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"Devices for Protection Against Superhigh Frequency Radiations and Their Effectiveness" *JPRS 34, 963*

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Tr. Labor. Elektromagnitn. Poley Radiochastot In-ta Gigiyeny Truda i Prof. Zabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Works of the Laboratory of Electromagnetic Fields of Radiofrequencies, Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), No 2, 1964, pp 151-157 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal - Biologiya, No 19, Oct 65, Abstract No 19P376 by A. Loshak)

Translation: Various devices for protection against superhigh frequency energy in working quarters are described; aging of generator tubes in the electrovacuum industry; treatments, regulation, and removal of frequency characteristics of waveguide members; removal of frequency characteristics and directivity diagrams of radiator and antenna systems; verification of waveguide channel members for electrical stability; verification of radiators and antenna systems for electrical stability; development and regulation of generator equipment on mockups and models; regulation, adjustment, and testing of radio relay communication lines under

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shop and laboratory conditions, and when testing and operating radio relay transmission lines under polygon conditions. All the recommended protective measure, including individual (goggles and smocks fitted with hoods), attenuated radiation intensity by 10-60 decibels. The zone of separation of antennas and living quarters, cultural-communal, and production buildings must assure a decrease in power flux density down 1 microwatt/cm<sup>2</sup>. It is desirable to introduce in the future a "hazard coefficient" for irradiation by portable antennas, since discontinuous irradiation can have a more intense effect on the organism than continuous irradiation of the same intensity.

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