

AGRYZKOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Techniques for the preparation of artificial sand. Sbor. trud.
VNIINerud no. 1:72-84 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Stone, Crushed)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000100530002-0"

1ST AND 2ND DIVISIONS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

AGTE, A.N.

Cd

Production of chemically-pure $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$. Determination of the solubility of $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ in water. Production of technical $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$. A. N. Agte and N. S. Gulyuk. *Trudy Leningrad. Khimicheskogo. Khim.-Tehnic. Inst. Leningrad. Sovets. 1940, No. 8, 140-2; Chem. Zvest. 1941, II, 1132.*—For the prepn. of pure Cu acetate from CuSO_4 , the soln. of the latter is first treated at 70° with 10% NH_4OH until an intense blue color develops and then with the theoretical amt. of NaOH . The pptd. $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ settles well. After filtering and washing with warm water, it is dissolved in 8-10% HOAc . Large blue crystals are obtained, which, when dried at ordinary temp. or at $40-5^\circ$ in the air or in a desiccator, have the compn. $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The max. soly. of $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ in water at 66° is 10.95 g. in 100 cc. At higher temps., partial decompn. occurs, so that values reported in the literature for higher temps. are not true soly. $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ can be technically produced by treatment of CuSO_4 with $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ soln. in the presence of an excess of free HOAc at 40° (in order to reduce the soly. of the gypsum produced). The filtrate is evapd. *in vacuo* or at a temp. not exceeding 66° , with an excess of free HOAc always present.

M. G. Moore

ADD-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1104 BOMIVY

001111 ONE ONE 111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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NOTE, A-N.
CA

22

A modification of the method of Agie for determining water in crude oil and in petroleum products which form a stable emulsion in settlers. A. N. Agie. *Trudy Lenin grad. Krasnoznamenskogo Khim.-Tehnik. Inst.* 1940, No. 8, 154 G; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 7, 64. — In detn. of water in crude oil with Lyenko settlers a part of water (approx. 20%) is lost as a result of the formation of droplets on the walls of the app. and test tube and a stable emulsion is produced that forms an indistinct surface of sepn. between the 2 phases. Addn. of concd. HCl or phenol solns. to decomp. the emulsion does not produce satisfactory results. A. proposes to use H_3PO_4 (d. 1.70) as a dehydrating agent. To the usual mixt. in the settler consisting of crude oil 10 cc and gasoline 40) cc. add approx. 10 cc. of H_3PO_4 , shake, let settle for 7 days and measure the vol. of the lower layer. The difference between the vol. of the lower layer and the vol. of the H_3PO_4 soln. taken is the vol. of water contained in the crude oil. The results obtained are approx. 20% higher than those obtained by the usual method. This is due to the decrease of the losses of water during the detn. No emulsion and no droplets are formed. The ratio of the vol. of water to be detd. to the vol. of H_3PO_4 added should not exceed 1:1.25.

W. R. Henn

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AGTE, A.N.
CP

Composition of the precipitates formed by the interaction of solutions of tripotassium phosphate and magnesium chloride. A. N. Artyukhin, P. A. Arkhangelskii and N. I. Birger. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 295-301 (1910). - The reaction of K_3PO_4 and $MgCl_2$ was studied by mixing aq. solns. of the reactants in various proportions and concns. and analyzing the ppts., filtrates and wash waters. The tentative results show that the reaction of double decompn. is accompanied by hydrolysis of the ppts. For the complete pptn. of Mg^{++} it is necessary to use double the amt. of K_3PO_4 with normal solns. and greater amts. at lower concns. than that required by the equation: $2K_3PO_4 + 3MgCl_2 \rightarrow Mg_3(PO_4)_2 + 6KCl$. With excess of K_3PO_4 the decompn. gives not only the ppt. $Mg_3(PO_4)_2$ but also other Mg phosphate ppts. of varying compn., depending on the conditions of procedure. With increasing $MgCl_2$ ratio the compn. of the ppt. gradually changes from $Mg_3K_2(PO_4)_4 \cdot nH_2O$ to $Mg(OH)_2 \cdot 2MgHPO_4 \cdot xH_2O$ or $[Mg_3(PO_4)_2]_x \cdot 2Mg(OH)_2$. In washing with H_2O , the ppts. are hydrolyzed to increasing Mg content until the ratio of Mg^{++} to PO_4^{--} becomes approx. 1:1.5.
Chas. Blane

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
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AGTE, A.N.; LIBINA, P.I.; MILLER, A.D.; MUSAKIN, A.P.

Calcination of ultramarine charges. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 24, 1317-21 '51;
J. Appl. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 24, 1483-8 '51 [Engl. translation]. (MLRA 4:11)
(CA 47 no.18:9627 '53)

AGTE, A.N.

Use of metallic magnesium in the analysis of cations of the first
three analytical groups. Trudy LTI no.48:161-164 '58.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Metals--Analysis) (Magnesium)

AGTE, A.N.

Detection of potassium ions in the presence of ammonium ions.
Trudy LTI no.48:182-186 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Potassium--Analysis) (Ammonium salts)

AGTE, B.S., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby.

Diagnosis of craniocerebral gunshot wounds in the war zone. Voen.-med.
zhur. no.10:16-21 O '47. (MLRA 6:11)
(Skull--Wounds and injuries) (Brain--Wounds and injuries)

AGTE, B.S.; SHATSMAN, L.Ye.

Indications for surgical intervention in closed fractures of the spine. Vop,nsirokhir. 20 no.4:38-43 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney i gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SPINE, fract.
surg., indic. in closed fract.)

AGTE, B.S.

Galvanometric diagnosis of arthralgia and ischialgia. Vop. kur.,
fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 26 no.5:456-457 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. P.A.Miniovich)
Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SCIATICA) (JOINTS--DISEASES)
(GALVANOMETER)

AGTE, V.N., inzh.

Regulate the drafting of general plans for industrial enterprises. Prom. stroi. 41 no.2:60-61 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Industrial plants--Design and construction)

AGU, I.A., inzh.

Some results of observations of the effect of blasting on the stability
of pit sides. [Trudy] VNIMI no.45:106-112 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Blasting) (Strip mining)

AGU, I.A., gornyy inzh.; REVAZOV, M.A., gornyy inzh.

Strengthening a section of an open pit side with rods and piles,
Gor.zhur. no.10:19-22 0 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy marksheyderskiy institut,
Leningrad.

SOV/110-58-11-10/28

AUTHORS: Aguf, I.A. (Engineer) and Dasoyan, M.A. (Cand.Tech.Sci.)

TITLE: The Influence of Sulphuric Acid Concentration on Anodic Corrosion of Lead and Some of its Alloys (O vliyanii kontsentratsii sernoy kisloty na anodnuyu korroziyu svintsa i nekotorykh ego splavov).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, Nr.11, 1958, pp.36-39. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The work described in this article was undertaken with an eye to corrosion in lead/acid accumulators. The tests described in the article were carried out with the sample at a constant potential. An advantage of this procedure is that it may be used to study the kinetics of passivation of lead and its alloys. The materials tested were lead grade SV and several lead-antimony alloys, analyses of which are given. The tests employed sulphuric acid solutions of specific gravity 1.08, 1.27 and 1.40 at room temperature: the test procedure is described, and the results are tabulated. They indicate that the rate of anodic corrosion of lead, and of the alloys tested,

Card 1/3

SOV/110-58-11-10/28

The Influence of Sulphuric Acid Concentration on Anodic Corrosion of Lead and Some of its Alloys.

decreases with increase in the concentration of the sulphuric acid. The rate of corrosion is also affected by the specimen potential. The polarisation time was not sufficient to reveal the influence of electrode structure on the rate of corrosion. However, in the case of tests made at a potential of 1.5 V, the results of which are plotted in Fig.1, the rate of corrosion of the lead-antimony alloy is much higher than that of pure lead, particularly at low acid concentrations. The resistance of the alloy to corrosion is much improved by the addition of silver. Curves of current against time for a lead-antimony alloy at a potential of 0.7 V are given in Fig.2. These curves each consist of two sections: in the first the current falls very sharply; in the second it falls more gently. It is supposed that the first part of the curve corresponds to the formation of a protective film of lead sulphide over the surface of the specimen. Conclusions about the corrosivity of lead and its alloys that may be drawn from the experimental

Card 2/3

SOV/110-58-11-10/28

The Influence of Sulphuric Acid Concentration on Anodic Corrosion of Lead and Some of its Alloys.

curves are discussed at some length. In particular, an explanation is offered for the influence of sulphuric acid concentration on the corrosion rates of lead and its alloys, and the corresponding formulae are given. On the basis of the theoretical considerations given in the article, formula (5) is presented for the amount of electricity expended on oxidising the electrode surface. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 6 references, of which 4 are Soviet and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1958.

1. Lead--Corrosion 2. Lead alloys--Corrosion 3. Sulphuric acid
--Performance 4. Anodes--Test results 5. Storage batteries
--Materials

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Agaf, I.A., ~~Engineer~~ and Dasoyan, M.A., ^{110-58-5-19/25} Candidate of
Technical Sciences

TITLE: Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and
its Alloys (Metody ispytaniya na korroziyu svintsa i ego
splavov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol 29, Nr 5,
pp 56 - 59 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This article reviews the different methods that are
used to evaluate the corrosion-resistance of lead alloys. The
various methods are compared and recommendations made for their
use in testing accumulator parts.
Corrosion tests may be made either with or without passage of
electric current. In tests made without current, the samples
are always maintained in a corrosive medium for a long time.
The corrosion of lead and its alloys in sulphuric acid without
polarisation is usually estimated from the change of weight of
the samples, but this change is too imponderable to form a
reliable index of corrosion-resistance. Data on the corrosion
in sulphuric acid of specific gravity 1.25 of various samples
of lead are given in Figure 1 and it will be seen that the
corrosion is insignificant. Corrosion of lead-antimony alloys
Card1/5 is also slight. However, in storage batteries, corrosion of

110-58-5-19/25

Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and its Alloys

lead and its alloys can be quite significant. It is always best, therefore, to study the corrosion of lead parts for storage batteries with the application of current: possible methods are then discussed.

One method is to determine the capacity of the sample during cathodic reduction of oxidation products. The procedure is described: cleaned samples are first oxidised anodically in a sulphuric-acid solution and the corrosion is indicated by the quantity of oxidation products formed by cathodic polarising of the samples. The recommended conditions for anodic oxidation are a current-density of 0.2 mA/cm^2 for 24 hours in 7 - 8 N H_2SO_4 and for cathodic reduction 0.3 mA/cm^2 in the same medium.

The cathode reduction curve given in Figure 2 has four horizontal sections, each of which corresponds to definite electrochemical reactions. The corrosion-resistance of the electrodes is judged by the duration of polarisation until the potential is that of lead dioxide. Cathodic and anodic polarisation of the electrode is carried out in the special cell illustrated in Figure 3. The method is useful for comparative corrosion-

Card2/5 testing of different alloys.

110-58-5-19/25
Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and its Alloys

Another method is to determine changes in the weight, electrical resistance and strength of specimens after prolonged anodic oxidation. The specimen is oxidised at a current-density of 0.01 A/cm^2 for as much as 30 days; then, the oxidation products are removed before proceeding with the determinations. Convenient forms of specimen, cell and circuit are illustrated in Figure 4. This method is of interest to the storage battery industry because the conditions of corrosion resemble those obtaining in positive storage battery plates. A defect of the method is that it takes so long. A further method is to determine the change in weight of smooth plates or grids (after paste has been removed from them) that result from cycling. The plates are given numerous charges and discharges, then corrosion products are removed and the change in weight is determined, a procedure comparable to the life-testing of storage batteries; however it is cumbersome, tedious and not always convenient. Another method involves measuring the current and quantity of electricity from a cell consisting of the specimen and lead dioxide. The positive plate of a lead storage battery corrodes when it is inactive in the charged condition because

Card 3/5

110-58-5-19/25

Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and its Alloys

the material of the grid and the active mass of lead dioxide constitute a short-circuited sulphuric-acid cell. Mashovets proposed a method of investigating this kind of corrosion. An electrode of the metal in question and a positively-charged plate are immersed in sulphuric acid and connected externally through a resistance of 100 Ω for 30 days, during which the current is measured. Curves of the kind shown in Figure 6 are obtained and show that corrosion of lead-antimony alloys increases with the antimony content. The method gives clear results when comparing lead-antimony alloys but is insensitive to detect the effects of traces of contaminants.

A final method is to determine the amount of gas evolved on anode-polarised specimens. The quantity of electricity expended in the corrosion of lead is evaluated as the difference between the total quantity passing through the cell and the quantity used to form hydrogen. The shape of the curves obtained in this way are shown in Figure 7.

It is concluded that tests without the application of current are not to be recommended, whereas those made in sulphuric acid with passage of current under laboratory

Card4/5

110-58 5-19/25

. Methods of Testing the Corrosion-resistance of Lead and its Alloys

conditions are endorsed. Corrosion-resistant alloys should be chosen after cycling tests in a storage battery subsequent determination of the condition of the grid. There are 7 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut
(Scientific-Research Storage-Battery Institute)

Card 5/5 .

AUTHORS: Aguf, I.A., Dasoyan, M.A. SOV/80-32-2-47/56

TITLE: Supertension of Hydrogen on Multiphase Electrodes (Perenapryazheniye vodoroda na mnogofaznykh elektrodakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 454-456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electrodes used in electrolysis and as chemical sources of current consist of metals with various admixtures and additions. The influence of these admixtures and additions on the supertension of hydrogen is an important electrochemical characteristic of the electrode. This characteristic cannot be calculated because of many chemical compounds and solid solutions formed in the metal of the electrode. The experimental values obtained on two-phase electrodes have been used for deriving an equation. This method may be applied to multi-phase electrodes, if the calculation is made for every phase separately. The equation may also be used for calculating the supertension of oxygen, etc.

Card 1/2

Supertension of Hydrogen on Multiphase Electrodes

SOV/80-32-2-47/56

There are 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: August 17, 1957

Card 2/2

AGUF, I. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Investigation of the possibility of using several corrosion-resistant alloys in the lead basis for the network of positive electrode in the lead storage battery." Leningrad, 1961. 18 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Technological Inst imeni Lensovet); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 187)

VAYNER, Yakov Vul'fovich; DASOYAN, Martin Avetisovich; YAMPOL'SKIY, A.M., inzh., retsenezent; KAN. V.I., inzh., retsenezent; AGUF, I.A., inzh., red.; VARKOVETSKAYA, A.I., red. izd-va; CHFAS, M.A., red. izd-va; PETERSON, M.M., tekhn. red.

[Equipment, automation and mechanization in electrochemical coating shops] Oborudovanie, avtomatizatsiia i mekhanizatsiia tsekhov elektrokhimicheskikh pokrytii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 404 p.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Electroplating)

FEDOROVA, N.N.; AGUF, I.A.; LEVINZON, L.M.; DASOYAN, M.A.

X-ray diffraction phase analysis of mixtures of PbO_2 modifications. Zav. lab. 30 no.6:727-728 *64 (MIRA 17:8)

PARSHIKOVA, Ye.V., inzh.; AGUF, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DASOYAN, M.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk

Inhibitors of the self-discharge of the negative electrode of a
lead storage battery. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.10:53-54 O '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

PARSHIKOVA, Ye.V., inzh.; AGUF, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DASOYAN, M.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk

Comparative study of some expanders of the negative electrode
of a lead storage battery. Elektrotehnika 35 no.11:55-56 N '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

AGUF, I.A.

Problems of thermodynamics of a lead dioxide electrode. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 39 no.5:1127-1137. My '65. (MIRA 18:8)

AGUF, I.A.; LEVINSON, L.M.

Theory of the corrosion deformation of battery grids. Zashch. met.
1 no.5:590-593 8-0 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut.

IVASYUTA, Mikhail Kirillovich; KOMPANIYETS, I.I. [Kompaniets', I.I.],
otv.red.; AGUF, M.A. [Ahuf, M.A.], red.

[Development of collective farming in the Western Ukraine]
Rozvitok kolhospnoho ladu v zakhidnykh oblastiakh Ukrain's'koi
RSR. Kyiv, 1960. 37 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh
i naukovykh znan' Ukrain's'koi RSR. Ser.1, no.29).

(MIRA 14:1)

(Ukraine, Western--Collective farms)

PROTAS, Fedor Makarovich; SHEVCHENKO, D.D., otv. red.; AGUF, M.A., red.;
MATVIICHUK, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization and payment of wages on collective farms] Organi-
zatsiia i oplata pratsi v kolhospakh. Kyiv, 1961. 42 p. (To
varystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrain's'koi
RSR. Ser.3, no.8) (MIRA 14:9)
(Ukraine--Collective farms--Income distribution)

KOLOTILO, Daniil Makarovich [Kolotylo, D.M.]; ABARBARCHUK, I.L., stv. red.;
AGUF, M.A., red.

[Agricultural waste is a valuable raw material for chemical
industries] Vidkhody sil's'khospodars'koho vyrobnytstva - tsinna
syrovyna dlia khimichnoi promyslovosti. Kyiv, 1961. 34 p. (Tova-
rystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrain's'koi
RSR. Ser.6, no.11) (MIRA 14:9)
(Chemical industries)

KOLOTILO, Daniel Makarovich [Kolotylo, D.M.]; ABARBAROVICH, I.L.,
otv. red.; AGUF, M.A.S. ref.

[Agricultural production wastes as valuable raw materials
for the chemical industry] Vikhody sil's'kospodars'koho
vyrobnytstva -- tsinna syrovyna dlia khimichnoi promyslovosti.
Kyiv, Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia polit. i nauk. znan' URSS
1961. 34 p. (MIRA 18:5)

DERBIKOV, I.V.; GRISHIN, M.P.; AGUL'NIK, I.M.

Disjunctive tectonics and methods for its detection in the
West Siberian Plain. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.10:5-14 '60.
(MIRA 15:12)

(West Siberian Plain--Geology, Structural)

AGUL'NIK, I.M.

Possible errors in geological mapping based on geophysical
graphs. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.9:134-137 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Geology--Maps)

DERBIKOV, I.V.; GRISHIN, M.P.; AGUL'NIK, I.M.

Tectonics of the foundation of the Western Siberian Lowland and the mountains (Paleozoic) forming its borders in the interfluve to the Ob' and Irtysh Rivers and adjacent areas. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.11:29-62 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Siberia, Western--Geology, Structural)

DERBIKOV, I.V.; AGUL'NIK, I.M.; BEN'KO, Ye.I.; YEKHANIN, Ye.V.; GRISHIN, M.P.;
YUSHIN, V.I.

Tectonics of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic mantle of the Western Siberian
Lowland. Trudy SNIGGIMS no.11:63-155 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Siberia, Western--Geology, Structural)

AGUL'NIK, I.M.; SHARLOVSKAYA, L.A.

Using high-precision gravimetry in prospecting for gas fields in
the West Siberian Plain. *Naftegaz.geol. i geofiz.* no.1:42-44 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki
i mineral'nogo syr'ya.

AGUL'NIK, I.M.; SHARLOVSKAYA, L. A.

Some results of using high-precision gravimetric surveying in
prospecting for gas fields in the West Siberian Plain.
Trudy SNIIGGMS no. 30:89-97 ' 64 (MIRA 19:1)

AGULNIK, M. A. and SOLOV'EV, B. K.

"Pathologo-Anatomical Changes in the Parenchymatous Organs in the So-called
'Malignant Form' of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Guinea Pigs". Vestn. sovren. veterin.,
1950, No. 3-4.

AGUL'NIK, M. A.

AGUL'NIK, M. A. and TETERNIK, D. M. Veterinary sanitation.

So: Veterinariya; 24; 12; December 1947; Uncl.
TABCON

High Freq. Waves, [unclear]

MD
PH
Salting of meat under action of high-frequency waves. A. Zinov'ev, A. Bol'shakov, M. Agul'nik, and G. Tinyakov. *Myasnaya Ind. S.S.S.R.* 26, No. 4, 44-7 (1955).—Curing of muscle (ham, etc.) and fatty (bacon) tissues under influence of vibrations with ultrasonic vibrator of "I-50" type in contrast to static pickling gives 20-30% acceleration of penetration of the salt from the pickle, reduces moisture in the product, softens the tissues, and increases loss of nitrogenous materials into the pickle solution. The process was not observed for increase penetrability of the tissue for micro-organisms. M. M. Piskur

(3)

AGUL'NIK, M.A., professor; ORLOV, I.V., professor; TETERNIK, D.M., professor.

Highly qualified veterinary specialists are needed for meat industry.
Veterinaria 32 no.3:13-14 Mr.'55. (MLRA 8:4)
(MEAT INSPECTION) (VETERINARIANS)

AGUL'NIK, M.A., professor; KORNEYEV, I.P., detset; STRATONITASKAYA, G.A.

Microflora of pork brisket during the process of salting in 1954.
Veterinariia 32 no.3:78-79 Mr '55. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnev i mlechnoy promyshlennosti.
(PORK--BACTERIOLOGY)

AGUL'NIK, M.A., professor; MALAKHOV, Yu.A., assistant.

Antagonistic effect of Cocci on other microflora and the role of some "aromatic" microorganisms in the curing process. Veterinariia 32 no.4:76-77 Ap '55. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti.

(MEAT BACTERIOLOGY) (BACTERIAL ANTAGONISM)

AGUL'NIK, M. A., KORNEV, I. P.

*Mikrobiologiya Miasnykh i Ptitseproduktov [Microbiology of Meat and Poultry Products].
Manual for technical schools (technicums). Pishcherpromizdat. 1959, p. 125, 10
pictures; 3,000 copies, price 2 r. 75 k. without cover.

KRAPIVNER, L. M. (Senior Veterinary Surgeon, Riga Port Refrigerator) (Reviewer)
A valuable book *, Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 11, p. 89, 1960.

AGUL'NIK, M.A., prof.

"Microbiology" by A.IA.Pankratov. Reviewed by M.A.Agul'nik.
Veterinariia 37 no.8:88-89 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Microbiology) (Pankratov, A.IA.)

SHEMEL', V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; AGUL'NIK, R.M., inzh.

Investigating radial forces in centrifugal pumps. Trudy VIGM
no.24:26-37 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Centrifugal pumps--Testing)

2

AGUL'NIK, Yu. M.

ISOQUINOLINE COMPOUNDS. SYNTHESIS OF QUATERNARY DERIVATIVES OF HYDROCOTARINE. R. S. Lavshin, Yu. M. Agul'nik, and N. A. Prodanchenskii. *Zh. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 1551 (1948). (C. S. T. 42)

200g. Cotarnine (1 g.), 3 g. H₂O, and 0.52 g. Mel on standing 3 days give 30% 2-methyl-1-butyl-6,7-methylenedioxy-8-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline Mel (I), m. 151-5° (from EtOH-Et₂O). Et₂O gives the corresponding ethoxide, m. 184-85°. Iso-AmOEt and Mel gave the 1-isomox analog of I, m. 157-8°; decylal. and Et₂O gave the corresponding 1-decyloxy ethoxide, m. 153-5°, while decyl iodide and EtOH gave the 1-methoxy decyl ethoxide, m. 153-5° (from EtOH-Et₂O). The Grignard reagent from 0.65 g. iso-AmEt let stand overnight with 0.5 g. cotarnine, followed by aq. treatment, gave 3d', 1-isomylhydrocotarnine (II), an oil; the HBr salt, m. 149-50° (from EtOH), regenerated the pure base, m. 36°. Similarly, iso-HuMe₂Br gave 1-isobutylcotarnine, m. 36°. HBr salt, m. 205-6° (from H₂O); metho-p-toluenesulfonate, m. 142-3°; etho-p-toluenesulfonate, m. 74-5°. II and p-MeC₆H₄SO₂Me heated 1 hr. to 100° in PhMe gave the metho-p-toluenesulfonate, m. 84-5° (from EtOH-Et₂O).
G. M. Kosolapoff

ASS. SIA DETALUNGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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AGULOV, A.

6734. Agulov, A. Finansdvo - khozyaystvennaya deyatel'nost' kolkhoza.
Vladmir, Kn. 12 d., 1954. 104 s. 20 sm. 3.000 ekz. i r. 50 k. -
(55-2611) p 631.16: 338. IK (47.36)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

AGULOV, A. P.

"The Southern Coal-Bearing Strata of North Primugodzhar'." Cand Geol-
Min Sci, Rostov U, Rostov-on-Don, 1954. (RZhGeol, Dec 54)

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

15-57-1-797

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Agulov, A. P.

TITLE: A Comparison of Sections of Jurassic Coal-Bearing Beds
in Northern Mugodzhary by Rhythmic-Facies Analysis
(O sopostavlenii razrezov yurskikh uglenosnykh tolshch
Severnogo Primugodzhar'ya metodom fatsial'no-
ritmicheskogo analiza)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Dnepropetr. gorn. in-ta, 1955, Vol 25, pp 128-137

ABSTRACT: The author presents the results of rhythmic-facies
analysis of Jurassic coal-bearing continental beds in
the northern Mugodzhary-Yaysan, the northern Martuk and
the southern Martuk brown-coal deposits. The facies
composition of a complete rhythm is the following (from
the base upward): stream deposits, lacustrine sedi-
ments, and finally swampy accumulation; locally
lacustrine-deltaic and fluvatile-scroll transitional
facies are present. The sediments accumulate under

Card 1/2

15-57-1-797

A Comparison of Sections of Jurassic Coal-Bearing Beds (Cont.)

- conditions of repeated changes in the regime of the stream net.
 - The rhythm is controlled by periodic changes in the relative enlargement of the provenance area over the area of accumulation.
 - \ The coal beds accumulated in northerly trending basins frequently subjected to irregular burial. The facies descriptions of each of five rhythms are used in comparing sections from four deposits.
- Card 2/2

L. N. B.

AGULOV, A.P.

Spore-pollen characteristics of Jurassic coal deposits in the
northern Mugodzhar region. Izv. DSI 29:157-163 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Mugodzhar Hill region--Palynology)

AGULOV, Aleksey Pavlovich, kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik;
ALEKSEYEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, dotsent, nauchnyy sotrudnik;
BARYSH, Mariya Yakovlevna, inzh.-geolog, nauchnyy sotrudnik;
DOMORATSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, dotsent, nauchnyy sotrudnik;
LEVIN, Semen Timofeyevich, dotsent, nauchnyy sotrudnik; NESTERENKO,
Petr Grigor'yevich, prof., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHIROKOV, Aleksandr
Zosimovich, prof., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHPAKHLER, Abram Grigor'yevich,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OVCHAROVA, Z.G., red.izd-va; ROZENTSVEYG,
Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Atlas of Donets Basin coals] Atlas uglei Dneprovskogo basseina.
Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1960. 44 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut
im. Artema (for all, except Ovcharova, Rozentsveyg). 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN USSR (for Shirokov).
(Donets Basin--Coal geology)

AGULOV, A.P.

Petrographic characteristics of lignites from the northern Mugodzhar Hills region. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 3 no.5:77-88 My '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mugodzhar Hills region--Lignite)

AGULOV, A.P. [Ahulov, O.P.]

Floristic characteristics of genetic types of brown coal in the
Dnieper Basin. Geol.zhur. 22 no.4:37-43 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo gornorudnogo instituta.
(Dnieper Valley--Paleobotany) (Dnieper Valley--Lignite)

NESTERENKO, Petr Grigor'yevich, nauchn. sotr.; ALEKSEYEV, Aleksey
Mikhaylovich, nauchn. sotr. [deceased]; AGULOV, Aleksey
Pavlovich, nauchn. sotr.; BARYSH, Mariya Yakovlevna,
nauchn. sotr.; BEL'GARD, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, nauchn.
sotr.; DOMORATSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, nauchn. sotr.;
LESKEVICH, Ivan Yevseyevich, nauchn. sotr.; SHIROKOV,
Aleksandr Zosimovich, nauchn. sotr.; YAGOVDIK, Vladimir
Vikent'yevich, nauchn. sotr.; KOROLEVA, T.I., red. izd-va;
BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Regularities of coal accumulation in the Dnieper lignite
basin] Zakonomernosti uglenakopleniia na territorii Dnepro-
petrovskogo burougol'nogo basseina. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat,
1963. 210 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Dnepropetrovsk. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Dnieper basin--Coal geology)

ACCESSION NR: AP5012434

UR/0374/65/000/002/0129/0132
678:539.375

AUTHORS: Gorokhovskiy, G. A. (Kiev); Agulov, I. I. (Kiev)

TITLE: Investigation of polytetrafluoroethylene surface texture

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 2, 1965, 129-132

0.1 mm thick and of 25 mm radius. The disks were subjected to a frictional force between two steel plates, one of which was movable about an axis at right angles to the area of the disk. After 144 revolutions of the movable plate, the specimens were subjected to X-ray diffraction. The specimens were then subjected to a frictional force between two steel plates. The relationship (tangential force-torque layer of type B specimens only) was investigated. It was found that the thickness of the torque layer of type B

L 01468-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012434

specimens is directly proportional to $\frac{I_A - I_B}{I_A}$

where I_A and I_B are the integral intensities of the measured maxima for specimens A and B respectively. The thickness of the texture layer is given by $\delta = \frac{d_A}{2} \cdot \frac{I_A - I_B}{I_A}$,

where d_A is the thickness of the A specimen. In those cases in which there is a difference in thickness between specimens A and B, the expression for the texture layer thickness becomes $\delta = \frac{1}{2} \left(d_B - d_A \frac{I_B}{I_A} \right)$.

The thickness of the texture layer depends on the applied load and sliding speed. It is concluded that high polymer materials, in particular PTFE, have a higher endurance limit the greater the friction load and the smaller the sliding speed.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

I. 14842-66 EWP(m)/ EWP(w)/ 1/ EWP(t)/ EWP(h) II/DJ
ACC NR: AP6005831 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/006/0114/0119

AUTHOR: Agulov, I. K. (Kiev); Gorokhovskiy, G. A. (Kiev)

56
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Kinetics of certain structural changes in surface layers of polymers subjected to friction

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 6, 1965, 114-119

TOPIC TAGS: crystalline polymer, ~~polytetrafluoroethylene~~, polymer, polymer structure, ~~surface boundary layer~~, friction, friction coefficient, chemical dispersion

ABSTRACT: It was established that amorphization of polymer surface layers occurs under sliding friction conditions. Stabilization time of this process depends on operational conditions of metal polymer contact. The amorphization degree of the surface layer decreases with increased sliding speeds and loads. Side by side with amorphization, a dispersion of small crystalline regions in surface layers of polymers takes place during friction. Stabilization time of dispersion processes is determined by the time of running in the working surface. The dispersion degree of crystalline elements of surface

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100530002-0

Card 1/2

UDC: 678:01:539.62

L 14842-66

ACC NR: AP6005831

layers increases with the increase of sliding speeds and specific loads. Amorphization processes of surface layers penetrate deeper than dispersion processes of crystalline regions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 03May65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *mjs*

L 20409-66 ENT(m)/EMP(j)/T WW/DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6008405

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/66/000/001/0087/0092

AUTHOR: Gorokhovskiy, G. A.; Agulov, I. I.

61
B

ORG: Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation (Kiyevskiy institut grazhdanskoy aviatsii)

TITLE: The effect of orientation in crystallinity on the friction and wear of polytetrafluoroethylene^{||}

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 1, 1966, 87-92

TOPIC TAGS: polytetrafluoroethylene, friction, wear material, wear resistance, deformation rate, crystal property, crystalline polymer, internal stress, internal friction

ABSTRACT: The wear rate of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) is determined by the character of loading. The variation of wear dependent on loading is determined by the variation of internal stress on the interface of PTFE. The variation of wear in respect to the sliding rate is determined by the variation of physical properties of the material in surface layers due to relaxation peculiarities of the deformation process. Resistance to wear of the PTFE depends on its phase composition. The minimum wear is defined by its crystallinity optimum, the value of which depends on the friction conditions. An increase of resistance to wear of PTFE is achieved through its preliminary oriented hardening. The tangential friction force originating when PTFE slides against steel involves two parts: the external friction

Cord 1/2

UDC: 678:01.539:62

ACC NR: AP6008405

force formed on the metal polymer interface, and the internal friction force determined by the resistance to deformation and the destruction of surface layers of a polymer. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [Based on authors' abstract.] [NT]

SUB CODE: //,20/ SUBM DATE: 29Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2 BK

L 23501-66 EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) RM/WW/DJ/JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6009614 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/001/0105/0110

AUTHOR: Gorokhovskiy, G. A.; Agulov, I. I.

79
75
B

ORG: Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation Engineering (Kiyevskiy institut inzhenerov grazhdanskoj aviatsii)

TITLE: Changes in the structure of iron working in contact with polymers

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 1, 1966, 105-110

TOPIC TAGS: iron, polymer, friction, fine structure, ~~polymer~~^{organic} lubricant, metal property, grain structure, crystal lattice defect, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of changes in the fine crystalline structure of iron working in contact with various polymers as poly(vinyl chloride), polytetrafluoroethylene, polystyrene, polyethylene, poly(methyl methacrylate), phenol-formaldehyde resin, natural rubber; and the relation between the structure and the properties of the iron surface layer has also been studied. The effect of polymers on the structure of iron was determined from the decrease coarseness of the block structure in the iron by x-ray structural analysis, and from calculation of the magnitude of microdefects ($\Delta a/a$) in the crystal lattice. Two series of experiments were carried out: 1) iron powder in contact with individual polymers (5%) was milled for 20 hr in a hull mill in air and in argon; 2) Armco iron specimens were rubbed against metal slide bars in 5% polymer solutions. The results of the study showed that the products of the mechanical degradation of polymers working in contact with iron increase submicroscopical

Card 1/2

L 23501-66

ACC NR: AP6009614

structural changes in the metal. These products reduce both the size of the block structure and the magnitude of microdefects in the crystal lattice. The degree of the structural changes depends on the surrounding gaseous medium. Individual polymers reduce the coarseness of the block structure in different degrees. Submicroscopic changes in the metal structure improve the mechanical properties of the metal by increasing the microhardness and smoothness of the working surfaces. It is stated in conclusion that polymers can be used as special lubricants in certain [unspecified] metal working processes. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. ³ [80]

SUB CODE: 11, ⁴ SUBM DATE: 02Jul65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 001/ /

Card 2/2 ¹⁰

AGULOVA, M. I.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE GASTRIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE. V.M. Vasyutoohkin, A.V. Drobintzevna, and M.I. Agulova.

Neuro-Humoral'naia Regulatsiia i Deyatel'nost' Pishchevaren'nogo Apparata Cheloveka (Neurohumoral Regulation of the Digestive Tract) 1935, 11, 105 (Russian English 114 15). Gastric mucosa were obtained immediately after operation, fixed in liquid air to avoid any further possible reactions in the mucous membranes and then analyzed. The values of various substances in mg. % are given for the mucosa of man, dog, cat and pig, respectively: orthophosphates 13.0, 19.3, 28.0, 8.7; pyrophosphates 7.1, 6.2, 3.0, 1.5; creatinephosphoric acid 0.0, 2.0, 0.8, 0.01; lactacidogen 23.0, 25.3, 55.2, 19.1; chlorides 35, 30, 50, 195. The gastric mucosa of pig showed a higher content of phosphates and chlorides in the fundus of the stomach than in the cardiac end. An increased amt. of chlorides was observed in the fundus of the stomach with increase of secretions. Other parts of the stomach showed no change. The content of ortho- and pyro-phosphates increases and the content of lactacidogen decreases with the increase in secretion. Analysis of the gastric juice showed the presence of creatinephosphoric acid, orthophosphates, pyrophosphates and lactacidogen. The authors conclude that there is a close resemblance between the processes developing in glandular tissue and those occurring in muscular action. N. N. Menshik

ASS. 31.A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

110020712
FLEROV, A.F.; AGULOVA, V.K.

Effect of light on the anatomical structure of grape vines.
Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.6:1120-1121 O '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Vserossiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vinogradarstva
i vinodeliya, g. Novocherkassk, Rostovskoy oblasti. Predstavleno
akademikom A.L. Kursanovym.
(Grapes)

AGULOVA, V. K., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Anatomic Structure and
physiological conditions of ~~the~~ ~~grass-bush~~ skeletal parts *of fish bones*
during various stages of *formation* ~~development~~." (Kiev), 1957. 18 pp. (Min
Higher Ed UkSSR, Kiev State Univ im T. G. Shevchenko), 130 copies,
(KL, 9-58, 115)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82540

Author : Agulova, V.K.

Inst :

Title : Formation of a Hardy Skeletal Framework of Vines.

Orig Pub : Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye Moldavii, 1957,
No 3, 30-33

Abstract : The greater part of vineyards in USSR are covered for the winter. Nevertheless, the grape vines are frequently injured by spotted necrosis in winter. In regions of a considerable manifestation of necrosis, it is necessary to change environmental conditions during the formation of the skeletal framework of the vine. Studies at the All-Russian Institute of Viticulture and Wine-Making determined that those parts of the head of the vine or separate branches are resistant to freezing and thawing out in moist soil which developed in the ground during the

Card 1/3

- 148 -

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82540

period of vegetation. The restoration of the vine proceeds from this unaffected subsurface framework. Many local highly productive forms, Donskaya and Moldavskaya Chasha, Staraya Tsimlyanskaya and Astrakhanskaya forms have a subsurface skeleton of the vine which provides rejuvenation. Such vines are constantly in a state of biological activity and produce high and stable yields. The method of the rejuvenation of the aerial part of the vine at the expense of the subsurface part has been known since long ago, but the reasons for the high biological activity of subsurface stems have not been learned. Laboratory and field trials in the establishment of the All-Russian Institute of Viticulture and Wine Making and in sovkhos "Rekonstructor" in Rostovskaya oblast' are described. Creation of an enlarged subsurface skeleton of the vine, especially in the table varieties with large clusters, prevents the vine from becoming infected with

Card 2/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82540

spotted necrosis, promotes an increase in its vigor and
an efficient utilization of the root bed and light space.
-- R.I. Serebryanny

Card 3/3

- 149 -

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100479

Author : Agulova, V.I.

Inst : -

Title : The Role of Subterranean Stem Skeleton of the Grape Plant.

Orig Pub: Sad 1 ogorod, 1958, No 1, 64-68

Abstract: Matured one-year shoots of different grape varieties embedded in the soil to the depth of 10-15 centimeters, gradually acquire, in the course of 2-3 years, an anatomical structure approximating that of the root (powerful development of phloem tissues with very wide xylems and

Card : 1/2

AGULYAN, S.L.

Breeding local apple varieties for the Leninakan plateau. Izv. AN
Arm.SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 2 no.3:233-246 '49. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Institut plodovodstva Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(LININAKAN PLATEAU--APPLE--VARIETIES)

AGULYAN, S.L.

Self-pollination and cross-pollination in Michurin apple varieties
under conditions the Leninakan Plateau. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.1
sel'khoz.nauki, 5 no.1:21-38 '52. (MLJA 9:8)

1. Institut plodovodstva Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Shiraki Steppe--Apple--Varieties)
(Fertilization of Plants)

AGULYAN, S.L.

New strawberry varieties for the Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.
Biol.1 sel'khoz.nauki. 5 no.5:3-16 '52. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut plodovodstva Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(SHIRAKI STEPPE--STRAWBERRIES--VARIETIES)

AGULYAN, S. L.

"The Agrobiological Characteristics of Michurinsk Apple Varieties Under the Conditions Which Exist on the Leninakanskaya Plateau of the Armenian SSR." Cand Agr Sci, Inst of Fruit Growing, Acad Sci Armenian SSR, Yerevan, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

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

AGULYAN, Sof'ya Liparitovna; DALANYAN, G.Kh., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
TATEVOSYAN, S.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; KAPLANYAN, M.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Michurin apple varieties on the Leninakan Plateau in Armenia]
Michurinskie sorta iabloni na leninakanском plato Armianskoi SSR.
Erevan, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1955. 154 p. (MLRA9:9)
(Armenia--Apple--Varieties)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit M
Plants. Nut Trees. Tea.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25036

Author : Agulyan, S. L.
Inst : Academy of Sciences ArmSSR
Title : Towards the Question of Choosing Components
in the Selection of Apples

Orig Pub : Izv. AN ArmSSR. Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1957,
10, No 4, 75-84

Abstract : Central Russian, Michurin, Southern,
Armenian and local hybrid variety groups
were used in 1938-1939 for hybridization at
the investigation of large-fruit and frost-
resisting apple varieties for the mountainous
northeastern and southern regions of the
Armenian SSR. Seeds, obtained from crossing,

Card 1/3

157

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit M
Plants. Nut Trees. Tea.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25036

were not stratified; seedlings, prior to the time of their entering into fruit-bearing were not fertilized and less often irrigated. Yearly, an account of frost-resistance and of passing through the phenophases, a yield account, a description of seedlings and fruits, and a taste evaluation of fruits were conducted. From the great hybrid stock of apples, 30 elite numbers were singled out, out of which the best variants are: Saffron-Chinese Maid crossed with Ranet of Orleans, Belfleur-Chinese Maid crossed with Bismarck, Winter Arcade crossed with Bismarck, Borovinka crossed with Ranet of Orleans. Michurin apple varieties, used in the capacity

Card 2/3

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit M
Plants. Nut Trees. Tea.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25036

of maternal forms under the conditions of
Leninakan, did not reduce frost-resistance,
and grafted plants, used in the capacity of
parental forms, did not impair the quality
of the hybrid fruits. -- P. Kh. Kislin

Card 3/3

158

DURGARYAN, A.A.; AGUMYAN, A.O.

Copolymerization of aldehydes with vinyl monomers. Vysokom.sped.
5 no.11:175 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

DURGARYAN, A.A.; AGUMYAN, A.O.

Reaction of styrene with 1,3-dichloro-2-butene in the presence of benzoyl peroxide and tin tetrachloride. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 18 no.3:290-296 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, problemnaya laboratoriya kinetiki polimerizatsionnykh protsessov. Submitted November 6, 1963.

AGUPOV, A.V.

Estimating fluctuations of the water supply capacity of rivers. Meteor.
1 gidrol.no.7:28-31 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Rivers) (Stream measurements)

AGUPOV, A.V.

Application of the water balance method for computing the
amount of subsurface flow and evaporation from lakes. Vest.
Len.un 11 no.18:91-104 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Hydrology)

ROGOV, A. V.
Reported on the subsurface supply of lakes.

report presented at the 3rd All-Union Hydrological Congress, 7-17 Oct 1957,
Leningrad

(Izv. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geogr., 3, pp. 4-5, 1958)

AGUPOV, A.V.

Lakes as indicators of the changing balance of water in the river
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Field camp for machinery operators. Sil'.bud. 12 no.4:11-13
no.4:11-13 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)
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50-1-18/26

TITLE: Nomograms for the Analysis of Observations of the Ice-Drift (Nomogrammy dlya obrabotki nablyuċeniy za dreyfom l'dov).

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya 1958, Nr 1, pp. 54-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In some hydrological investigations, especially for engineering purposes the mass data on the observation of the ice-drift can be obtained from the coast by means of theodolite-observations. The principle of this method consists in the determination of the position of the indenting block of ice according to the horizontal and vertical angles which is measured with an ordinary geodetical theodolite. According to the horizontal angle the direction to the block of ice is obtained, according to the vertical one - the distance to the block of ice. The speeds and direction of drift of the block of ice are determined according to a number of certain points and their position according to the corresponding periods of time. The financial analysis of the observation data may be essentially accelerated and simplified when it is carried out by means of the special pattern with straight-line charts (figure 1) suggested by the author. There is 1 figure.

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