BARAKHTIN, N.D.

Weather observations. Geog. v shkole no.3:56 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Meteorology--Observations)

BARAKHTIN, N.L.

Contour map in a condensed inquiry. Geog. v shkole 18 no.2:57 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Geography--Examinations, questions, etc.)

L 10511-63 EWT(1)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3--RB
ACCESSION NR: AP3000214 S/0050/63/000/005/0003/0008

AUTHOR: Barakhtin, V.N. 59 58

TITLE: Certain characteristics of aircraft bump zones at altitudes of 8 to 10 km

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 5, 1963, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft bump, accelerogram

ABSTRACT: Many Soviet scheduled airliners carry SP-11D accelerographs for recording air turbulence. A study of 6482 accelerograms obtained during flights between Moscow and Irkutsk has shown that the probability of encountering weak bumps at altitudes of 8 to 10 km along this route is 4.7%, moderate bumps, 4.5%, and strong bumps, 0.3%, relative to the total number of flights. As many as 10 to 15 flights per day were made along the same route. From May 1957 through December 1960, 131 zones of moderate and strong bumps were recorded and analyzed; maximum increase of acceleration in each zone was not less than 0.3g. Moderate and strong bumps were classified into four groups according to cause. Bump zones were spotty rather than continuous. The characteristic horizontal dimensions of turbulent sectors in half of the cases of moderate and strong

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000214

turbulence considered did not exceed 40 to 60 km. The extent of the bump zone does not depend on the angle between the flight line and the prevailing wind direction; bump zones of maximum extent (greater than 300 km) are observed regardless of whether the wind direction is parallel to the direction of flight or across it. In only 40% of the cases was a turbulent zone fixed by the accelerographs of two or more aircraft flying the same route, but this was due to the time lapse between successive flights. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zapadno-Sibirskoye UGMS (Western Siberian UGMS)

SUBMITTED:	00	DATE ACQ:	14Jun63	ENCL:	00
SUB CODE:	AI,PH	NO REF SOV:	003	OTHER:	000

SS/ 44
Card 2/2

BARAKHTYANSKIY, I. [Barakhtians'kyi, I.]

Precast reinforced concrete cow barn on the "Peremoha Zhovtnia" Collective Farm. Sil'. bud. 10 no.9:6-8 S '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Odesskoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'skoy organizatsii.

(Odessa Province--Dairy barns)
(Precast concrete construction)

DURNOV, V.K.; BABUSHKIN, N.M.; PUSHKASH, I.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: KOLMOGOROV, A.V.; KLEPTSIN, V.G.; MASLENNIKOVA, E.G.; GORYACHEVA, A.V.; BARAKHVOSTOV, V.S.; RASIN, B.S.; ZEMLYAKOV, A.A.; BABOSHINA, G.V.

Distribution of the temperature of the hot blast in the tuyere passage of the blast furnace. Stal' 25 no.3:205-209 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Durnov, Babushkin, Pushkash).

BARAKIN, A., inzhener.

It is necessary to improve the state of repair of the wooden fleet. Rech.transp. 15 no.8:16-17 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Barges) (Ships, Wooden)

BARAKIN, A., inzh.

Increase the transportation of inert building materials for the constructions of the economic councils. Rech.transp. 20 no.4:9-10 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Building materials—Transportation)

BARAKIN, A., inzh.

Improve the navigability and operational facilities of small rivers for transportation purposes. Rech. transp. 20 no.8:12-13 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Inland water transportation) (Rivers--Regulation)

BARAKIN, A.A., otvetstvennyy za vypusk; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Rules for loading and securing the load on open freight cars; supplement no. 6 to article 8 of SMGS. In force since January 1, 1956. Tariff manual no.11-Zh] Pravila pogruzki i krepleniia gruzov na otkrytom podvizhnom sostave; prilozhenie No.6 k stat'e 8 SMGS. Deistvuiut s 1 ianvaria 1956 g. Tarifnoe rukovodstvo No.11-ZH. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 146 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya. (Railroads--Freight)

BARAKIN, A.A., otvetstvennyy za vypusk; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Regulations for the transportation of passengers, baggage, and goods between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic on Soviet Military passenger trains using Polish railroad lines, as of October 1, 1956] Pravlila perevozok passazhirov, bagazha i tovaro-bagazha mezhdu Soiuzom SSR i Germanskoi Demokraticheskoi Respublikoi v voinskikh passazhirskikh poezdakh SSSR tranzitom po zheleznym dorogam Pol'skoi Narodnoi Respubliki. Deistvuiut s 1 oktiabria 1956 g. Tarifnoe rukovodstvo po 17. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 24 p. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya (Military railroads)

BARAKIN, A.P., insh.

Coordination of loading and unloading operations is an important condition for fulfilling the plan. Rech.transp. 17 no.9:23-25 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Loading and unloading) (Harbors)

MIRONOV, Viktor Petrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; BARAKIN, A.P., retsenzent; POMGRANTSEV, V.N., red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red.izd-va; POKHLEBKINA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Ways of increasing the transportation of freight by inland waterways] Puti uvelicheniia perevozok gruzov rechnym transportom. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1960. 90 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Inland water transportation)

BARAKIN, A., inzh.; NOVIKOV, V., inzh.

Planning and evaluating the operation of transport ships. Rech. transp. 24 no.5:22-24 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BLANK, Shlioma Pinkhusovich; BELYAVSKAYA, Maia Iosifovna; VYSHKVARTSEVA, Liliya Timofeyevna; GARAKIN, A.P., red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M., red.

[Performance analysis of enterprises operating in inland navigation] Analiz raboty ekspluatatsionnykh predpriiatii rechnogo flota. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 171 p. (MIRA 18:7)

LYAKHOV, Konstantin Stepanovich , inzh.; KHEYFETS, Movsha Berkovich, inzh.; ARSEN'YEV, S.P., retsenzent; VLADIMIROV, A.I., retsenzent; BARAKIN, A.P., red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red. izd-va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn.red.

[Schedule of ship travel; principles of theory and calculation]Grafik dvizheniia flota; osnovy teorii i raschet. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 185 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Inland water transportation)

BARAKIN, Aleksandr Pavlovich; SVIRIDOV, A.A., red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M., red.

[Business accounting on river-going merchant ships] Khoziaistvennyi raschet rechnykh transportnykh sudov. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 107 p. (MIRA 18:5)

BARAKINA, N. F.

Distribution of ribonucleic acid in cell during regeneration following amputation of extremities in white mice. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 83 no.6:917-919 21 Apr 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Abrikosov 28 February 1952.
2. Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, Academy of Sciences USSR.

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Regulation of ribonucleic acid in regenerating limbs of the axolotl. N. F. Barakina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 79, 1049–52(1951); cf. *C.A.* 46, 4131*f*; 47, 8099*c*.—The amt. of ribonucleic acid (I) found in regenerating tissue is directly proportional to the amt. of differentiation and growth in a given region. The high concn. of I in actively differentiating tissues may be related to the protein synthesis taking place there. In normal limbs of the axolotl I was found in appreciable quantities only in the epithelium, perichondrium, and cartilage. The first few days after amputation I was found in these tissues only. At the beginning of regeneration blastema cells which had basophil cytoplasm appeared in the cartilage. Undifferentiated regenerating cells were converted to myoblasts which were also basophilic. These basophilic cells were of embryonic type. All of the embryonic cells contained I. The amt. of I increased during the most rapid stages of growth and differentiation. When regeneration was complete the amt. of I returned to normal. I was detd. by Brachet's method (*C. I.* 34, 8012⁴). Nellie M. Payne

BARAKINA, N.F.
CA

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Distribution of ribonucleic acid on regeneration after amputation of limbs in tailless amphibia. N. F. Barakina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 293-6(1951).—In frog tadpoles in the 1b stage of metamorphosis and in axolotls, a concn. of ribonucleic acid is observed in the cells of intermediate type (at regeneration site). As differentiation of the blastoma begins, both species show increase of ribonucleic acid concn. At the end of regeneration the axolotl shows generation of the acid in epithelium and connective tissue, while tadpoles show the generation in some muscle tissue as well. Axolotls in the early stage of regeneration show the acid largely in the epithelium, while tadpoles show a wider distribution throughout the various tissues of the regenerating limb. G. M. Kosolapoff

Inst. Animal Morphology im. Severtsov

BARAKINA, N.F.

USSR/Medicine - Healing of Wounds 1 May 52

"Changes in the Ribonucleic Acid Content of Cells Under Varying Conditions of the Healing of Skin Wounds," N. F. Barakina, Inst of Animal Morphol imeni A. N. Severtsov, Acad Sci USSR,

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIV, No 1, pp 139-142

Results obtained by experimenting on rats indicate that the rate of healing of skin wounds is definitely connected with an increased formation of ribonucleic acids by epithelial and connective tissue cells. The effects (1) of A and D-avitaminosis; (2) of treatment of the wound with products of disintegration of embryonal skin (which apparently delay granulation, but stimulate the growth of epithelim) were studied. 224T56

BARAKINA, N.F.

Change of ribonucleic acid content in cells in artificially stimulated regeneration of the organ. Doklady Akad nauk SSSR 86 no. 5:1053-1056 11 Oct 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Abrikosov 12 August 1952.
2. Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, Academy of Sciences USSR.

BARAKINA, N.F.:GINTSBURG, G.I.:KORCHAK, L.I.:POLEZHAYEV, L.V.:ROGAL', I.G.

Repair of cranial defects. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 87 no. 4:673-675 1 Dec 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Abrikosov 5 October 1952. 2. Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

BARAKINA, N. F.: "The effect of X-ray radiation on hematopoiesis. A morphological analysis of the bone marrow and spleen of mice irradiated under normal conditions and when protected by carbon monoxide". Moscow, 1955. Inst of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 40, 1 Oct 55

AUTHOR: Barakina, N. F.

TITLE: The Influence of X-Rays Upon the Haematopoietic Organs Under Conditions of Protection of the Animal Organism With Carbon Monoxide (Vliyaniye rentgenovskikh luchey na krovetvornyye organy v usloviyakh zashchity zhivotnogo organizma okis'yu ugleroda)

20-2-14/60

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr. 2, pp. 285-288 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the most promising ways in studying the mechanism of the influence of ionized radiations upon the organism is the investigation of those conditions modifying the effect of these radiations. Hereto above all the protecting factors belong. This method has been used in the work under consideration, too. The work under consideration has the following purpose: 1) The explanation of the peculiarity of the radiation reaction of the haematopoietic organs under the protection of the organism by carbon monoxide. 2) The definition of the degree of the radiation sensitivity of the different cell elements of the myeloid and lymphoid hematosis. The author subjected grownup white mice of both sexes to a single general x-ray treatment in lethal doses (700, 1,000, 5000 r). Altogether

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The Influence of X-Rays Upon the Haematopoietic Organs Under Conditions of Protection of the Animal Organism With Carbon Monoxide 20-2-14/60

440 mice were investigated. During the irradiation of the mice within a carbon monoxide-containing atmosphere the surviving rate of the mice rose essentially. At 700 and 1,000 r the first destructive modifications appear within the marrow of the bones after 1 hour, but at 5,000 r at once after the irradiation. On mice protected by carbon monoxide the beginning of the destruction was noticeable not before 4 hours. The destruction of the cells in all cases show a similar morphological picture, and at the beginning seizes only an insignificant number of cells. But thereafter the destruction quickly increases and is accompanied by a fagocytosis. The depth of the destruction was distinguishable even at absolutely lethal doses on protected and unprotected mice. A quantitative method even rendered possible an estimation of the relative radiation sensitivity of the different cell groups of the marrow of the bones. The erythroplastical tissue is more radiation-sensitive than the immature cells

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The Influence of X-Rays Upon the Haematopoietic Organs Under Conditions of Protection of the Animal Organism With Carbon Monoxide 20-2-14/60

of the granulocytary range. The ionizing radiations early and effectively disturb the hematosis process within the spleen. The radiation at first modifies the small lymphocytes. The protection of the mice by carbon monoxide does not prevent the destructive modifications within the marrow of the bones and the spleen, and it also does not retard the following degeneration of these organs. This degeneration only is weakened. The mechanism, the protective effect on which is based, is obviously connected with the establishing of hypoxic conditions within the organism in the moment of being irradiated. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: January 12, 1957, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

17(4)
AUTHOR: Barakina, N. F. SOV/20-121-4-16/54

TITLE: On the Nature of the Destructive Processes in the Spleen of a Mouse Caused by the Action of X-Rays (O prirode destruktivnykh protsessov v selezenke myshi, vyzvannykh deystviyem rentgenovskikh luchey)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 4, pp 631-633 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experiments were carried out with male and female mice weighing 18 - 20 grams. In the first series of experiments the whole animal was irradiated totally, in the second series of experiments they were irradiated completely with shielding of the spleen, and in the third series only the spleen was irradiated and the remaining parts of the body were shielded by lead of 3 - 5 mm thickness. The animals were irradiated by a dose of 700 r and were then decapitated 6 hours, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 15 days after the irradiation. The experimental material was fixed in a Tsenker liquid with acetic acid. During the first hours after a total irradiation of the mice, noticeable destructive processes affect the red

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and the white pulp. 6 hours after irradiation, nearly the whole white pulp consists of calf lymph. In the following period (1, 2, 3 days) the total number of the cellular elements in the spleen of the mice decreases noticeably. There are many erythrocytes in the pulp. 5 days after irradiation the regenerating processes in the white pulp begin. 8 - 11 days after the influence of the X-rays the number of the cells of the white pulp increases and the red pulp is filled with blood. If the spleen is irradiated locally, within the first 3 days after the irradiation exactly the same changes are observed as after a total irradiation of the mice. However, after a total irradiation of the spleen already 5 days after the irradiation there are intensive regnerating processes in the whole spleen, and these processes become much more intensive in the following time. If the spleen is shielded and if the remainder of the body of the mouse is irradiated, there is no destruction of cells. There are no morphological changes with respect to the non-irradiated mice. If the half of the spleen is shielded, the destructive processes are observed

only in the irradiated part of the spleen. The results of this paper show that the destruction of the cellular elements is caused by the immediate action of the radiation upon the spleen. There are 3 figures and 15 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 4, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1958

BARAKINA, N.F.

Local and distant effects of X rays on bone marrow in white mice. Zhur.ob.biol. 20 no.3:230-238 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (MARROW)

BARAKINA, N.F.

Influence of X-rays on hemopoiesis. Trudy Inst. morf. zhiv. no.24:38-73 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

17 (0)

AUTHOR: Barskina, M. F.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of Cell Destruction in Haemopoietic Organs of Mammals, Taking Place Under the Influence of Ionizing Radiation (O mekhanizme destruktsii kletok v krovetvornykh organakh mlekopitayushchikh pod vliyaniyem ioniziruyushchey radiatsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5, pp 1141-1145 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The destruction processes in radio-sensitive organs are of greatest importance in the radiation disease soon after irradiation (haemopoietic organs, gut). However, the kind of damage of the cell elements in these systems has not yet been explained. After the explantation of the cells their radio-sensitivity is rapidly reduced. Therefrom it was assumed that the damage of the cell elements are caused by the disturbances in the irradiated organism as a whole (Refs 1-5). On the other hand, the radio-sensitivity of cells in vivo and in vitro is assumed to be rather similar (Refs 6-7). The ways and mechanisms of cell disturbances by immediate irradiation of organ systems (Ref 8) and in the entire organism

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On the Mechanism of Cell Destruction in Haemopoietic Organs of Mammals, Taking Place Under the Influence of Ionizing Radiation

SOV/20-125-6-51/61

have not yet been explained. The present paper deals with this problem. The investigation ranged over: 1) the development of the cells of the bone marrow and the spleen outside the organism after the irradiation in vivo and in vitro, 2) the capability of the bone marrow cell elements irradiated in vitro of activating the haemopoiesis of irradiated animals, 3) the development of destructive processes in the spleen irradiated in vivo according to its functional state, 4) the behavior of the bone marrow cell elements irradiated in vitro which were introduced into the spleen of not irradiated animals. Male and female white mice served as experimental animals. They were either irradiated once totally with X-rays or an isolated haemopoietic tissue was exposed to irradiation. The doses were 700, 1000, and 5000 r, the intensity of one dose amounted to 50-85 r/min. X-rays did not influence the bone marrow and spleen since no destruction was found. A physiological sodium chloride solution irradiated with 5000 r did not cause cellular destructions of the bone marrow of animals which were irradiated with 1000 and 5000 r. Thus cells of haemopoietic organs irradiated

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On the Mechanism of Cell Destruction in Haemopoietic Organs of Mammals, Taking Place Under the Influence of Ionizing Radiation

SOV/20-125-5-51/61

in vitro or taken from the organism immediately after the irradiation are not destroyed. This is, however, no proof that they are undamaged and physiologically perfect. The experiments proved that morphologically no damage is observed in cells of the haemopoietic system irradiated in vitro, however, they are damaged in reality. They are not able to regenerate the haemopoietic system of irradiated animals. They suffer furthermore the destructions typical of radiation as soon as they are introduced into the haemopoietic system of not irradiated animals. It is important that the haemopoietic elements of an irradiated organism do not undergo destructive changes if the normal linkage of the respective haemopoietic organ to the organism is established surgically or by a ligature. After the normalization of the function of the section concerned by removing the ligature a mass destruction of the cells takes place which is typical of the radiation effect. A similar retardation of the destruction is observed during the irradiation of animals in deep anesthesia or during the hibernation (Refs 15, 16). Consequently, there is in principle no difference with respect to the radio-

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On the Mechanism of Cell Destruction in Haemopoietic Organs of Mammals, Taking Place Under the Influence of Ionizing Radiation

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sensitivity of the cells of haemopoietic organs in vivo and in vitro. Therefore the destruction of haemopoietic elements may be explained by their direct radiation damage. The decomposition of the irradiated cells of these organs occurs, however, only if they stay in a normally functioning system. It may be assumed that this destruction occurs in consequence of some specific functions of the cells which proceed only under the conditions of the organism. There are 4 figures and 16 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severstov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: December 17, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1958

Card 4/4

BARAKINA, N.F.

Comparative effectiveness of iso- and heterologous bone marrow in restoring the hemopoietic system of irradiated mice. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.5:1247-1250 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akad. I.I. Shmal'gauzenom.
(MARROW)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BARAKINA, Nina F.

Study of destructive and regenerative processes in the Haematopoietic System following irradiation. Folia biol. 7 no.3:193-201 '61.

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM radiation effects)
(RADIATION INJURY exper)

BARAKINA, N. F.

Investigations on Radiation Protection in Mammals

E. Ya Gratevsky, N. F. Barakina, M. M. Constantinova and I. B. Smirnova

Radiation protectors varying in their structure and physiological effect can be divided by their mechanism of protective action into two groups. One group acts by causing tissue hypoxia, while the protective action of the second group appears not to be related to the oxygen effect.

Protectors of the second group show a clear morphological protection of animals exposed to radiation, decreasing the damage to the intestine and haemopoietic tissues. Under the action of an example of this group, aminoethylisouronium-Br-HBr (AET), repair processes are accelerated, and fewer chromosomal aberrations are seen and the ability of cells to undergo division is restored, although there is no diminution in the initial number of cells of the intestinal crypts disrupted as a result of irradiation.

Haemopoietic tissue, irradiated in the presence of AET, shows a greater number of intact cells and regeneration is greatly accelerated.

The intensification of repair processes observed in radiosensitive tissues seems to be determined by a smaller initial damage of their component cellular elements.

Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

34955
S/205/62/002/001/006/010
D268/D302

27.2400

AUTHOR: Barakina, N.F.

TITLE: On the favorable effect of shielding non-hemopoietic organs on hemopoietic regeneration in irradiated mice

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1962, 142 - 147

TEXT: Experiments were made to determine the effect of non-irradiated intensine on hemopoiesis altered by irradiation in adult C57 line adult black mice of both sexes (weight 20 - 22 g) into which the small and large part of the intestine was introduced surgically, enveloped in gauze impregnated with hot physiological saline and shielded with lead foil (thickness 5 mm) at the time of irradiation. Also protected were the regions of lymphoid tissue of the intestine wall and the mesenteric lymph nodes. Irradiation was with x-rays at a dose of 700 r, at a dose rate 50 r/min. Mice irradiated at the same dose but without shielding were used for the control experiment. Results showed that at the 30th day, 9 out of 25 mice with shielded intestine survived (36 ± 9.6 %) as against 100 % losses in

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unshielded. In shielded mice regeneration of hemopoiesis was considerably accelerated as against unshielded, and was especially pronounced at the 8th day. There was also a quicker and significant increase in the number of immature forms of the white cells. On the 8th day red nuclear cells also showed a clear tendency to quicker regeneration. Reparatory processes were also intense in the spleen of irradiated mice with shielded intestine, with regeneration of both white and red pulps. Analysis of hemopoietic regeneration in irradiated mice with shielded intestine did not reveal conversion of lymphoid to myeloid elements. Two further series of experiments were made to confirm that no intact lymphocytes participate in hemopoietic regeneration: 1) Mice were full-body irradiated at 700 r in the same conditions as previously, and an intraperitoneal injection given 10 - 20 min. later with a suspension of isologous cells from mesenteric and inguinal lymph nodes ($80 \cdot 10^6$ cells/0.5 ml. physiological saline/mouse); 2) Similar mice were injected with a homogenate and mesenteric and inguinal lymph nodes. In neither case was hemopoiesis activated in bone marrow nor were the reparatory processes accelerated in spleen, confirming that metaplasia does not

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lead to myeloid conversion. It is concluded that acceleration of bone marrow and spleen regeneration is unconnected with the migration and metaplasia of lymphocytes from shielded lymphoid intestinal and lymph node tissue, and that they are not potential sources of hemopoietic regeneration. Normalization of hemopoiesis in animals irradiated with shielded intestine appears to be due to the presence in the intestinal mucous membrane of factors of a humoral nature which activate hemopoiesis. There are 5 figures and 25 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 19 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: Z. Karpfel, J. Soška and N.F. Barakina, Folia biol., 6, 179, 1960; J.F. Loutit, Ciba Foundation Symposium on Haemopoiesis, ed. G.E.W. Wolstenholme and M.O'Connor, London, 132, 1960; J.F. Loutit, Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 88, 122, 1960; D.O. Anderson and D.M. Whitelaw, Amer. J. Physiol., 199, 824, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute for Animal Morphology im. A.N. Severtsov AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1961

Card 3/3

GRAYEVSKIY, E.YA; BARAKINA, N.F.; KONSTANTINOVA, M.M.; SMIRNOVA, I.B.

Studies on radiation protection in mammals. Zhur. ob. biol. 24 no.3:182-193 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. A.N.Severtzov Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(RADIATION--PROTECTIVE AGENTS)

S/020/63/149/005/016/018

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AUTHOR: Barakina, N. E., Shapiro, I. M., and Yanushevskaya, I. M.

TITLE: Intravital biological evaluation of irradiation doses in mammals by calculating the percentage of cells with chromosomosomal aberrations in the bone marrow

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PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 5, 1963, 1187-1189

TEXT: The experiments were performed on mice of C 57BL line, both sexes, weighing 18 to 20 g each. The animals were subjected to total X-ray irradiation in doses of 200, 400, 700, and 1,000 r at the rate of 50 r/min. Cells with chromosomal aberrations (bridges and acentric fragments) were counted during the stages of late anaphase and early telophase. The data obtained show that the calculation of bone-marrow cells with chromosomal aberrations can be used as a method of intravital evaluation of the radiation dose in the early post-irradiation period. This method also makes it possible to determine which parts of the body underwent irradiation, by investigating biopsies of the bone marrow from different parts of the hematopoietic system. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: M. A. Bender, P. C. Gooch, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA, 48, 4, 523 (1962). There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Morphology of Animals imeni A.N. Severtson, Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4027971 S/0205/64/004/002/0226/0233

AUTHOR: Barakina, N. F.; Yanushevskaya, M. I.

TITLE: Activation mechanisms of reparation processes in bone marrow of irradiated animals protected with AET

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 226-233

TOPIC TAGS: AET, AET radioprotective action, bone marrow, X-irradiation, chromosome rearrangement, mitotic index, survival rate, hemopoietic regeneration

ABSTRACT: Control and experimental white mice were X-irradiated with a single total dose of 700 r (RUP-1 unit, 200 kv, 15 ma, filter 0.75 mm Al + 0.5 mm Cu, 50 r/min). The experimental mice received AET (9-10 mg in 0.5 ml distilled water) subcutaneously 7-15 min before irradiation. Some of the animals were killed in groups 6 hr, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 days after irradiation. Bone marrow cells in pelvic bone sections were counted at different periods. Chromosome rearrangement frequencies were analyzed in the late anaphase and early telophase stages for each animal. Mitotic index was determined.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4027971

For the animals not killed, a survival curve was plotted for the 30 day period after irradiation. For irradiated animals with AET protection, hemopoietic regeneration is markedly accelerated and the number of cellular elements in the bone marrow is higher at all times. Also, the frequency of chromosome rearrangement is significantly lower and mitotic activity in bone marrow cells is inhibited for a shorter period of time. Initial radiation damage is less severe with AET radioprotection, comparable to the effect produced by a reduced radiation dose. Earlier restoration of mitotic activity promotes the elimination of cells with lethal chromosome injuries and the repopulation of the destroyed bone marrow. Radioprotection of bloodforming tissue is significant, as it may be a determinant of the general radiation reaction of the organism. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova, Moskva (Institute of Animal Morphology)

SUBMITTED: 26Jan63 DATE ACQ: 28Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 018

Card 2/2

BARAKINA, N.F.; YANUSHEVSKAYA, M.I.

Distance effect of ionizing radiation on the chromosomes of brain cells. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:427-430 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR.
Submitted January 7, 1965.

L 9831-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP5028287 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/002/0427/0430

AUTHOR: Barakina, N. F.; Yanushevskaya, M. I.; Sisakyan, N. M. (Academician)

ORG: IMZHANS

ORG: Institute of Animal Morphology im. A. N. Severtsov AN SSSR (Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova AN SSSR)

TITLE: Chromosomes of bone marrow cells remotely affected by ionizing radiation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 2, 1965, 427-430

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, experiment animal, bone marrow, chromosome

ABSTRACT: Under the effect of radiation chromosomes develop two kinds of damage: 1) structural changes as a result of local exposure; 2) damage originating in the exposed cells and manifested by deformation (lumpiness, swelling, stickiness). To investigate the influence of ionizing radiation on the chromosomes of bone marrow cells, experiments were conducted on type C57BL mice of both sexes weighing 18-20 g. X-ray exposure conditions were: 210 kw, 15 ma, filter 0.75 mm Al, 0.5 mm Cu,

1/2 UDC: 577.391

L 9831-66
ACC NR: AP5028287

dose rate 50 r/min. The animals were divided into three groups. In the first group, only one rear limb was exposed at a dose rate of 700 r. All other parts were shielded. In the second group, surgically exposed intestines were subjected to a dose rate of 700 r. The bodies of the animals were shielded. In the third group, the intestines were exposed at a dose rate of 3000 r. The shielding consisted of 5-8 mm plates. The animals were destroyed after 2 and 6 hours, and 1, 2, 3, and 5 days after exposure. The shielded thigh bones were fixed in Carnoys fluid. Small pieces of bone marrow were strained, pressed and frozen. Mitosis damage was checked during the late anaphase and telophase. The damage (chiefly bridges) originated not only in the exposed sections but also in the shielded sections of the hemogenic system. They were produced by humoral influences (usually appearing two hours after exposure) coming from exposed tissues, proved by the presence of broken chromosomes in bone marrow cells, in the same quantity and time, as in the case of local exposure of the small intestines, or in the case of injected extracts from the bone marrow cells or intestines of exposed mice. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan65/ NR REF SOV: 009/ OTHER: 013

HW
2/2

S/028/63/000/002/003/003
D217/D308

AUTHOR: Barakhnin, S.N.

TITLE: A proposal for changing the designation of types of steel

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, no. 2, 1963, 50-51

TEXT: The present numbering system used for steels, particularly alloy steels, is very cumbersome, involving up to 15 symbols in some cases. The final revision of a new system for designation of ferrous metals has been completed by Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po normalizatsii v mashinostroyenii (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Standardization in Machine Construction). According to this system, the maximum number of symbols required for the designation of any ferrous alloy is 5.

Card 1/1

1. BARAKOV, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Collective Farms - Accounting

7. Organization of labor in the collective farm business office, Kolkh. proizv. 13, no. 2, 1953.

9 Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified

BARAKOV, A. I.

5627

Sotsialisticheskoye sorevnovaniye v sel'skom khozyay stve. Stalingrad, Kn. izd., 1954 48 s 19sm 3.000 ekz 45K (55-1202) P. 331.87S: 63(47.874)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955

RIVNYY, Petr Kornilovich; BARAKOV, G., red.; DATRIYEVA, Ye.U., tekhn. red.

[North Ossetian Economic Administrative Region and prospects for its development] Severo-Osetinskiy ekonomicheskii administrativnyi raion i perspektivy ego razvitiia. Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 38 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(North Ossetia--Economic policy)

GERIYEVA, Muza Kharitonovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; BARAKOV, G.B., red.; DATRIYEVA, Ye.U., tekhn. red.

[New special-purpose cement] Novyi tsement spetsial'nogo naznacheniia. Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 74 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Cement) (Barium compounds)

GRIGORYAN, Arshak Akimovich, zhurnalist (1923-); BARAKOV, G.B., red.; DATRIYEVA, Ye.U., tekhn. red.

[Rank and file of the Seven-year plan] Riadovye semiletki; ocherki. Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskoe izd-vo, 1961. 92 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Chlen Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Grigoryan). (Labor and laboring classes)

TODOROV, R., inzh.; BARAKOV, R., inzh.

Use of styropor models in metal casting. Tekhnika Bulg 13 no. 2: 31-32 '64.

BARAKOV, R., inzh.; ZHEKOVA, D.

Possibilities of analyzing small quantities of boron, bismuth and aluminum in ductile cast iron. Mashinostroene 12 no. 11:43-44 N '63.

1. TsZL pri DMZ "G. Dimitorv", Ruse.

BARAKOV, R., inzh.

Methods and organization of the rapid analysis in the manufacture of malleable cast iron. Mashinostroene 11 no.10:42-45 O '62.

1. Nachalnik TsZL.

GOTKIN, P.S.; BARAKOV, S.M.; SAZHIN, Yu.G., aspirant

Study of gold-arsenious concentrates. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kaz GMI no.19:86-92 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(Gold) (Ore dressing)

DANILOVA, L.A.; TSUKERMAN, O.A.; BARAKOV, V.V.

Case of chronic lymphadenosis with massive leukemic lesions of the lung tissue and formation of cavities. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.12:47-50 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(LEUKEMIA LYMPHOCYTIC pathol.)
(LUNGS pathol.)

BARAKOV, V. Ya. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the Surgical Anatomy of the Human Diaphragm (Based on Foetus and Adult data). Samarkand 1957. 17 pp 22 cm. (Samarkand State Medical Inst im Academician I. P. Pavlov), 200 copies (KL, 28-57, 111)

S

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. Nervous System.

Abs Jour : R Zh Biol., No 21, 1958, No 97058

Author : Barakov, V. Ya.
Inst : Not given
Title : Topographo-Anatomical Peculiarities of Intra-Organic Branching of Phrenic Nerves.

Orig Pub : Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1958, No. 3, 17-22

Abstract : It is shown on cadavers of 47 fetuses and 19 adults that branching of phrenic nerves (PN) is identical in fetuses and adults and is differentiated only by proportional sizes. The places of entry, course and character of the branching of the right and left PN are described in detail. The branches of PN usually accompany the vessels of the diaphragm, but in a great number of branches some of them may also run independently.

Card 1/1

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological.
Circulatory System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50272

Author : Barakov, V.Ya.

Inst : Samarkand Medical Institute

Title : Topography of Intra-Organic Blood Vessels of the Human Diaphragm

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-t, 12, 37-42

Abstract : The inferior diaphragmatic arteries (IDA) frequently begin with two trunks which issue from the aorta or from the aorta and the celiac artery. In seven cases, IDA began with one trunk. In several cases, one to two complementary arteries were found. The right IDA (in adults) is at a distance of 1.7-4.1 cm, and the left 0.7-2.4 cm away from the esophageal hiatus. The type of ramification

- 13 -

Card 1/3

-u accom-
-phragmatic vein

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Muscles. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21518

Author : Barakov, V.Ya.

Inst : Samarkand Medical Institute

Title : The Problem of the Anatomic Structure of the Diaphragm in Fetuses

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-t, 1956, 11, 47-54

Abstract : The structure of the diaphragm was studied by the method of anatomic preparation in 35 fetuses. The variation in the shape of various segments of the diaphragm was noted as well as of the blood vessels and nerves in it. In the 4-month old fetus the structure of the diaphragm is similar to its structure in adults.

Card 1/1

S

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological. Muscles.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50308

Author : Barakov, V.Ya.

Inst : Samarkand State Medical Institute

Title : Interrelationship Between Sternocostal and Lumbocostal Triangles of the Diaphragm of Man

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Samarkandsk. gos. med. in-ta, 1956, 12, 43-46

Abstract : The diaphragm was studied in 70 individuals (50 fetuses and 20 adults). In fetuses, the presence of all the triangles (T) (two sternocostal and two lumbocostal) was ascertained in 30% of cases; the presence of only lumbocostal T was encountered twice as much frequently (1/5) as the presence of only sternocostal T (1/10 cases). Total absence of T was noted in 4% of cases. In adults,

Card 1/2

BARAKOV, V.Ya., kand.med.nauk

"Diaphragmatic hernias in children" by S.IA.Doletskii [professor]. Reviewed by V.IA.Barakov. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.10:71-73 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(DIAPHRAGM--HERNIA) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)
(DOLETSKII, S.IA.)

ALEKSANDROV, G.N., prof.; BARAKOV, V.Ye., kand.med.nauk

Changes in the position and skeletopia of the human diaphragm due to age. Nauch. trudy SamMI 21:102-107 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii s topograficheskoy anatomiyey Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

BARANOV, V.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Classification and characteristics of diaphragmatic hernias. Nauch. trudy KamMI 21:108-114 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

BARAKOVA, A.G.

Lipomatous substitution of the kidney. Urologiia 22 no.2:42-43 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz kliniki (zav. - prof. K.T.Ovnatanyan) Obshchey khirurgii Severo-Osetinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(KIDNEYS, neoplasms
lipoma, surg.)
(LIPOMA, case rep.
kidney, surg.)

BARAKOVA, A.G.

Electrocardiographic observations in pulmonary tuberculosis. Vop. pat. krovi i krovoobr. no.5:161-165 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

VOROBKOV, I.I.; PANAKOVSKAYA, T.V.; SIDELEV, N.P.; NISHAKOV, A.N., red.

[Practice in the organization of economic work at the Ural Machinery Plant] Opyt organizatsii ekonomicheskoi raboty na Uralmashzavode. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 150 p. (MIRA 18:9)

BARAKOVSKIKH, I., polkovnik

Military builders prepare their presents for the 22d Congress.
Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 2 no.19:73 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Military engineers)

VOLKOVA, Galina Yemel'yanovna; REZNIKOV, Semen Moiseyevich; BARAKOVSKIY, V.V., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Work organization in schools for subprofessional medical personnel] Organizatsiia raboty v srednikh meditsinskikh uchebnykh zavedeniiakh. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 222 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(MEDICINE—STUDY AND TEACHING)

BARAKS, A.M., dots.

Prolonging the life of wooden railroad ties by preliminary machining. Vest. TSNII MPS 17 no.2:38-42 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Railroads--Ties)

NOVITSKIY, Georgiy Ivanovich; STOGOV, Vyacheslav Vladimirovich; BARAKS, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Wood impregnation plants] Derevopropitochnye zavody. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 314 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood--Preservation) (Railroads--Ties)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological. S
Circulatory System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50272

Author : Barakov, V.Ya.

Inst : Samarkand Medical Institute

Title : Topography of Intra-Organic Blood Vessels of the Human Diaphragm

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Abstract : The inferior diaphragmatic arteries (IDA) frequently begin with two trunks which issue from the aorta or from the aorta and the celiac artery. In seven cases, IDA began with one trunk, In several cases, one to two complementary arteries were found. The right IDA (in adults) is at a distance of 1.7-4.1 cm, and the left 0.7-2.4 cm away from the esophageal hiatus. The type of ramification

Card 1/ 3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50272

of the IDA is usually mixed: the trunk type predominates on the right side, while the dispersed one does so on the left. The terminal ramification results in the formation of three branches. They skirt the tendinous center from inside run, to the outside in the rib region, anastomosing with the muscular-diaphragmatic arteries, and in the back they obliquely intersect the muscle fibers. Sometimes the right IDA is more strongly developed than the left and supplies two-thirds of the left half of the diaphragm. In such a case, the branch of the right diaphragmatic artery supplying the left half of the diaphragm passes between the esophageal hiatus and the hiatus of the inferior hollow vein accompanying or intersecting the inferior diaphragmatic vein. The number of diaphragmatic veins which become tributaries of the inferior hollow vein at its passage through

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological. S
Circulatory System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50272

the diaphragm fluctuates between tow and nine. --
T.N. Ulissova

Card 3/3

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Muscles. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21518

Author : Barakov, V.Ya.

Inst : Samarkand Medical Institute

Title : The Problem of the Anatomic Structure of the Diaphragm in Fetuses

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-t, 1956, 11, 47-54

Abstract : The structure of the diaphragm was studied by the method of anatomic preparation in 35 fetuses. The variation in the shape of various segments of the diaphragm was noted as well as of the blood vessels and nerves in it. In the 4-month old fetus the structure of the diaphragm is similar to its structure in adults.

Card 1/1

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological. S
Muscles.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50308

Author : Barakov, V.Ya.

Inst : Samarkand State Medical Institute

Title : Interrelationship Between Sternocostal and Lumbocostal Triangles of the Diaphragm of Man

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Samarkandsk. gos. med. in-ta, 1956, 12, 43-46

Abstract : The diaphragm was studied in 70 individuals (50 fetuses and 20 adults). In fetuses, the presence of all the triangles (T) (two sternocostal and two lumbocostal) was ascertained in 30% of cases; the presence of only lumbocostal T was encountered twice as much frequently (1/5) as the presence of only sternocostal T (1/10 cases). Total absence of T was noted in 4% of cases. In adults,

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Normal and Pathological. Muscles. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 11, 1958, 50308

T are encountered more rarely than in fetuses, either lumbocostal or sternocostal ones. In hypersthenics T are encountered less frequently than in asthenics, which apparently is connected with general development of the body musculature. -- A.V. Kuz'mina-Prigradova

Card 2/2

BARAKOV, V.Ya., kand.med.nauk

"Diaphragmatic hernias in children" by S.IA.Doletskii [professor]. Reviewed by V.IA.Barakov. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.10:71-73 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(DIAPHRAGM--HERNIA) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)
(DOLETSKII, S.IA.)

ALEKSANDROV, G.N., prof.; BARAKOV, V.Ye., kand.med.nauk

Changes in the position and skeletopia of the human diaphragm due to age. Nauch. trudy SamMI 21:102-107 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii s topograficheskoy anatomiyey Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

BARANOV, V.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Classification and characteristics of diaphragmatic hernias. Nauch. trudy SamMI 21:108-114 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

BARAKOVA, A.D.

Lipomatous substitution of the kidney. Urologiia 22 no.2:42-43 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz kliniki (zav. - prof. K.T.Ovnatanyan) Obshchey khirurgii Severo-Osetinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(KIDNEYS, neoplasms
lipoma, surg.)
(LIPOMA, case rep.
kidney, surg.)

BARAKOVA, A.G.

Electrocardiographic observations in pulmonary tuberculosis. Vop. pat. krovi i krovoobr. no.5:161-165 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

VORONKOV, I.I.; BARAKOVSKAYA, P.V.; SIDELEV, N.P.; MISHAKOV, A.N., red.

[Practice in the organization of economic work at the Ural Machinery Plant] Opyt organizatsii ekonomicheskoi raboty na Uralmashzavode. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 150 p. (MIRA 18:9)

BARAKOVSKIKH, I., polkovnik

Military builders prepare their presents for the 22d Congress.
Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 2 no.19:73 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Military engineers)

VOLKOVA, Galina Yemel'yanovna; REZNIKOV, Semen Moiseyevich; BARAKOVSKIY, V.V., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Work organization in schools for subprofessional medical personnel] Organizatsiia raboty v srednikh meditsinskikh uchebnykh zavedeniiakh. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 222 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(MEDICINE—STUDY AND TEACHING)

BARAKS, A.M., dots.

Prolonging the life of wooden railroad ties by preliminary machining. Vest. TSNII MPS 17 no.2:38-42 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Railroads—Ties)

NOVITSKIY, Georgiy Ivanovich; STOGOV, Vyacheslav Vladimirovich; BARAKS, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Wood impregnation plants] Derevopropitochnye zavody. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 314 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Wood--Preservation) (Railroads--Ties)

MIKIT, Erik Aleksandrovich; UPMANIS, Karl Kristapovich; BARAKS, A.M., red.; FILIMONOVA, A.I., red. izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Speeding-up the drying of lumber in batch drying chambers] Intensifikatsiia sushki pilomaterialov v kamerakh periodicheskogo deistviia. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 81 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Lumber—Drying)

BARAKS, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Preservation and natural drying of ties stored in tie impregnation plants. Trudy TSNII MPS no.224:4-44 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Railroads--Ties) (Wood--Drying)

KALNIN'SH, Arvid Yanovich[Kalnins, Arvids], akademik; GORSHIN, S.N., retsenzent; BARAKS, A.M., red.; GOSPODARSKAYA, T.N., red. izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Preservation of wood]Konservirovanie drevesiny. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 143 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki dereva (for Gorshin).
(Wood—Preservation)

BARAKS, Aleksandr Markovich; NIKIFOROV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; POPOV, K.A., prof., retsenzent; KOLOMNIN, G.P., inzh., red.

[Deep impregnation of wood by the use of incisions] Glubokaia propitka drevesiny putem primeneniia nakolov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lesnaia promyshlennost'," 1964. 155 p. (MIRA 17:5)

CHULKOV, Viktor Dmitriyevich; BARAKS, A.M., red.

[Protection of wood against rot and fire; from the work practices of the All-Union State Trust for Wood Preservation in Construction] Zashchita drevesiny ot gnieniia i vozgoraniia; iz opyta raboty tresta Soiuzantiseptik. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshl., 1964. 105 p. (MIRA 18:3)

IGUMNOV, Al'bert Yakovlevich; KONOPLEVA, Tat'yana Mikhaylovna; BARAKS, A.M., red.

[Manual for the worker in a lumber drying shop] Posobie rabochemu lesosushil'nogo tsekha. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 69 p. (MIRA 18:9)

BARAKSIN, Ya. G.

"Radio Electronics for Military Use" (RADIOELEKTRONIKA V VOYENNOM DELE); published by the Military Publishing House for the Ministry of Defense, Moscow, 1958 (2 copies)

S/080/63/036/001/010/026
D204/D307

AUTHOR: Baram, A.

TITLE: On the mechanism of removing a complex catalyst from a dispersion of polyethylene, with methanol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 1, 1963, 102 - 109

TEXT: The above problem was studied to clarify some aspects of the mechanism and kinetics of the process, in view of shortage of literature data. The present paper is the 3rd communication in a series of investigations devoted to the processes of removing substances from porous bodies in multiphase systems. Polyethylene (PE) was dispersed in benzine, had a particle size of 10 - 150 μ, and was considerably porous. After filtering these pores held both benzine and catalyst (1-3 μ grains) consisting of the interaction products of $TiCl_4$ and trialkylaluminum. When the catalyst is extracted with stirring,

2 main processes may be distinguished which occur side by side: emulsification of benzine (and catalyst) in MeOH and diffusive removal of the catalyst by dissolution and decomposition. Kinetic equations are derived for these 2 processes. Assuming ideal pores in the PE and turbulent flow of the MeOH in the zone of small irregularities an expression is derived for the degree of removal, which takes into account the existence of insoluble particles of catalyst due to ageing, and the effect of the porous structure of the polymer. It is shown that the degree of removal does in fact depend on ageing of the catalyst and on the porous structure of the PE; differences in the degrees of removal from various specimens are ascribed to these factors. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyuloznobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (Leningrad Technological Institute of Cellulose and Paper Industry)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1962