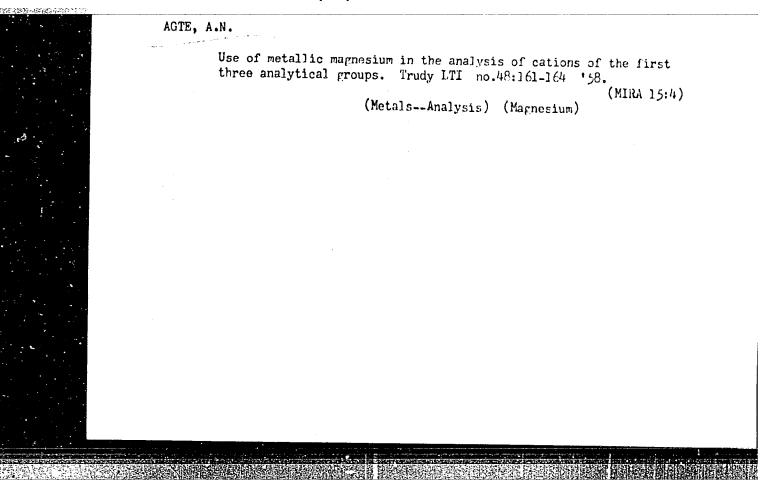


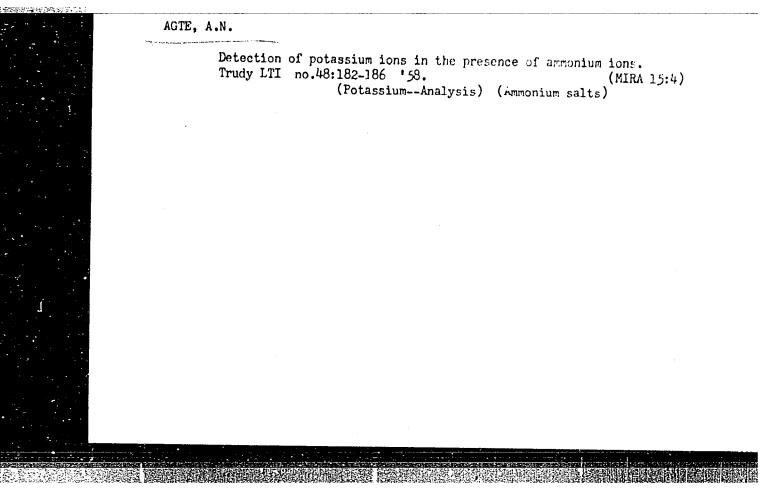
AGTE, A.N.; LIBINA, P.I.; MILLER, A.D.; MUSAKIN, A.P.

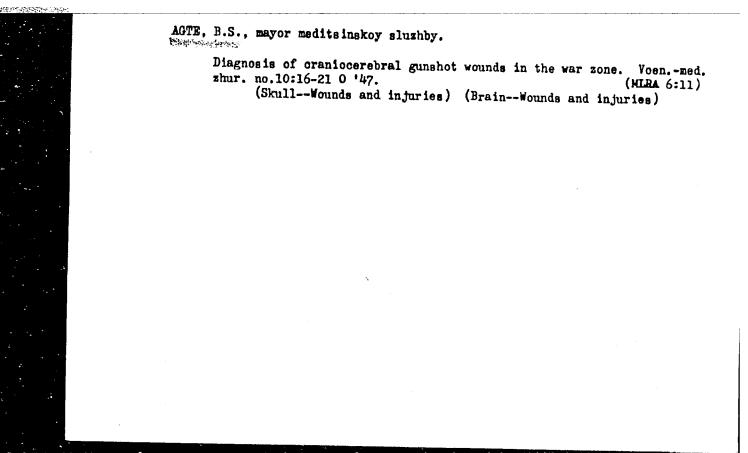
Calcination of ultramarine charges. Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 24, 1317-21 '51;
J. Appl. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 24, 1483-8 '51 [Engl. translation]. (MLRA 4:11)

(CA 47 no.18:9627 '53)

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



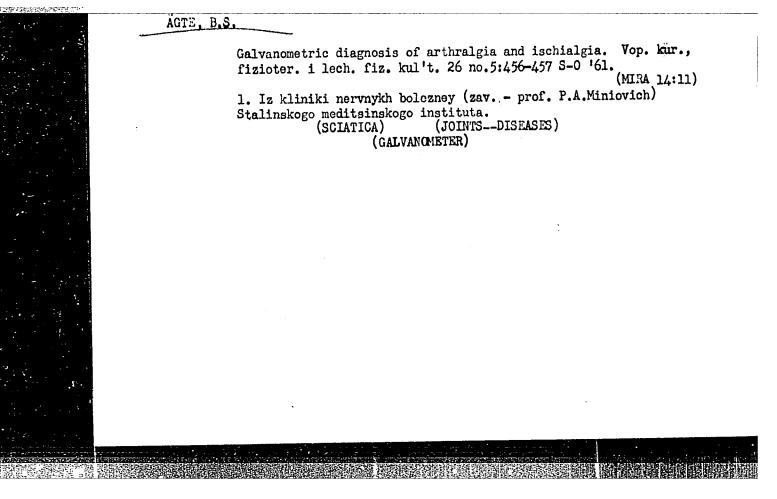


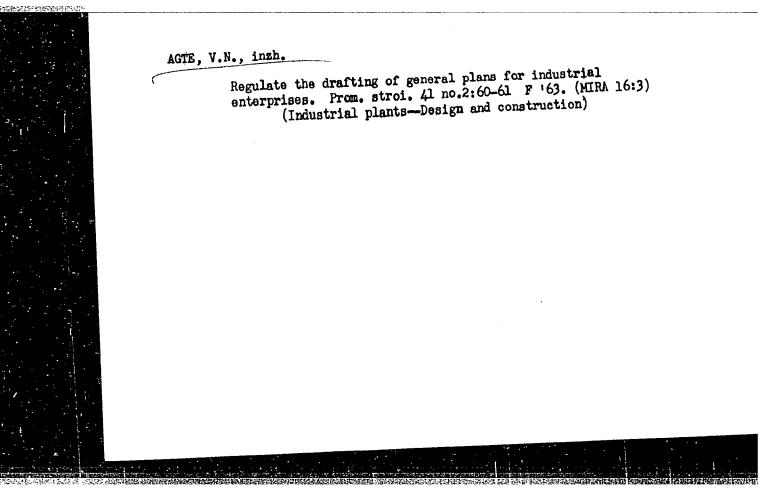


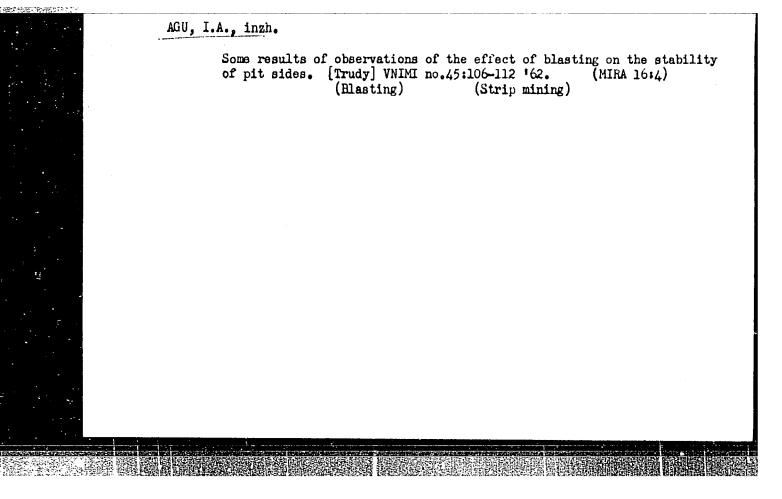
AGTE, B.S.: SHATSMAN, L.Ye.

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

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







AGU, F.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 0 464. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Veesoyuunyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy marksheyderskiy institut,
Loningand.

SOV/110-358-11-10/28

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

The Influence of Sulphuric Acid Concentration on Anodic TITLE:

Corrosion of Lead and Some of its Alloys (O vliyanii kontsentratsii sernoy kisloty na anodnuyu korroziyu

svintsa i nekotorykh yego splavov).

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

(USSR)

The work described in this article was undertaken with an ABSTRACT:

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 isalso 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. resistance of the alloy to corrosion is much improved Curves of current against by the addition of silver. time for a lead-antimony alloy at a potential of 0.7 V These curves each consist of two are given in Fig.2. 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 corresivity 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: Aguf, I.A. Engineer and Dasoyan, E.A. 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 Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol 29, Nr 5,

pp 56 - 59 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This article reviews the different methods that are used to evaluate the corresion-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 Cardl/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 latteries 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 exidation products formed by cathodic polarising of the samples. The recommended conditions for anodic oxidation are a current-density of 0.2 mA/cm² for 24 hours in 7 - 8 N

 H_2SO_m and for cathodic reduction 0.3 mA/cm² 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 curation 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/cm2 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 positivelycharged 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 leadantimony alloys increases with the antimony content. 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 surves 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

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

conditions are endersed. Corresion 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 (Perena-

pryazheniye 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. mental 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 calculat-

Card 1/2

ing the supertension of oxygen, etc.

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

Supertension of Hydrogen on Multiphase Electrodes

SOV/80-32-2-47/56

There are 5 Soviet references.

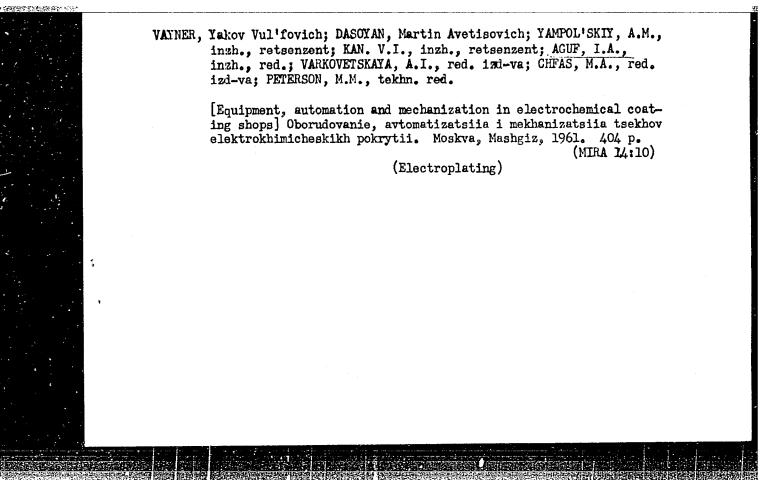
SUBMITTED:

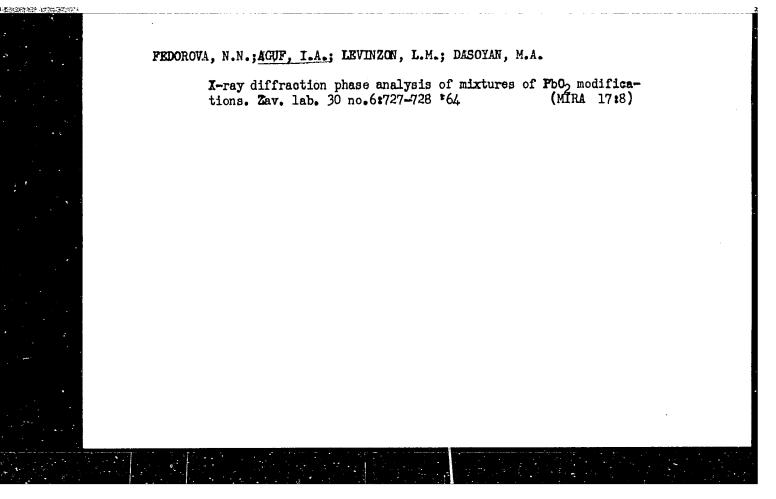
August 17, 1957

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)





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. Elektrotekhn: ka 35 no.10:53-54 0 '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. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.11:55-56 N 164. (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, 1.A.; IEVINZON, L.M.

Theory of the corrosion deformation of battery grids. Zashch. met. 1 no.5:590-593 S-0 165. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Cosudaratvennyy nauchno-isaledovateliskiy akkumulyaternyy institut.

IVASYUTA, Mikhail Kirillovich; KOMPANIYETS, I.I. [Kompaniiets', 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 Ukrains'koi
RSR. Kyiv, 1960. 37 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh
i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'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] Organization i oplata pratsi v kolhospakh. Kyiv, 1961. 42 p. (To varystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.3, no.8)

(Ukraine—Collective farms—Income distribution)

KOLOTILO, Daniil Makarovich [Kolotylo,D.M.]; ABARBARCHUK, I.L., otv. 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. (Tovarystve dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi rystve dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.6, no.11)

(Chemical industries)

KOLOTILO, Daniel Makarovich [Kolotyle, D.M.]; ABARDARCHUK, I.L., otv. red.; AGUF, N.A. rel.

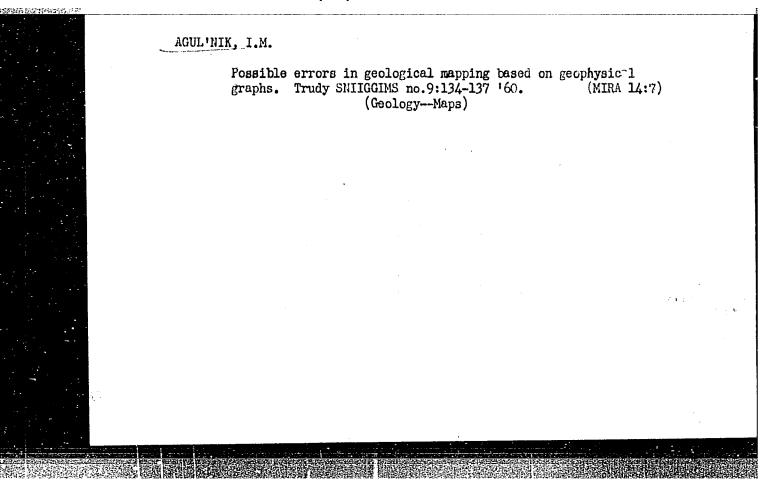
[Agricultural production wastes as valuable raw materials for the chemical industry] Vikhody sil's kohospodars koho vyrobnytstva - tsimma syrovyna dlia khimishnot procyslovosti. Kyiv, Tovarystvo dlia posiyrennia polit. i nank. znan' UASE 1961. 34 p. (MIRA 18:5)

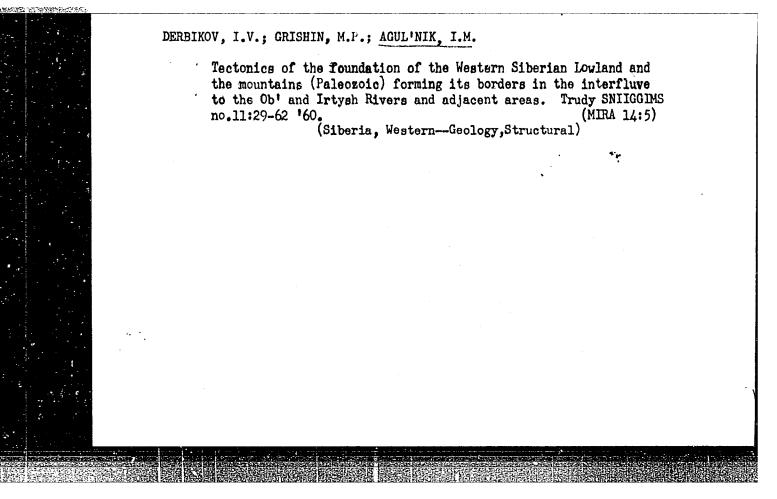
DERBIKOV, I.V.; GRISHIN, M.P.; AGUL'NIK, I.M.

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)





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.

(Siberia, Western-Geology, Structural)

(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. Neftegaz.geol. i geofiz. nc.1:42-44 165.

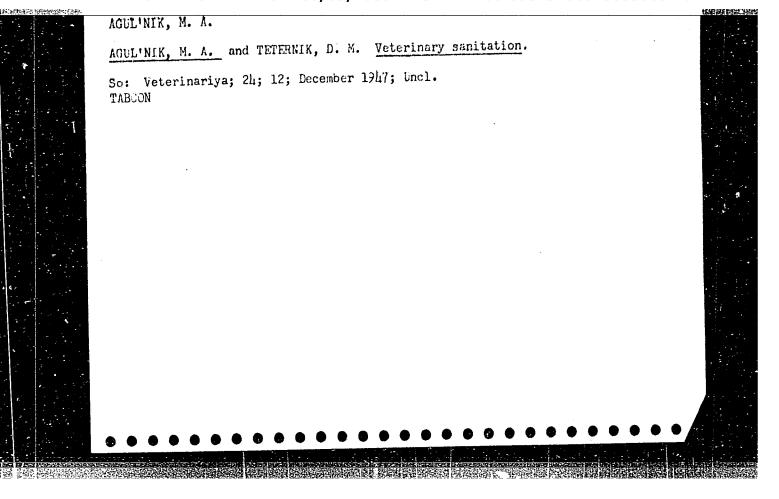
(M1RA 18:5)

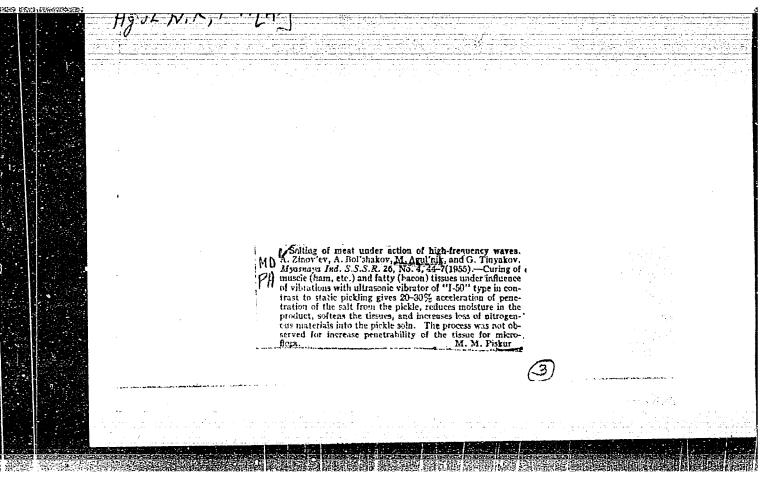
1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral nogo syr'ya.

AGUL'NIK, I.M.; SHARLOVSKAYA, L. A. Some results of using high-recision gravimetric surveying in prospecting for gas fields in the West Siberian Plain.

Trudy SNIIGGIMS no. 30:89-97 1 64 (MIRA 19:1)

Mathologo-Anatomical Changes in the Farenchymatous Organs in the So-called "Malignant Form" of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Guinea Figs". **Vesta*, sovrem, veterin., 1930, No. 5-4.





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

Highly qualified veterinary specialists are needed for meat industry.

Veterinaria 32 no.3:13-14 Mr. 155.

(MEAT INSPECTION) (VETERINARIANS)

AGUL'NIK, H.A., prefesser; KORNEYEV, I.P., detsent; STRATONITASKAYA, G.A.

Microflera of perk brisket during the process of salting in 1954.
Veterinariia 32 ne.3:78-79 Mr 155. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Moskevskiy tekhnelegicheskiy institut myasmev i melechney premyshlennesti. (PORK--RACTERIOLOGI)

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

Antagenistic effect of Cocci on other microflera and the role of some "aromatic" microorganisms in the curing precess. Veterinaria 32 no.4:76-77 Ap 155. (MIRA 8:5)

l.Moskovskiy tekhnologichoskiy institut myasney i molechnoy premyshlennesti. (MEAT BACTERIOLOGY) (BACTERIAL ANTAGONISM)

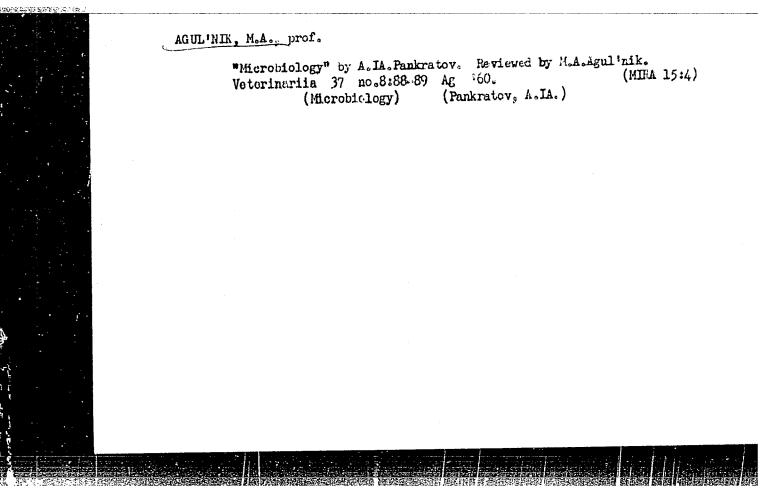
AGUL'NIK, M. A., KORNEY, I. P.

*Mikrobiologiia 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.

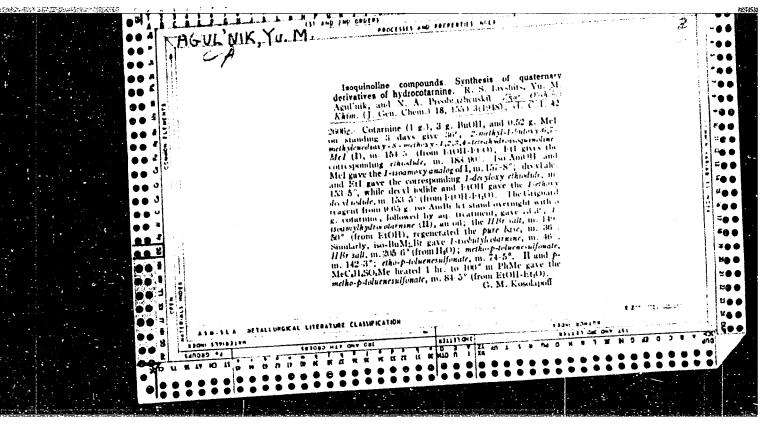
KRAPIVNER, L. M. (Senior Veterinary Surgeon, Riga Port Refrigerator) (Reviewer) A valuable book *, Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 11, p. 89, 1960.

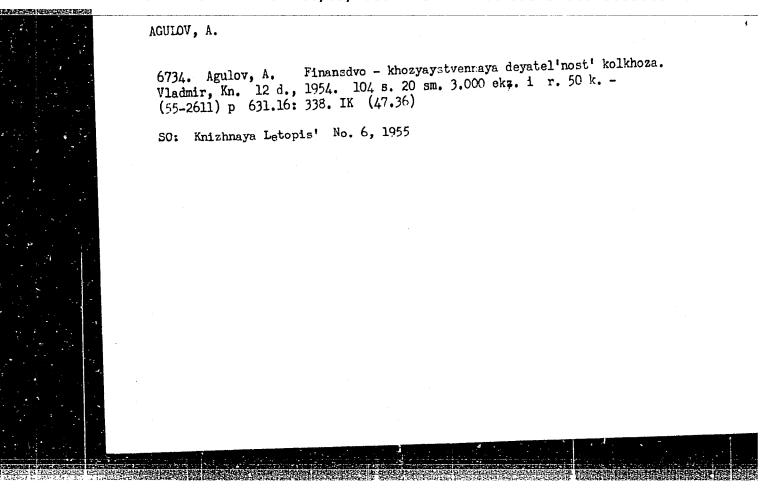


SHEMEL', V.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; AGUL'NIK, R.M., ingh.

Investigating radial forces in centrifugal pumps. Trudy VICM no.24:26-37 '59.

(Centrifugal pumps--Testing)





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

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, Translation from:

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 fluviatile-scroll transitional facies are present. The sediments accumulate under

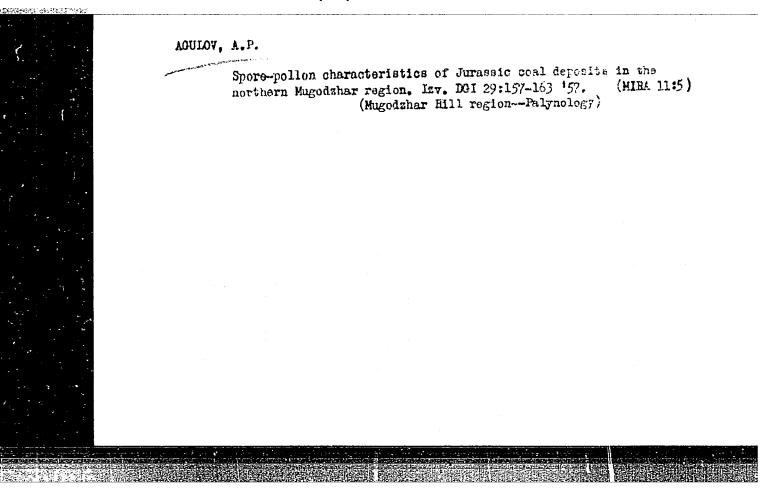
Card 1/2

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

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, Aleksey Paylovich, kend.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,

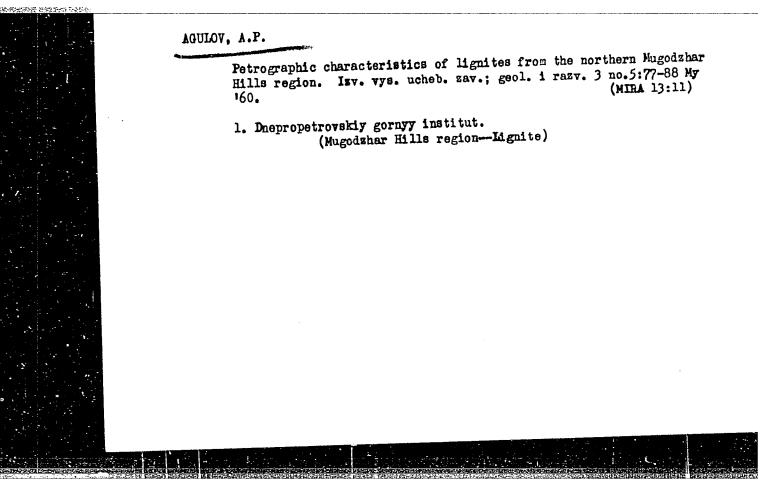
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OVCHAROVA, Z.G., red.izd-va; ROZENTSVEYG,

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. Chlenkorrespondent AN USSR (for Shirokov). (Donets Basin--Coal geology)

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



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

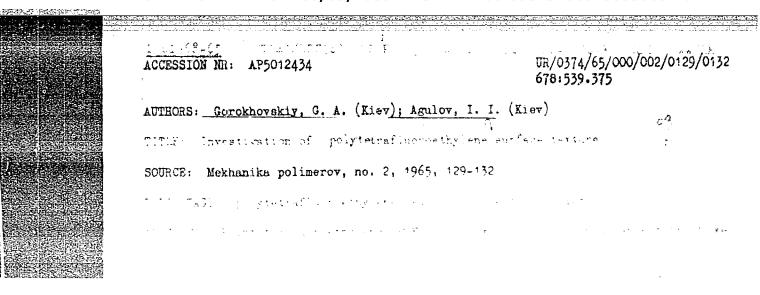
Floristic characteristics of genetic types of brown coal in the Dnieper Basin. Geol. zhur. 22 no.4:37-43 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

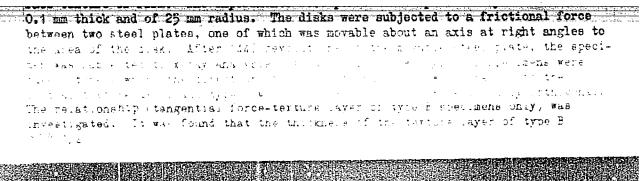
1. Dnepropetrovskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo gornorudnogo instituta.
 (Dnieper Valley--Paleobotany) (Dnieper Valley--Lignite)

NESTERENKO, Petr Grigor'yevich, nauchn. sotr.; ALEKSEYEV, Aleksey
Mikhaylovich, nauchn. sotr.; Geceased; AGULCY, Aleksey
Pavlovich, nauchn. sotr.; BARYSH, Mariya Yakovleyna,
nauchn. sotr.; BEL'GARD, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, nauchn.
sotr.; DOMORATSKIY, Nitolay 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 uglenakoplenia na territorii Dnepropetrovskogo burougol'nogo basseina. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdæt, (MIRA 16:10) 1963. 210 p.

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







L 01468-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5012434

apecimens is directly proportional to

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 SUB CODE: OC SUBMITTED: O8Dec64 ENCL: O0 ONTER: 000 NO REF SOV: 007 Cord 2/2 H

1. 14842-66 ENT(m)/ EMP(m)/ 1/ EMP(t)/ EMP(h) JE/DJI ACC NR: AP6005831 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0374 SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/006/0114/0119

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

56

ORG: none

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

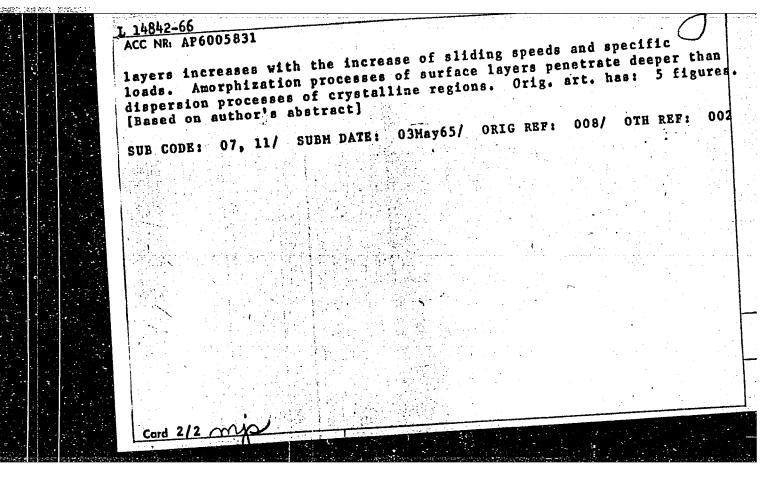
SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 6, 1965, 114-119

TOPIC TAGS: crystalline polymer, pulytetraslueroethylune, polymer, polymer structure, surfere boundary tayer, friction, friction coefficient, chemical dispersion

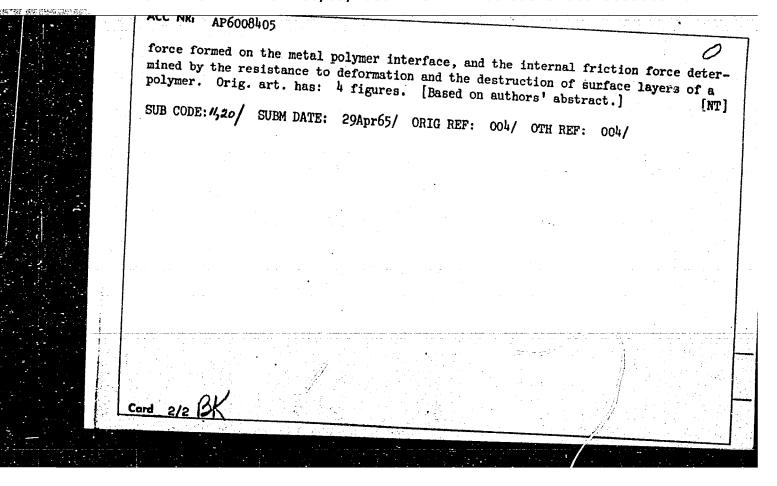
ABSTRACT: It was established that amorphization of polymer surface layers occurs under sliding friction conditions. Stabilization time of this process depends on operational conditions of metal polymer con-PPROVED BORGRELEAST 05005/2010 and Clarp RDR86-00513R0001005500020 4nd with increased sliding speeds and Clarp RDR86-00513R0001005500020 crease of initial crystallinity of a polymer. 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

Card 1/2

UDC: 678:01:539.62

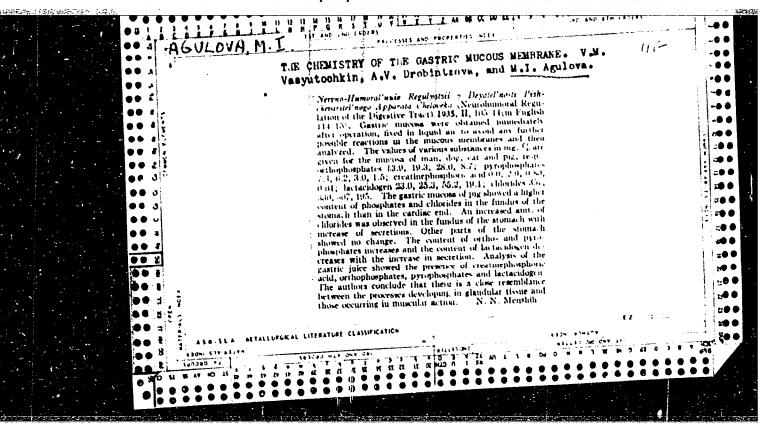


EWT(m)/EWP(J)/T WW/DJ/RM L 20409-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/66/000/001/0087/0092 ACC NR: AP6008405 (A) 61 Gorokhovskiy, G. A.; Aguloy, I. I. AUTHOR: ORG: Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation (Kiyevskiy institut grazhdanskoy aviatsii) TITLE: The effect of orientation in crystallinity on the friction and wear of polytetrafluoroethylenek Mekhanika polimerov, no. 1, 1966, 87-92 SOURCE: wear material, wear TOPIC TAGS: polytetrafluoroethylene, friction. crystalline resistance, deformation rate, crystal property, 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 678:01.539:62 UDC:



working in contact with various polymers as poly(vinyl chloride), polytetrafluoro ethyline polystyrene, polyethylene, poly(methyl methacrylate), phenoi-formaldehyde resin matural 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) in the crystal lattice. Two series of experiments were carried out: 1) iron	AILLHUB.	Corokhovekty	C A · Anul	SOURCE COD		5/002/001/0105/0	79
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, and in argon; 2) Armoo iron specimens were rubbed against metal slide bars in 5% polymer soultions. The results of the study has been made of changes in the fine crystalline structure of iron working in contact with various polymers as poly(vinyl chloride), polytetrafluoro			- United States			.	75
TOPIC TAGS: iron, polymer, friction, fine structure, polymer lubricant, nutel paperty, chair structure, crystol lottice defect, solid mechanical paperty. 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), polytetrafluoro ethyline) polystyrene, polyethylene, poly(methyl methacrylate), phenol-formaldehyde resin instructure 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 (Aa/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 mechani-	org: Ki	lev Institute o nskoy aviatsii)	f Civil Avia	tion Engineer	ing (Kiyevskiy	institut inzhe	nerov B
TOPIC TAGS: iron, polymer, friction, fine structure, polymer lubricant, metal property, quair structure, expetal 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), polytetrafluorofffe ethyline; polystyrene, polyethylene, poly(methyl methacrylate), phenol-formaldehyde resin matural 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 (Aa/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 mechani-	TITLE:	Changes in the	structure o	of iron workin	g in contact w	ith polymers	
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resin matural 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 a 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 mechani-	working:	: A study has in contact with	various pol	t changes in ymers as poly	the fine cryst (vinyl chlorid	alline structure e), polytetrafle	e of from
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) Armoo iron specimens were rubbed against metal slide bars in 5% polymer solutions. The results of the study showed that the products of the mechani-	resin	atural rubber;	Sand the rel	ation between	the structure	and the propert	ties of
(\Delta 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 mechani-	of iron	was determined	from the de	crease coarse	ness of the bl	ock structure in	n the iron
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 mechani-	$(\Delta a/a)$ i	n the crystal	lattice. Tw	o series of e	xperiments wer	e carried out:	1) iron
cal degradation of polymers working in contact with iron increase submicroscopical	air and	in argon; 2) A	rmco iron sp	ecimens were	rubbed against	metal slide bar	rs in 5%
	cal degr	adation of pol	e resurts or ymers workin	g in contact	owed that the with iron incr	products of the ease submicrosco	mechani- opical
Card 1/2							-

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 structure and the magnitude of microdefects in the crystal lattice. The degree of the structural changes depends on the surrounding gaseous medium. Individual polymetreduce the coarseness of the block structure in different degrees. Submicroscopic reduce the coarseness of the block structure in different degrees. Submicroscopic changes in the metal structure improve the mechanical properties of the metal by 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 increasing the microhardness and smoothness of the working surfaces. It is stated increasing the processes and smoothness of the working surfaces. [30]
SUB CODE: 11,240 SUBM DATE: 02Jul65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 001/
선생님은 이 전환을 가입을 하는 것이 되었다. 그 이 경우 전문 수 생활을 보고 하는 것이 되었다. 사람들은 회사 등이 없는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.



FLEROV, A.F.; AGUIOVA, V.K.

CELUITOR

Effect of light on the anatomical structure of grape vines.

Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.6:1120-1121 0 '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 grape bush skeletal parts of Jule hules various stages of densionment." (Kiev), 1957. 18 pc. (Min Higher Ed UkSSR, Kiev State Univ im T. G. Shevchenko), 130 copies, (KL, 9-58, 115)

-40 -

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. Nervertheless, 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 Vitic lture 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

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

М

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, Ponskaya 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 reguvenation of the aeria: 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-Ressian Institute of Viticelture and Wine Making and in sovkhoz "Rekomstructor" 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.

М

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. Serebryannyy

card 3/3

- 149 -

Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

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

Author : Agulova, V.I.

: The Role of Subterranean Stem Skeleton of the Inst

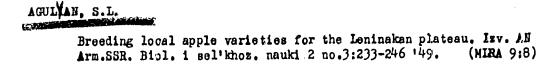
Title Grape Plant.

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

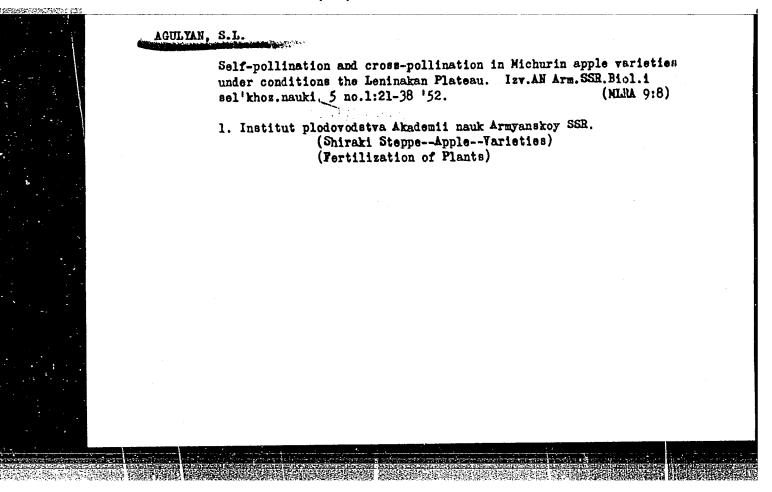
Abstract: Matured one-year shoots of different grape varieties embedded in the soil to the depth

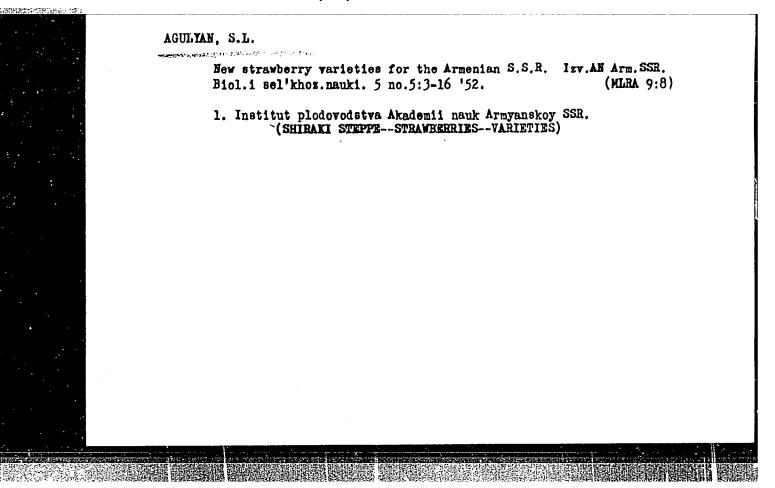
of 10-15 centimeters, gradually acquire, in the course of 2-3 years, an anatomical structure approximating that of the root (powerful development of phloem tissues with very wide xylems and

card : 1/2



1. Institut plodovodstva Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. (LININAKAN PIATEAU--APPIE--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., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Michurin apple varieties on the Leninakan Plateau in Armenia]
Michurinskie sorta iabloni na leninakanskom plato Armianskoi SSR.

Brevan, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1955. 154 p. (MIRA9:9)

(Armenia-Apple--Varieties)

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

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

: Agulyan, S. L. Author : Academy of Sciences ArmSSR

: Towards the Question of Choosing Components Inst

Title in the Selection of Apples

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

: Central Russian, Michurin, Southern, Abstract

Armenian and local hybrid variety groups were used in 1938-1939 for hybridization at the investigation of large-fruit and frostresisting apple varieties for the mountainous northeastern and southern regions of the

M

Armenian SSR. Seeds, obtained from crossing,

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

Ч

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 Ranet of Orleans. Michurin apple varieties, used in the capacity

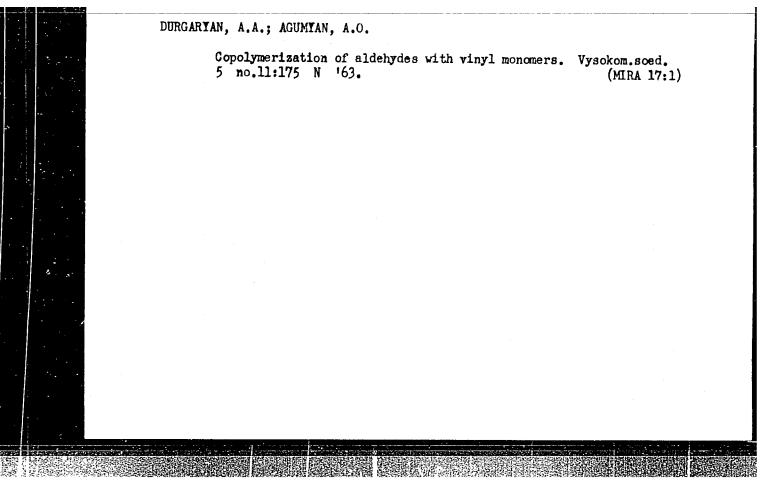
Card 2/3

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit
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. Kiskin

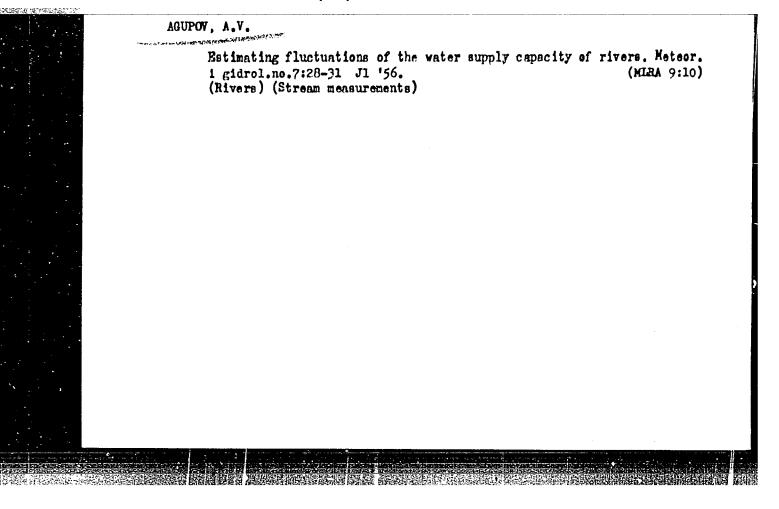
Card 3/3

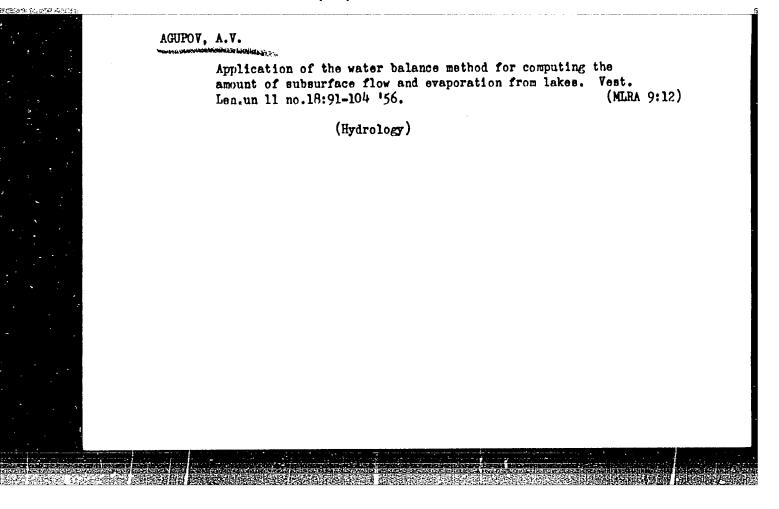


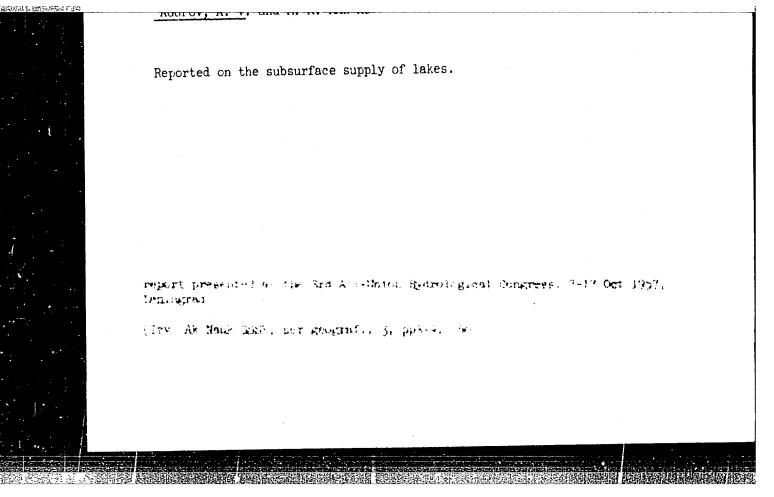
DURGARYAN, A.A., AGUMYAN, A.O.

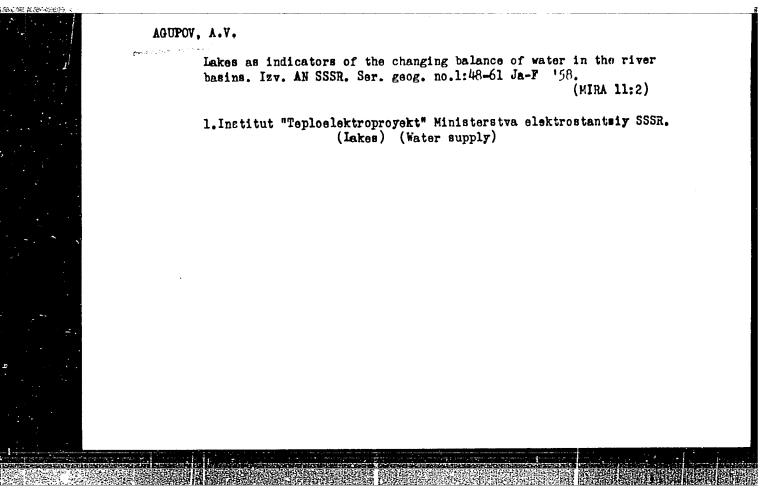
Reaction of styrene with 1,3-dichloro-2-butene in the press ce of benzoyl peroxide and tin tetrachloride. Isv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 18 no.3:290-296 65. (MIRA 18:11)

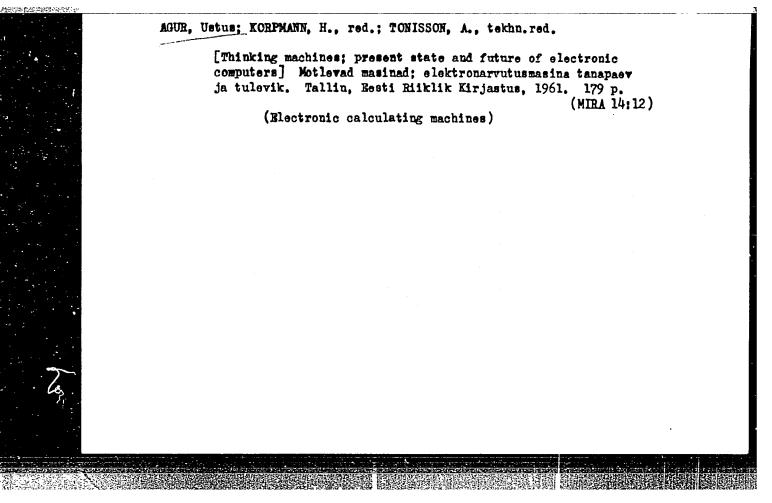
1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, problemnaya laboratoriya kinetiki polimerisatsionnykh protsessov. Submitted November 6, 1963.

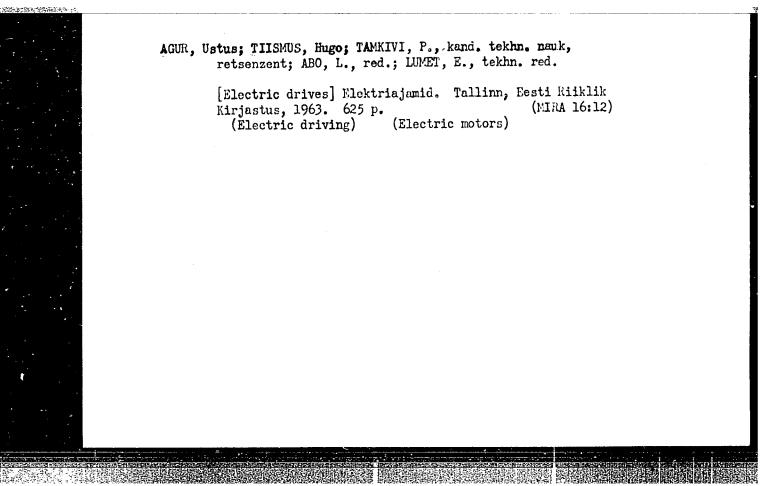








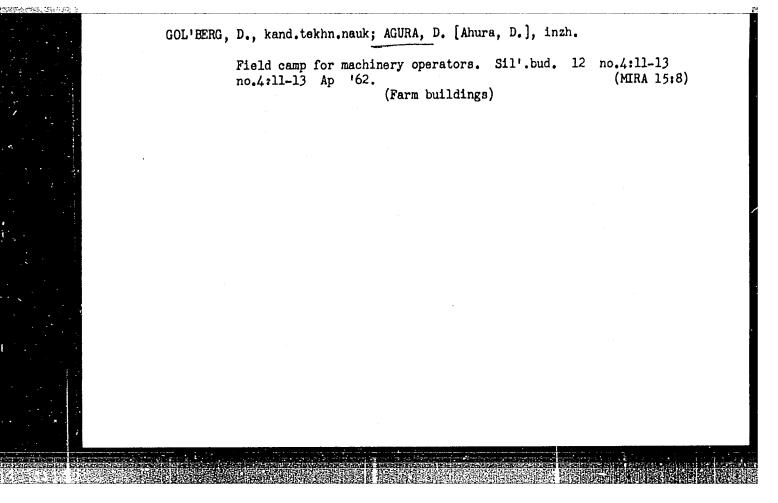


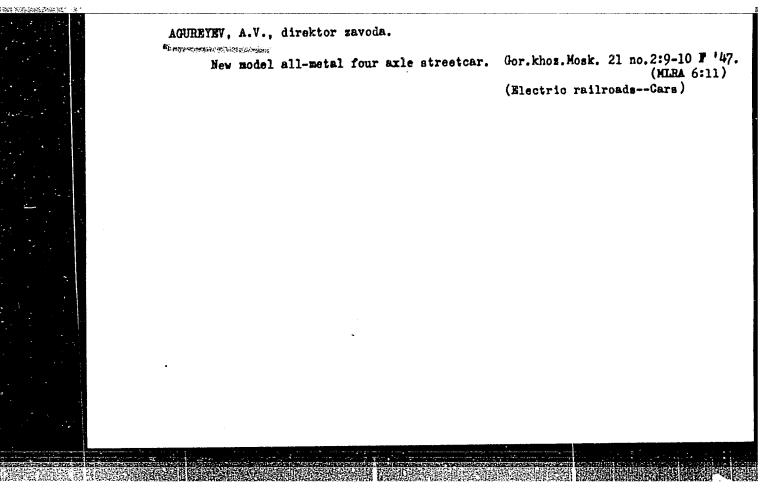


Transformation of villages in Odessa Province through great urban facilities. Sil'.bud. 10 no.1:6-7 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

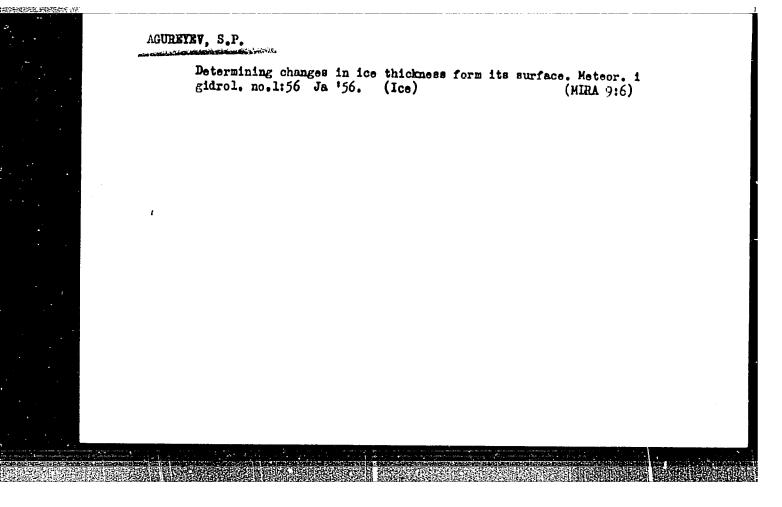
1. Glavnyv inzhener upravleniya stroitel'stva Odesskogo oblsel'khozupravleniya (for Agara). 2. Starshiy inzhener upravleniya stroitel'stva Odesskogo oblsel'khozupravleniya (for Burko).

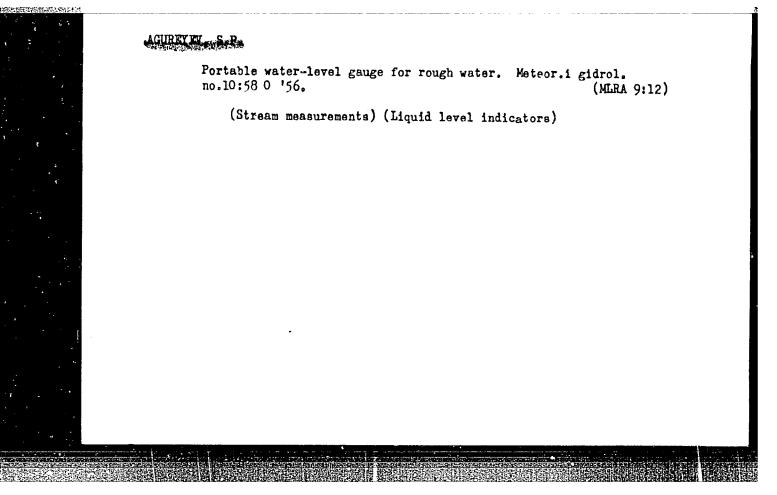
(Odessa Province--City planning)





Me are preparing for the competitions. Kryl. rad. 15 no.2: 11 F '&.. (MBA 18:7) 1. Obshchestvennyy instruktor Moskovskoga parashyutnoga kluba.





AUTHOR:

Agureyev, S. P.

50-1-18/26

TITLE:

Nomograms for the Analysis of Observations of the

Ice-Drift (Nomogrammy dlya obrabotki nablyuđeniy 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 icedrift can be obtained from the coast by means of theodoliteobservations. 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.

Card 1/

AGUEYEV, V. N.

"Radioactive Isotopes in Metallurgy," Technik und Aandel-Ost-West (Swiss), No.5,

Deputy Director, Metallurgical Inst, AS USSR