methods for the Measurement of Shear in Solid Bodies at High Pressures

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 5, pp. 89 - 93

TEXT: Referring to a publication by Vereshchagin and Shapochkin (scheduled to appear in Zh.fiz.metallov i metallovedeniye) on measurements of shear stress in pure elements at pressures up to 50 000 atm, in which certain regularities were revealed, improvements in apparatus are described which permitted an extension of the range of measurement to 500 000 atm. A plate of the metal under investigation is placed between the polished faces of two truncated cones pressed against each other. The combination of axial pressure and friction causes the metal plate to flow in a manner which creates a bi-convex lens shape, whilst the initially flat faces of the conical pistons become concave. Two such assemblies are placed in line inside the press and the middle part between the two specimen metal plates is provided with means of being rotated about the axis. This creates a

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E191/E381

Apparatus and Methods for the Measurement of Shear in Solid Bodies at High Pressures

plastic torsional deformation in the specimen. Beyond a certain axial pressure the deformation takes the form of internal slipping inside the specimen. The torque was applied by a rack and pinion mechanism at the rate of 1 degree/sec and measured by a piston-type hydraulic dynamometer. Plates of 3 - 5 mm diameter and various thicknesses between 0.03 and 0.3 mm were used as specimens. Steps were taken to reduce the contact between the specimen and the conical surface of the plungers or else to measure the error caused by such contact. Several tests were carried out with each specimen and if the first of these tests gave singular results, it was ignored. The relation between the torque and angle of rotation was determined for each value of the pressure applied by the press, so that the resistance torque to shear deformation was found to grow with increasing pressure. An example shows the increase of the torque with pressure for 0.45% carbon steel and another example the same relation for molybdenum oxide. The latter

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Apparatus and Methods for the Measurement of Shear in Solid Bodies at High Pressures

illustrates points of chemical transformation by the presence of steps in the curve. The evaluation of the shear stresses from the torque is shown. The presence of hydrostatic support at the point of contact and the mounting of the plungers in tapered holes of large steel rings have made it possible to increase the strength of the plungers made of a stellite-type material by a factor of 10 (details to be published by Shapochkin, V.A. in Inzhenerno-fiz. Zh., 1960). There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-pressure Physics of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1959

Card 3/3

86433

also 2108

S/181/60/002/011/017/042
B006/B056

24.2130

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F. and Zubova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Measurement of the Resistivity of Iodine and Black Phosphorus Under Pressures of up to 200,000 atm

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 11, pp. 2776-2777

TEXT: The resistivity of iodine and red phosphorus at pressures of 1 - 200,000 atm was measured at room temperature. These ultrahigh pressures were measured with a device designed at the Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR (Institute of the Physics of High Pressures of the AS USSR) and a compensation method. The pressure dependence of resistivity was measured in both directions. Fig. 1 shows that the resistivity of iodine decreases quickly with growing pressure, and approaches that of metal at a pressure of about 70,000 atm. After pressure is removed, resistivity increases until it reaches almost its initial value; the resistivity of iodine changes by 10^5 times. It may thus be assumed that at such high pressures a semiconductor goes over into a metal. Analogous phenomena are found in black phosphorus. At a pressure of about 43,000 atm, red phosphorus irreversibly goes over into black phosphorus, which is accompanied by

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Measurement of the Resistivity of Iodine and Black Phosphorus Under Pressures of up to 200,000 atm

S/181/60/002/011/017/042
B006/B056

a resistivity jump. The resistivity of the latter further decreases with growing pressure until at pressures of ~110,000 atm the metallic state is reached. If pressure is again allowed to drop, resistivity increases and reaches almost its initial value; black phosphorus, however, remains a metal. It may therefore be said that at pressures of 150,000 - 200,000 atm iodine and black phosphorus are good conductors. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR Moskva (Institute of the Physics of High Pressures of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1960

Card 2/2

VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.; ZUBOVA, Ye.V.; SHAPOCHKIN, V.A.

Equipment and methods for measuring the shearing of solids at high pressures. Prib.i tekh.eksp. no.5:89-93 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR.
(Shear (Mecanics)—Measurement)

81909
S/126/60/010/01/015/019
E073/E535

18.8200

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L.F., Shapochkin, V. A. and Zubova, Ye.V.

TITLE: On the Question of Friction and Shear at High Contact Pressures

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.1, pp.135-139

TEXT: Bridgman (Ref.2) and the authors of this paper (Refs.3 and 4) used pressures of up to 5 000 kg/cm^2 in their experiments in order to study the changes in the friction forces and internal shear (sliding) at very high pressures and to study the phenomenon of "freezing" (seizing) of contact surfaces. The principle of the operation of the test machine used by the authors of this paper for bringing about shear under the effect of pressure was described in an earlier paper (Ref.5). A sketch of the test-rig for applying normal pressure and a torque is shown in Fig.1. A thin plate of the investigated material is placed between two carbide pistons and pressed down and, following that, the pistons are turned relative to each other. The rotation was proceeded with until the torque stopped increasing. Thereby,

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On the Question of Friction and Shear at High Contact Pressures

the speed of turning was constant and so small that the thermal effects could be disregarded. The dependence of the turning angle on the torque for various specific pressures in the normal direction were determined. Under the effect of the applied normal pressure the plate assumed the shape of a double concave lens, whilst the surfaces of the pistons remained convex. The results are plotted in Figs.2, 3 and 4 and entered in a Table, p.138. The increase in internal sliding with increasing pressure was measured up to pressures of 500 000 kg/cm^2, whilst the increase in the friction force and the change in the friction coefficient (in absence of seizing) was measured for pressures up to 100 000 kg/cm^2 for the following rubbing pairs: the carbides VK8 against VK8, the steel ShKh15 against the steel ShKh15, the carbide VK8 against the steel ShKh15 (Fig.4, Table, p.138). Furthermore, the "freezing" phenomenon was investigated which is caused by transition from external friction to internal slips. For most of the chemical elements, steels and commercial alloys the critical pressure range at which the transition from external friction to

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On the Question of Friction and Shear at High Contact Pressures

internal slipping takes place varies between 15 and 50 000 kg/cm^2 and depends on the nature of the investigated material, namely, its crystal structures. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR
(Institute of High Pressure Physics, AS, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 3, 1960

4

Card 3/3

1.1210 only 2108

S/020/60/134/004/004/023
B019/B067

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, and Zubova, Ye. V.

TITLE: The Measuring of the Shearing Stress in a Series of Substances at Pressures of up to 100,000 Atm

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 4, pp. 787 - 788

TEXT: To determine the applicability of graphite, silver chloride, and of a number of substances as lubricants for high-pressure plants their behavior on plastic deformation must be known. Shearing stress was measured in a number of materials at pressures of up to 100,000 atm, with the two substances mentioned above, even up to 500,000 atm. The testing apparatus was constructed at the institute mentioned under Association. The substances investigated (0.1 mm thick disks or powder) were pressed between two pistons. One piston could be rotated around its longitudinal axis, the pressure was produced hydraulically. The force which was necessary to rotate the piston was measured by a dynamometer with

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automatic recording. Fig. 1 graphically shows the shearing stresses of AgCl, Mg, Armco iron, graphite, Katlenite, and pyrophyllite as a function of pressure. The corresponding values of measurement are summarized in Table 1. Up to 100,000 atm the shearing stress increases from 450 kg/mm^2 (Ag) and 2,700 kg/mm^2 (graphite) at 25,000 atm to 1,800 kg/mm^2 (Ag) and 11,600 kg/mm^2 (pyrophyllite t 100,000 atm. It was demonstrated that above 100,000 atm (8,200 kg/mm^2) the shearing stress of graphite rapidly rises to 135,000 kg/mm^2 at 500,000 atm. The shearing stress of AgCl increases almost linearly to 14,000 kg/mm^2 at 500,000 atm. Hence, the following may be concluded: In the substances studied the shearing stresses increase linearly with pressure in the pressure range of up to 100,000 atm. Pyrophyllite has the maximum shearing stresses, silver chloride the least. The strong increase in shearing stresses for graphite above 100,000 atm indicates a change in the forces of interaction in the interior of the crystal lattice. S. S. Kabalkina (Ref. 3) is mentioned.

84681

The Measuring of the Shearing Stress in a Series of Substances at Pressures of up to 100,000 Atm

S/020/60/134/004/004/023
B019/B067

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of High-pressure Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1960

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6015608 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/002/0314/0315

AUTHOR: Vereshchagin, L. F. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Zubova, Ye. V.; Burdina, K. P.

ORG: Institute of High-Pressure Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Obtaining dense germanium and silicon by simultaneous application of high pressure and shear stress

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 2, 1966, 314-315

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, silicon, phase transition, high pressure research, crystal structure

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the high pressure and shear stress-induced phase transitions in germanium and silicon and of the crystal structure of dense forms, Ge_{III} and Si_{III}, which were obtained by simultaneous application of high-pressure and shear stress. Earlier, this highly sensitive method of detecting phase transitions enabled Western scientists to discover Ge_{III} and Si_{III}, but the limits of stability of these dense forms remained unknown. The experiments were conducted in an apparatus developed at the Institute of High-Pressure Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR [L. F. Vereschchagin, V. A. Shapochkin and Ye. V. Zubova. Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 89 (1960)]. Phase transitions were detected by recording discontinuity

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.89

in the magnitude of shear stress. X-ray diffraction patterns of the samples after relaxation of pressure showed the presence of a tetragonal Ge_{III} phase and a body-centered cubic Si_{III} phase in the samples which were submitted to 100 and 170 kbars, respectively, for less than 3 hr at room temperature and under simultaneous shear stress. The earlier determined crystal structure and lattice parameters of Ge_{III} and Si_{III} were confirmed. A complete transformation of Ge and Si samples into dense forms was achieved by application of shear stress in 25 steps and subsequent 3 hr retention under pressure and shear stress. [JK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4257

L 36427-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) HW/JD

ACC NR: AP6024409 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/001/0074/0076

58 B

AUTHOR: Vereshchagin, L. F. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Zubova, Ye. V.; Burdina, K. P.; Buymova, I. P.

ORG: Institute of High Pressures, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut vysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Measuring pressures up to 100 kbar by the free-plunger method

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 1, 1966, 74-76

TOPIC TAGS: pressure, high pressure, pressure measurement, high pressure measurement, pressure gage, high pressure research, metal test

ABSTRACT: A pressure gage based on the free-plunger principle, for measuring pressures up to 100 kbar, has been designed and built. The pressure in the high-pressure chamber is measured directly by a spring dynamometer connected to a free plunger (see Fig. 1). The friction of the plunger is reduced to an insignificant value by the special configuration of the plunger, and by a special lubricant filling clearance C. The top and bottom ends of the plunger are coaxial cylinders, which ensures the stability of the plunger and prevents a runoff of the compressed substance. The pressure gage was used for measuring the pressure of the polymorphic transformation of some metals. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.89

ACC NR: AP6024409

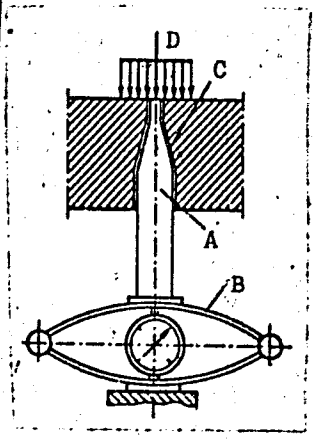


Fig. 1. Scheme of a piston-type manometer

A - Plunger;
B - dynamometer;
C - clearance;
D - pressure.

obtained values agree well with those found by other scientists for polymorphic transformations Bi I-II, Bi II-III, and Tl II-III (25.4, 26.9, 36.7 kbar, respectively). The gage facilitated the measurement of pressures above 40 kbar; for instance, for polymorphic transformations Ba II-III and Bi VI-VIII measurements yielded pressures of 58.5 and 89.3 kbar, respectively. Orig. art has: 2 figures. [WW]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005
OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5043

Card 2/2

VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.; ZUBOVA, Ye.V.; SHAPOCHKIN, V.A.

Contact electric resistance in high vertical pressure. Zhur.tekh. fiz. 32 no.2:230-232 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Electric resistance) (Hydraulic presses)

S/057/62/032/002/016/022
B124/B102

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F., Zubova, Ye. V., and Shapochkin, V. A.

TITLE: Electric contact resistance at high normal pressures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 2, 1962, 230 - 232

TEXT: The pressure dependence of the electric contact resistance of pistons made of ШХ15 (ShKh15) steel and of a powder-metallurgical hard alloy of the type ВК6 (VK6) was examined at pressures of up to 100,000 kg/cm^2, using the high-contact-pressure method developed at the authors' institute. The purity and the quality of the contact surfaces were kept constant in all experiments. The diameter of the rated contact area of the pistons was also constant and equal to 3 or 6 mm. The electric contact was calculated from the change in contact resistance measured with a potentiometer of type ППТН-1 (PPTN-1) and a high-sensitivity galvanometer of type М21/4 (M21/4) with low internal resistance. Heating of the contact and the relevant change in resistance were excluded by using 1- to 2-ma currents. The voltage drop was measured for two current directions, and the average value was determined. The contact resistance was calculated from

Card 1/3

Electric contact resistance ...

$R_x = \frac{R_n U_x}{U_n}$, where R_n is the standard resistance, U_n is the voltage drop on the standard sample, and U_x is the voltage drop on the sample examined. Pressure was gradually raised by 1,000 to 10,000 kg/cm^2 up to 100,000 kg/cm^2. Voltage drop measurements were repeated 15 to 20 times, and each test 3 to 4 times, with the first test results being neglected, as a rule. The results shown in Fig. 2 are in good agreement with those of other authors. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of High-Pressure Physics, AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1961

Electric contact resistance ...

Fig. 1. Circuit diagram for the measurement of contact resistance. (МП) oil switch; (Б) operating current battery of the potentiometer; (НЭ) standard cell for the operating-current device; (Г) galvanometer. Legend: (1) PPTN-1.

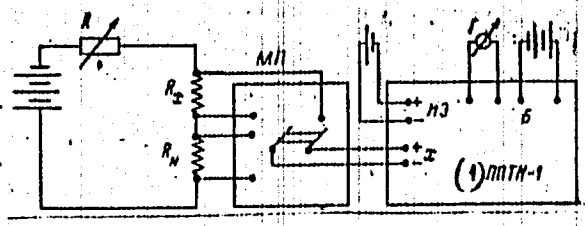
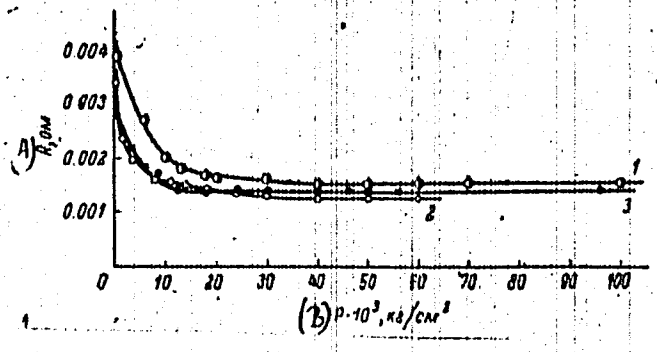


Fig. 2. Contact resistance versus normal pressure. (1) for the couple VK6-VK6 with a rated piston diameter of 3 mm; (2) and (3) for the couples VK6-VK6 and ShKh15-ShKh15, respectively, with a rated diameter of 6 mm. Legend: (A) R, ohms; (B) $p \cdot 10^3$ kg/cm^2.



Card 3/3

ZUBOVA, Z.F.

Mechinkova Moscow Regional Inst., (-1944-).

"The Normal Antitoxines in Antigangrenous Sera,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 10-11, 1944.

Cand. Med. Sci.

ZUBOVA, Z. F.

Dissertation: "Botulimus Toxins, Anatoxins and Antitoxins of Types A and B."

12/10/50
Adademy Med. Sci. USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ZUBOVA, Z. F.

Feb 53

Medicine - Botulinus Anatoxin

luation of the Immunogenic Activity of Botu-
s Anatoxins of Types A and B," F.A. Chertkova,
. Zubova, T.V. Shapovalova, State Control Inst
Sera and Vaccines imeni L.A. Tarasevich; Moscow
r Epidemiol and Microbiol imeni I. I.
hnikov

mun Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 2,
60-65

determination of immunogenic properties of Type A
otulinus anatoxins can be carried out by examin-
ration to guinea pigs and then treating the case
rish toxin. This method can be used in the guinea pigs
of Type B anatoxins only when the guinea pigs
have been tested for absence of normal antibodies.
The antitoxin content found in the blood of
Guinea pigs immunized with anatoxin characterizes
resistance to toxin, viz. the effectiveness of
the anatoxin. Quantitative data obtained by the
methods described indicate whether the anatoxins
are suitable for hyperimmunization of horses...

246T15

ZUBOVA, Z.F.

AMDZHAPARIDZE, O.G.; ZUBOVA, Z.F.; MOSKVICHEVA, N.V.; NIKITIN, V.D.

Renal excretion of tick-borne encephalitis virus in immunized horses. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.10:58-59 O '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni L.A.Tarasevicha (dir. S.I.Didenko) i Moskovskogo instituta imeni Mechnikova (dir. M.I.Sokolov)

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, viruses,
in urine in immun. horses)
(URINE,
encephalitis virus in immun. horses)
(VIRUSES,
encephalitis, in urine of immun. horses)

ANDZHAPARIDZE, O.G.; DURASOVA, M.N., ZUBOVA, Z.F.; MIKHAYLOV, A.I., MOSKVICHEVA, N.V.; PONOMAREVA, N.M.

Investigations of the concentration and purification of serum against encephalitis. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.5:20-23, My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha (dir. S.I. Didenko) i Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (dir. A.P. Muzychenko)

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, prevention and control.
immune serums, concentration & purification)
(IMMUNE SERUMS,
anti-ecephalitis, concentration & purification)

ZUBOVA, Z.F.

ANDZHAPARIDZE, O.G.; ZUBOVA, Z.F.; GORDIYENKO, N.M.; MILYUTINA, R.I.

Obtaining immune serums against epidemic encephalitis. Vop.virus. 2 no.4:248-251 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, immunology,
Russian-tick borne, prod. of immune sera (Rus))

AMDZHAPARIDZE, OLG.; ZUBOVA, Z.F.

Associated vaccine in preventing poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tetanus. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.2:55-59 D '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta preparatov protiv poliomiyelita.
(VACCINES) (POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE)
(DIPHTHERIA) (TETANUS)

DREYZIN, R.S.; ZUBOVA, Z.F.; YAVOROVSKAYA, V. Ye.; BOCHAROV, Ye.F.; FOKINA, G.I.; BALANDINA, A.M.; ROZINA, E.E.; VOROB'YEVA, N.N.; ZALESSKIY, G.D.; ZHDANOV, V.M.

Serological properties and pathogenicity of the R-virus in suckling mice. Vop. virus 9 no.4:462-468 Jl-Ag '64

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov i Novosibirskiy meditsinskiy institut.

ZUBOVA, Z.F.; GORDIYENKO, N.M.; BORUTSKAYA, T.R.

Determination of antibodies to Coxsakie and ECHO viruses by color test and cytopathic action. Vop. virus 8 no.1:104-108 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

(COXSACKIE VIRUSES) (ECHO VIRUSES)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

KOLLA, V.E.; ZUBOVA, Z.G.

Antispasmodic action of substituted glycolic acid aryl hydrazides. Farm. i toks. 27 no.3:287-292 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. Yu.S.Grosman) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta i yestestvennonauchnyy institut pri Permskom gosudarstvennom universitete.

ZUBCVIC, S.

ZUBCVIC, S. Stationary tunny fishing. p. 169.
Social insurance for fisherment. p. 170.

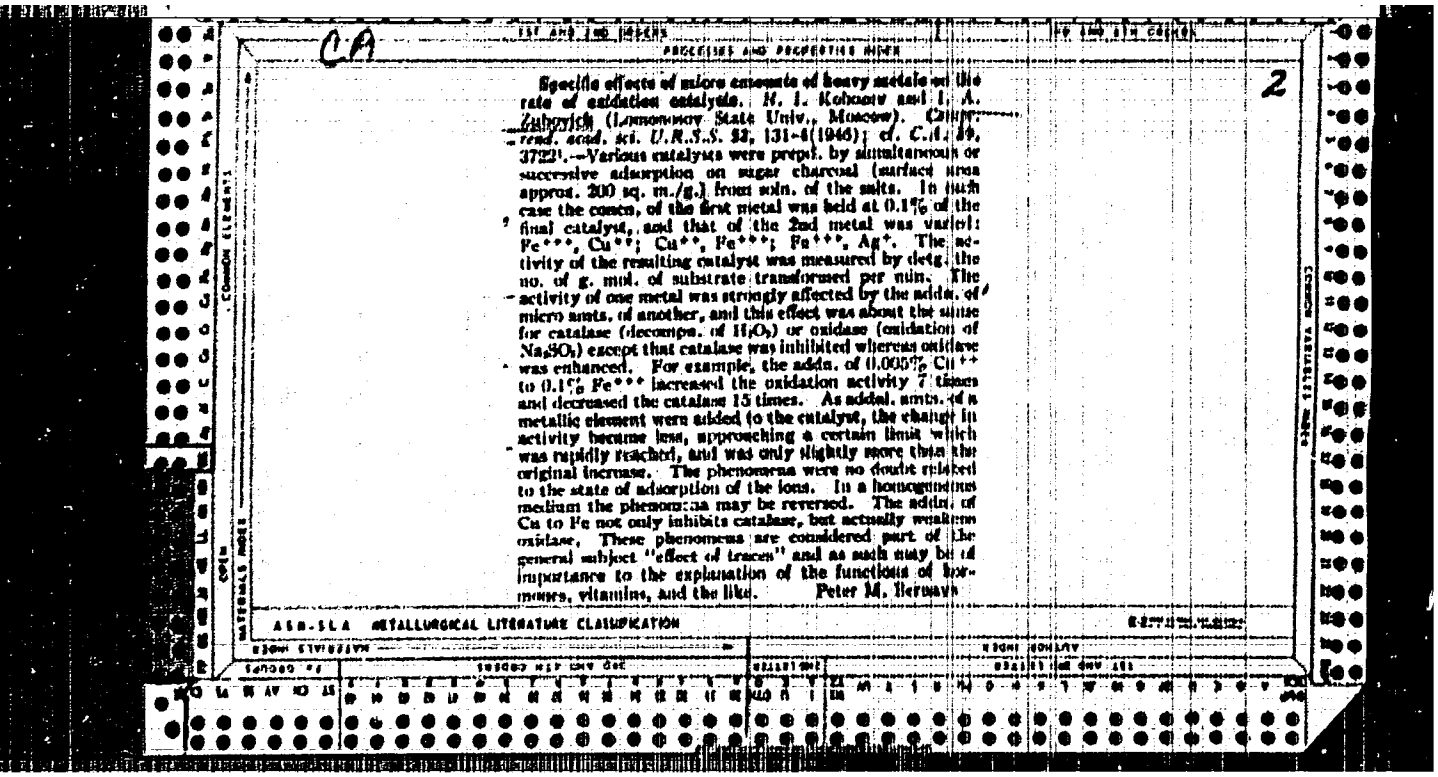
Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1955.
MORSKO RIBARSTVO.
AGRICULTURE
Rijeka, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

ZUBOVA, Z.F.; GAVRILOV, V.I.; KUBORINA, L.N.; BORUTSKAYA, T.R.; GORDIYENKO,N.M.

Selection of ECHO virus strains for the preparation of type-specific rabbit serums. Vop. virus 8 no.2:213-217 Mr-Ap '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov i Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A.Tarasevicha, Moskva.



CA

2

Specific effects of minor amounts of heavy metals on the rate of oxidation catalysis. *N. I. Kobozev* and *I. A. Zubovich* (Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 52, 131–4(1946); cf. *C.A.* 39, 3723⁹.—Various catalysts were prepd. by simultaneous or successive adsorption on sugar charcoal (surface area approx. 200 sq. m./g.) from soln. of the salts. In each case the concn. of the first metal was held at 0.1% of the final catalyst, and that of the 2nd metal was varied: Fe^{+++}, Cu^{++}; Cu^{++}, Fe^{+++}; Fe^{+++}, Ag^{+}. The activity of the resulting catalyst was measured by detg. the no. of g. mol. of substrate transformed per min. The activity of one metal was strongly affected by the addn. of micro amts. of another, and this effect was about the same for catalase (decompn. of H_2O_2) or oxidase (oxidation of Na_2SO_3) except that catalase was inhibited whereas oxidase was enhanced. For example, the addn. of 0.005% Cu^{++} to 0.1% Fe^{+++} increased the oxidation activity 7 times and decreased the catalase 15 times. As addnl. amts. of a metallic element were added to the catalyst, the change in activity became less, approaching a certain limit which was rapidly reached, and was only slightly more than the original increase. The phenomena were no doubt related to the state of adsorption of the ions. In a homogeneous medium the phenomena may be reversed. The addn. of Cu to Fe not only inhibits catalase, but actually weakens oxidase. These phenomena are considered part of the general subject "effect of traces" and as such may be of importance to the explanation of the functions of hormones, vitamins, and the like. Peter M. Bernays

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZUBOVICH, I. A.

"The 'Ensemble' and 'Aggravation' Principles in Catalysis". Dok AN, 289, No. 2, Vol XXI, 1946. Dept. of Physical Chem., Lab. of Catalysis and Electrochemistry of Gases, Moscow S. U. c1945-.

CA

11A

The problem of the micro dose in chemistry and in biology (growth substances as activators of catalytic systems). I. A. Zubovich and N. I. Kobozev (Moscow Univ.). *Biokhimiya* 16, 12-23(1951); cf. *C.A.* 43, 6902h.—The ion-adsorption catalysts consisted of 1% Fe^{+++}, Cu^{++}, and Ag^{+}, deposited on sugar C. The catalase activity (H_2O_2 decompn.) was first measured. After the deposition of various concns. of org. acids or phytohormones, the activity of the catalyst was again detd. A comparison of these 2 activities showed the accelerating or inhibiting effect of micro doses of org. substances on the activity of absorption catalysts. Small amts. of growth substances (0.0005-0.005%) activated the catalysts, whereas larger doses (0.01-0.1%) inactivated them. As is known, the same type of action is shown by the phytohormones in stimulating and in inhibiting plant growth. The av. activating effect by phytohormones on the Cu, Ag, and Fe catalysts was 29, 22, and 11%, resp. Fatty and aromatic acids were inactive. Aliphatic hydroxy acids (glycolic, lactic) sharply inactivated the catalysts. Salicylic acid activated the Ag catalyst, but was without effect on the Fe catalyst. The activation of absorption catalysts by phytohormones could be very accurately measured, and the results were always reproducible, thus providing a phys-chem. method of characterization of phytohormones. H. Pfientley

1951

USSR/Chemistry - Magnetochemistry, Sep 52
Catalysts

"Magnetochemistry of Active Centers: I. Magnetic and Catalytic Properties of Dilute Films," N.I. Kobozev, V.B. Yevdokitov, I.A. Zubovich, and A.N. Mal'tsev, Moscow State U

Zhur Fiz Khim, Vol 26, No 9, pp 1349-1373

Investigated catalytic and magnetic properties of dil films of Pt, Ag, and other paramagnetics on various carriers as a function of the degree of filling of the surface. Found that all

(1) 261T39

these paramagnetics on all carriers (Pt/silica gel, Fe/carbon, $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$/silica gel, $Ni(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$/carbon, $Ag_2/BaSO_4$, $Ag_2/BaCO_3$) show an abnormally high paramagnetism ("superparamagnetism") in dil films equal to several times 10 Bohr magnetons per atom. Ascribe this paramagnetism to a change in the statistics of the Langevin "paramagnetic gas" in adsorption films. Found that Fe on C in respect to magnetism behaves analogously to paramagnetic Pt. This acc to the authors, demonstrates the purely paramagnetic, i.e, atomic and not ~~exact character of these films.~~ Also studied the susceptibility of dil films of a normally diamagnetic metal, Ag, on C, $BaSO_4$, and $BaCO_3$, establishing emergence of a paramagnetic form of Ag, which passes through a max with increasing density of the film. In films of high concn, Ag is diamagnetic. This indicates the formation of atomic ensembles of Ag. The paramagnetic form of Ag in films also exhibits "superparamagnetism." In the catalytic hydrogenation of ethylene on dil films of Pt, authors established clear parallelism bet paramagnetism and hydrogenation activity. This was also true of the catalytic activity of Ag. Catalytic activity did not depend on the magnetic properties of the carriers.

ZUBOVICH, I.A.

Activity of the atomic-ionic mixed metallic adsorption catalysts in the presence of lanthanides. Khim. i khim. tekh. 1: 195-205 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

ZUBOVICH, I.A.; MULIK, Ya.I.

Activity of mixed metallic dispersion systems in aqueous medium during the catalysis of hydrogen peroxide. Khim. i khim. tekh. 1:207-211 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AT4029932 S/3087/62/001/000/0195/0205

AUTHOR: Zubovich, I.A.

TITLE: The activity of atom-ion composite metal adsorption catalyzers with the participation of lanthanides

SOURCE: Yaroslavl'. Tekhnologicheskiy institut. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v .1, (8), 1962, 195-205

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanides, adsorption catalyst, metal catalyst, composite metal catalyst, atomion catalyst, oxygen reduction reaction

ABSTRACT: This article is the first of a series of articles the author devotes to the study of the regularities of the catalytic effect of lanthanides (f-elements) in the catalysis of oxidation-reduction reactions. The author examines the activity (Pt+ Ln^{3+}) and (Pd+Sn^{3+}) on barium sulphate and decalcified sugar charcoal. Specially synthesized chlorides of lanthanum praseodymium, neodymium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, lutetium, all with a high degree of purity, were used as variable components (Ln^{3+}). The adsorption of the chlorides of trivalent lanthanides ($LnCl_3$) in barium sulphate did not have a substantial effect on the activity of Ln^{3+}. The adsorption of $LnCl_3$ in sugar charcoal appeared in the activity of Ln^{3+}. The catalysts

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ACCESSION NR: AT4029932

Ln^{3+}/ sugar charcoal, as a rule, had greater activity than the carrier itself. Data on the catalytic effect of ions of Ln^{3+} in single component (Ln^{3+}/ carrier) and composite ($Me+Ln^{3+}$) catalysts in the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide permitted the well-known differentiation of catalytic properties of the elements to be noted within the series of lanthanides itself. The distribution of electrons for the lanthanide ions, along with the spectral state and the ion radius in angstroms was presented in a table. It was found that the unique freedom of the "orbits" of the 4 f-layers in lanthanides, as distinquished from d-element ions by having ions by having produced a reflection in the magnetic properties of Ln^{3+}, had a qualitative effect on the catalytic action of trivalent lanthanide ions in diluted layers of atom-ion ($Me+Ln^{3+}$) adsorption catalysts. In subsequent articles, the analysis of catalytic and magnetic properties of diluted layers of composite metal adsorption catalysts will be continued on the example of separate systems with the participation of trivalent lanthanide ions ($Me+Ln^{3+}$). Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 29Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, EL NO REF SOV: 075 OTHER: 027

Card 2/2

Bobrov, N.A.

36348 Opyt zashchitnogo lesoraz-vedeniya v kamennoy stepi. Les i step; 1949, No. 7, S. 65-77

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

KARTELEV, I.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUBOVICH, S.I.

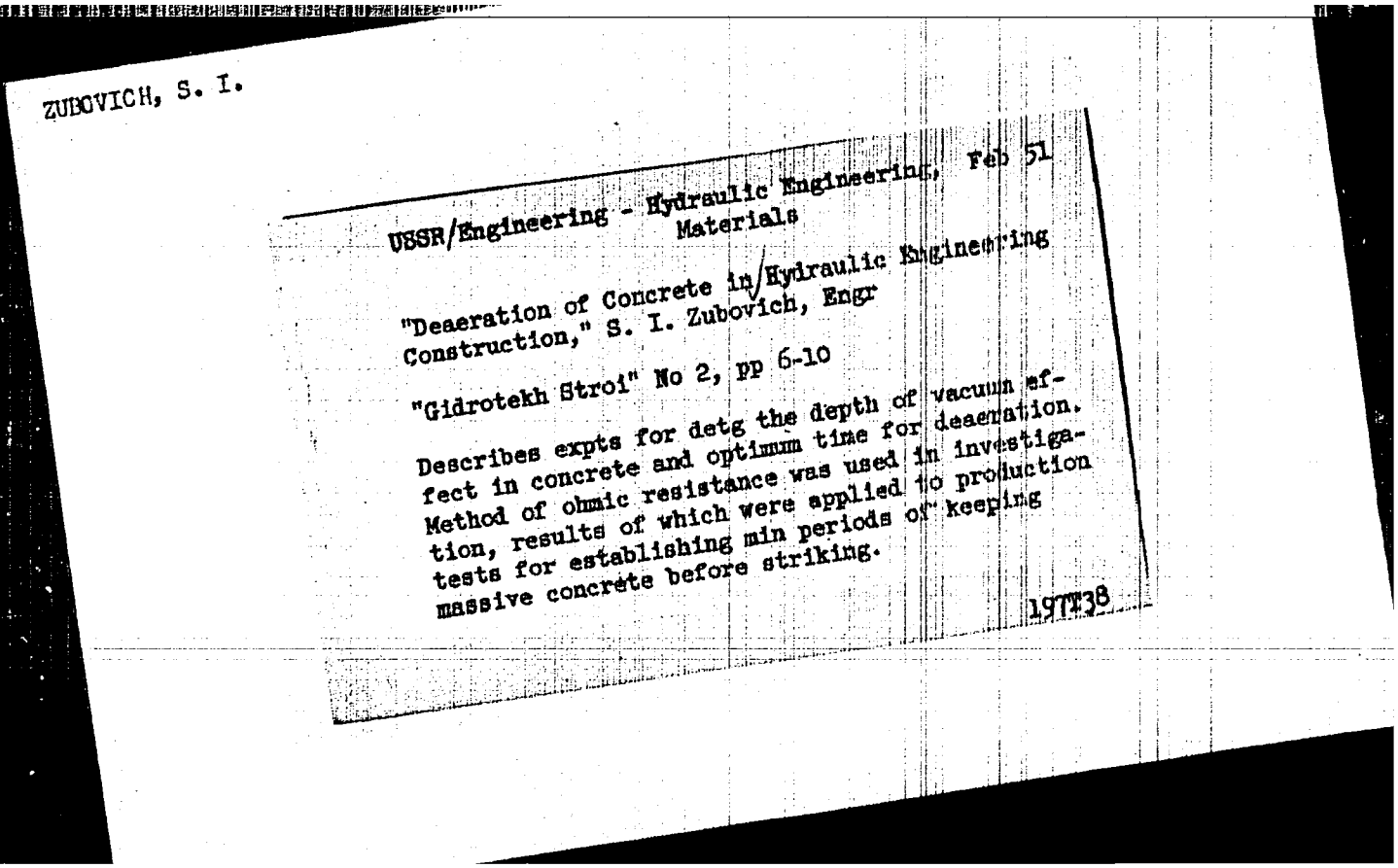
Results of investigating sectional concreting methods on the experimental polygon of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station. Izv.VNIIG 59:164-175 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

(Concrete construction)

ZUBOVICH, S.I.; ZAPOROZHETS, I.D., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn.red.

[Using vacuum techniques in treating concrete to be used in constructing hydroelectric power stations.] Vakuumirovanie betona pri vozvedenii sooruzhenii GES. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 166 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Vacuum apparatus) (Hydroelectric power stations)
(Concrete construction)



ZUBOVICH, S. I.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulic Engineering, Feb 51
Materials

"Deaeration of Concrete in Hydraulic Engineering Construction," S. I. Zubovich, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 2, pp 6-10

Describes expts for detg the depth of vacuum effect in concrete and optimum time for deaeration. Method of ohmic resistance was used in investigation, results of which were applied to production tests for establishing min periods of keeping massive concrete before striking.

19T38

ZUBOVICH, S. I.

USSR/Engineering - Construction Materials, Aug 52
Concrete

"Erection of Massive Hydraulic Structures Using Low-Cement Concrete and Vacuum Treatment," V. V. Stol'nikov, Cand Tech Sci, Engr S. I. Zubovich, Engr M. I. Furman

Gidrotekh Stroi, No 8, pp 18-20

Describes method of placing low-cement concrete with plastification admixture of neutralized resin. Outer portion of concrete is treated by vacuumizing with aid of vacuum shields and by repeated vibration

24T58

inner zone only by repeated vibration. Additional operational expenses are offset by a 27% decrease in cement consumption.

24T58

1. ZUBOVICH, S.I.; POPOV, M.I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Concrete Construction

7. Use of form liners for drainage in concrete construction. Engs. S.I. Zubovich, M.I. Popov, Gidr.stroi. 22 no. 3, 1953.

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

ZUBOVICH, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Placing rocks in concrete mixes. Gidr.stroi. 26 no.9:21-24 S '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Concrete construction)

ZUBOVICH, V.K., kand. med. nauk

Content of free and bound vitamin B_6 in blood of the umbilical cord in normal and complicated pregnancy and labor. Akush. i gin. 39 no.5:44-47 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. - kand. med. nauk G.A. Kalyuzhin) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya BSSR.

Zubovich, V.K.

ZUBOVICH, V.K.

On the effect of aminazine on the contractile activity of the uterus. Akush.i gin. 35 no.4:48-53 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki BSSR prof. L.S. Persianinov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Lushskoy sel'skoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy Plisskogo rayona Molodechnenskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach V.K. Zubovich).
(CHLORPROMAZINE pharmacol.)
(UTERUS pharmacol.)

ZUBOVICH, T.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Methods of determining the effectiveness of washing woodpulp in vacuum filters. Bum. prom. 31 no.11:2-6 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Woodpulp) (Filters and filtration)

ZUBOVICH, V.K.; GOGA, P.I.

Cervical pregnancy. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.6:57-58 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Luzhskoy sel'skoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy Vitebskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach V.K.Zubovich).
(PREGNANCY, EXTRAUTERINE)

ZUBOVICH, V. K., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Influence of aminazine on the contracting activity of the uterus." Minsk, 1959. 15 pp; (Minsk State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 31-60, 143)

ZUBOVICH, V.K.

On the effect of aminazine on the contractile activity of the uterus. Akush.i gin. 35 no.4:48-53 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki BSSR prof. L.S. Persianinov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Luzhskoy sel'skoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy Plisskogo rayona Molodechnenskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach V.K. Zubovich).
(CHLORPROMAZINE pharmacol.)
(UTERUS pharmacol.)

ZUBOVICH, V.S.

Subcutaneous rupture of the duodenum in a child. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.3:85 Mr '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.S.Zubovich) Molodechnenskoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.S.Rzheusskiy).

ZUBOVICH, V.S.

Puncture of hematoma as a method of preventing ischemic contracture in fractures in children. Khirurgiia 39 no.5: 121-122 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.S. Zubovich) Molodechnenskoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.S. Rzheusskiy).

ZUBOVICH, V.S.

Diagnosis and treatment of subcutaneous duodenal rupture in children. Khirurgiia 39 no.4:151-152 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.S. Zubovich) Minskoy oblastnoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.S. Tzheusskiy) g. Molodechno.

ZUBOVICH, Ye.I., arkhitektor

Plastic building materials in France. Stroi.mat. 9 no.12:32-35 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ZUBOVICH, I. A.

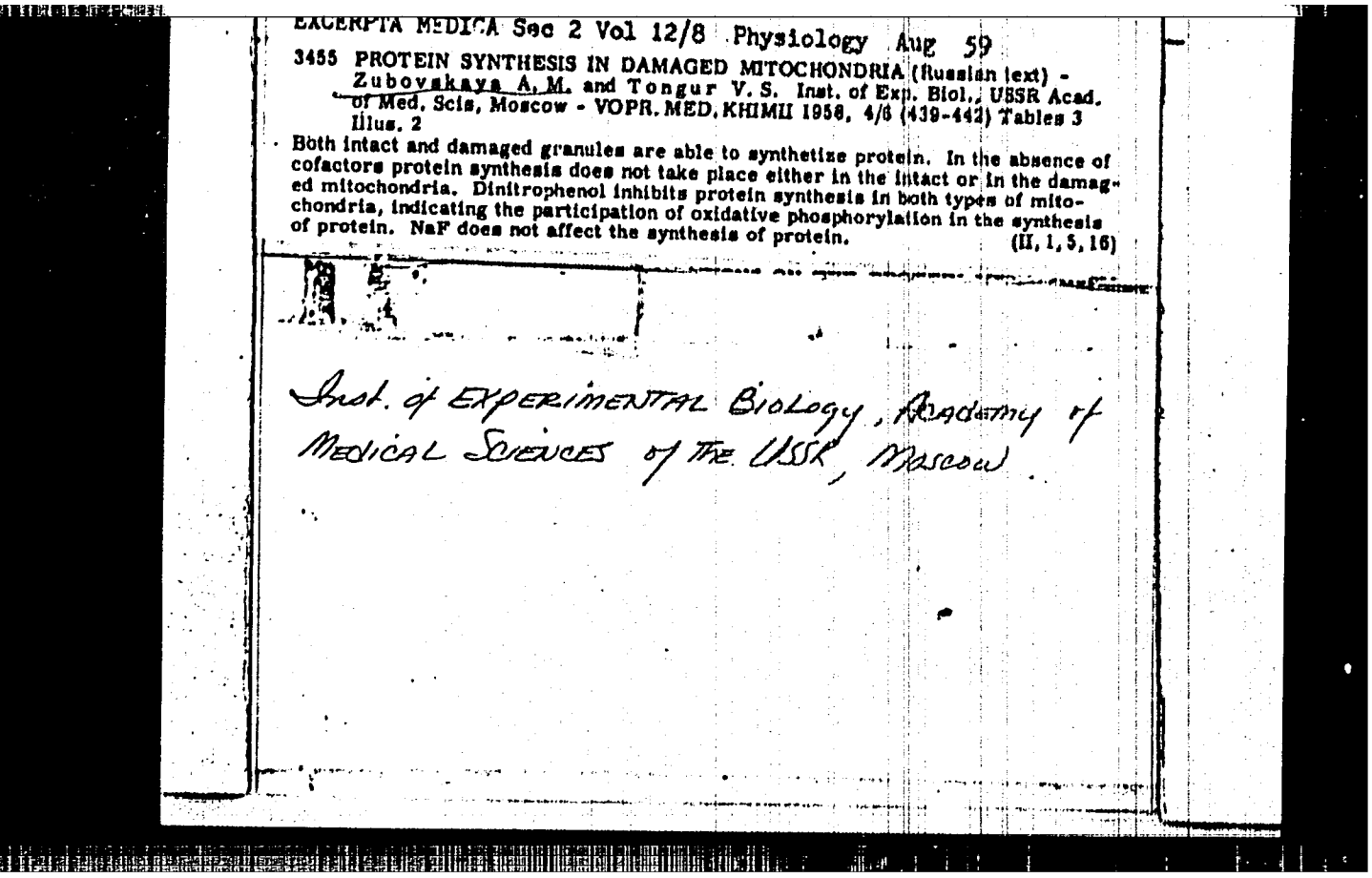
"Specific Effect of Microdoses of Heavy Metals upon the Course of Oxydizing Catalysis," Dok. AN, 52, No. 2, 1946, Lomonosoff State Univ. Moscow, Pedagogical Inst. Zharoslavl. c1946-.

DOVZHANSKIY, S. I.; PUSHKARCHUK; pri uchastii: VORONTSOVOY, G. A., vrach; KOPYL, P. S., vrach; ZUBOVICHA, vrach

Treatment of dermatological patients at the "Nemirov" Health Resort. Vest. derm. i ven. no.6:74-76 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz L'vovskogo oblastnogo dermatologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach T. G. Kovalishina) i kurorta "Nemirov" (glavnyy vrach A. D. Yuzvenko)

(SKIN--DISEASES)
(LVOV PROVINCE--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/8 Physiology Aug 59

3455 PROTEIN SYNTHESIS IN DAMAGED MITOCHONDRIA (Russian text) - Zubovskaya A. M. and Tongur V. S. Inst. of Exp. Biol., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow - VOPR. MED. KHIMII 1958, 4/6 (439-442) Tables 3 Illus. 2

Both intact and damaged granules are able to synthetize protein. In the absence of cofactors protein synthesis does not take place either in the intact or in the damaged mitochondria. Dinitrophenol inhibits protein synthesis in both types of mitochondria, indicating the participation of oxidative phosphorylation in the synthesis of protein. NaF does not affect the synthesis of protein. (II, 1, 5, 16)

Inst. of EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, Academy of MEDICAL SCIENCES of the USSR, Moscow

ZUBOVSKAYA, A.M.; TONGUR, V.S.

Studies on protein synthesis in destroyed mitochondria. Biul. eksp. biol. med. 47 no.2:56-59 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Maysky) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(PROTEINS, metabolism,
synthesis in destroyed mitochondria (Rus))
(MITOCHONDRIA,
protein synthesis in destroyed mitochondria (Rus))

ZUBOVSKAYA, A.M.

Effect of various phenothiazine derivatives on respiratory phosphorylation in the myocardial tissue of rabbits. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no. 4:60-63 Sp '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severin) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(PHENOTHIAZINES) (HEART)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; ZUBOVSKAYA, A.M.

Aldolase activity of the cardiac mitochondria in rabbits.
Vop. med. khim. 7 no.4:443-444 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institute of Pharmacology of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences.
(HEART)
(ALDOLASE)
(MITOCHONDRIA)

ZUBOVSKAYA, A.M.

Respiration and associated phosphorylation in homogenates and mitochondria of the heart muscle in experimental myocarditis in rabbits. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.3:55-58 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severin) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(HEART--MUSCLE) (RESPIRATION) (PHOSPHORYLATION)

KISIN, I.Ye.; ZUBOVSKAYA, A.M.

Effect of chloracizin on the coronary circulation, heart oxygen consumption and oxidative phosphorylation. Farm. i toks. 27 no.4: 446-451 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii serdechno-sosudistoy sistemy (zav. - doktor med. nauk N.V. Kaverina) i laboratoriya biokhimii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.Ye. Severin) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

Zubovskiy, G.

ARKHANGORODSKIY, L., inzhener; ZUBOVSKIY, G., inzhener.

Construction and assembly of a drying and cleaning tower.
Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.2:6-9 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy spetsializirovannyy montazhnyy trest Spetselevatormel'stroy.
(Grain elevators)

ZUBOVSKIY, G.; GUSEV, G.

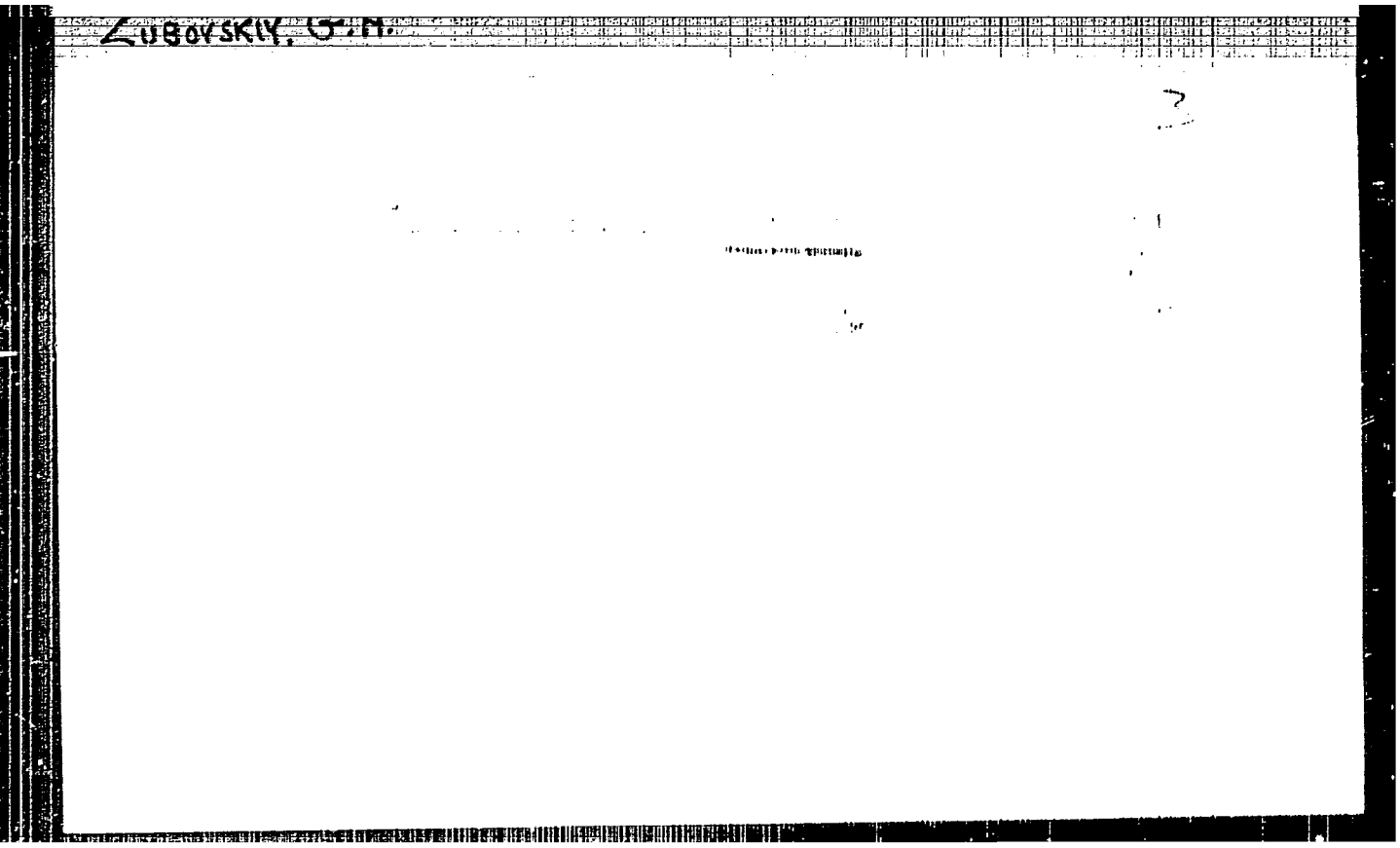
Assembling elevators and grain intake equipment from the water.
Muk-elev. prom. 24 no.6:22-25 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Vsesoyuznyy trest Spetselevatormel'stroy.
(Grain elevators)

ZUBOVSKIY, G.

Splicing conveyer belts. Mek.-elev.prom. 23 no.7:16-17 Jl '57.
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Spetselevatormel'stroy.
(Belts and belting)



ZUBOVSKIY, G.A.

A case of acute radiation damage to the skin. Vest. rent. i rad. no.6:83-85 N-D '55 (MLRA 9:4)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdela (zav.-prof. A.V. Koslova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii imeni V.M. Molotova dir.dotsent I.G. Lagunova.

(FLUOROSCOPY, inj. eff.
skin lesions)
(SKIN, dis.
lesions, caused by fluorescopy)

ZUBOVSKIY, G.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of a betatron in medicine; revew of materials from foreign literature. Vest.rent. i rad. 31 no.4:76-86 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. prof. A.V.Kozlova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii imeni V.M.Molotova (dir. dotsent I.G.Lagunova)
(RADIOTHERAPY, appar. and instruments
betatron use, review)

ZUBOVSKIY, G.A.

SHEKHTER, I.A., professor; ZUBOVSKIY, G.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of radioactive isotopes in stomatology; review of Russian and foreign literature. Vest.rent. i rad. 31 no.6:65-70 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. I.A.Shekhter) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent G.N.Beletskiy) i radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - professor A.V.Kozlova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii im. V.M.Molotova (dir. - dotsent I.G. Lagunova)

(RADIATIONS, eff. on mouth & teeth, review)
(TEETH, eff. of radiations on review)
(MOUTH, eff. of radiations on review)

ZODIYEV, V.V., prof.; DMOKHOVSKIY, V.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
ZUBOVSKIY, G.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Radiography. Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.6:14-16 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (dir.-dotsent I.G.Legunova).
(ISOTOPES
diag. value (Rus)

ZUBOVSKIY, G.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Features of the clinical course of burn shock in irradiation of the organism by ionizing radiations. Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.2: 84-86 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. A.V.Kozlova) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (dir. - dotsent I.G.Labunova) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(RADIATIONS, eff. inj. eff.
burn shock, clin. course in rabbits (Rus))

ZUBOVSKIY, G. A. "Features of Burn Processes During Acute Radiation Sickness." ACTH delays the onset of cardiovascular decompensation in the swelling stage of burn trauma in both irradiated and normal rabbits.

[illegible] dissertation listed in *Meditsinskaya Radiologiya*, no. [illegible], [illegible]. The article does not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated articles deal with studies on irradiation hematology, radiation biochemistry, combined trauma and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.

SVIRIDOV, N.K.; SIROMI', O.S.; ZUBOVSKIY, G.A.

Changes in the peripheral blood in the treatment of capillary hemangiomas of the face with flexible P 32 applicators. Med. rad. 8 no.6:7-10 Je '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Kliniko-eksperimental'noy laboratorii po aprobatsii novykh radioaktivnykh preparatov (zav. - prof. V.V. Alpatov) i radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. L.V. Kozlova) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

KOVANOV, V.V., prof., red.; ZUBOVSKIY, G.A., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Nurse's manual on nursing] Spravochnik meditsinskoi sestry po ukhodu. Izd.2. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," 1964. 420 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Kovanov)