

AMANOV, Kh.A.

Determining the total amount of water consumed by a field with shallow underground water table in the zone of the Kelifskiy Uzboy. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.2:8-17 '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Turkmenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodnykh problem i gidrotekhniki.

AMANOV, M.A.

Water balance in some wheat varieties under the conditions of dry farming in Uzbekistan. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.2:343-345 Mr.-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut bogarnogo zemledeliya,
Gallyaral, Samarkandskaya oblast'.

AMANOV, S.

Bedding of the Akchagyl stage and red beds in the southwestern Turkmenia and their correlation with analogue sediments of some regions in Azerbaijan. Uch.zap. AGU. Geol.-geog.ser. no.6:51-59 '59. (MIRA 15:9)

(Azerbaijan—Rocks, Sedimentary)
(Turmenistan—Rocks, Sedimentary)

AMANOV, S.

Distribution of Akchagyl bitumen in the Balkhash region. Izv.
AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.5:35-46 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Balkhash region--Bitumen)

AUTHOR: Amanov, S.

SOV/165-58-6-1/24

TITLE: On the Stratigraphic Borders of the Akchagyl Deposits in the Balkhany District of Western Turkmenistan

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 6, pp 3-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The contact zones between the layers of Akchagyl stage, containing oil and natural gas, and the underlying reddish-colored deposits as well as the Aspheron layer to be found above it, were defined by means of field observations, micro- and macrofauna identifications and petrographic analysis. The knowledge obtained gives evidence as to the various conditions in the contacts whereby the lower borders were more clearly defined than the upper ones, being variously fixed by individual geologists (A.P. Ivanov, V.N. Veber and K.P. Kalitskiy, G.I. Popov, V.A. Kirov, A.I. Smolko, M. Esenov, S.I. Zelenskiy, A.V. Danov, A.A. Alizade, V.B. Porfir'yev, G.K. Or'yev, V.V. Aleksandrov and I.I. Nikshich) in accordance with different points of view. In depressed areas individual sections were under water many times at the end of the Apsheron period, while the marginal areas went through a raising and denuding process whereby deposits run transgressively and discordantly.

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SOV/165-58-6-23/24

AUTHOR: Amanov, S.

TITLE: Conference of Young Geology Scientists

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 6, p 120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From October 28 to November 10, 1958, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Communist Youth Organization, Conference of young geologists from the Transcaucasian Republics, called by the Institute of Geological Sciences of AS of the Armenian SSR, took place, in which the aspirants S. Amanov and K. Tegelekov took part as representatives of the Geological Institute of AS of the Turkmenian SSR. A total of 25 lectures were heard relative to questions of stratigraphy and tectonics, the geology of oil and natural gas, magmatism and vulcanism, mineralogy and geochemistry, hydrogeology and mining construction, and, among others, about "Natural Law Involved in the Distribution of Diffuse Bituminous and other Organic Materials in the Middle and Upper Pliocene Deposits of the North-Eastern Sections of the Kura Plain", "Stratigraphy of the Upper Chalk of the Artvino-Somkhit Massive", "Paragenetic Association of Minerals and Ores in Azatek Tin-Antimony Occurrence to be Found in the Armenian SSR". S. Amanov spoke, in the name of the Geological Institute of AS of

Card 1/2

AMANOV, S.

Interrepublic meeting of geologists. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. no.1:134-135
'59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods--Congresses)

AMANOV, S.

Bituminiferous and reservoir properties of rocks of the Akchagyl stage of certain prospecting areas. of the Balkhan region in connection with prospects for their production of gas and oil.
Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.6:28-36 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut geologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Caspian Depression--Petroleum--Geology)
(Caspian Depression--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AMANOV, S.

Contact zone of Akohagyl and Apsheron stages in the Kum-Dag field (Turkmenistan). Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 15 no. 11: 1037-1041 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut geologii AN Tukrmenskoy SSR i Institut geologii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.V. Abramovichem.
(Kum-Dag region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AMANOV, S.

Akhaglyan reservoir rocks in the Balkan region [in Azerbaijani
with summary in Russian]. Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.1:7-9 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Balkhan region--Sandstone)

AMANOV, S., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Prospects for the petroleum gas bearing content of the akchagyl'skie deposits of the Western Turkmenkaya depression. (Pribalkhanskiy rayon)." Baku, Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR Press, 1960. 24 pp; (Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR, Inst of Geology im Academician I. M. Gubkin, Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, Inst of Geology); 150 copies; free; list of author's works on pp 23-24 (10 entries); (KL, 17-60, 144)

AMANOV, S.

Possible petroleum potential of sands of the Akchagyl stage of the Monshukly prospecting area (Turkmenistan). Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 16 no.2:149-152 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Sh.F.Mekhtiyevym.
(Turkmenistan--Petroleum--Geology)

AMANOV, S.

Stratigraphy of the Akchagyl' stage in the Balkhan Range region.
Trudy Inst. geol. AN Turk. SSR 4:49-76 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Balkhan Range region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AMANOV, Soltanmurad; GORIN, V.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk,
~~prof.;~~ nauchn. red.; KUZ'MENKO, A.I., red.;
NASIBOVA, S.G., red.

[Akchagyl' sediments in the Balkhan Range region and
their oil and gas potentials; western Turkmenistan]
Akchagyl'skie otlozheniia Pribalkhanskogo raiona i ikh
neftegazonosnost'; Zapadnyi Turkmenistan. Ashkhabad,
Turkmenizdat, 1964. 174 p. (MIRA 18:1)

AMANOV, S.

Some results of investigations of long-range propagation of ultra-short radio waves in mountainous territory. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 1 no.3:109-111 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Kirghizistan--Radio, Shortwave)

L 20184-63

EWI(1)/EDS AFFTC RB

S/274/63/000/003/005/028

X13

AUTHOR:

Amanov, S.

TITLE:

Investigating the effect of mountain ranges on the conditions for long-range propagation of radio waves of television channel 3 in the territory of the Kirghiz and Kazakh SSRs

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Radiotekhnika i Elektrosvyaz', no. 3, 1963, 32, abstract 3A204. (Vestn. AN KirgSSR, 1961, issue 1, 93-105)

TEXT:

The findings of two high mountain expeditions (1958-1959) conducted for studying the conditions of propagation of ultra-short waves over routes covered are described. The transmitter of the Alma-Ata television center operating on channel 3 (video carrier of 77.27 megacycles, audio carrier of 83.75 megacycles) was used as a signal source. Measurements were made with an IKP-5 field strength meter which, together with an array of antennas, was installed in the body of a GAZ-63 motor vehicle. Field strength was measured along 11 routes diverging radially from the location

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L 20184-63

S/274/63/000/003/005/028

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Investigating the effect of mountain

of the Alma-Ata television center and each of which was 288 kilometers in length. Measurements were also made perpendicular to the direction of the route, along the arcs of circles with a center at the transmitter's place of location. Experimental and calculated data are presented. It is shown that the calculated attenuation factor is much lower than the experimental one (by 10-15 decibels). The signal beyond the mountain range has an interference structure; in more than 50 percent of the cases, gain is observed due to the obstacle in comparison with the field above a level surface of the earth. Slope configurations and mountain peaks have a marked effect on the magnitude of the signal at the point of reception. The signal level increases with a decrease in the angle of diffraction. Bibliography of 11 titles. L. N.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR3000171

S/0274/63/000/004/A030/A030

SOURCE: RZh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 4A183

AUTHOR: Amanov, S.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of ultrashort wave propagation in the presence, on the path of propagation, of shielding obstacles in the form of high mountain ranges.

CITED SOURCE: Vestn. AN Kirg SSR, vyp. 1, 1961, 107-123

TOPIC TAGS: ultrashort wave propagation; telecast center; INP-5 receiver; diffraction; closed circuit routes

TRANSLATION: Results are presented of measurements of field intensity of the Frunze telecast station operating at frequencies of 49.75, 56.25 megacycles, over 24 closed-circuit routes having a length from 69 to 315 km. Measurements of the field were carried out with a high-stability

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ACCESSION NR: AR3000171

INP-5 receiver installed in GAZ-63 automobile. It is shown that on almost all of the investigated routes an amplification of the signal, due to the obstacles, is observed, which on some of the routes reaches 51 decibels. A comparison was made of the experimentally determined field characteristics, with the theoretical values obtained in accordance with the simplified theory of optical diffraction and the electrodynamic theory of diffraction. The comparison revealed that on almost all of the routes under study the calculated values of received signal are 15-20 decibels lower than the measured values. The main cause of such a discrepancy is the fact that the existing theories do not take into account the influence of the nearby mountain ranges on magnitude of the field at the receiving antenna. A. Sh.

DATE ACQ: 16 May 63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/007/123/160
D413/D308

AUTHOR: Amanov, S.

TITLE: Some results of field-strength measurements at 49, 75, 56, 25 and 71.4 Mc/s beyond obstructing mountains

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7-7-42 d (Izv. AN KirSSR, Ser. vestestv. i tekhn. n., v. 3, no. 1, 1961, 109-113 [Summary in Kirg.])

TEXT: The results are given of field-strength measurements over seven mountain paths of various lengths, using the transmitters of the Frunze television center on frequencies 49, 75, 56, 25 and 71.4 Mc/s, with transmitted power 5 and 2.5 kW, the transmitter aerial being mounted on a 180 m tower. The field strength beyond the mountain range is sufficient for the reception of the Frunze television center without relay stations. The form of the ridge affects the magnitude of the signal. The calculated values of the attenuation factor are smaller than those measured, and this is explained by the departure of the ridge from an ideal slope. 5 references.
Card 1/2

Some results of field-strength ...

S/194/62/000/007/123/160
D413/D308

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

AMANOV, S.; BEREZOVSKIY, M. I.

Field intensities of the Alma-Ata telecenter in various
directions and at various distances. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser.
est. i tekhn. nauk 3 no.1:115-120 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Alma Ata--Television--Transmitters and transmission)

AMANOV, T. I.

USSR/Mathematics - Functions

"The Theorem of Imposition for Differentiable Functions of Many Variables," T. I. Amanov,
Math Inst im Steklov, Acad Sci USSR.

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 1, pp 5-8

Modifies S. M. Nikol'skiy's demonstration, for certain classes of functions of many variables, of a theorem generalizing the familiar imposition theorems of S. L. Sobol'v and V. I. Kondrashev to the case of infinite space. Cites Sobolev's book "Certain Uses of Functional Analysis in Mathematical Physics" (Nekotoryye Primeneniya Funktsional'nogo Analiza v Matematicheskoy Fizike), 1950. Acknowledges the guidance of S. M. Nikol'skiy. Presented by Acad S. M. Bernshteyn 13 Nov 52.

262T59

PR 247120

AMANOV, T. I.

USSR/Mathematics - Biharmonic Problem 21 Jan 53

"Solution of the Biharmonic Problem," T. I. Amanov
Math Inst imeni Steklov, Acad Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 3, pp 389-392

Considers the biharmonic problem for unit circle with center at the origin. The problem is to find a function u in polar coordinates which satisfies the biharmonic equation $\Delta^2 u = 0$ and the boundary conditions on the circumference (involving u and its derivative respect to radius ρ). Thanks S. M. Nikol'skiy for his guidance. Presented by Acad S. N. Bernshteyn 21 Oct 52.

249T26

AMANOV, T. I.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 2
Feb. 1954
Analysis

Math. Inst. in. Steklov, AS USSR

Amanov, T. I. Generalization of a result of S. M. Nikol'skii. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 90, 949-9 (1953). (Russian)

A real-valued function $f(x, y)$ on the open unit disc will be said to belong to $W_2^{(m)}(\sigma)$ if it has partial derivative of orders 1 through m (≥ 1) and

$$D_j[U] = \int \int \sum_{\alpha+j=\beta} \frac{j!}{\alpha! \beta!} \left(\frac{\partial^\beta f}{\partial x^\alpha \partial y^\beta} \right)^2 dx dy < \infty \quad (j=0, 1, \dots, m).$$

Theorem: If $U \in W_2^{(m)}(\sigma)$ is harmonic, then

$$(i) \quad \varphi(\theta) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 1-} U(\rho e^{i\theta})$$

exists a.e. as a function in $L^2(0, 2\pi)$.

$$(ii) \quad U(\rho e^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos k\theta + b_k \sin k\theta) \rho^k,$$

where a_k, b_k are the Fourier coefficients for φ , and (iii) there exists a positive constant C_1 (independent of U) such that $\sum_{k=-m}^{\infty} (a_k^2 + b_k^2) k^{2m-1} \leq C_1 D_m[U]$. Conversely, if $\varphi \in L^2(0, 2\pi)$ and $\sum_{k=-m}^{\infty} (a_k^2 + b_k^2) k^{2m-1} < \infty$, then the harmonic function U defined in (ii) belongs to $W_2^{(m)}(\sigma)$ and there exists a positive constant C_2 (independent of U) such that

$$C_2 D_m[U] \leq \sum_{k=-m}^{\infty} (a_k^2 + b_k^2) k^{2m-1}.$$

The case of $m=1$ is due to Nikol'skii [same Doklady (N.S.) 83, 23-25 (1952); erratum 84, 652 (1952); these Rev. 13, 943].
M. G. Arsove (Seattle, Wash.).

AUTHOR

AMANOV T.I.

PA - 3028

TITLE

On the Solution of the Biharmonic Problem.

(K resheniyu bigarmonicheskoy zadachi -Russian)

PERIODICAL

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 727-730, (U.S.S.R.)

Received 6/1957

Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT

At first the conditions are given for the case that the measurable function $f(\theta)$ with the period 2π belongs to the class $H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(m)}(M)$. The author here denotes the open unit circle having the center in the origin of coordinates with σ . Further, the conditions are given for the case in which the function $f(x,y)$ which is measurable on σ belongs to the class $W_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(m)}(\sigma)$. The present paper proves the following theorems:

Theorem 1: Be it assumed that $u(\zeta, \theta)$ is a function which is biharmonic on σ and belongs to the class $W_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(m)}(\sigma)$ ($m \geq 2$); $u|_{\zeta=1} = \varphi(\theta)$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}|_{\zeta=1} = \psi(\theta)$ ap-

plies here. $\varphi \in H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(m-(1/2))}(M_1)$, $\psi(\theta) \in H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(m-(3/2))}(M_2)$ then applies, where M_1 and M_2 are fully determined constants.

Theorem 2: Be it assumed that $\varphi(\theta) \in H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(m-(1/2)+\varepsilon_1)}(M_1)$, $\psi(\theta) \in H_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(m-(3/2)+\varepsilon_2)}(M_2)$

is true, where $0 \leq \varepsilon_1 < 1/2$, $0 \leq \varepsilon_2 < 1/2$ holds. $u(\zeta, \theta)$ is assumed to be a function that is biharmonic on σ and which satisfies the boundary conditions

$u|_{\zeta=1} = \varphi$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}|_{\zeta=1} = \psi$. Then a) $\varepsilon_1 > 0$, $\varepsilon_2 > 0$: $u \in W_{\frac{1}{2}}^{(m)}(\sigma)$

Card 1/2

16(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2660

Vsesoyuznyy matematicheskiy s'yezd. 3rd, Moscow, 1956

Trudy. t. 1: Kratkoye soderzaniye sektsionnykh dokladov. Doklady tsel'noy konferentsii (Transactions of the 3rd All-Union Mathematical Conference in Moscow. vol. 1: Summary of Sectional Reports. Reports of Foreign Scientists) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 247 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Matematicheskiy Institut.

Tech. Ed.: G.M. Shevchenko; Editorial Board: A.A. Abramov, V.G. Boltyanskii, A.M. Vasil'yev, B.V. Medvedev, A.D. Myshkis, S.M. Ryzhikov, P. L. Gl'yazov, V.A. Uspenskiy, M.O. Chetaev, G. Ye. Shilov, and A.I. Shil'nov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for mathematicians and physicists.

COVERAGE: The book is Volume IV of the Transactions of the Third All-Union Mathematical Conference, held in June and July 1956. The book is divided into two main parts. The first part contains summaries of the papers presented by Soviet scientists at the Conference that were not included in the first two volumes. The second part contains the text of reports submitted to the editor by non-Soviet scientists. In those cases where the non-Soviet scientist did not submit a copy of his paper to the editor, the title of the paper is cited and, if the paper was printed in the previous volume, reference is made to the appropriate volume. The papers, both Soviet and non-Soviet, cover various topics in number theory, algebra, differential and integral equations, function theory, problems of analysis, probability theory, topology, mathematical problems of mechanics and physics, computational mathematics, mathematical logic and the foundations of mathematics, and the history of mathematics.

Yanenko, N.M. (Moscow). On the reduction of a system of quasilinear equations to a single quasilinear equation 43

Section on the Theory of Functions

Amanov, T.L. (Semi-palatinsk). On the solution of a biharmonic problem 44

Aravitskiy, Ye. M. (Toski). On functions of two complex variables with a given set of singular surfaces 45

Bodalyan, G.Y. (Yarvan). On the representation of quasi-analytic functions 45

Gaukhov, I.M. (Dnepropetrovsk). On the Riemann sums for integrals of the moduli of certain trigonometric polynomials 47

Laritan, R.M. (Moscow). On the summing of multiple series and Fourier integrals 48

Melis, A.Y. (Sverdlovsk). The Neuman boundary value problem over a field of algebraic functions for systems of n pairs of functions. 49

Card 10/34

AMANOV, T.I.

Theorems of representation and imbedding for the function spaces

$S_{p, \theta}^{(r)}(R_n)$ and $S_{p, \theta}^{(r)*} B(0 < x_j < 2\pi; j = 1, \dots, n)$.

Trudy Mat. inst. 77:6-34 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

AMANOV, Z. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Basic problems of labor hygiene in graining plants of the UzSSR." Tashkent, 1959. 22 pp (Min of Health UzSSR. Tashkent State Med Inst), 250 copies (KL, 44-59, 128)

AMANOV, Z.B.

Improvement of working conditions at sericultural plants.
Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.2:47-49 F '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy sanitarnyy institut.
(SERICULTURE--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

AMANOWICZ, L.

Bending and shaping rims, p. 260. (MECHANIK, Warszawa, Vol. 27, no. 7, July 1954.)

SO:Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955,
Uncl.

AMANOWICZ, L.

A punch for punching rings. p.229

MECHANIK. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol.28, no.6, June 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accession. (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

AMANOWICZ, Wlodzimierz, mgr inz.

The ZM-4 brush collector for tensometric measurements of gas turbines. Techn lotn 20 no.3:80-82 Mr '65.

AMANSULOV, S. A., KARAKULOV, I. K., BORISOV, V. D.

"Q-fever in Kazakhstan." p. 136

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnouchagovym bloznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

AMANTAYEV, Ye.

AMANTAYEV, Ye.: "Aspects of the agricultural engineering of cultivating post-harvest crops under the conditions of irrigated agriculture of Dzhambul Oblast." Sci Res Inst of Farming imeni V. R. Vil'yams. Kazakh Affiliate, VASKhNIL. Alma-Ata, 1956
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)
Agricultural

So: Ynizhnava Letopis', No 17, 1956

AMANTAYEV, Ye., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Green manure sown on stubble for the winter wheat crop.
Zemledelie 7 no.6:86-87 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Alma-Atinskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Green manuring) (Wheat)

AMANTAYEV, Ye.,, kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Corn as stubble crop in southern and southeastern Kazakhstan.
Zemledelie 24 no.5:35-39 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.
(Kazakhstan—Corn (Maize))

AMANTAYEV, Ye.; ILYALETDINOV, A.; KUDYSHEV, T.

Effect of simazine and strazine on the microflora and nitrate content of light-colored Chestnut soils of Alma-Ata Province. Agrobiologiya no.3:462-464 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kazanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya, Alma-Ata.

(Alma-Ata Province--Soils--Nitrogen content)
(Triazine)

(Alma-Ata Province--Soil microorganisms)

AMANTAYEV, Ye., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; BOBRYSEVA, G., aspirantka

Fertilizers and the root system of corn. Zemledelie 26 no.7:77-78 J1
'64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.

BIYASHEV, G.Z., akademik; NECHIPORENKO, N.A., FEDOROV, P.F., kand.sel'-skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; AMANTAYEV, Ye.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Most important problems in the agriculture of southern and southeastern Kazakhstan. Zemledelie 23 no.4:8-14 4p '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kazakhskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Biyashev).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Kazakhskoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Nechiporenko).
(Kazakhstan--Agriculture)

AMANTAYEV, Yerkesh Amantayevich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; NECHIPORENKO,
Nikolay Andreyevich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MERKULOV, O.,
red. "

[Corn as our treasure; biology, farming practices, and
mechanization] Kukuriza - nashe bogatstvo; biologiya, agro-
tekhnika i mekhanizatsiia. Alma-Ata, Ob-vo po raspr. polit.
i nauchn. zanii Kazakhskoi SSR, 1962. 54 p. (Seria: Za vyso-
kuiu kul'turu zemledeliia, no.3) (MIRA 16:6)
(Kazakhstan—Corn (Maize))

3(0)

AUTHORS: Amantov, V. A., Radchenko, G. P.

SOV/20-124-1-45/69

TITLE:

Continental Permo-Triassic Sediments of Central Mongolia
(Khangay Upland)
(O kontinental'nykh permo-triasovykh otlozheniyakh Tsentral'noy
Mongolii (Khangayskoye nagor'ye))

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 159-161
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The floristically characterized sediments mentioned in the title were determined by geological investigations in the previously completely unknown region for sources of new stratigraphic and historical development data (by V. A. Amantov, A. A. Khrapov, V. A. Makarov and others). These Upper Permian and Lower Triassic sediments lie as isolated fields within flysch-like masses of Upper and Middle Paleozoic on the right Tamir bank and left Orkhon bank; further in the southern marginal regions of Khangay: around the mountain Ubur-Khangay, on the upper course of Ongin-Gol and at Bayar-Ular. Permo-Triassic lies on the mentioned masses with a sharp angular discordance and with basal conglomerates. The folds are sometimes very complicated, even

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Continental Permo-Triassic Sediments of Central
Mongolia (Khangay Upland)

SC 20-124-1-45/69

fan-shaped, and have a tendency to be overturned. Coarse clastic and sandy-clayey sediments are most important here. There are fine and medium grained conglomerates with subordinate packets and interbeds of shale-aleurolith and shale. The color is a monotonous gray; cross-bedding of the delta type, clay contractions, and plant detritus indicate a continental, shallow water sedimentation. A section, which is 320 m thick, is divided into 3 parts (40, 200 and 80 m). The floristic assemblage found here is rather unusual in the opinion of the second author: on the one hand, typical late Permian Cordaitales plants (Noeggerathiopsis) with slender leaves and thick nervature are represented. They are characteristic of the latest Paleozoic flora of Siberia (second half of the Permian). On the other hand, remains of Terssiella and Paracalamites were identified here, which are known from the Lower Triassic (Maltsevskaya suite of the Kuzbass). Other Mesozoic elements (Yuccites typ. angustifolius), which have hitherto been known only from Triassic deposits, confirm the Mesozoic age. The second author has therefore determined the age as Lower Triassic, and here it can be even somewhat older, namely a transition from the Permian to the Triassic.

Card 2/3

Continental Permo-Triassic Sediments of Central
Mongolia (Khangay Upland)

SOV/20-124-1-45/69

A spore-pollen assemblage (isolated by I. E. Val'ts and Ye. M. Andreyeva) is most typical of the highest Permian horizon according to Ye. M. Andreyeva. The hitherto prevailing opinion that the fold belt of central and southern Khangay was completely consolidated in the Lower Triassic must be revised. On the contrary, the land was tectonically active and experienced in the late Permian and early Triassic a stage of fragmental tectonics, which caused a differential relief to appear and led to sedimentation of coarse, clastic continental masses in individual, closed, transverse flexures.

PRESENTED: July 24, 1958, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1958

Card 3/3

3 (5)

AUTHOR: Amantov, V. A.

SOV/20-128-4-41/65

TITLE: ~~Recent Outcrops of Alkaline Basaltic Rocks of Southwestern~~
Mongolia

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 4, pp 785 - 788
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: No volcanic formations of Cenozoic age have hitherto been known on the recent Epihercynian plateaus of the Mongolian Altay, Gobi-Tyan'-Shan' in the Zaysan depression as well as in the eastern Dzhungariya as a consequence of the scarcity of geological research. In the present paper the author describes local manifestations of a basaltic volcanism at the northern edge of the Barun-Khurayskiy basin which separates the Mongolian Altay from the Baytak-Nuru and Khabtak mountain ranges (Fig 1). The basaltic rocks form a series of benches near the Khara-Ula mountains along the southern stage of the Barangiin-Khara-Nuru range. These benches are striking. According to present data, the basalt exposures mentioned above are erosional remnants of a widely extended cover. The basaltic rocks under discussion are divided into: leucite basalts, limburgites, and rocks characterizing the limburgites.

Card :/3

Recent Outcrops of Alkaline Basaltic Rocks of
Southwestern Mongolia

SOV/20-128-4-41/65

burgite facies of augite ankaramite. The data given on the petrographic composition and chemism show that the basaltic rocks of the Barun-Khurrayaskaya fault basin must by no means be correlated with the Cenozoic plateau basalts of Central- and North-Mongolia or with the Sayany which they approach or equal in age. They differ from the latter not only in the very moderate dimensions of their eruptions, but also in their greater alkalinity. In the last attribute they approach the lavas of the alkaline leucite rocks of the town of Mergen' in North-Manchuria (A. N. Zavaritskiy, Ref 2). The peculiarity of the chemism permits the assumption of a relationship with the Quaternary volcanic formations of the Kuen'-Lun' and northwestern Tibet. The basalts discussed here are spatially connected with a great tectonic suture of the Bulganskiy fracture which runs along the northern edge of the Barun-Khurrayaskaya fault basin. 2 different geostructural zones are superimposed here: the Mongolian Altay (consisting of Ordovician metamorphic masses) and the Middle Paleozoic geosynclinal downwarping of the volcanogenic-sedimentary Middle Paleozoic formations. The basaltic rocks described here are the

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Recent Outcrops of Alkaline Basaltic Rocks of
Southwestern Mongolia

SOV/20-120-4-41/65

most recent ones of all and are connected with the most recent stages of development of the Bulganskiy fracture. These extrusions and covers are assumed to have formed at the end of Tertiary or at the beginning of Quaternary time. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geology)

PRESENTED: May 27, 1959, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1959

Card 3/3 .

AMANTOV, V.A.; MATROSOV, P.S.

Basic characteristics of the geotectonic development and distribution of Mongolian structures in the systems of the Altai-Sayan and Mongolian-Amur fold areas. Trudy VSEGEI 58:183-206 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(Siberia—Geology, Structural) (Mongolia—Geology, Structural)

AMANTOV, V.A.

Stratigraphy of Silurian sediments of the valley of Great Lakes in
the correlation with the Silurian of the Tuva Depression. Trudy
VSEGEI 58:207-211 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Mongolia--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Tuva Depression--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AMANTOV, V.A.; DANZAN BUTOCHI; MATROSOV, P.S.

Development of geological structures of western Mongolia. Izv.
AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 27 no.8:21-35 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut
i Mongol'skoye geolog-razvedochnoye upravleniye, Ulan-Bator.
(Mongolia—Geology, Structural)

AMANTOV, V.A.; MATROSOV, P.S.

Granitoids of southwestern Mongolia. Trudy VSEGEI 100:109-144
'63. (MIRA 17:3)

BARABASHEV, Ye.V.; AMANTOV, V.A.; TRUSHCHOVA, N.A.

First finds of the Devonian and Carboniferous fauna in the
western part of the Aginskoye Paleozoic field (central Trans-
baikalia). Mat. po geol. i pol. iskop. Chit. obl. no.1:16-20
'63. (MIRA 17:6)

AMANTOV, V.A.

Stratigraphy and history of the development of the Aginskaya
zone in Transbaikalia. Trudy Vsesoi 81:3-14 '63 (MIRA 17:67)

STOLYAROV, K.P.; AMANTOVA, I.A.

Spectrophotometric study of ascorbic complexes. Vest. LGU 19
no.4:132-141 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

STOLYAROV, K. P.; AMANTOVA, I. A.

Spectrophotometric study of ascorbate complexes. Vest. LGU
19 no.10:113-122 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

L 114208-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t) LJP(c) RM/JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6003614 SOURCE CODE: UR/0054/65/000/003/0090/0095

AUTHOR: Stolyarov, K. P.; Amantova, I. A.

ORG: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy uni-
versitet)

TITLE: Spectrophotometric study of ascorbate complexes Part III.
Study of the neodymium-ascorbic acid system

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii,
no. 3, 1965, 90-95

TOPIC TAGS: neodymium compound, complex molecule, ascorbic acid,
spectrophotometric analysis

ABSTRACT: Complex formation between ascorbic acid and neodymium was
studied by pH measurements and spectrophotometric analysis in the
570-590 mμ range, where light absorption changes abruptly when the
complex is formed. Several series of neodymium chloride solutions
with constant neodymium concentration (0.0084M) and a variable ascorb-

UDC: 543.420.62

Card 1/2

L 14208-66

ACC NR: AP6003614

ic acid concentration (0.025-1.000 M) at various pH's were studied. The absorption maximum of the neodymium solution in the presence of ascorbic acid shifts from 579 to 582-583 mμ in the acid region and to 585-587 mμ in the alkaline region. The maximum absorption occurs at pH 6. The data show that the complexes NdHA and NdA are formed at pH 2.5-4.0 and pH > 4 respectively. Since complex NdA is much more stable than NdHA and has a somewhat deeper color, it is of interest from an analytical point of view. It is shown that NdA can be used for the spectrophotometric determination of neodymium: the Lambert-Beer law obtains in the $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M- $15 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M range of neodymium concentration. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/

ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

TS
Card 2/2

AMANULLAYEV, F.F.; POLYARUSH, Ye.I.

Development of agriculture in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province (GBAO). Trudy AN Tadzh.SSR 92:21-49 '58.
(MIRA 13:4)
(Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province--Agriculture)

AMANYAZOV, Artyk, fel'dsher

Therapeutic and prophylactic work of a feldsher and obstetrical
center. Zdrav.Turk. 7 no.1:44-46 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kolkhoz "Zarpchi" Maryyskogo rayona.
(PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

ARZYMBOV, S.; AMANZHOLOV, S., professor, redaktor; NURUSHEV, M., redaktor;
SHILOV, F.G., redaktor; ZLOBIN, M.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Russian-Kazakh agricultural dictionary with the principal biological
terms] Russko-kazakhskii sel'skokhoziaistvennyi slovar'; s osnovnymi
terminami biologii. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe
gos. izd-vo, 1955. 270 p. (MLRA 9:8)

(Russian language--Dictionaries--Kazakh)
(Agriculture--Dictionaries)

USSR/Medicine - Epizootic Diseases
Medicine - Pleuropneumonia

Aug 1947

"Infectious Pleuropneumonia in Goats (Kebenek)," S. A. Amanzhulov, Ehteyngart, Junior Research Collaborators, Southern Kazakhstan Scientific Veterinary Experimental Station, Chimkent, 2 pp

"Veterinariya" No 8

As a result of epizootic data, clinical observations, duration of the disease and pathological degeneration in the lungs, the authors were able to conclude that "Kebenek" is a disease caused by B. bipolaris caprisaepius. A vaccine is prepared by treating pulmonary and pleural secretions with formalin, and

LC
USSR/Medicine - Epizootic Diseases (Contd) Aug 1947

proved effective in 69.7% of the infected cases and 97% of those animals which were inoculated as a prophylactic measure. Sulfantrol was found to be the more effective in those cases which were treated with sulfantrol or salvarsan. The search for a more effective biological preparation for use as a vaccine against infectious pleuropneumonia in goats continues

LC

36749

AMANZHULOV, A.

AMANZHULOV, R.S.

A case of myriapod infestation in man. Zdrav.Kazakh. 17
no.7:43 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoy oblastnoy sanepidstantsii.
(INSECTS, INJURIOUS AND BENEFICIAL)

Aug 53

Amanzhulov, S. A.

USSR/Medicine, Veterinary - New Drugs

"Listerella Abortion in Goats and Morbidity of Kids, and the Results of the Treatment of this Disease With Sulfanthrol," Phys S. A. Amanzhulov, Ural Interrayon Vet Bacteriol Lab of West Kazakh Stan Oblast, Kazakh SSR

Veterinariya, Vol 30, No 8, pp 22,23

Examination of bacteria, isolated from infected kids and from fetuses of goats, sheep, and cattle that have aborted, revealed that their morphological, cultural, biochemical, and pathogenic characteristics are identical to *Listerella monocytogenes*. Intravenous administration of 10 - 15 ml dose of 5% solution of sulfanthrol to kids during the initial stage of listerellosis infection resulted in disappearance of the infection within 5-10 days. More extensive experimentation with cattle is necessary in order to establish specificity of sulfanthrol.

265 T 38

AMANZHULOV, S.A., veterinarnyy vrach.

Spring enzootic enterocolitis in sheep in southern Kazakhstan.
Veterinariia 33 no.5:40-44 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Chayanovskaya mezhrayonnaya vetbaklaboratoriya YUzhno-Kazakh-
stanskoy oblasti.
(Kazakhstan--Sheep--Diseases) (Intestines--Diseases)

BORISOV, V.D.; KARAKULOV, I.K.; AMANZHULOV, S.A.

Present and future conditions for the study of Q fever in Kazakhstan.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.8:67-72 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i Instituta krayevoy patologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Q FEVER epidemiol.)

AMANZHULOV, S.A.; AMOSENKOVA, N.I.; POSTRICHEVA, O.V.

Detection of *Rickettsia burneti* in the horsefly *Tabanus*
staegeri. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no. 5:612-614 S-0 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kazakhskiy institut krayevoy patologii AMN SSSR, Alma-Ata
i otdel osobo opasnykh infektsiy leningradskogo instituta
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera. Submitted Novem-
ber 22, 1963.

AMANZHULOV, S.A.; AMOSENKOVA, N.I.; POSTRICHEVA, O.V.

Results of virological confirmation of Q fever in Kazakhstan.
Trudy Len. inst. epid. i mikrobiol. 25:83-94 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta krayevoy patologii AN KazSSR i otdela
osobo opasnykh infektsiy Leningradskogo instituta epidemio-
logii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.

AMAR, R.

Obtaining synthetic essential lubricating oils. p. 27

PEZHKA PROMISHLENOST. (Ministerstvo na tezhkata promishlenost) Sofia,
Bulgaria, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (MEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 12,
December 1959
Uncl.

POSTRICHEVA, O.V.; AMANZHULOV, S.A.; BORISOV, V.D.; KARAKULOV, I.K.

Spread of Q fever in the Virgin Territory. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.8:
50-54 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Instituta krayevoy patologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR i kafedry
epidemiologii Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(VIRGIN TERRITORY—Q FEVER)

AMAR NAT; LAOS/VIETNAM, S.S.

Separation of lead and thallium from the products of bismuth
photodisintegration. Radiokhimiia 5 no. 6:732-736 '63.

(MIRA 17:7)

S/065/63/G00/002/001/008
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Isagulyants, V.I., Tishkova, V.N., Amar, Sh.,
Byl'chinskaya, M.

TITLE: Preparation of synthetic lubricating oils of the type
of complex esters of mono- and dicarboxylic acids

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.2, 1963,
15-20

TEXT: Adipic and sebacic acids were esterified at 120 to 140°C with isoamyl-n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, n-nonyl, and n-decyl alcohols, using cation exchanger KY-2 (KU-2) as catalyst (16% wt of the acids). Anion-exchanger AB-17 (AV-17) was used after the esterification to remove residual acids from the esters. To minimize the formation of acid esters (half esters) an excess of the alcohols (25 to 50% theoretical) was used. An ester of technical C₅-C₆ fatty acids with pentaerythritol was also prepared. The yields for all the esters ranged from 92.5 to 99.3%. Di-2-ethylhexylsebacate, di-2-ethylhexyladipate and diisoamyladipate had setting points of less than -60°C and may be suitable as components of synthetic lubricating oils. Di-2-ethylhexylsebacate and the pentaerythritol ester are the most
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Preparation of synthetic ...

S/065/63/000/002/001/008
E075/E436

promising esters for practical applications (viscosity at 100°C: 3.20 and 4.32 cst respectively; setting points: -60 and -65°C respectively; viscosity indices: 155 and 138 respectively). The use of ion exchangers as esterification catalysts presents many advantages over catalysts such as ZnO and H₂SO₄. The advantages are: relatively low esterification temperature, high yields, possibility of using continuous esterification processes, ease of separation of the catalyst from the products. The catalyst can be used several times and can be regenerated easily. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: MINKh and GP imeni Gubkin

Card 2/2

USSR/Communications
Telephone - Apparatus
Telephone Lines

Nov 48

"New Three-Channel High-Frequency Telephone Equipment
for String-Wire Communications," V. N. Amaratov,
G. V. Staritsyn, Engineers, 3 pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz," Vol VIII, No 11

Subject apparatus uses frequency spectra 6.3-26.7 kc.
Intended to work in conjunction with nonferrous string
lines. Terminal and intermediate stations designed to
cover (perekritytiye) booster-section attenuation of
5.5 neper at highest transmitting frequency. Length
of booster section between terminal and intermediate
21/4919

Nov 48

USSR/Communications (Contd)

stations may be 400-450 km. Total range is 10,000 km.
Will function with 15-mm ice layer on wires. Gives
basic technical data and details of terminal station.
(Concluded in next issue.)

AMARATOV V. N.

21/4919

AMARANTOV, V. N.

"Distortion of the Signal in a Tone Telegraphy Channel by Harmonic Noise, Fluctuation Noise, and Level Changes." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Inst of Communications Engineers, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhFis, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

AMARANTOV, V. N.

"Distortion of the Signal in a Tone-Telegraphy Channel in Case of Harmonic Interferences, Fluctuation Interferences, and Level Jumps." Leningrad Electrotechnical Inst. of Communications imeni M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

AMARANTOV, V.N.

Distortion of telegraphic pulses in harmonic telegraphy channels
with amplitude modulation and frequency modulation under conditions
of harmonic and fluctuation interference. Elektresviaz' 10 no.3:
65-74 Mr '56. (Telegraph) (MIRA 9:7)

AMARANTOV, E.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; BUSANKINA, N.G., redaktor;
FIRSOVA, A.G., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Communication engineering: NT-ChM-4 apparatus for supersonic telegraphy and intermediate apparatus for voice-frequency telegraphy; manual of instruction] Tekhnika svyazi: Apparatyra nadtonal'nogo telegrafirovaniia NT-ChM-4 i promeshutochnaia apparatura tonal'nogo telegrafirovaniia; informatsionnyi sbornik. [Moskva] Svyaz'isdat, 1957. 86 p. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo svyazi. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.

(Telegraph)

AMARANOV, V.N.

Telegraph pulse distortions in voice-frequency carrier channels
under sudden changes of signal level. Elektrosviaz' 11 no.1:
48-57 Ja '57.

(MLRA 10:2)

(Telegraph lines)

AUTHORS: Amarantov, V.N., and Davydov, G.B. SOV/106-58-9-6/17
TITLE: New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment (Novaya
apparatura fototelegrafnoy svyazi)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 9, pp 36 - 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of phototelegraphy for purposes other than sending news-pictures by wire or radio has been hindered by a number of reasons: 1, the low channel capacity of facsimile equipment compared with strictly telegraphic methods; 2, the complication and expense of facsimile equipment caused by the cost of materials and processes; 3, the cost of the terminal equipment itself; 4, the difficulty of relaying telegrams at transfer points. In recent years apparatus has been developed in the Soviet Union which finds wide application and to some extent overcomes the above objections. First considered are the FTAM and FTAM-2 equipments intended for high transmission speed and high reproduction quality. Until now speeds have been limited to 120 lines/minute with a line length of 210 mm. The main cause of speed limitation was phase distortion. This has now been corrected by the introduction of a 300 - 3400 c/s phase corrector of standard

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SOV/106-58-9-6/17

New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

type as described by Davydov in Ref 1. The use of this corrector, together with single-side band transmission, has enabled speeds to be increased by two and sometimes three times. The FTAM set works at 360 lines/minute and has been described in more detail in Ref 2. The FTAM-2 set is more up-to-date and is easier to make and exploit. It works at 250 lines/minute with 5 lines/mm. The characteristics of the special transmission line filter with which it works are shown in Fig 1. The transmitting and receiving portions of the set are housed in separate bench mounting units. The sending portion is shown in Fig 2. Half-tone control is provided in the recording equipment and operates both in the dark and light areas of the image. Fig 3 shows a typical characteristic of received vs. transmitted optical densities when using standard production paper YH1b POM -3 with a sensitivity of 12 GOCT units. Phasing is carried out semi-automatically with the aid of a small cathode-ray tube. The basic parameters of the FTAM-2 are: transmission speeds 60, 120 and 250 lines/minute (in each

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New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

equipment it is possible to arrange for two speeds); drum diameter, 70 mm, drum length 300 mm; feed step, 0.2 and 0.265 mm; interaction modulus, 350 and 264; carrier frequency, 1900 c/s for 60 and 120 lines/minute, 2800 c/s for 250 lines/minute; supply, 50 c/s mains; synchronization, autonomous, from tuning fork oscillator. Of recent years there has been an increasing tendency to send by wire plain text, drawings, synoptic charts and so on. This material is well adapted to reproduction on moist electrochemical paper such as EXb -3, capable of 5 - 6 gradations of density. The FTAP equipment makes use of this paper in a system intended for use in inter-urban and cross-town communications where there is a large daily volume of telegraph traffic. Figs 4 and 5 show the transmitting and receiving parts. Half-tone images may also be sent where the standard of reproduction needs to be "artistic". Figs 6 and 7 compare the same image recorded on photographic and electro-chemical paper respectively. When the terminal equipments are fed from

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SOV/106-58-9-6/17

New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

fork-maintained oscillator but the receiver is still under the remote supervision of the transmitter. Leading particulars of the FTA P set are: The image is produced flat on a continuous roll of paper 220 mm wide from a mechanism involving an oscillating mirror driven by a cam; speed, 120 lines/minute; scan step, 0.2 mm; interaction modulus, 350; carrier frequency, 1900 c/s; length of paper in the roll, 30 m; supply 50 c/s at 127 or 220 volts. The development of methods of "open" recording has also led to the introduction of much simplified apparatus for sending simple diagrammatic material. The cost of such apparatus compares favourably with that for ordinary start-stop tape equipment. Moreover there is no need for highly trained personnel to operate it. Fig 8 shows the recently developed "Rekord" set which may be used either as sender or receiver. It is intended for cross-town or internal system working and uses ordinary telephone connections. Automatic gain control takes care of variations in line attenuation, the permissible range of the latter being 4 nepers. Remote control and

Card 4/6

SOV/106-58-9-6/17

New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

synchronizing arrangements are as for the FTAP sets. The recording means is electromechanical using coloured telegraph paste on ordinary paper. The leading particulars of the "Rekord" set are: drum diameter, 70 mm; drum length, 150 mm; speed, 120 r.p.m; scan pitch, 0.2 mm; interaction modulus, 350; carrier frequency, 1900 c/s; supply, 50 c/s mains at 127 or 220 volts. When sending single-spaced typescript the effective sending rate is 400 symbols/minute. Fig 9 is an example of a drawing sent by the system. At transit points in a communication system the problem of multiple reception and storage of telegrams arises. This is most conveniently accomplished with the aid of magnetic recording. A severe problem here is accurate speed control of, for example, magnetic tape. Practical solutions are the use of a pilot tone on an auxiliary track or of perforated tape (Ref 4). Fig 10 compares the qualities of manuscript (a)

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30V/106-58-9-6/17

New Phototelegraphic Communications Equipment

sent from one apparatus to another, (b) after one photographic copying, (c) after one magnetic copying.

There are 10 figures and 4 references, all Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1958

Card 6/6

AMARANTOV, V.N.; BRUSILOVSKIY, K.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, G.A.; EL'KIND, S.Yu.

Telegraph distortion analyzer. Elektrosviaz' 15 no.10:59-66
0 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Telegraph--Equipment and supplies)

AMARANTOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SVERDLOV, M.P., inzh.

Transistorised voice-frequency telegraphy apparatus. Vest.
svyazi 22 no.9:3-4 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Telegraph--Equipment and supplies)

UDALOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; SUPRUN, Boris Antonovich; AMARANTOV,
V.N., otv. red.; YAKOBSON, A.Kh., red.; TRISHINA, L.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Redundant coding in transmitting information by binary
codes] Izbytochnoe kodirovanie pri peredache informatsii
dvoichnymi kodami. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 269 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

AMARANTOV, V.N.; SVFRDLOV, M.P.

Transistorized voice-frequency telegraphy apparatus with
frequency modulation. Elektrosviaz' 19 no.5:57-63 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

PROMYSLOV, M.Sh.; AMARANTOVA, G.G.

Determination of cerebroside in various segments of the brain in generalized tetanus in rabbits. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.4: 66-70 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - prof. V.M.Rubel') Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.
(CEREBROSIDES) (TETANUS) (BRAIN)

AMARASCU, R., ing.; DIMA, V., ing.

On the use of bentonite injections in mine construction. Rev min
no.9:412-419 S '63.

AMARASCU, R., Molnar, ing.

Contributions to the use of tracers in mining hydrogeology problems.
Rev min 14 no.3:112-121 Mr '63.

AMARASQU, R. Molnar

Considerations on the bringing in of the mineral water wells.
Rev min 13 no.6:258-261 Je '62.

ZAMIRCA, P., ing; SCHMIDT, H., ing.; AMARASCU, Ritta, ing.

Gunited concrete, a new method of timbering and waterproofing
underground constructions. Pt. 1.
Rev min 14 no.10:432-442 0'63.

ZAMIRCA, P., ing.; SCHMIDT, H., ing.; AMARASCU, Ritta, ing.

Cement gum, a new method of supporting and waterproofing
underground constructions. Pt.2. Rev min 14 no.11:485-493
N'63.

AMARASCU, Ritta, ing.

Waterproofing underground constructions with the aid of
bentonite suspensions. Hidrotehnica 8 no. 4: 140-146
Ap '63.

AMARBAYEV, A. M.

"Water-Salt Metabolism in Sheep of Lincoln Breed in Connection with Their
Acclimatization in the USSR," Dokl. Ak. Sel'khoz, 17, No.2, 1952

All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Animal Husbandry

AMARPAYEV, A. M.

"The Effect of Acclimatization on the Metabolic Processes of the Lincoln Breed of Sheep." Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Animal Husbandry, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

AMARBAYEV, A. M.

USSR/ Agriculture - Dairy farming

Card 1/1 Pub. 123 - 5/11

Authors : Roslyakov, A. K., and Amarbayev, A. M.

Title : Rearrangement of the day-schedule on the farm and its effect on the lactation of cows

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 2, 49 - 56, Feb 1955

Abstract : Ways are discussed of increasing the productivity of dairy cattle by changing the day schedule on dairy farms. The results obtained by this change are listed. Tables; graphs.

Institution:

Submitted:

The water metabolism by the Lincoln breed of sheep while being acclimatized to the climate of the north.

December consumption of water as water, it rises to 60% in February and 320% in July. This mode of water consumption is reflected in the quantity of dry matter, protein, and Cl in muscles and blood. The highest quantity of water is found in the skin and the lowest in the cells under the skin. The highest amt. of protein in the blood is found in October, July, and August; the smallest while the sheep are in the barn. The increase in protein indicates better nutrition.

note 170. The Cl content increases with the increase in the protein of the blood plasma. I. S. Lofe.

АМАРБАТОВ А.М.

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

Q-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 105664.

Author : Amarbayov, A. M.
Inst : Kirov Agricultural Institute.
Title : Acclimatization of Sheep of the Lincoln Breed
Under Conditions of Continental Climate.

Orig Pub: Tr. Kirovskogo s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 12, No 24,
85-88.

Abstract: Observations of sheep of the Lincoln breed introduced in 1948 in Kalininskaya Oblast were carried out. In 1950, the mean live weight of ewes was 59.9 kg., the weight of newborn lambs was 59.9 kg., adult mortality was 4.7%, and mortality of young, 27%, fecundity per 100 ewes was 114 lambs. In 1952 the corresponding figures were as follows: 68; 4.4; 27.9; 2.4; 9.0; 137.