

NOVIKOV, S.S.; BURMISTROVA, M.S.; GORELIK, V.P.; CHKHIKVADZE, Yu.G.

Condensation of nitro alkanes with acetaldehyde. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.  
khim.nauk no.4:695-698 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
(Paraffins) (Acetaldehyde)

GHEKHIKVADE, Yu. I.

Self-exciting synchronous generator for electric shearing apparatus.  
Bul. nauch.-tekhn. inform. po elek. sel'khoz. no.1:9-10 '56.  
(Electric generators) (Sheep shearing) (MIRA 10:9)

CHKHIKVADZE, Yu. I. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "System<sup>at small</sup> of excitation ~~in minor~~  
electric power stations." Tbilisi, 1957. 15 pp 22 cm. (Min of Higher Education  
USSR. Order of Labor Red Banner Georgian Polytechnic Inst im S. M. Kirov), 100  
copies. (KL, 13-57, 99)

CHKHIKVADZE, Yu.I., kand.tekhn.nauk (Tbilisi); SAAKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk  
(Tbilisi)

Small synchronous motor excited by a semiconductor rectifier.

Elektrichestvo no.2:45-48 F '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Electric motors, Synchronous)

LOMINADZE, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk (Tbilisi); CHKHIVADZE, Yu.I., kand.  
tekhn.nauk (Tbilisi)

Special features in the design of three-phase asynchronous  
braking motors with tapered rotors. Elektrichestvo no.3:46-50  
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Electric motors, Induction)

LOMINADZE, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent (Tbilisi); CHEKHIKVADZE, Yu.I.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk (Tbilisi)

Calculation of the axial force of an asynchronous motor with  
tapered rotor under unbalanced rotor conditions. Elektrichestvo  
no.4:27-31 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Electric motors, Induction)

DANILOV, S.N.; CHKHIKVISHVILI, D.I.; MDINARADZE, D.A.; GOGGUADZE, V.P.;  
NAKHAPETIAN, A.A.; NAPOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; SADZHATA, N.D.

In memory of Professor Akakii Melitchevich Gakhokidze, 1909-1964.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.6:1117-1119 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

CHKHIKVISHVILI, I.

Tasks of Georgia's news photographers. Sov.foto 21 no.4:23-24  
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Soyuz zhurnalistov Gruzinskoy SSR.  
(Georgia--News photographers)



CHKHIKVISHVILI, I., red.; KHUTSISHVILI, G., red.; VASINOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Forty years of Soviet Georgia] Sorek let Sovetskoi Gruzii; kratkii  
oчерk. Tbilisi, Izd-vo "Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1961. 539 p.  
(Georgia--Economic conditions) (MIRA 14:11)

CHKHIKVISHVILI, I. D.

26304 rtitsy gruzii. Vestnik gos. Muzeya gruzii im, dzhikvishvili, T. XIV-A,  
1949, s 109-36 — na gruz. yaz -- rezyumena. Rus. yaz.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

DZHANBERIDZE, N.; KINTSURASHVILI, S.; CHKHIKVISHVILI, Ir., red.;  
KHOSHTARIYA, V., red. izd-va; KHONDADZE, Z., tekhn. red.

[Soviet Georgia] Sovetskaya Gruzia. Tbilisi, Gos. izd-vo  
"Sabchota Sakartvelo," 1961. 1 v. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Georgia—Views)

SIMONISHVILI, Sh.A.; CHKHIKVISHVILI, I.I., red.; BASINOV, A., tekhn.  
red.

[Advanced practices of the participants in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition represented at the Pavilion of the Georgian S.S.R.] Peredovoi opyt uchastnikov Vsesoiuznoi sel'skokhoziaistvennoi vystavki, predstavlennykh v pavil'one Gruzinskoi SSR. Tbilisi, Izd-vo "Zaria Vostoka," 1958. 84 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka.  
(Moscow—Agricultural exhibitions) (Georgia—Agriculture)

CHKHIEVISHVILI, Irakliy

[Roads and meetings; foreign sketches. Translated from  
the Georgian] Dorogi i vstrechi; zarubezhnye ocherki.  
Tbilisi, Izd-vo Soiusa sovetskikh pisatelei Gruzii, 1964.  
156 p.  
(MIRA 18:10)

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cardiovascular Agents

V-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No 71207

Author : Chkhikvishvili L.S.

Inst : Institute of Cardiology, AS GruzSSR, with Participation of  
Institute of Physiology, AS UkrSSR

Title : Effects of Prolonged Sleep Induced by Barbamyl in Combination with Calcium Chloride upon Blood Pressure in Hypertensive Disease and Experimental Hypertension

Orig Pub : V sb.: Stenogr. otchet nauchn. sessii In-ta kardiol. AN  
GruzSSR s uchastiyem In-ta fiziol. AN USSR, Tbilisi, AN  
GruzSSR, 1956, 231-237

Abstract : It was established in 2 series of experiments on rabbits, that calcium chloride (CC) (10 percent solution, 2-3 ml. intravenously) prolongs and deepens the hypnotic effect of barbamyl (B) (20-50 mg/kg). In experiments conducted on dogs with experimental hypertension (reflexogenic and renal form), the degree of reduction of arterial pressure in the animals was proportionate to the duration and depth of sleep. In the

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CHKHIKVISHVILI, L.S.

Effect of diethylenediamine cobalt iodide on coronary  
circulation. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR  
8:451-456 '63. (MIRA 1967)

1. Institut kardiologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.

GEGENAVA, L.S.; CHKHIKVISHVILI, L.S.

Effect of some hydrazine derivatives of cobalt on coronary  
circulation. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR  
8:457-459 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut kardiologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.



CHKIEKVISHVILI, L.S.

Effect of vitamins B<sub>12</sub> and A on coronary blood circulation in  
experiment. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.3:711-718 Je '62

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy kardiologii, Tbilisi.  
Submitted December 12, 1963.

CHKHIKVISHVILI, M. M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Material on the study of the effectiveness of penicillin in treating fresh forms of syphilis (Clinical-experimental treatment)". Tbilisi, 1958. 20 pp (Sci Res Dermatological-Venereological Inst of the Min Health Georgian SSR), 200 copies (KL, No 10, 1959, 129)

GABUNIYA, R.D.; CHKHIKVISHVILI, S.B.; RACHVELISHVILI, B.Kh.; GOGNIASHVILI, Sh.I.

Some indices of the functional state of the cardiac muscle in  
bronchial asthma. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no.6:773-778 D '62.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted  
July 19, 1961.

CHKHIKVISHVILI, Ts. Sh.

CHKHIKVISHVILI, Ts. Sh.: "Some shifts in higher nervous activity in concealed skull traumas (commotion syndrome)." Georgian State Publishing House for Medical Literature. Tbilisi State Medical Inst. Tbilisi, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN MEDICAL SCIENCE).

Knishnaya letopis  
No. 15, 1956. Moscow.

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RESULTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Results of fertilizing ramie crops in the Alazan valley.  
V. Chikilovich. Sov. Sadropzh 1936, No. 10.  
30-5; (Zhurnal Khimii 38, 1102).—N and P fertilizers  
give good results even the 1st yr. The use of large amounts  
of N (180 kg. per ha.) considerably increases the green  
crop yield (300%) and also the dry cellulose fiber-yield  
(451%). During the 2nd yr., ramie requires very large  
quantities of fertilizers, particularly of N fertilizers which  
should be increased to 300 kg. per ha. The fertilizers  
should be applied deeply into the ground; a superficial  
application is ineffective on account of the slight diffus-  
ibility of the nitrate and of the development of the root  
mainly in the 2nd soil horizon. A. Papineau-Couture

ASD-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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3530-3531

USSR/Soil Science - Cultivation, Improvement, Erosion.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 100113

greater than 1%, starts at a depth of 35-40 cm.  
The character of salination is chloridesulphate.  
Submitted are data on determination of the contents  
of absorbed Na, humus and easily-assimilable P.  
Positive results from the experiments on cultivation,  
in these soils, of winter wheat were achieved against  
background of deep 50-cm plowing (in spring) while ap-  
plying a clay and gypsum mixture at a rate of 10 t/ha  
of gypsum and increased doses of phosphates and organic  
fertilizers. Against the background of this clay and  
gypsum mixture the utilization coefficient of the mine-  
ral fertilizers is increased sharply. -- P.V. Shramko

Card 2/2

CHANTKIVISHVILI, TS.Sh.

Dynamics of the retinotemporal and temporobrachial coefficients  
in disorders of cerebral blood circulation. Trudy Tbil. GIDUV  
6:393-396 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,  
p 100 (USSR) 14-57-6-12427

AUTHORS: Akhvlediani, G. D., Chikvishvili, V. I.

TITLE: Soils in the Pankisskoye Ushchel'ye (Valley) (Pochvy Pankisskogo ushchel'ya -- in Georgian)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta pochvoved. AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 7, pp 157-182

ABSTRACT: The climate of the mountain-forest belt in the Pankisskoye Ushchel'ye (Valley) (Kakhetinskaya Tushe-tiya) belongs to the temperate-cold Western European type; it has an average annual temperature from 6° to 10° and a total annual precipitation from 800 mm to 1200 mm. Brown, lightly eroded soils were developed in the broad-leaf forests consisting principally of beech. In the western part of the valley, where the trees had been considerably thinned out, the soil

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Soils in the Pankisskoye (Cont.)

14-57-6-12427

was soon eroded down to the bedrock. In some places the brown forest soils approximate very closely to the podzols. There is a more marked tendency of the soils to assume the chemical composition and the morphology of podzols in this region than in comparable soils of the midmountain belt in other parts of Georgia. Typical brown forest soils have better water retaining characteristics than average podzol varieties. The cinnamon-colored, humus and carbonate-bearing soils, which are formed on the eroded surfaces of carbonaceous shales, sandstones and conglomerates are less widely distributed. Mountain-meadow soils of the subalpine belt type, differing quite sharply from one another by the stage of their soil-forming process, are widely distributed in the northern, highest section of the valley, which corresponds to the lowest part of the high mountain belt. In some areas soil has been eroded and bedrock is exposed. This was caused by the sharp differentiation of the relief and also by the improper pasturing and haying methods which were practised there in former times. Unsatisfactory humus-forming conditions explain the high (20 percent or more) organic matter content in mountain-meadow turf soils. Under these con-

Card 2/3

Soils in the Pankisskoye (Cont.)

14-57-6-12427

ditions organic matter was accumulated in the ground in the form of humus. Alluvial meadow and mountain-valley soils predominate in the intermontane valleys of the Alazan River and the Ilto Reka (River); these soils are used for agriculture in the upper course basin of the Alazan River. A bibliography of 18 titles is included.

Card 3/3

G. K.

CHKHOBAKH, P. P.

"Improved Method of Welding Steel Dental Bridges," Stomatologiya, No.1, 1952

CHKHOLARIYA, N.D.

Characteristics of the ramification of blood vessels of  
the spleen. Trudy Inst. eksp. morf. AN Gruz. SSR 10:  
283-297'62. (MIRA 16:6)  
(~~SPLK~~—BLOOD SUPPLY)

CHKHOLARIYA, Sh.K., dotsent

Current methods of treating fractures of the zygomatic bone  
and arch. Stomatologiya 42 no.2: 101-102 Mr-Apr'63  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry stomatologii ( zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.I.  
Yediberidze) Tbilisskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey.

BERADZE, N.I., dotsent; CHKONIYA, E.A., dotsent; NACHKEPIYA, M.Ye.

Toxoplasmosis of the eye. Sbor. nauch. trud. SOGMI no.14;  
190-193 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney Tbilisskogo gosudarstvennogo  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

PURTSFLADZE, Kh.G.; CHKONIYA, T.K.

Production of potassium manganate from manganous hydroxide.  
Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 4:59-67 '63.  
(MIRA 17:5)

ACC NR: AP6028163 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/008/0111/0113

AUTHOR: Chkoniya, T. T. (Aspirant)

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Veterinary Sanitation (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii)

TITLE: Disinfective treatment for aspergillosis in poultry using thermomechanical aerosols

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 8, 1966, 111-113

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, aspergillosis, infective disease, poultry, aerosol, *RESPIRATORY DISEASE, FUNGICIDE.*

ABSTRACT: Aspergillosis, a disease attacking embryos or the respiratory tract of young poultry, is caused mainly by *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *A. flavus*, and *A. niger*. Many methods of disinfection have been used, and it must be noted that the humidity increase accompanying application of some disinfectants will aid fungus growth. Use of formaldehyde solutions in aerosols requires three or four times less disinfectant, does not change the microclimate of an enclosure, and penetrates all parts of the target area thoroughly. Twenty-one experiments were performed at the Moscow Fermentation Factory using formaldehyde

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UDC: 619:616.992.282.123.4-084.484:54-138]:636.5



ACC NR: AP6028163

solutions dispersed as aerosols by the ACP generator to disinfect rooms of varying size, temperature, and humidity. The results were highly satisfactory, for the disinfection of both air and surfaces. To eliminate the residual effect of the formalin, areas used in the experiment were treated with ammonia afterwards. It was concluded that empty, hermetically sealed rooms of volumes up to 4000 m<sup>3</sup> may be successfully disinfected from *Aspergillus* by a 40% formaldehyde aerosol applied in the amount of 40 ml/1 m<sup>3</sup> and exposed for 24 hr. For rooms containing equipment (poultry cages, etc.), there should be an aerosol source for every 1000 m<sup>3</sup> of space, and the disinfectant should be applied in an amount of 70 ml/m<sup>3</sup>, with 24-hr exposure. Also, it was found that thermo-mechanical generation of 20—40% formaldehyde aerosols, using the ACP generator, does not lessen their disinfectant properties.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06, 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2



CHERNOTUA, YE. S.

36775. Pervyy opyt proizvodst vennoy kul'tury limona v uzbekistane.  
Sots. sel. khoz-vo Uzbekistana, 1949, No. 4, c. 76 - 78

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

1. CHKHOTVA, YE. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agriculture
7. Raising citrus fruits in Uzbekistan. Tashkent, Gosizdat. UzSSSR, 1952

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

CHKHOTYA, Ye. S.

Lemon

Transition to their own root system as a means for improving lemon trees. Sad i og.  
No. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, \_\_\_\_\_1953. Unclassified

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Chikobava, T. K.

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Nitrogen Industry, I-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1389

Author: Purtseladza, Kh. G., Dzhikiya, S. I., Krumidze, Z. A., and Chikobava, T. K.

Institution: Institute for Metals and Mining of the Georgian Academy of Sciences

Title: Absorption of Nitrogen Oxides by Manganese Hydroxide

Original

Periodical: Tr. In-ta metalli i gorin. dela AN GruzSSR, 1956, Vol 7, 239-247

Abstract: The results from laboratory experiments on the absorption of nitrogen oxides at concentrations of ~0.3% and room temperature in Mn-ores (manganese sponge, manganese carbonate, and pyrolusite) and paste-like  $Mn(OH)_2$ , containing up to 65% water (with the addition of wood shavings to reduce the resistance), have shown that manganese ores quickly become deactivated;  $Mn(OH)_2$  was the only compound tested which proved suitable for the absorption of nitrogen oxides. The  $Mn(OH)_2$  can be regenerated from the  $Mn(NO_3)_2$  by the action of

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USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Nitrogen  
Industry, I-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1389

Abstract:  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ; as an alternate method, activated  $\text{MnO}_2$  or Mn concentrates  
can be obtained by the thermal dissociation of the nitrate.

Card 2/2

124-57-2-2249

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 113 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chkuaseli, (~~No initials given~~) A.G.

TITLE: Vibrations of Beams and Plates Having Variable Rigidity  
(Kolebaniya balok i plit peremennoy zhestkosti) (in Georgian, Russian res)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-ta, 1955, Nr 4, pp 103-108

ABSTRACT: The frequencies of free transverse vibrations of beams and plates having variable rigidity are determined by means of Bubnov's method (Sb. In-ta inzhenerov putey soobshcheniya, 1913, Nr 31; Izbrannyye trudy. Sudpromgiz, 1956). The frequency values of the fundamental mode are found for various types of end supports and for several preselected rigidity variations in the beams. The frequency values of the free vibrations are given for two cases of rigidity variation in a hinge-supported rectangular plate.

1. Beams--Vibration    2. Sheets--Vibration    B. F. Karavanov  
3. Mathematics

Card 1/1



*CHKUSHELI, A.G.*  
**CHKUSHELI, A.G.**

Forced vibrations of beams with varying rigidity [in Georgian  
with summary in Russian]. Trudy GPI no.6:47-52 '56. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Kafedra stroitel'noy mekhaniki Gruzinskogo politekhnicheskogo  
instituta im. S.M. Kirova, Tbilisi.  
(Girders--Vibration)

CHKUSHELI, D.Y.

GUSEV, V.M.; CHKUSHELI, D.V.; GUSEVA, M.I.

Separation of germanium and manganese isotopes in a small electro-magnetic separator. Atom. energ. 3 no.9:215-221 8 '57. (MIRA 10:9)  
(Germanium--Isotopes) (Manganese--Isotopes) (Calutron)

CHKVASSELI, D.V., NIKOLYSEVILI, U.D., GUDAMASHVILI, A.I.

Resonance overcharging of positive ions of alkaline metals. Izv.  
AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 24 no.8:970-974 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Nuclear reactions) (alkaline metals)

CHKUASELI, D. V., GULDAMASHVILI, A. I., NIKOLEYSHVILI, U. D.,

"Charge-exchange of Atoms and Ions of Alkaline and Alkali-Earth Elements,"

report presented at the 6th Intl. Conf. on Ionization Phenomena in Gases,  
Paris, France, 8-13 Jul 63

CHKUASELI, D.V.; GULDAMASHVILI, A.I.; NIKOLEYSHVILI, U.D.

Charge exchange between atoms and ions of alkaline and alkaline  
earth elements. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.8:999-1004 Ag  
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN GruzSSR.

L 46121-66 EWT(d)/T/ENP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6024549

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/042/003/0679/0683

AUTHOR: Kalatozishvili, N. I.; Chkuaseli, K. G. 54  
B

ORG: Academy of Sciences, Georgian SSR, Institute of Electronics, Automation and Teleme-  
chanics, (Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki)

TITLE: Electronic counter with a special binary-decimal code 166

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 42, no. 3, 1966, 679-683

TOPIC TAGS: pulse counter, binary code, flip flop circuit, algorithm

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the problem of developing a counter for a special binary-decimal code whose decimal part is represented by the Gray code and binary part, by a special code, both being minimum-error codes. The special code (Table 1) is so selected as to assure optimal coordination with Gray's decimal code. It is sufficient to construct the counter for one decade of the binary-coded decimal number, since it will be analogous for the other decades. The algorithm of the counter, ensuing from the structural characteristics of this special binary code is presented in Table 2, where  $T_I$ - $T_{IV}$  stand for digit flip-flops. In the position of flip-flops corresponding to 0 the left-hand triode is open, and in the position corresponding to 1, the right-hand triode is open. On tenth pulse, carry to the second decade is accomplished

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ACC NR: AP6024549

Table 1

0-0001	5-1100
1-0011	6-1110
2-0010	7-1010
3-0110	8-1011
4-0100	9-1001

Table 2

Number	Special Binary Code	Position of Scale Flip-Flop	Number of Triggered Flip-Flop	Position of Blocking Flip-Flops
0	0001	1	$T_I$	$T_{III}-0$ . . .
1	0011	0	$T_{II}$	$T_I-1$
2	0010	1	$T_I$	$T_{III}-0$
3	0110	0	$T_{III}$	$T_I-0, T_{II}-1$
4	0100	1	$T_{II}$	$T_{III}-1$
5	1100	0	$T_{IV}$	$T_{II}-0, T_{III}-1$
6	1110	1	$T_{II}$	$T_{III}-1$
7	1010	0	$T_{III}$	$T_{II}-1, T_I-0$
8	1011	1	$T_I$	$T_{III}-0$
9	1001	0	$T_{II}$	$T_I-1$

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Card

L 46121-66

ACC NR: AF6024549

by supplying a pulse to the double-input scale flip-flop. The logic of the corresponding algorithm is such that during each counting the digit flip-flops receive pulses from either the right- or the left-hand input of the scale flip-flop. A special feature of this counter is that positive counting, i.e. increase in a number, requires a specific co-alignment of the positions of the scale flip-flops vis-a-vis the digit flip-flops. If the scale flip-flop occupies an opposite position, the arrival of pulses will result in subtraction. This property greatly simplifies subtraction with the aid of the counter in question; for this purpose it is sufficient, on selecting the first number, to switch all the scale flip-flops (on first disconnecting their outputs) and thereupon to insert the second number in the form of pulses into the counter. The counter is equipped with a parity recognition element for automatic adjustment of the scale flip-flops. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 09,/2/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 3/3



CHKUASELI, T.G.

Developmental characteristics of the root system of the grapevine under  
the conditions of edaphic chlorosis. Vest. Tbil. bot.sada no.69:35-39  
'63. (MIRA 17:10)

CHKVASSELI, T.Ya.

CHKVASSELI, T.Ya.

Study of the dynamics of chlorosis in certain commercial grape varieties [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Tbil.bot inst. no.16:3-10 '54. (MIRA 8:11)

(Grapes--Diseases and pests) (Chlorosis(Plants))

CHKUASELI, T.Ya.; CHANISHVILI, Sh.Sh.

Effect of potassium and calcium ions on the uptake of radioactive phosphorus in the root system of the grapevine. Socb. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no.2:421-424 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Submitted July 8, 1962.

CHKUASELI, T.Ya.

Respiration and enzymatic activity in various zones of the grapevine  
root system. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 36 no.3:663-668 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

CHKULASHLI, T.Ye.

Periodical changes in fluid motion and sap composition of  
plants. Trudy Tbil.bot.inst. 19:255-266 '58. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Plants, Motion of fluids in)

VARTANOV, N.A.; ROZMAN, I.M.; RYUKHIN, Yu.A.; CHIKVASHILI, Z.D.

Use of plastic scintillators for beta-ray spectrometry. Prib. i  
tekh. eksp. 7 no.3:62-64 My-Ie '62. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Scintillation spectrometry)

CHKHUBIANISHVILI, G. Z.

Chkhubianishvili, G. Z. "The water and heat conditions in a fruit-bearing vineyard with various formations and cuttings of vines", Trudy In-ta vinogradarstva i vinodeliya (Akad. Gruz. SSR), Vol. V, 1949, p. 153-79, (In Georgian, resume in Russian), - Bibliog: 16 items.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

1. CHKHUEYANISHVILI, G. Z.; KELENDZHERIDZE, K. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kakhetia - Grapes
7. Results of phenological observations of Kakhetian grapevine varieties  
(in Georgian with Russian summary), Trudy inst. vin. AN Gruz. SSR, 7, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.



CHKHUBIANISHVILI, I. I.

"Histological Investigation of Leaf of Primula Nivalis Pall and Cerastium  
Ovatum Boiss." Dok. AN, V. 23, No. 5, 1939.

~~XXXXXXXX~~ Chair of Vegetable Physiology & Anatomy, Georgia State Agricultural  
Inst. im. L. P. Beria, Tbilisi.

CHKHUBIANISHVILI, I. I TUDEMAN, N.

25107 CHKHUBIANISHVILI, I. I TUDEMAN, N. Guttonosnost' Kornevoy Kory Bereskletov  
Gruzii. Trudy in-ta Lesa (Akad. Nauk Gruz, SSR), T. I, 1949, S. 231-36. -  
Bibliogr: 15Nazv.

SO: Letopis', No. 33, 1949

CHACHUBIANISVILI, I.I.

Structure of the leaf of the Oriental beech. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i  
sel'khoz. nauki 2 no.6:557-570 '49. (MLRA 9:8)  
(BEECH) (LEAVES--ANATOMY)

CHKHBANISHVILI, I.I.

Leaf structure of some flowering plants of the Alpine regions of  
the Main Caucasian Range (Kavkasioni). Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i  
sel'khoz.nauki. 5 no.1:79-91 '52. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Gruzinskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo znameni sel'skokhozyay-  
stvennyy institut imeni Beriya, Tbilisi.  
(Caucasus--Alpine flora) (Leaves--Anatomy)

KAKHADZE, V.M.; CHKHUBIANISHVILI, M.G.; VOLKOV, A.D.

Preparation of sulfur dioxide by the thermal decomposition  
of natural calcium sulfate. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i  
elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 4:121-129 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

CHKHUBIANISHVILI, TS.A.

Nuclear polyhedrosis of *Deilephila lineata* var. *livornica* Esp.  
Dop.AN URSS no.7:964-966 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut sashchity rasteniy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh  
nauk Gruzinskoy SSR i Institut zoologii USSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom AN USSR V.G.Kas'yanenko [Kas'ianenko, V.H.].  
(Viruses) (Moths—Diseases)

CHKHUBIANISHVILI, Zakhariy Nikolayevich

[Alder wood and the possibility of its use in the wood-  
pulp and paper industry] [Drevesina ol'khi i vozmozh-  
nost' ee primeneniia v tselliulozno-bumazhnoi promyshlen-  
nosti. Tbilisi, Sabchota Sakartvelo], 1964. 171 p.  
[In Georgian] (MIRA 18:7)

CHKHUBIANISHVILI, Z.N., insh.

Alders as a raw material for use in the paper industry.

Bum.prom. 35 no.6:20-22 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Alder) (Paper industry)



CHKHUBIANISHVILI, Z. N., CAND TECH SCI, "WOOD OF THE ALDER  
TREE AND ~~THE~~ <sup>of</sup> POSSIBILITIES ~~FOR~~ ITS APPLICATION IN THE PULP  
AND PAPER INDUSTRY." TBILISI, PUBLISHING HOUSE OF GEORGIAN  
AGR INST, 1961. (MIN OF AGR GSSR. GEORGIA<sup>U</sup> ORDER OF LABOR RED  
BANNER AGR INST). (KL-DV, 11-61, 223).

-195-

ARUSHANOV, Konstantin Sergeyevich; CHKHUKVISHVILI, I.I., red.

[Canning industry of Georgia] Konservnaia promyshlennost'  
Gruzii. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Soluza pisatelei Gruzii "Zaria  
vostoka," 1959. 11 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.  
Pavil'on Gruzinskoy SSR.

La portance et rôle des micro-éléments dans la

la structure et le rôle des micro-éléments dans la

CHKONIYA, E. A.

"Biologic Effect of Vitamin A Stbstances in Citral and Beta-Ionone,"  
Vest. Oftalmol., 27, No. 1, 1948.

State Cent. Ophthalmology Inst. im. Gel'mgolts.

~~SECRET~~ EWP(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) GD

ACC NR: AT6015126

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0052/0058

AUTHOR: Kalatozishvili, N. I.; Nadiradze, G. I.; Chkoniya, D. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transistorized supervisory control system 14

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut elektroniki, avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Skhemy avtomaticheskogo upravleniya (Automatic control circuits). Tiflis, Izd-vo Metsniyereba, 1965, 52-58

TOPIC TAGS: remote control, supervisory control, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: The development of a new semiconductor-device supervisory-control system for industrial plants is reported; a two-cycle distributor is used in the system. Principal connection diagrams of a control (dispatcher's) station and a plant station are shown. Each station comprises: a distributor, a line unit, a coincidence unit, output gate ("contactless") relays, and a power-supply unit. The odd distributor triggers respond to positive a-c half-waves; the even, to negative half-waves. The operation of both stations is briefly explained. Relatively long 10-msec pulses used in the connection line are expected to have high noise immunity. A laboratory model was built in 1962; the first complete set of equipment was installed at a Tbilisi plant in 1963. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 29Sep65 / ORIG REF: 003

awm

Cord 1/1

*CHKONIYA, E.A.*  
NACHKEPIYA, M.Ye.; CHKONIYA, E.A.

New nonsurgical method for treating constriction of the lacrimal  
ducts. Vest. oft. 69 no.6:33-34 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:2)

1. Iz glasnoy kliniki (sav. - prof. N.G.Khramelashvili) Tbilisskogo  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(LACRYMAL ORGANS--DISEASES)

SIKHARULIDZE, I.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., otv. red.;  
 BERADZE, N.I., dots., otv. red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.N.,  
 prof., red.; ABULADZE, V.A., red.; ANTELAVA, D.N., kand.  
 med. nauk, red.; BOGOSLOVSKIY, A.I., doktor biol. nauk,  
 red.; BUNIN, A.Ya., kand. med. nauk, red.; VILENKINA, A.,  
 doktor med. nauk, red.; VISHNEVSKIY, N.A., prof., red.;  
 ZARUBIN, G.S., nauchn. sotr., red.; ITSIKSON, L.Ya., kand.  
 med. nauk, red.; KRASNOV, M.L., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.,  
 red.; MACHARASHVILI, P.D., zasl. vrach Gruz. SSR, red.;  
 PUCHKOVSKAYA, N.A., prof., red.; RABKIN, Ye.B., prof., red.;  
 RSHZHECHITSKAYA, O.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; ROZSLAVTSEV,  
 A.V., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, A.I., kand.  
 med. nauk, red.; FRADKIN, M.Ya., prof., red.; KHAYUTIN, S.M.,  
 prof., red.; CHERNYAKOVSKIY, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk, red.;  
 CHKONIYA, E.A., kand. med. nauk, red.; SHATILOVA, T.A.,  
 doktor med. nauk, red.; YAKOVLEV, A.A., nauchn. sotr., red.

[Materials of the Second All-Union Conference of Ophthalmologists] Materialy Vsesoiuznoi konferentsii oftal'mologov. Tbilisi, Respublikanskoe nauchn. ob-vo oftal'mologov Gruz.SSR, 1961. 498 p.  
 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya oftal'mologov, 2d, Tiflis, 1961.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Arkhangel'skiy).

CHKONIYA, E.A.

Pathology of the accomodation apparatus in sugar diabetes. Soob.  
AN Gruz. SSR 40 no.1:225-230 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy institut usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey. Submitted May 25, 1965.



1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>2A CHKONIYA, I. I.</p> <p>Compounds of manganese salts with pyridine and ethyl enediamine. O. E. Zvyagintsev and M. Chkoniya, <i>J. inorg. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 18, 1647-52 (1940); <i>J. C. A.</i> 32, 3932. — New compds. of Mn with <math>C_5H_5N</math> (I) and <math>(CH_2NH_2)_2</math> (II) were obtained. <math>Mn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O</math> (III) is obtained by treating a concd. <math>Mn(NO_3)_2</math> soln. with strong <math>HNO_3</math>, adding II to slightly acid reaction and crystg. in a desiccator for a few days; <math>MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O</math> (IV), by boiling a soln. of <math>MnCl_2</math> in concd. oxalic acid, filtering, adding to the filtrate EtOH and II and crystg. By similar methods there were prepd.: <math>MnCl_2 \cdot 2HCl \cdot H_2O</math> (V); <math>5-MnF_3 \cdot 3H_2O</math> (VI); <math>Mn(OAc)_2 \cdot 2H_2O</math> (VII); <math>2MnF_3 \cdot 2NH_4F \cdot 1</math> (VIII); III and IV are colorless crystals, V, VI, VII and VIII are pale-rose crystals. All are insol. in EtOH, <math>H_2O</math> and benzene. S. Kaganoff</p>																			
<p>Georgian Industr. Inst. and Inst. Gen. &amp; Inorg. Chem., AS USSR</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									

PURTSELANZE, Kh.G.; TOPURIYA, Z.M.; CHKONIYA, T.K.; SHOSHIASHVILI, E.N.

Thermal dissociation of artificial manganese dioxide samples.  
Trudy Inst.prikl.khim.i elektrokhim.AN Gruz.SSR 3:163-168 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)  
(Manganese oxide—Thermal properties)

ACC NR: AP6C28163

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/008/0111/0113

AUTHOR: Chkoniya, T. T. (Aspirant)

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Veterinary Sanitation (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii)

TITLE: Disinfective treatment for aspergillosis in poultry using thermomechanical aerosols

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 8, 1966, 111-113

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, aspergillosis, infective disease, poultry, aerosol,  
*RESPIRATORY DISEASE, FUNGICIDE.*

ABSTRACT: Aspergillosis, a disease attacking embryos or the respiratory tract of young poultry, is caused mainly by *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *A. flavus*, and *A. niger*. Many methods of disinfection have been used, and it must be noted that the humidity increase accompanying application of some disinfectants will aid fungus growth. Use of formaldehyde solutions in aerosols requires three or four times less disinfectant, does not change the microclimate of an enclosure, and penetrates all parts of the target area thoroughly. Twenty-one experiments were performed at the Moscow Fermentation Factory using formaldehyde

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UDC: 619:616.992.282.123.4-084.484:54-138]:636.5

ACC NR: AP6028163

solutions dispersed as aerosols by the AGP generator to disinfect rooms of varying size, temperature, and humidity. The results were highly satisfactory, for the disinfection of both air and surfaces. To eliminate the residual effect of the formalin, areas used in the experiment were treated with ammonia afterwards. It was concluded that empty, hermetically sealed rooms of volumes up to 4000 m<sup>3</sup> may be successfully disinfected from *Aspergillus* by a 40% formaldehyde aerosol applied in the amount of 40 ml/1 m<sup>3</sup> and exposed for 24 hr. For rooms containing equipment (poultry cages, etc.), there should be an aerosol source for every 1000 m<sup>3</sup> of space, and the disinfectant should be applied in an amount of 70 ml/m<sup>3</sup>, with 24-hr exposure. Also, it was found that thermo-mechanical generation of 20—40% formaldehyde aerosols, using the AGP generator, does not lessen their disinfectant properties.

[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06, 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

GOGORISHVILI, P.V.; CHKONIYA, T.V.; AKHOBADZE, D.A.

Diaminosulfate and diaminosulfite complex compounds of nickel.  
Trudy Inst.khim.AN Gruz. SSR 16:3-8 '62. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Nickel compounds)

CHKONIYA, Z.; KUCHUKASHVILI, M.; MGALOBlishvili, O. and BERADZE, N.

"The Results of the Intracutaneous Allergic Test for Certain  
Eye Diseases"

Voprosy toksoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis,  
Moscow, 3-5 April 1961, publ. by Inst Epidemiology and Microbiology  
im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 69pp.

CHERNOBYL

AUTHOR

GUSEV, V.M., CHKUSHEV, D.V., GUSEVA, M.I. 89-9-4/32

TITLE

The Separation of Ge and Mg Isotopes by a Small Electromagnetic Separator.

(Razdeleniye izotopov germaniya i magniya v malom elektro-magnitnom separatore)

PERIODICAL

Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol. 3, Nr 9, pp 215-221

ABSTRACT

Of a small electromagnetic separator (920 x 1500 x 350 mm) (built according to Dempster's mass spectograph) particularly the new construction of the ion source and of the ion target are described. The ion source, in which the discharge is maintained in the vapor of the element to be investigated, works satisfactorily up to temperatures of 1500°C. The ion target is constructed in such a manner that it collects all isotopes of the element to be separated at one and the same time. The dependence of the ion flux, which was focussed on the target has been particularly well measured. In the case of Ge- separation the ion flux at the target attained 15-20 mA at Mg 35-40 mA. In the chambers of the target about 40 mg of the enriched germanium isotopes and ~ 25 mg of the magnesium isotopes were separated per hour. The mass-spectrographical investigation was carried out on metallic germanium and on MgJ<sub>2</sub>.

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89-9-14/32

The Separation of Ge and Mg Isotopes in a small Electro-Magnetic Separator.

The following degree of enrichment was attained:

Isotope	natural content	content after enrichment
Ge <sup>70</sup>	20,55	91,00
Ge <sup>72</sup>	27,37	92,70
Ge <sup>73</sup>	7,61	60,29
Ge <sup>74</sup>	36,74	97,00
Ge <sup>76</sup>	7,67	92,41
Mg <sup>24</sup>	78,60	99,3
Mg <sup>25</sup>	10,11	94,0
Mg <sup>26</sup>	11,29	93,0

(With 2 Tables, 8 Illustrations and 2 Slavic references)

ASSOCIATION: not given.  
 PRESENTED BY: -  
 SUBMITTED: 19.12.1956  
 AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2



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S/048/60/024/008/009/017  
B012/B067

24.6.00

AUTHORS: Chkuaseli, D. V., Nikoleyshvili, U. D., Guldamashvili, A. I.

TITLE: Resonance Charge Exchange of Positive Ions of the Alkali Metals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 8, pp. 970-974

TEXT: For measuring the cross sections of resonance charge exchange in singly ionized alkali metal ions the authors developed a method which differs from those employed earlier (Refs. 3,4,5). The difference consists in using the molecular beam of the substance concerned as target instead of the collision chamber with the gas investigated. This method allowed sufficiently exact absolute measurements. The experimental arrangement and the experiments are described. They were made in a small electromagnetic separator (Ref. 6). The cross sections of resonance charge exchange of positive singly ionized ions of  $K^+$ ,  $Cs^+$  and  $Rb^+$  were measured. Fig. 1 schematically shows the chamber of the arrangement with

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Resonance Charge Exchange of Positive Ions  
of the Alkali Metals

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B012/BC67

X

the ion source and the receiving measuring device, Fig. 2 shows the double beam source of molecules with the monitor. For determining the dimensions of the receiving measurement device the traces of the trajectories of the following beams were recorded: the molecular, the ion beam, and the beam of the charge exchanging fast atoms (in the case of resonance charge exchange of magnesium) (Fig. 4). Fig. 4 shows that the dispersion of the charged and charge exchanging fast atoms is completely sufficient in the detection range (60 mm) to capture them separately. Hence, the method employed here allows a determination of the charge exchange by recording the fast neutral atoms and also by the potential method. In the present paper the measurement was made according to the potential method (Refs. 2,3,4,5). The experiments showed that the formation of slow ions and electrons in the interaction of fast singly ionized ions with gas atoms is mainly due to ionization and charge exchange processes. Fig. 6 shows the measurement results for cesium, rubidium, and potassium in the energy range of the primary ions from 5 to 30 kev. The same Fig. also shows the theoretical curves obtained from calculations made by O. B. Firsov, whereas the curves obtained from the

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Resonance Charge Exchange of Positive Ions  
of the Alkali Metals

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S/048/60/024/008/009/017  
B012/B067

formula by Yu. N. Demkov are not given. Fig. 6 shows that the cross section of resonance charge exchange monotonically decreases with increasing primary ion velocity. The cross section is also reduced in the transition to atoms with a higher ionization potential. The experimental data of the cross sections of resonance charge exchange are on the average by 1,5 times higher than the theoretical values. There are 6 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 British.

Card 3/3

04001

S/057/60/030/007/018/018/XX  
B006/B064

26.2340

AUTHORS: Chkuaseli, D. V., Nikoleyshvili, U. D., Guldamashvili, A.I.

TITLE: Resonance Charge Exchange of Positive Potassium Ions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7,  
pp. 817 - 823

TEXT: The authors measured the resonance charge exchange cross section of  $K^+$  ions on potassium atoms in the energy range of from 5 to 30 kev with an arrangement already described in Ref.7. Similar measurements were carried out by R. M. Kushnir, Yu. F. Bydin, and A. M. Bukhteyev (Refs. 5,6) at energies of  $< 2$  kev. The method employed differs from the usual one based on the use of a gas target; instead of the latter, an atom beam with controlled intensity was used. The sources that supplied the atom- and ion beam respectively, were constructed for the purpose (Fig.2 - ion source, Fig.5 - atom source) and arranged in a device shown in Fig.1 in such a manner that the two beams intersected; the ion beam is semicircularly deflected in the device. Fig.7 shows a photograph of the beam trajectory together with the atom beam source; the beam of the

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Resonance Charge Exchange of Positive  
Potassium IonsS/057/60/030/007/018/018/XX  
B006/B064

recharged fast atoms which through the intersection point of the two beams goes tangentially to the ion beam, is clearly visible. Fig.6 shows the dependence of the intensity of the main atom beam on the monitor current, Fig.9 the dependence of the measured charge exchange cross section on the velocity of the primary ions. Measurement was made by the so-called potential method (Refs. 10-12), the results being accurate to within  $\pm 15\%$ . Fig.9 shows besides the experimental results also the  $\sigma(v)$  curves, calculated by a formula of O. B. Firsov (Ref.3) and Yu. N. Demkov (Ref.4). The theoretical curves lie somewhat lower and are less inclined; in all cases, however, the cross section  $\sigma$  decreases with rising ion velocity  $v$ ; in general, the experimental values are 1.5 times higher than the theoretical ones. In conclusion, the authors thank P. M. Morozov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences for his interest in the work, A. L. Sokolova and N. G. Tsikiry for carrying out the chemical analyses. There are 9 figures and 15 references: 10 Soviet, 2 German, 1 British, and 2 US.

SUBMITTED: January 5, 1960

Card 2/2

CHKUASELI, T.

San motion in spring. Vest.Bot.sada AN Gruz.SSR no.66:137-144  
160. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Plants, Motion of fluids in)

CHKUASELI, T.

Concentration of some active metabolites in the bleeding sap of  
the grapevine. Vest.Bot.sada AN Gruz.SSR no.66:145-162 '60.  
(MIRA 14:10)

(Grapes) (Plants--Metabolism)

CHIKVASELI, I. Ya.

CHIKVASELI, I. Ya. --"Drippings from Grapevines." \*(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions, Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Inst of Botany, Tbilisi, 1955

DO: Latopis, No. 25, 18 Jun 55

\* For Degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences



DZHAPARIDZE, L.I.; CHKVASILI, T.Ya.

Effect of alfalfa sown in vineyards on grapevine chlorosis.  
Trudy Tbil.bot.inst. 20:73-81 '59. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Georgia--Grapes--Diseases and pests)  
(Chlorosis(Plants)) (Alfalfa)

MASHAYANIKI, M.S.; CHENARLI, T.Ya.

Root microfiera of a chlorotic grapevine. Trudy Biol. nat. nat.  
234113-129 '64. (MIRA 184)

S/120/62/000/003/011/048  
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Vartanov, N.A., Rozman, I.M., Ryukhin, Yu.A., and  
Chkuaseli, Z.D.

TITLE: Application of plastic scintillators to  
 $\beta$ -spectrometers

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.3, 1962, 62-64

TEXT: It is pointed out that scintillation  $\beta$ -spectrometers have inferior energy resolution as compared with magnetic spectrometers. However, they may be useful in preliminary experiments. The authors have therefore investigated the possible use of polyvinyl-toluene plastic scintillators in measurements of the end-points of  $\beta$ -spectra. The scintillator was mounted on a high-sensitivity photomultiplier (cathode sensitivity 79  $\mu$ A/lumen). Good light collection was ensured by means of a perspex reflector. Back scattering and edge effects were avoided by collimating the  $\beta$ -particle beam with a copper diaphragm. The resolution for the 624 KeV line of Cs137 was found to be 12%. The end points of the  $\beta$ -spectra of P32, Co60, Cs137 and Tl204 were determined. The results were as follows:  $1686 \pm 13$  KeV (P32);  
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Application of plastic scintillators.. S/120/62/000/003/011/048  
E032/E114

$305 \pm 8$  KeV ( $\text{Co}^{60}$ );  $507 \pm 8$  and  $1165 \pm 11$  KeV ( $\text{Cs}^{137}$ ); and  $753 \pm 10$  KeV ( $\text{Tl}^{204}$ ). The total conversion coefficient for the 662 KeV  $\gamma$ -line corresponding to the isomeric transition of  $\text{Ba}^{137m}$  was found to be  $0.128 \pm 0.014$ , which is in good agreement with published results. It is concluded that plastic scintillators may be successfully employed in  $\beta$ -spectrometers for studying both conversion electrons and continuous  $\beta$ -spectra. Further reduction of back scattering should facilitate studies of complex  $\beta$ -spectra and the determination of the intensity of isolated components. There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1961

Card 2/2

CHKUSASELI, T.Ya.; TARASASHVILI, K.M.

Dynamics of aneurine and riboflavin in the bleeding sap of  
the grapevine. Trudy Tbil.bot.inst. 20:181-185 '59.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Grapes) (Riboflavin) (Thiamine)

CHKUASELI, T.Ya.; KOTAYEVA, D.V.

Pigments of the root system of the grapevine. Soob. AN Grus.  
SSR 31 no.1:139-142 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

~~CHIABUS, Henryk; GAJEWSKI, Jerzy; MICHAJLIK, Aleksander~~

Case of complete heart block with recurrent Morgagni-Adams-Stokes attacks successfully treated with isopropylnoradrenaline. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.21:801-804 26 May 58.

1. (Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A. M. w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med. D. Aleksandrow) Adres: Warszawa, II Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej, ul. Nowogrodzka 59.

(SYMPATHOMIMETICS, ther. use

isoproterenol in complete heart block with recur. Adams-Stokes synd. (Pol))

(HEART BLOCK, ther.

same)

GHlad, Jaromir (Praha XIV, Budejovicka 517)

~~Fetal phonocardiography. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.8:245-248 20 Feb 59.~~

(CARDIAC MURMURS AND SOUNDS,

fetal phonocardiography (Cz))

(FETUS

same)



CHLADEK, G.: SCHLAGHAMERSKY, A.

Design of simple wooden bridges.

p/ 657 (Sborník. Rada Lestnictví) Vol 30 no 9 Sept 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SOI: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 7 no 1 Jan 1957

[illegible]

CHLADEK, J.

S.A.

*Transformers*

*E. G. 1*

*I*

621.314.2.045.5

1942. Models of oscillating windings of transformers.  
J. Chladek. *Elektronich. Obr.*, 38, 73-8 (No. 4,  
1950) In CZECH.

The modifications necessary for results obtained  
on a model winding to be applicable to a full-scale

winding are deduced theoretically and confirmed by  
experiment. A number of oscillograms are reproduced.

*Mar 52*

CHLADEK, J.

Ionization processes and their power conditions in solid dielectric materials.

P. 37. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Ustav pro elektrotechniku. Prace.  
Vol. 3, 1955 (Published 1956)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958