4c

L 45257-65 EWA w)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(m)-2 Pt-7/Pab-10 IJP(c) GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5007932 S/0000/64/000/000/0435/0439

AUTHOR: Val'ter, A. K.; Grishayev, I. A.; Dem'yanenko, G. K.; Zykov, A. I.; Zeytlenok, G. A.; Malyshev, I. F.; Turkin, F. F.; Khokhlov, V. K.; Makhnenko, L. A.

TITLE: Linear traveling-wave electron accelerator with 360-Mev output energy

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 435-439

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, traveling wave electron accelerator, injector, waveguide

ABSTRACT: One of the stages in the development, at Khar'kov, of the linear electron accelerators was the construction of a 360-Mev accelerator, with accelerating track divided into 11 sections consisting of a short injector and 10 sections 4.5 meters each. During colliding beam experiments the sixth section is absent, in its place being the magnets of the injecting devices of the storage rings. The electron injector and the accelerating sections are located in a concrete bunker. Klystrons with nominal power of 20 Mw in the pulse are used for the high-frequency power supply. Capacitive energy storers are used in the klystron modulators with hydro-

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ZYKOV, A.I.; OSTROVSKIY, Ye.K.; MAKHNENKO, L.A.

Effect of the configuration of the electromagnetic field of the input transition on the dynamics of electrons in the grouping section with a constant phase velocity of the wave. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.9:1066-1069 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov.

ACCESSION NR: AP 001336

SUBMITTED: 21May62 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031500006-6

ACCESSION NR: AP3001336

obtained by measuring the total linear displacement of the standing-wave minimum during the travel of the stub for the total number of resonators. This formula defines the dependence of phase velocity on frequency. Measurements made by this method for a septate waveguide with type $\pi/2$ oscillations, a source frequency stability of 10^{-5}, and a septate waveguide period equal to 2.677 ± 0.001 cm showed that for a phase velocity equal to light velocity a frequency of 2796.58 Mc represents the optimum frequency for this waveguide. A straightforward calculation from the phase-velocity formula yields the corresponding group velocity. As regards the dependence of accelerator output on frequency, it is assumed that random deviations of phase velocity are insignificant and that the whole of the waveguide is homogeneous. From this a formula for kinetic energy as a function of frequency is derived. For the waveguide described the relative kinetic energy decreases by a factor of approximately 10 for a frequency change from 2796.6 to 2799 Mc. It is concluded that for septate waveguides with small inhomogeneities the method described determines optimum frequency, and phase and group velocities with adequate accuracy for practical purposes, since the maximum relative error does not exceed ± 0.01%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, AN SSSR, Khar'kov (Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP3001536 S/0057/63/033/006/0739/0742

AUTHOR: Zykov, A. I.; Makhnenko, L. A.; Ostrovskiy, Ye. K.; Dem'yanenko, G. K.; Kononenko, S. G.; Rubtsov, K. S.; Kramskoy, G. D.; Mufel', V. B.

TITLE: Determination of the optimum frequency of a linear traveling-wave accelerator and investigation of the dependence of accelerated-particle energy on frequency

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 6, 1963, 739-742

TOPIC TAGS: traveling-wave linear accelerator, phase velocity, group velocity accelerator, traveling-wave accelerator, linear accelerator

ABSTRACT: Simplified calculations of phase and group velocities of a traveling-wave linear accelerator using a septate waveguide section are suggested. These are based on the fact that in the case of small waveguide mismatch, i.e., when the VSWR is less than or equal to 1.1, it is possible to derive formulas for these respective parameters by applying the method of shifting the locations of VSWR minimums by moving a shorting stub. This eliminates the need to plot complex circular diagrams. Since actual waveguides contain some inhomogeneities, it is necessary to average the standing-wave minimum displacements resulting from translation of the stub in the septate waveguide. The phase-velocity formula is

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OSTROVSKIY, Ye.K.; ZYKOV, A.I.; KONONENKO, S.G.; MAKHNENKO, L.A.; DEM'YANENKO, G.K.; MANOVETS, Yu.N.; RUBTSOV, K.S.

Study of a forming section with a wave of constant phase velocity. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.6:735-738 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov.
(Wave guides)

L 29379-66

ACC NR: AP6018621

synthetic hydrocarbon oil MAS-35, and polymethylphenylsiloxane liquid FM-1322/300. Specification numbers of the oils are given in the source. The thickener concentration varied from 8 to 14%. The preparative procedure of the greases is described in the source. Study of the properties of the greases showed that: 1) they melt at 200—245C; 2) the thickening capacity of sodium terephthalamate and the colloidal stability of the greases can be further improved by using a sodium terephthalamate-sodium benzoate complex (molar ratio: 1/0.5); 3) the basic physicochemical properties of terephthalamate greases are not substantially impaired by γ-radiation doses of 10^8 rad. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 5 tables. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 012/ ATD PRESS: 5008

Card 2/2

L 29379-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T GG/RM/DJ

ACC NR: AP6018621 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/006/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Makeyeva, Ye. D.; Makhnenko, G. Kh.; Zaslavskiy, Yu. S.

ORG: VNII NP

TITLE: Radiation resistant lubricating greases based on sodium terephthalamate

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 6, 1966, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, radiation protection

ABSTRACT: Lubricating greases prepared by the thickening of mineral oils and synthetic liquids with terephthalamates, which are assymetric derivatives of terephthalic acid of the general formula

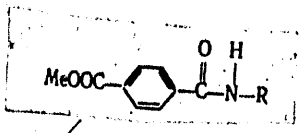

exhibit high radiation resistance, high water repellency, and good structural strength and adhesion to rubbing surfaces at above 200C. Sodium terephthalamate-base lubricating greases were prepared in two steps: 1) synthesis of sodium terephthalamate, and 2) preparation of greases from mineral oils MS-20s and DS-11,

Card 1/2 UDC: 665.582

Paraffins from sulphurous crude oils as a raw material for the production of synthetic fatty acids. (Cont.) 65-6-7/13

fraction of fatty acids suitable for soap making, i.e., $C_{10} - C_{20}$, was 25-28% of the paraffin reacted as against 33.3% for the corresponding Drogobych paraffin. In order to increase the yield of the above acids the use of paraffin similar in composition to that obtained from Groznyy crude oil is recommended. The oxidation should be carried out at 106-108 C as under these conditions the formation of oxyacids is negligible (up to 1%). The temperature of distilling off unsaponified product II in an evaporator should be 360-375°. On oxidation of paraffin containing above 2% of oil, oxyacids are also formed, the yield of which increases with increasing oil content.

There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: NNII NP.

AVAILABLE:

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Paraffins from sulphurous crude oils as a raw material for the production of synthetic fatty acids. (Cont.)

65-6-7/13

permanganate as a catalyst (0.2-0.3%) by air (120 l/kg/hr); washing of the oxidation products with water, saponification with NaOH; separation of unsaponified product I (unsaponified in an autoclave at 180-185 C and 9 atm), separation of unsaponified product II (thermal treatment at a high or low pressure: t = 320-330 C, p = 120-130 atm, or t = 360-375 C; p = 3-5 atm) the decomposition of soaps with sulphuric acid, washing with water and distillation. Results of oxidation of paraffin from a distillate (370-500 C) from a mixture of sulphurous crudes are given in table 2, characteristics of fatty acids produced - table 3; yield of oxidation products - table 4, results of oxidation of paraffin at a higher temperature (125-107 C) - table 5. It was established that purified paraffin (containing up to 2% of oil and up to 0.1% of sulphur) produced from a distillate boiling at 370-500 C from a mixture of sulphurous crude oils is suitable for oxidation into synthetic fatty acids which can be used in soap making. Technical fatty acids produced leave up to 43-45% of residue on distillation which is about 24% of the starting material as against 15.5% for corresponding fatty acids from the Drogobych paraffin. The yield of the

Card 2/3

MAKHNENKO, G. KH.

AUTHORS: Moshkin, P.A., Velizar'yeva, N.I., Rapoport, I.B., Klapishevskaya, Z.B., Makhnenko, G.Kh., and Soskin, M.A.

TITLE: Paraffins from sulphurous crude oils as a raw material for the production of synthetic fatty acids. (Parafiny serinstykh neftey kak syr'ye dlya proizvodstva sinteticheskikh zhirnykh kislot). 65-6-7/13

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel" (Chemistry and Technology of Fuels and Lubricants) 1957, No.6, pp.41-47 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This investigation was carried out under the direction of Prof. L.G.Zherdeva and Candidates of Chem.Sc., E.V.Voznesenskaya and A.A. Karaseva. The object of the work was to investigate the possibility of producing fatty acids suitable for soap making by the oxidation of paraffin obtained from sulphurous crude oils (1.5-1.6% of sulphur). Data on the raw materials used are given in table 1. The experiments were carried out on a VNII-NP pilot plant (a column 3000 mm high and 280 mm in diameter, the weight of the charge about 30 kg) which was used for the oxidation of paraffin from Drogobych crude. Samples of fresh paraffin and its mixtures with so called 1st and IInd non-saponified products were oxidised. The process consisted of: low temperature oxidation (108-110 C) in the presence of potassium

Card 1/3

MAKHNENKO, A.KH.

Predstavitelnyye Organy Gosudarstvennoy Vlasti Polskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
Moscow, Gosyurizdat, 1962.
225 p.

MAKHNAYEV, V.I., master

Repair of the latch of a sprinkler tank. Energetik 11 no.7:18 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electric power plants—Water supply)

MAKHNAYEV, V.I., master

Increase of the vibration of a turbine. Energetik 9 no.3:16 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Turbines—Vibration)

MAKHNAVETSKIY, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Characteristics of glass production by continuous rolling. Stek. i ker. 22 no.9:25-28 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Saratovskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stekla.

KIYKOV, P.D.; TRUTNEV, A.P.; MAKHNATKIN, B.N.

Flexible belt conveyer. Gor. zhur. no.11:73-74 N '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

MAKHNACHEV, P.

At leading elevators and grain procurement stations of North Kazakhstan. Muk.-elev.prom 25 no.12:3-7 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik Severo-Kazakhstanskogo upravleniya khleboproduktov.
(North Kazakhstan Province--Grain elevators)

MAKHNACH, V.O.; LITVINOV, M.A.; BORISOV, L.B.; MATYKO, N.A.; SMIRNOVA-IKONNIKOVA, M.I.

Antibacterial properties of starch iodide and its components.
Mikrobiologiia 29 no.3:451-454 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(STARCH) (IODINE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS) (ANTISEPTICS)

LUKASHEV, K.I.; MAKHNACH, S.D.

Mineralogical composition of arenaceous-silt particles of alluvial and fluvioglacial deposits in the Polesye. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.6:395-400 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.

MAKHNACH, S.D.; LUKASHEV, V.K.

Some mineralogical and geochemical data on the ancient weathering crust of the Zhitkovichi region. Dokl. AN BSSR 6 no.12:791-794 D '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR K.I.Lukashevym.

TSAPENKO, M.M.; MOTUZ, V.M.; MAKHNACH, N.O.

Study of loess in White Russia. Geol. zhur. 22 no.1:30-39 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(White Russia--Loess)

TSAPENKO, M. M.; MAKHNACH, N. A.

Some data on the Pliocene and Early Quaternary in White Russia. Trudy Kom. chetv. per. 20:85-91 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(White Russia--Palynology)

TSAPENKO, M.M. [TSapenka, M.M.]; MOTUZ, V.M.; MAKHNACH, N.A.

Interesting monograph ("Quaternary deposits in the area west of the middle Dneiper" by M.F.Beklych. Reviewed by M.M. TSapenka, V.M.Motuz, N.A.Makhnach). Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.4:139 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Dnieper Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Beklych, M.F.)

TSAPENKO, M.M.; MAKHNACH, N.A.; LUKASHEV, K.I., akademik, red.; BARABANOVA, Ye., red.izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn.red.

[Quaternary sediments in White Russia] Antropogenovye otlozheniia Belorussii. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad.nauk BSSR, 1959. 224 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. AN BSSR (for Lukashev).
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

20-114-3-46/60

The Stratigraphic Significance of Spore and Pollen Spectra From Pleistocene Deposits in Belorussia

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Geological Sciences AN Belorussian SSR (Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk BSSR)

PRESENTED: December 19, 1956, by V. N. Sukachev, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1956

Card 4/4

20-114-3-46/60

The Stratigraphic Significance of Spore and Pollen Spectra From Pleistocene Deposits in Belorussia

new epoch (Riss-Würm) sharply differs from all others by two climatic optima. A maximum of deciduous pollen occurs, hazel pollen has its maximum in horizons between maxima of oak and linden. The reduction in average temperature between the two maxima is not equivalent to a glaciation. Just about in the middle of the new epoch Belorussia was completely freed of ice. The flora was rather similar to a recent flora, possibly even little more inclined towards cold climate. It is probable that ice masses existed in the area north of Belorussia even during the warmest periods. It appears that at that times zones of flora were wider, and that a uniform character of the flora was preserved over wide areas. By comparing the spore and pollen spectra from a large number of cross sections from different places and spectra from neighboring and distant areas it is now possible to obtain a correlation between stratigraphic horizons at large distances between them. There are 11 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

Card 3/4

20-114-3-46/60

The Stratigraphic Significance of Spore and Pollen Spectra From Pleistocene Deposits in Belorussia

deposits of the old epoch are characterized by considerable amounts of pollen of tertiary plants (Juglandacease, Cupressacease, Taxodiacease, Pinus sect. strobus, Ilex, Rhus, Nyssa and others). The different states of preservation indicate either the simultaneousness of a pollen part with the sediment, of "redimentation". We have to make a distinction between, (1), Older Epoch: Sandomir interglacial period, and (2), Intermediate Epoch: beginning of the Mindel-Riss period in which the flora already somewhat approaches recent flora. Here tertiary relicts still exist. It can be seen from the diagram contained in the paper under review that the period between the beginning of the melting of the glaciers, before the corresponding interglacial period, and the widest glaciation is divided, with respect to the Belorussian flora, into five separate forest phases: 1) birch forest, 2) spruce forest, 3) mixed forest with hazel, 4) pine-birch forest, and 5) birch forest. Directly on the moraine of the widest glaciation of the intermediary epoch there are located the pollen rests, indicating a "redimentation" of three phases: 1) pine-birch forest, 2) mixed forest, and 3) birch-pine forest. Relicts of Pinus sibirica, fir and larch exist. The beginning of the

Card 2/4

20-114-3-46/60

AUTHOR: Makhnach, N. A.

TITLE: The Stratigraphic Significance of Spore and Pollen Spectra From Pleistocene Deposits in Belorussia (Stratigraficheskoye znacheniye sporovo-pyl'tsevykh spektrov iz pleystotsenovykh otlozheniy Belorussii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 3, pp. 620-622 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Results of relevant investigations show that in the flora of Belorussia there existed among the typical plants of the Quaternary also such plants as are no longer represented in recent flora. During the preglacial epoch extensive forests developed. Some of these forests point to a sufficiently mild climate (walnut, hickory, rhus, common beech, nyssa, ilex, yew, tsuga and others). The first old glaciation (Günz ?), covering the major part of Belorussia at the beginning of the Pleistocene, had no significant effect upon the flora. After the receding of the ice, the flora of this area consisted, in general, of conifer forests, with intermixed birches and alders, together with some representatives of the mesophyll flora. The spore and pollen spectra from the intermediate moraine

Card 1/4

MAKHNACH N. [A.]

MACKHNACH, N.

The spore-pollen complexes and the stratigraphis significance of the interglacial deposits in White Russian SSR.

p. 117 (Mokslinmai Pranesimai) Vol. 4, 1957, Vilnius, Lithuania

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

MAKHNACH, N.A.

Certain characteristics of the lower Pleistocene period in White Russia. Dokl. AN BSSR 1 no.1:25-27 Jl '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR K.I. Lukashevym.
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, N.A.

TSAPENKA, M.M.; MAKHNACH, N.A.

Stratigraphy of Anthropogenic deposits in Starobin District. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.1:93-106 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Starobin District--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, N. A. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Spore-and-pollen spectra of ~~the~~ interglacial deposits of Belorussia and their stratigraphic and paleographic importance." Minsk, 1957. 21 pp (Acad Sci Belorussian SSR. ~~Section~~ Department of Phys-Math and Tech Sci), 100 copies (KL, 44-57, 99)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; PASYUKEVICH, V.I.; SEMENYUK, A.D. [Semdaniuk, A.D.]

Narova horizon of the Middle Devonian of the Polotsk region. Vestsi AN BSSSR. Ser. fiz. tekh. nav. no.1:74-82'64 (MIRA 17:7)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KORZUN, V.P.

Volcanic-sedimentary rocks in the upper part of the Famennian stage in the Devonian of the Pripet fault. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.3: 172-174 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KORSUN, V.P.

Volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the lower part of the Famennian stage of the Upper Devonian of the Pripet fault. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.1:37-41 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KORZUN, V.P.

Volcanic sedimentary rocks of the Frasnian stage in the Upper Devonian of the Pripet fault. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.12:810-813 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Eocambrian deposits of the Mogilev region. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.1:33-36 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.

MAKHNACH, A.S.; SHEVCHENKO, T.A.

Some features of the mineralogical composition of Devonian intersalt deposits in the Pripet fault. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.4:251-254 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Eocambrian deposits in the Baranovichi, Kletsk, and Gantsevichi region, and the conditions of their occurrence. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.2:106-110 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(White Russia—Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S., red.; KISELEV, P.A., doktor geol.-min. nauk, red.; BEL'ZATSKAYA, L., red. izd-va; ATLAS, A., tekhn. red.

[Geology and hydrogeology of the Pripet fault] Geologiia i gidrogeologiia Pripiatskogo progiva. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1963. 192 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya navuk BSSR, Minsk. Instytut geologichnykh navuk.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN BSSR (for Makhnach).
(Pripet Valley--Geology)
(Pripet Valley--Water, Underground)

MAKHNACH, A.B.; BESSONOVA, V.Ya.

Volcanic tuffs and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks from lower Paleozoic deposits of Vitebsk District. Dokl. AN BSSR 6 no.5:316-319 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR i Belglavgeologiya.
(Vitebsk District—Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KURACHKA, V.P.; GALUBTSOU, V.K. [Halubtsou, V.K.]; UR"YEU, I.I.; KEDA, G.I. [Keda, H.I.]; KORZUN, V.P.

Devonian formations of the Strelichevo plateau in the Pripet Depression. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.1:84-94 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

(Pripet Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PAP, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; MAKHNACH, A.S., red.; BEL'ZATSKAYA, L., red. izd-va; ATLAS, A., tekhn. red.

[Magmatic and metamorphic complexes in the Pre-Cambrian of the White Russian S.S.R.] Magmaticheskie i metamorficheskie kompleksy dokembriia BSSR. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1962. 231 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Makhnach).

(White Russia—Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KUROCHKA, V.P.; UR'YEV, I.I.

Upper Devonian deposits of Bragin and their petrographic characteristics. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.10:458-461 O '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(Bragin region--Petrology)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KHMOCHKA, V.P.; UR'YEV, I.I.

The Middle Devonian deposits at Bragin and their lithologic and petrographic characteristics. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.9:393-396 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KUROCHKA, V.P.; GOLUBTSOV, V.K.

Ruptures in the Strelichevo upheaval of the Pripet downwarping, their extent and age. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.8:352-356 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(Strelichevo region—Geology, Structural)

GOLUBTSOV, Vasiliy Kuz'mich, nauchnyy sotr.; MAKHNACH, Aleksandr Semenovich, nauchnyy sotr.; BARABANOVA, Ye., red. izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn. red.

[Paleozoic and early Mesozoic facies in White Russia] Fatsii territorii Belorussii v paleozoe i rannem mezozoe. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1961. 181 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Belorusskoy SSR (for Golubtsov, Makhnach).

(White Russia—Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.Z.

Mineral resources in old Paleozoic sediments of White Russia.
Trudy Inst. geol. nav. An BSSR no. 2:52-63 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(White Russia--Minerals)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KUROCHKA, V.P.; PAP, A.M.; MOLYAVKO, L.M.

Some features of the distribution of trace elements in rocks of the crystalline bedrock and the overlying weathering surface in the vicinity of Lososno and Glebovichi (Grodno Province). Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.9:387-389 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(Grodno Province--Trace elements)

MAKHNACH, ~~A.S.,~~ KUROCHKA, V.P., PAP, A.M., MOLYAVKO, L.M.

Weathering crust of the crystalline foundation rock in the area of Grodno. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.7:307-310 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(Grodno District--Petrology)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

New and to date the most complete cross section of the White Russian (Polesyan) series of the lower Eocambrian of the western part of the Russian Platform. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.4:168-171 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Recent data on Eocambrian sediments of the Pripet Fault. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.2:76-89 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Pripet Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KUROCHKA, V.P. [Kurachka, V.P.]

Stratigraphy and lithology of late Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian sediments at the village of Kuranets in Vileyka District, Molodechno Province. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.nav. no.4:89-103 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Vileyka District--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Results of spectral analyses of rocks of the crystalline foundation and the ancient Paleozoic of White Russia. Dokl. AN BSSR 3 no.7: 306-310 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR K.I. Lukashevym.
(White Russia--Geochemistry)

MAKHNACH, Aleksandr Semenovich; VOZNYACHUK, Leonid Nikolayevich [Vazniachuk, L.M.]; POL'SKIY, S. [Pol'ski, S.], red.; STEPANOVA, N. [Stsiapanava, N.], tekhn.red.

[Geological past of White Russia; touring mineral resources] Gealagichnae minulae Belarusi; padarozhzha u netry Belarusi. Minsk, Dziarzhaunae vyd-va BSSR. Red.navukova-tekhn.lit-ry, 1959. 213 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(White Russia--Geology)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Great amount of ilmenite and other heavy minerals in the Gdov series of the White Russian-Lithuanian Massif. Dokl. AN BSSR 2 no.10:419-422 N '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR K.I.Lukashevym.
(White Russia--Mineralogy)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Border of middle Devonian Narova beds in White Russia. Izv. vys. Ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.12:38-45 D '58.
(MIRA 12:12)

1.Institut geologicheskikh nauk BSSR.
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Principal data on the ancient Paleozoic in White Russia. Trudy Inst.geal.nav. AN BSSR no.1:30-45 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(White Russia--Geology)

Transactions of the Institute (Cont.) SOV/2077

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QE1.A376)

Card 5/5

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8-4-59

Transactions of the Institute (Cont.) SOV/2077

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3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2077

Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR, Minsk. Institut geologicheskikh nauk

Trudy, Vyp. 1 (Transactions of the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences) Nr 1. Minsk, 1958. 227 p. 700 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Editorial Board: A.N. Avksent'yev, A.V. Fursenko, and V.N. Shcherbina; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. G. Barabanova; Tech. Ed.: I. Volokhanovich.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for geologists interested in both the physical and historical geology of Belorussia.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on the geology of Belorussia has been prepared by members of that republic's Geological Institute. Individual papers discuss the prospects of future development of Belorussia's geological and geophysical studies, problems in the petrography of sedimentary rocks, and questions in paleontology and hydrogeology. Among the papers on historical geology are a study of the development of Foraminifera and one on spore-pollen analysis of Lower Carboniferous horizons. References accompany each article.

Card 1/5

MAKHNACH, A.S.; BOGOMOLOV, G.V., red.; BARABANOVA, Ye., red. izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn. red.

[Early paleozoic deposits in White Russia] Drevnepaleozoiskie otlozheniia Belorussii. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. nauk BSSR, 1958. 225 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk BSSR (for Bogomolov).
(White Russia—Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A. S., Doc Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Old Paleozoic deposits of Belorussia." Mos-Minsk, 1958. 40 pp (Geol Inst, Acad Sci USSR, Inst Geol Sci, Acad Sci BSSR), 140 copies. Bibliography: pp 39-40 (18 titles) (KL, 16-58, 117)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Ancient Paleozoic deposits of White Russia. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 32 no.1:125-126 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

LUKASHOU, K.I.; AUKSENTS'EU, A.N.; FURSENKA, A.V.; MAKHNACH, A.S.

Geological investigations on the White Russian territory during 40 years (1917-1957). Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:73-87 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(White Russia--Geological research)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; STEFANENKO, A.Ya.; TSAPENKO, M.M.; KOZLOV, M.F.; BOGOMOLOV, G.V., redaktor; BARABANOVA, L., redaktor izdatel'stva; ALEKSANDROVICH, Kh., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Brief outline of the geology of White Russia] Kratkii ocherk geologii Belorussii. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Belorusskoi SSR, 1957. 214 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Makhnach, Stefanenko, TSapenko, Kozlov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Bogomolov)
(White Russia--Geology)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Stratigraphic pattern of the ancient Paleozoic of White Russia. Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.5:831-834 O '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.S. Shatskim.
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18930.

Author : A.S. Makhhach.
Inst : University of White Russia.
Title : Fundamental Data Regarding the Stratigraphy and Lithology of Paleozoic Deposits in South-Western Portion of White Russia.

Orig Pub : Uch. Zap. Belorus. Un-ta, 1956, vyp. 28, 3-48.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

ILLEGIBLE

ILLEGIBLE

Title : About the Cambrian-Silurian era depositions found in the village of Ravanichi

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 735-737, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : Geological-mineralogical data are presented on the Cambrian-Silurian era deposits discovered in the village of Ravanichi in Minsk region of Byelorss SSR. Eleven Russian and Soviet references (1892-1952).

Institution : .....

Presented by: Academician N. S. Shatskiy, December 14, 1954

MAKHNACH, A.S.; PISTRAK, R.M.; STEFANENKO, A.Ya.; TIKHOMIROV, S.V.

Stratigraphy of Devonian subsalt deposits of the Pripet depression plain. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 20 no.3:122-124 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Pripet marshes--Geology, Stratigraphic)

STEFANENKO,A.Ya.; MAKHNACH,A.S.

Stratigraphy of Devonian deposits and the age of the saliferous strata of the Pripet Depression. Izv. AN BSSR no.2:87-100 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:9)

(Polesye--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A. S.

Lithological Characteristics of the Paleozoic Deposits in the Region of Pinsk
Izv. AN BSSR, No 3, 1954, pp 131-139

The Paleozoic deposits in the region of Pinsk, which were discovered in well drilling, possess a thickness of 375 meters and relate completely to the Lower Cambrian (Gdovsk layers). RZhGeol, No 3, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

15-57-4-4539

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 78 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Makhnach, A. S.

TITLE: Lithological Characteristics of Paleozoic Deposits in Pinsk Region (Litologicheskaya kharakteristika paleozoyskikh otlozheniy rayona Pinska)

PERIODICAL: Vestsi AN BSSR, 1954, Nr 3, pp 123-131

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

MAKHNACH, A.S.

Lithologic characteristics of the Paleozoic deposits of the district of Minsk (White Russia). A. S. Makhnach. *Vestsi Akad. Navuk Belarus. S.S.R.* 195[illegible]

The cryst. rocks, located in the district of Minsk, White Russia, are described with respect to their petrographic, phys., and chem. compns., as well as geol. age and origin. Chem. analyses of the rocks are given. B. Wiesbicki

MAKHNACH, A.S.

STEFANENKO, A.Ya.;MAKHNACH, A.S.

Paleozoic deposits in the northwestern part of the Dnieper-Donets lowland. Izv.AN BSSR.no.4:129-143 Jl-Ag '53.
(Dnieper Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MLRA 9:1)
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.

STSMFANENKA, A.Ya., laureat Stalinskay premii MAKHNACH, A.S., kandydat geolaga-mineralagichnykh navuk.

Devonian deposits in White Russia. Vests. AN BSSR no.4:123-137 Jl-Ag '52. (MLRA 7:8)
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Geology, Stratigraphic--White Russia)

MAKHNACH, A. S.

STSEFANENKA, A.Ya.; MAKHNACH, A.S.

Lower Paleozoic deposits of White Russia. Vestsi AN BSSR no.1: 67-77 Ja-F '52. (MLRA 7:8)
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Geology, Stratigraphic--White Russia)

MAKHMUTOVA, Z. I.

"Effectiveness of Specific Dysenteric Prophylaxis,"

SO: Pediatriya, No. 2, 1949. Mbr., Propaedeutic Clinic, Kazan' Med. Inst., -c1949-.

L 63498-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019973

ing a maximum at 900—1000C. A further increase in rolling temperature up to 1100C increased the grain size and concentration of impurities on the grain boundaries. As a result, the elongation and reduction of area dropped and the embrittlement increased. A change of rolling reduction from 10 to 27% affected the tensile strength insignificantly, but increased plastic characteristics considerably. This phenomenon is caused by improved structure. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [WW]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, AS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4173

Card 2/2

3

L 63193-65 EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(1)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/
ACCESSION NR: AP5019973 EWP(t) MJW/JD/HW UR/0136/65/000/008/0084/0085
669.295.004.12:621.771.2

AUTHOR: Krasnikov, N. Ye.; Skryabin, N. P.; Kushakevich, S. A.; Nikitin, Ye. M.; Bazhenov, Yu. M.; Tokmakov, P. Ya.; Gritsenko, Yu. P.; Makhmutova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the mechanical properties and structure of titanium alloys during rolling

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1965, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, titanium alloy rolling, titanium alloy structure, titanium alloy mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The mechanical properties and microstructure of BT5, BT8, and BT15 titanium alloys rolled on rolling mill 300 at various temperatures and with various reductions have been investigated. Specimens 20 x 28 x 140 mm were preheated and rolled with a rolling-end temperature of 800, 850, 900, 1000, and 1100C. The experiments showed that tensile strength of all the alloys increased as rolling temperature decreased from 1100 to 800C. Microscopic examination revealed that recrystallization was not completed at 800—850C, but only at 900—1000C. The recrystallized structure improved ductility; the values changed according to the curve, hav-

Card 1/2

The Reaction of Dialkylphosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones. 79-28 3-22/61
Esters of 1-Oxy-1-Acetoethylphosphinic- and 2-Oxy-4-keto - 2 - Amyl-phosphinic Acid

the 2-Oxy-4-keto -2-amylphosphinic acid (III). With the enole form of acetylacetone, however, a 2,4-dioxy-2-penten-3-yl-phosphinate is formed (IV). In both cases the reaction leads to one and the same product with two tautomeric formulae being in equilibrium, The equimolecular condensation of dialkylphosphorous acids with acetylacetone proceeds a little more difficultly without a catalyst than with diacetyl, the yields being small (table 2). The authors tried in vain to determine the carbonylgroup by means of phenylhydrazone. There are 2 tables and 2 references, which are Soviet

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko- tekhnologicheskiy institut (Kazan' Chemical Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1957

Card 3/3

The Reaction of Dialkylphosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones. 79-28 3-22/61
Esters of 1-Oxy-1-acetoethylphosphinic- and 2-Oxy-4-keto - 2 - Amyl-phosphinic Acid

second carbonyl group with the second molecule of the acid must be independent of the action of the phosphone group on the reactivity of the molecule and on the possibilities of spatial arrangement formed from it after its entrance into the molecule (II). The equimolecular condensation of dialkylphosphorous acids with diacetyl proceeds well, also without catalyst, on the water bath within from 10-12 hours. The vacuum distillation of the esters takes place without decomposition. Contrary to the condensation products of dialkylphosphorous acids with monoaldehydes and monoketones the synthetized esters have a constant boiling temperature. The esters of the 1-Oxy-1-acetoethylphosphinic acid are given in table 1. The condensation of dialkylphosphorous acids with acetyl-acetone must take place under formation of the esters of the 2'-amylphosphine derivatives. In the condensation of dialkylphosphorous acid with a carbonylgroup of acetyl-acetone an ester is formed in its carbonylform, namely one of

Card 2/3

AUTHORS: Abramov, V. S., Belokon, L. Sh., Makhmutova, F. I. 79-28 3-22/61

TITLE: The Reaction of Dialkylphosphorous Acids With Aldehydes and Ketones (O vzaimodeystvii dialkilfosforistykh kislot s al'degidami i ketonami)
Esters of 1-Oxy-1-Acetoethylphosphinic- and 2-Oxy-4-Keto - 2 - Amylphosphinic Acid (Efiry 1-oksi-1-atsetoetilfosfinovoy i 2-oksi-4-keto-2-amilfosfinovoy kislot)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp. 665-667 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out systematic investigations of the condensation of dialkylphosphorous acids with diacetyl- and acetylacetone. In this the formation of two products with one or two carbonyl groups was to be expected. In α-diketones (diacetyl) these groups interact by increasing polarization which would have to lead to a condensation of the above mentioned acids with the first carbonyl group of diacetyl under the formation of the compound (I). The reaction of the

Card 1/3

BLAZHEVICH, V.A.; UMRIKHINA, Ye.N.; MAKHMUTOV, N.R.

Use of FR-12 synthetic resin for exclusion operations in oil wells. Nefteprom. delo no.10:24-27 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

L 02260-67

ACC NR: AT6014774

put values are represented in binary code form. The operation of the principal components of the instrument is described, pertinent mathematical equations are derived, and block diagrams presented. This converter features relatively simple circuitry, sufficient operational speed and noise resistance, stability to mechanical vibrations, small conversion error, and modest power requirements, thus making it a useful instrument on vessels of the merchant marine. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

pb

Card 2/2

L 02260-67 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AT6014774 SOURCE CODE: UR/2752/63/000/051/0045/0054

AUTHOR: Makhmutov, K. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Fundamental design principles for a high-precision device to convert a voltage to a discrete form

SOURCE: Leningrad. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota. Trudy, no. 51, 1963. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika i avtomatizatsiya na morskom flote (Computer technology and automation in the merchant marine), 45-54

TOPIC TAGS: binary code, electric potential, analog digital converter

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the problems involved in the design of a high-speed, high-precision transistorized instrument for the conversion of voltage to discrete form (a binary code), based on the use of the feedback principle. The digital servo-system employs semiconductor elements, and can be used to convert electrical potential quantities into digital form. The device can convert signals of either polarity in a range of from 0 to 15 with a total error of 0.1% of the voltage to be converted. The total time required for the conversion (allowing for the sums of the transient processes of the entire circuitry) is not more than 0.5—1 μsec. Out-

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ACCESSION NR: AR40[illegible]580

connected in parallel with the emitter repeaters via AND and OR gates. The converter has three diodes in the first, fourth, and eighth positions. The latter two diodes provide for double resolution when the input voltage varies rapidly. Each [illegible] circuit contains five transistors and has an incoming pulse height of [illegible] and an outgoing pulse height of 0.5—2.5 v. The maximum [illegible] is 0.1% and the conversion time is 0.5—1 microsec. Ten [illegible] illustrations, bibliography: 2 titles.

SUB CODE: DP [illegible] ENCL: 00

[illegible] S/0271/63/000/003/0055/0055

[illegible], telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 3B354

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible] of constructing a precision voltage-to-number converter 16

CITED SOURCE: [illegible] vyp. 51, 1963, 45-54

TOPIC TAGS: voltage-to-number converter

TRANSLATION: The [illegible] circuit of a voltage-to-parallel-binary-code converter is described [illegible] based on a follower principle, i. e., the input voltage is compared [illegible] of a [illegible] amplifier, with the voltage arriving [illegible] code converter. The latter is designed with a resistor matrix [illegible] resistors. The input code is applied to the code-to-voltage [illegible] counter which has a clock frequency of 10 kc. The counter has a [illegible] and depending on which of the pulses being compared [Abstracter's [illegible] is missed in the Russian original] with the preceding [illegible] counter. The digits in the matrix are switched by diode keys which apply [illegible] to the nodes of the matrix. The counter consists of two triggers

Card 1/2

[redacted], and Chernoshey, N. (Stalinabad)

TITLE: Radio Operator Aleksandr Ivanov (Bortradist Aleksandr Ivanov)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes a medal award, "For Excellence in Work", to A. Ivanov, who has completed one million flight kilometers. The work methods of Ivanov are described to some extent, to serve as an example for others.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Ivanov, Aleksandr 2. Aviation awards - USSR

Card 1/1

AID Nr. 971-25 20 May

TENSILE TESTS [Cont'd] S/191/63/000/004/013/015

cryogenic temperatures, the same machines and method are used, but the specimen and clamping fixture are smaller and a cooling tank is added. The cooling tank consists of two cylindrical metal containers placed one within the other with insulation between them. For tests at temperatures to -80°C, the inner cylinder is filled with alcohol and to — 196°C, with liquid nitrogen. Cooling time required for the majority of specimen thicknesses is 15 min. Professor G. V. Uzhik supervised the investigation.

[SS]

Card 2/2

MAKHMUTOV, I. M.

ACC NR: 971-25 20 May

TENSILE TESTS OF GLASS-REINFORCED PLASTICS (USSR)

Koshelev, P. F., I. M. Makhmutov, and Ye. I. Stepanychev. Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1963, 66-69. S/191/63/000/004/013/016

Tensile tests of AG-4C-type high-strength glass-reinforced plastics present more difficulties than compression or bend tests. An investigation has therefore been carried out to determine tensile testing methods at room and cryogenic temperatures, the shape and size of test specimens, and the method and fixtures to be used for clamping the specimens in the testing machines. It was found that at room temperature standard flat specimens clamped by means of wedges do not produce accurate results owing to stress concentration at the heads of the specimens and premature fracture. Special fixtures were therefore designed which use controlled clamping pressure or which hold flat specimens by friction forces which can be increased by placing a two-sided emery cloth between the fixture and specimen. Flat bars up to 250 mm long are recommended as test specimens. For testing at

Card 1/2

STEPANYCHEV, Ye.I.; Prinimal uchastiye: MAKHMUTOV, I.M.

Statistical development of the results of testing AG-4C-type glass for strength. Plast.massy no.2:63-67 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Glass reinforced plastics--Testing)

MAKHMUTOV, A.T.

Primary dispersion halos in the Bestyube deposit. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 22 no.4:60-64 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk im. K.I.Satpayeva AN KazSSR, g. Alma-Ata.

KROK, B.; ABRAMCHUK, F.; BAZYLEVSKIY, K.; MAKHMUTOV, A.; NAGLIS, A.

Readers' information. Pozh. delo 7 no. 1:29 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Fire prevention)

MAKHMURYAN, V.P.

Method of regulating the intensity of sprinkling in using long-stream sprinklers. Trudy Gruz NIIGiM no.21:233-240 '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Sprinkler irrigation)