



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

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

CR

7

Use of bivalent vanadium for the volumetric determination of nitro compounds. M. V. Chapchenko and O. G. Sheintals. *Zhurnal Khim. Fiz.* 9, 342 (1931). --Introduce the acetone soln. of the nitro compds. into a 20-25-ml. Erlenmeyer flask, fill the flask with CO<sub>2</sub> and add a 200-300% excess of a titrated soln. of V<sup>2+</sup> above that required for reduction. Continue passing the CO<sub>2</sub> and after 5 min. titrate the excess V<sup>2+</sup> with ferric alum in the presence of safranine as indicator. The indicator concn. should be such that 1 drop of the V<sup>2+</sup> soln. should be sufficient to decolorize 2-3 drops of the indicator and 1 drop of the alum should suffice to restore the coloration. The method can be used to det. nitrophenol, nitroaniline and picric acid within the range of 0.5-10 mg. B. Z. Kamich

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

7

*ca*

**Detection of copper with phenylglycine.** M. V. Gaponov-Zaroditskaya Lab. 9, 1337-8(1940).—The reaction of Cu with phenylglycine gives an intensive green coloration. The reaction is selective and makes it possible to detect Cu in HOAc medium in the presence of all metals except Ce, Au, Ag and univalent Hg. Ag and Hg should be first removed by pptn. with dil. HCl and the Cu detected in the filtrate. H. Z. Kamich

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*Ca* 7

Microchemical test for cesium. M. V. Gapchenko, *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 13, 1204-6 (in French, 1940) (1940).—The pptn. of  $Ni^{2+}$  with  $NiAs_2PO_4$  in the presence of Ca or Rb results in the formation of crystals of  $NiCa_2PO_4$  and  $NiRb_2PO_4$ . The reaction can be used for detecting 0.01% Cs and 0.1% Rb. A. A. Podgorny

ASAC-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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

USE SOLVENT, MV

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

113 AND 120 CODES

113 AND 120 CODES

7

Use of tetravalent molybdenum as a reduct in volumetric analysis. M. V. Gaspachenko. *Zashchita Lab.* 10, 215 8(1941).—Exptl. results are given on the use of titrated soln. of Mo<sup>4+</sup> to reduce nitro and nitroso groups to amino compds. This is followed by titration of the excess Mo with ammonium iron alum in the presence of methylene blue as an indicator. The following detns. were made. *Picric acid.* Add a 2-3-fold excess of Mo soln. to the sample, start passing in CO<sub>2</sub>, add 2-3 drops of indicator 2-3 min. later, and titrate the excess Mo. *Cupferron.* Procedure is the same as for picric acid except that alc. should be added to the sample to prevent the pptn. of nitrosophenylhydrosylamine during the addn. of the acid soln. of Mo. *Fe and Co.* The Fe was pptd. with cupferron and the Co with  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol. The ppts. were then dissolved in acetone and aliquot parts were titrated with Mo<sup>4+</sup> soln. B. Z. Kamich

510-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

147000 #2

147000 #17

147000 #18

147000 #19

147000 #20

147000 #21

147000 #22

147000 #23

147000 #24

147000 #25

147000 #26

147000 #27

147000 #28

147000 #29

147000 #30

147000 #31

147000 #32

147000 #33

147000 #34

147000 #35

147000 #36

147000 #37

147000 #38

147000 #39

147000 #40

147000 #41

147000 #42

147000 #43

147000 #44

147000 #45

147000 #46

147000 #47

147000 #48

147000 #49

147000 #50

147000 #51

147000 #52

147000 #53

147000 #54

147000 #55

147000 #56

147000 #57

147000 #58

147000 #59

147000 #60

147000 #61

147000 #62

147000 #63

147000 #64

147000 #65

147000 #66

147000 #67

147000 #68

147000 #69

147000 #70

147000 #71

147000 #72

147000 #73

147000 #74

147000 #75

147000 #76

147000 #77

147000 #78

147000 #79

147000 #80

147000 #81

147000 #82

147000 #83

147000 #84

147000 #85

147000 #86

147000 #87

147000 #88

147000 #89

147000 #90

147000 #91

147000 #92

147000 #93

147000 #94

147000 #95

147000 #96

147000 #97

147000 #98

147000 #99

147000 #100

15

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of potassium in mineral fertilizers and soils. M. V. Gapchenko and O. G. Shelntsis. *Zuradskaya Lab.* 14, 410-13(1948).—The hexanitrodiphenylamine method (C.A. 35, 5059<sup>1</sup>) is proposed for the detn. of K in simple and mixed fertilizers and in soils. In the case of mixed fertilizers, first remove the sulfuric and phosphoric acids as follows: Slake a 10-g. sample for 10 min. with 400 ml. water, filter, and treat an aliquot portion with magnesia mixt. Filter after 10 min., wash with 2.5%  $\text{NH}_3$ , evap. the filtrate and wash waters to dryness, calcine carefully to expel  $\text{NH}_3$  salts, dissolve in water, and use for analysis. In the case of soils, ext. with  $\text{HCl}$ , add  $\text{NH}_3$  until turbidity forms, then add dropwise 2%  $\text{MgCl}_2$  soln. to ppt. phosphoric acid, filter, wash with hot water, evap. the filtrate and wash waters to dryness, calcine to expel  $\text{NH}_3$  salts, dissolve in water, and use for analysis. Accuracy of the method is as good as that obtained with the chloroplatinate method. B. Z. Kamich

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

150000 140000 130000 120000 110000 100000 90000 80000 70000 60000 50000 40000 30000 20000 10000 0

150000 140000 130000 120000 110000 100000 90000 80000 70000 60000 50000 40000 30000 20000 10000 0

EJ

CA *Chem. Abstr. 14 V.*

(No. 91)

Vanadium number. M. V. Gupchenko. *Zhurnal Khim. Fiz.* 1930, 10, 1120-7 (1930).—In reductive titration of azo-compls. with a standard soln. of  $TiCl_3$  difficulties are encountered with some dyes. Replacement of  $TiCl_3$  by bivalent V permits titration at room temp. in the absence of Rochelle salt and the color change is very clear.  $NH_4VO_3$  is dissolved in  $N H_2SO_4$  and is reduced by Zn-Hg. Typical analyses of several dyes confirms the applicability of the reagent. G. M. Kosolapoff

1170. The determination of phosphates in boiler water. M. V. Gapchenko. *Nauch. Tрудy Odessh. Vyssh. Shkoly. Uch.*, 1955, 1, 150-153; *Ref. Zhur., Khim.*, 1956, Abstract No. 32,788.—In the determination of  $P_2O_5$  by the molybdate-tin method, it is recommended that, for the preparation of a series of standards, a solid colloidal soln. of  $Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$  in a dry gelatin layer of a photographic plate be used, as this completely replaces the natural series and lasts for a long time. The plates are treated in red light with a 20% soln. of  $Na_2S_2O_8$  containing  $NH_4Cl$  until all the  $AgBr$  is removed, then washed, placed for 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 min. in a 2% soln. of  $FeCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ , and finally washed three times by decantation with water. The plates are then treated for 10 to 15 min. with a 2% soln. of  $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ , until no further increase in colour takes place, washed and dried. The plates must be standardized against a natural series of standards.

C. D. KOPKIN



~~GAPCHENKO, B.~~ invalid Otechestvennoy voyny (g. Kiyev); GINDIN, G.,  
invalid Otechestvennoy voyny (g. Kiyev); SAVINSKIY A., invalid  
Otechestvennoy voyny (g. Kiyev); KOLODOCHKA, B., invalid  
Otechestvennoy voyny (g. Kiyev); KHOVANSKIY, A., invalid  
Otechestvennoy voyny (g. Kiyev).

Bring order into the organization of motor wheelchair repair.  
Prom.koop. no.6:24 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)  
(Orthopedic apparatus)

~~GAPCHENKO, P.K.~~; MALYUKH, Z.M.; PLATONOV, M.I.; OREL-KRAYUSHKIN, V.S.;  
FUFTIKOVA, K.P.; KRYUKOV, V.L., redaktor; PAVLOVA, M.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[\*Collective farm building" pavilion; a guidebook] Pavil'on "Postroiki kolkhoznogo sela"; putevoditel'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 26 p. (MLBA 9:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya vystavka, 1954-
2. Direktor pavil'onov (for Platonov)  
(Moscow--Farm buildings--Exhibitions)

VOLKOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; CHICHENEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; GAPCHUK, A.A., retsenzent; GEYNRUKHS, G.K., retsenzent; NESTEROV, Yu.F., nauchnyy red.; VLASOVA, Z.V., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Ship refrigerating machines and installations] Sudovye kholodil'-nye mashiny i ustanovki. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl. 1961. 261 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Refrigeration on ships)

GAPENKO G.S.: GORODSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich

[New system of state agricultural produce procurements on  
collective farms] O novoi sisteme zagotovok sel'skokho-  
ziaistvennykh produktov v kolkhozakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
polit.lit-ry, 1959. 93 p. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Produce trade)

GAPEYENOK, N.I., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyusa, gvardii podpolkovnik

Selecting the direction of approach to the target by bombers.  
Vest.Vozd.Fl. 40 no.7:13-18 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Bombing, Aerial)

GAPEYENOK, N.I.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

86-58-4-6/27  
CIA-RDP86-00513R000514310006-1

AUTHOR: Gapeyenok, N. I., Guards Col, hero of the Soviet Union

TITLE: Low-Altitude Operations of Bombers Against Railroads (Deystviya bombardirovshchikov s malykh vysot po zheleznym dorogam)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 4, pp 23-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the low-altitude operations of bombers against railroad junctions, rolling stock, bridges, and tunnels. The author is of the opinion that attacks against the railroads from low altitudes are more efficient than those from higher altitudes. This is so for the following reasons: The expected mean percentage of bomb hits from an altitude of 300 -100 m. is 3.5 times higher than from a 6,000 m. altitude; the range of detection of low flying bombers by the enemy radar is shorter; the enemy AAA is capable of delivering fire against low flying aircraft at altitudes not lower than 300 m.; the use of "ground-to-air" guided missiles is limited at low altitudes. Since the railroad junctions and stations are usually subject to strong enemy AA defenses, air attacks on trains can be carried out more successfully not while the trains halt at stations, but on the tracks between stations.

86-58-4-6/27

Low-Altitude Operations (Cont.)

The railroad bridges should be bombed on the first approach with the use of either optical or radar bombsights. A bridge is approached at a 15 - 30 angle in relation to its longer side. Tunnels can be put out of use by bombing their entrances and exits. At lower altitudes than 200 m. good results can be expected by ricocheting the bombs into the tunnel entrance. The author pays much attention to the proper selection of approach direction to the target. Under limited visibility conditions the railroad objectives are bombed from low altitudes with the aid of radar bombsights. The railroad junctions, stations, bridges, and high embankments have a good radar contrast, and thus the radar bombsight can often be used in searching for targets. Four diagrams.

AVAILABLE: Library of congress

Card 2/2 1. Low altitude bombing 2. Train bombing

SHISHOV, L.M., POLKOVNIK, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, kand.voyennykh nauk  
САПЕВЕНКО N.I., polkovnik, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, kand.  
Voyennykh nauk

Session of a department in an aviation unit. Vest. Vozd. Fl.  
no.10:56 0 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Aeronautics, Military)

16

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/000A/0006

Authors: Vokhmin, B. Ye.; Kabanov, V. S.; Ayzman, Yu. A.; Sokolinskiy, Ye. A.;  
Kabanov, V. S.; Kabanov, A. I.; Fedorov, V. N.; Ivanov, A. M.; Malinskiy, S. A.;  
Kabanov, V. V.; Saluk, V. Kh.; Vysotskiy, Yu. A.; Zamukiy, V. M.; Bystrov, V. V.;  
Kabanov, V. S.; Shobukhin, I. V.; Yevnerov, D. A.; Germanov, Yu. G.; Maksimov, N. P.;  
Gapeyenko, L. A.; Malchalin, V. V.

ORIG: none

NOTE: Seismic station. Class 42, No. 184466 [announced by "Neftepribor" Factory  
of the Instrument Manufacture Administration of Mosgorsovnarkhoz (Zavod "Neftepribor"  
Upravleniya priborostroyeniya Mosgorsovnarkhoma)]

SEARCH: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 94

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic station, seismologic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a seismic station containing a seismic  
signal detector, a recording amplifier unit, an oscillograph, a magnetic drum  
recorder, a channel reproduction unit, a control unit, a reproduction amplifier, a  
multichannel borehole probe, a drum with photographic paper, a retransmitting unit,  
and a power supply. To increase the reliability when transferring from operation with  
the method of reflected waves to the method of refracted waves, a filter unit is  
connected between the first and second stages of the recording amplifier unit. A

UDC: 550.340:19

Card 1/2



E 10062-67

ACC NR: AP6029933

modulator-demodulator unit and a reel type magnetic recorder are connected in series to the output of the recording amplifier unit. For operation with the method of refracted waves, the filter unit has frequency cutoffs of 7--30 hz, and for operation at sea--frequency cutoffs of 20--50 hz. To increase the reliability of the recorded data with operation by the method of regulated directional reception, a switching unit for the channels to be summed, a static correction unit, and a summing unit are connected in series between the magnetic drum recorder and the reproduction amplifier. To increase the reliability when transferring from operation with the method of reflected waves to seismic logging, a frequency selection unit is connected between the multichannel borehole probe and the magnetic drum recorder. To improve the quality of the recorded material, an electron beam unit for introducing static and dynamic corrections is connected between the reproduction amplifier and the drum with photographic paper.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 05May65

Card 2/2

GAPEYEV, A.P.

Conditions governing the formation and localization of talc with a  
low iron content in the Lesser Kara-Tau. Trudy IGEM no.63:103-129  
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Kara-Tau--Talc)

GAPEYEV, A.P.

Low iron powdery of the Lesser Kara-Tau. Trudy IGEM no.48:144-160  
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Kara-Tau--Talc)

GAPEYEV, A.P.; TABYLDIYEV, K.T.

Genesis and distribution of talc in the Lesser Kara-Tau  
(southern Kazakhstan). Zakonom. razm. polezn. iskop. 6:586-615  
'62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,  
mineralogii i geokhimi AN SSSR.  
(Kara-Tau--Talc)

GAPEYEV, Aleksandr Petrovich; PETROV, V.P., doktor geol.-miner. nauk,  
otv. red.

[New talc-bearing province of the Lesser Karatau; petrography,  
genesis, and characteristics of distribution] Novaia tal'ko-  
nosnaia provintsia khrebta Malyi Karatau; petrografiia, ge-  
nezis, zakonornosti razmeshcheniia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.  
174 p. (MIRA 18:4)

GAFEYEV, A. Z. and BUYNIKOV, N. Ye.

"Some of the Problems of Assuring the Therapeutic and Prophylactic Service on Ships", Military-Medical Journal, No. 8, p 12, Aug 1955.

GAPEYEV, Boris Mikhaylovich; VIL'NER, S.L., retsenzent; SMIRNOVA,  
G.V., tekhn. red.

[Taking apart, cleaning and reassembling wrist watches] Raz-  
borka, chistka i sborka naruchnykh chasov. Moskva, Mashgiz,  
1961. 20 p. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Clocks and watches--Repairing and adjusting)

GAPEYEV, Boris Mikhaylovich; KREPS, Solomon Yevseyevich; SERIK,  
Pavel Dmitriyevich; IOFINOVA, TS.B., red.

[Cleaning of clocks] Chistka chasov. Moskva, Legkaia  
industriia, 1965. 86 p. (MIRA 18:4)



GAPEYEV, I.A.

Innervation of the small intestine in man. Vop.morf.perif.nerv.  
sist. no.4:118-129 '58. (MIRA 13:5)  
(INTESTINES--INNERVATION)

GAPEYEV, I.A.

Development of the innervation of the small section of the intestine  
in cats. Vop. morf. perif. nerv. sist. no.5:95-110 '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(INTESTINES—INNERVATION)

GAPEYEV, I.A.

Development of the neural and cellular elements of Auerbach's  
plexus of the small intestine in man. Vop. morf. perif. nerv.  
sist. no.6:116-133'63. (MIRA 16:10)  
(MYENTERIC PLEXUS)

GAPETEV, N.

The coal industry must have unified production standards.  
Sots.trud 4 no.8:85-88 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Coal mines and mining--Production standards)

GAPEYEV, N.; ISAICHEVA, A.; SOFINSKIY, N.

Uniform production norms for coal and shale mines. Sots. trud  
6 no.4:92-95 Ap '61. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Coal mines and mining--Production standards) (Shale)

GAPEYEV, N.; ZOZULYA, A.

"Planning and introducing the technical production standards  
in mines." Reviewed by N. Gapeev, A. Zozulia. Sots.trud.  
7 no.6:155-158 Je '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Mineral industries--Production standards)

GAPEYEV, N.

Wages in mixed brigades in coal mines. Sots.trud 8 no.3:79-81 Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Donets Basin—Wages—Coal miners)

САПЕВ, С.С.

~~САПЕВ, С.С.~~, inzh.; GERARDI, G.V., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete columns to be used in housing construction. *Biul. stroi. tekhn. 14* no.9:16-17 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Trest Chelyabmetallurgstroy.  
(Columns, Concrete)



SHCHURKIN, M.; GAPEYEV, S.

Responses of economic councils to the editors' requests. Gor.  
zhur. no.5:79 My '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya gornometallurgicheskoy i  
khimicheskoy promyshlennosti Tselinnogo soveta narodnogo  
khozyaystva (for Shchurkin). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzh.  
Upravleniya mashinostroitel'noy i metallobrabatyvayushchey  
promyshlennosti Orenburgskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for  
Gapeyev).

(Ore dressing)

(Boring machinery)

<sup>Y</sup>  
GAPELW, S. I.

Making use of natural cold for road construction.  
Moskva, Izd-vo dorozhno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1951. (Mic 53-854)  
Collation of the original: 119 p.

Microfilm T-14

GAPRYEV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Using cofferdam piling in place of ordinary piles. Transp. stroi.  
5 no. 10:26-27 D '55. (MIRA 9:3)  
(Piling (Civil engineering))

GAPRYEV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Partial freeing of a ship's hull from ice by means of metal tanks.  
Rech. transp. 14 no. 12 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)  
(Ships--Maintenance and repair) (Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

**GAPYEV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.**

**New method for driving large diameter metal piles. Stroi. prom.  
33 no.9:13-15 3.55. (MLRA 9:1)  
(Piling (Civil engineering))**

~~GABRYEV, S.I.~~ kand. tekhn. nauk.

Eliminating the heaving of foundations. Transp. stroi. 7 no.12:  
7-10 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Foundations) (Frozen grounds)

GAPEYEV, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Depth of foundations in permafrost areas. Transp. stroi. 8  
no.10:19-20 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Foundations) (Frozen ground)

GAPRYEV, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Experimental investigations of antishwelling measures. Stroi. prom.  
36 no.2:25-28 F '58. (MIRA 11:?)  
(Foundations) (Soil stabilization) (Frozen ground)



GAFFEYEV, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Culverts laid on raised supports and filtering rock cushions.  
Transp.stroi. 9 no.1:44-45 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Culverts)

GAPPEYEV, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Types of structures built on waterways covered with ice during  
the winter. Transp. stroi. 9 no. 3:29-30 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Bridges) (Culverts) (Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)

GAPKIV, S.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technical Specifications for Building in Permafrost should  
be revised. Transp.stroi. 10 no.7:46-47, 56 J1 '60.  
(MIRA 13:7)

(Frozen ground)

(~~Building~~—Contracts and specifications)

PEVZNER, V.B.; BNATOV, N.A.; KOSTIN, V.N.; GAFENYEV, S.I.

Author's certificates for Soviet inventions. Stroi. truboprov. 9  
no.10:35 0 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

ГАЙДЕЙ, С.И. канд. техн. наук (Ленинград)

(instead of wooden bridges. Put' 1 put. Khoz. 9 no.2:38 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

KUZOVLEV, G.M., inzh.; GAPEYEV, S.P.

Use of asphalt-concrete lining. Gidr. i stroi. 30 no.5:22-25 My '60.  
(MIRA 14:5)

(Asphalt concrete)  
(Reservoirs)

GAPRYEV, V.

One can't do much with such textbooks. Okhr.truda i sots.  
strakh. 3 no.2:37-38 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Leningradskogo oblsoprofa.  
(Industrial safety--Study and teaching)

~~GAPEYEV, V.M.~~

Safety engineering in working under winter conditions. Biul.  
tekh.inform. 5 no.2:26-27 P '59. (MIRA 12:4)  
(Building--Cold weather conditions) (Industrial safety)



GAPEYEV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; SMIRNOV, N.A., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-  
va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Forms and methods of spreading information on safety measures in  
construction] Formy i metody propagandy tekhniki bezopasnosti na  
stroitel'stve. Travmatizm i ego uchet. Pod obshchei red. N.A.Smir-  
nova. Leningrad, Leningradsk'i Dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1960.  
42 p. (Bibliotekha stroitel'ia po tekhnike bezopasnosti no.2)

(MIRA 14:10)

(Building---Safety measures) (Building---Accidents)

GAPEYEV, V.N., inzh.

Analyzing causes of accidents at construction sites in Leningrad.  
Bezop. truda v prom. 4 no. 5:17-18 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Tekhnicheskij inspektor Lenoblsovprofa.  
(Leningrad—Building—Accidents)

GAPEYEV, Vladimir Nikolayevich, inzh.; SMIRNOV, N.A., prof., red.;  
PAPIYEV, V.R., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Problems of accident prevention in winter construction and  
assembly]Voprosy tekhniki bezopasnosti pri proizvodstve  
stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot v zimnee vremia.

Pod obshehei red. N.A.Smirkova. Leningrad, Leningr. dom  
nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1962. 14 p. (Bibliotekha stroi-  
telia po tekhnike bezopasnosti, no.8) (MIRA 16:3)  
(Building--Cold weather conditions)

GAPEYEV, Vladimir Nikolayevich, inzh.; SMIRNOV, N.A., prof., red.;  
FREGER, D.P., red.izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Dissemination of information on accident prevention in  
construction. Recording and analysis of accidents] Propaganda  
tekhniki bezopasnosti na stroitel'stve. Uchet i analiz travma-  
tizma. Pod obshchei red. N.A.Smirnova. Leningrad, 1962. 35 p.  
(Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Seriya:  
Bibliotekha stroitelia po tekhnike bezopasnosti, no.2)  
(Building--Accidents) (MIRA 15:12)

GAPEYEV, V.V.

Using the reflection method for studying the subsurface structure of the Bayram-Ali-Repetek zone of uplifts. Neftgaz. geol. i geofiz. no.3:22-25 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vostochnaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.

ACCESSION NR: AP4014861

S/0202/63/000/006/0036/0041

AUTHORS: Gapeyev, V. V.; Geyman, B. M.

TITLE: Special methods in the application of gravity and seismic exploration in south-eastern Kara Kum

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1963, 36-41

TOPIC TAGS: gravity survey, seismic survey, temperature factor, heat factor, zero point, nonlinear behavior

ABSTRACT: Difficulties in accurate gravity surveying in southeastern Kara Kum involve terrain problems in the desert region, sharp changes in temperature, and other factors. The principal steady noise in gravity surveying is nonlinear, perhaps changing in sign. This undesirable property is due primarily to blasts of heat, which subject the instrument to wide and, frequently, dangerous changes in temperature. These changes are especially bad during the summer months. Corrections for this nonlinear behavior of the zero point cannot always be made accurately by use of a second (control) gravimeter, which is subjected to the same

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4011861

sharp temperature changes. Erratic results are commonly obtained. Linear variations are possible only when the temperature changes are uniform and unidirectional, during certain intervals of the day. It is necessary to select such intervals, when temperature changes are rather constant, and to work only during these times. Operation at night has proved to be especially useful because of the slower rate of temperature change, and this is particularly true for the summer months. The seismic technique employed depends on both surface conditions and rock properties at depth. Subsurface conditions are generally satisfactory in this part of Kara Kum, several good reflecting horizons commonly being present, and two marker horizons being almost everywhere discernible. But surface difficulties are encountered in areas of barchan dunes and other forms of shifting sand. Velocity values are irregular in sand, and the absorption of energy is excessive. Experiments have shown that proper grouping of detectors in special arrays gives reliable seismic data. Tests were made with arrays of 11 detectors arranged on a base of 45, 60, 75, 100, and 125 m, with distances between group centers of 30, 20, and 10 m. Best results were obtained for arrays on the longer base (100 m). A number of faults and platform-type structures have been delineated with this technique. The authors believe the refinements they propose are to be recommended for gravity and seismic surveys in sandy desert regions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: APh014861

ASSOCIATION: Otdel geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Department of Geophysics and Seismology AN Turkmen SSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Feb63

DATE ACQ: 19Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3



ALIYEV, I.M.; GAPEYEV, V.V.; KIRIYENKO, G.I.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in the Bayramali-Repetek zone  
of uplift. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk  
no.6:48-52 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy  
institut.

GAPYEV, V.V.; GEYMAN, B.M.

Prospects for finding gas and oil in the Takhta-Bazar reg' n.  
Heftegsz. geol. i geofiz. no.4:40-42 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

2. Vostochnaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya No.1 Upravleniya  
geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy S.S.R.

GAPEYEV, V.V.

Deep-seated structure of the Bayram-Ali-Repetek zone of uplifts,  
based on detailed seismic data. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no. 9-16  
My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov  
Turkmenskoy SSR.

(Turkmenistan—Geology, Structural)  
(Turkmenistan—Seismic prospecting)

GAPEYEV, V.V. GEYMAN, B.M.  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514310006-1

Geophysics in studying the tectonics of the Repetek salt domes.  
Sov. geol. 6 no. 10:98-102 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vostochnaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya Upravleniya geologii  
i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.

GAPFYEV, V.V., inzh.; TOCHILKIN, V.N., inzh.

Blowing-through of the steampipes of a 300 thousand kw. block.  
Energetik. 13 no.2:20-27 F '65. (MIRA 13:6)

GAPEYEV, Ye. Z. and TUMANOV, I. I.

Influence of fruit-bearing organs in the maternal plant. Trudy Inst.,  
Fiziol. rast., 7, No 2, 1951.

GAPEYEVA, A.

Don't duplicate other departments. Fin. SSSR 37 no.11:50-51  
N'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nachal'nik finansovo-sbytovogo otdela Moskovskogo zavoda  
"Dinamo" im. Kirova.

8

*с.п.*  
*СИБИРЬЮ, С.М.*

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF GOLD

Gold in the eastern Tarbagatal V. M. Smitsyn and G. M. Gajereva. *Mon. on. russ. mineral. Sci.* 2, 68, No. 1, 99-103 (1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 8, 25. The main deposits represented by quartz veins with chalcopyrite and pyrite are not numerous. Au is found in pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite which are contained in quartz-like rocks that represent the contact zone of the variscite intrusions. By weathering of the formations Au is transported to the surface deposits along the river banks. The deposits of the rivers Ters-Atryk, Tomvreyk, Dehalanash, Balatsu and Khigur-Bulak are of the greatest interest. W. R. Henn

ASU SIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

APR 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Camptonites from Toyun, southern Tyan-Shan. G. M. Capozza. *Zapiski Vostochno-Mineral. Obshchestva (Mitt. russ. mineral. 78, No. 2, 104-114, 1949).* Camptonites are observed in conspicuous dikes and sills of the southern Tyan-Shan. A careful mineralogical and petrological-chemical investigation of these camptonites shows that their chemical composition is very similar to that of the typical camptonite. The Tyan-Shan camptonites are somewhat more alkali, having a higher K content. The complicated reactions associated with the cooling of these effusives are well illustrated by the occurrence of many kinds of partly remelted and corroded primary phenocrysts, partly resorbed xenoliths of alkali minerals which are included in the fine granular groundmass of the normal camptonite. Among these xenoliths are most characteristic: relict barkevikites in individual crystals, or in granular aggregates with seams (reaction rims) of pyroxene, oligoclase phenocrysts remarkable because of their unusually high (av. 2.6%) K<sub>2</sub>O content. These oligoclase crystals are surrounded by analcime and often contain inclusions of biotite. There are also analcime and sericite pseudomorphs after nepheline, while the groundmass contains plagioclase, Ti-augite, barkevikite, and magnetite. Complicated reactions also occurred in hornblende xenoliths which are disintegrated to an opaque material with magnetite grains on the cleavage faces. Xenolithic gabbro with diopside, augite, labradorite, and garnet is partly changed to Fe hydroxide. Xenoliths of theralite or pyroxenite with olivine and a deep-colored spinel are also abundant, and occasional clusters of apatite and magnetite. W. E.



*Kersantites from Toyun. G. M. GAIKUSA. Zapiski Vuzov: Mineral. Obshchestva. Mem. ser. russ. mineral. 79, 69-71 (1950). -- The alk. gabbroic rocks of the S. slope of Tyan-Shan were previously only generally known as "trachyolerites," although occasionally essexites, teschenites, camptonites, and monchiquites were described. Microscopic studies and chem. analyses are given for kersantite which are in good agreement with the example for this rock type given by Daly, and with monettes. It is particularly characteristic for the S. Tyan-Shan, that the kersantites are not observed as lamprophyric vein intrusions in assocn. with diorites; only basalts, and the alk. gabbroids mentioned above are described. This occurrence is therefore important for the understanding of magmatic differentiations in intermediate-silicous rocks of the diorite-granitoid series, and that of basalts, by a systematic decrease of the SiO<sub>2</sub> and an increase of alkalis, FeO, and MgO, in the vein intrusions of lamprophyric type. The mineralogical character is detd. by the crystn. of complex K-Na-Ca feldspars, biotite, Ti-augite, aegirite, amphibole, olivine, analcime, and accessory quartz-feldspar inclusions.*

W. Fichtl



5

CA  
GAPAYEV, G.M.

**Bekinkite from Toyon (Tyan'-Shan)** G. M. GAPAYEV. *Zapiski Vuzovsk. Mineral. Obshchestva (Mém. soc. russe minéral.)* 80, 56-64(1951); cf. Nikolaev, *ibid.* 55, No. 2 (1926).—Previously described as nephelite-shonkinitic trachydolerite, the rock in question is det. by a new chem. analysis as a typical lamprophyric bekinkite, closely related to teschenite. It occurs in the valley of river Altan-Su. The rock is characterized by amphibole phenocrysts (up to 30 mm. length), and less coarse-cryst. feldspar, in a dense, holocryst. ground mass. Subordinate are olivine, and corroded and partly fused olivine-harkevikite-pyroxene xenoliths. The groundmass also contains anakime as a cementing ingredient. The feldspar is exclusively anorthoclase, never a Na-Ca feldspar. The pyroxene is a typical Ti augite, in close reaction relation to magnetite and amphibole. The olivine (70% MgSiO<sub>3</sub>; 30% FeSiO<sub>3</sub>) is decompl. on cracks to serpentine, chlorite, carbonates, and talc. The amphibole is a typical harkevikite. Biotite is observed only in strongly corroded sporadic phenocrysts. Nepheline was never observed; it is apparently always replaced by anakime, which may perhaps be partially primary. The fact that Ca-Na feldspars are entirely absent agrees with the chem. factors calcd. from the analysis; it distinguishes the bekinkite from esselite, teschenite, and trachydolerite. The chem. relation to other rock types characterizes the bekinkite as a melanocratic differentiation product of basalts and trachydolerites. W. Eitel

GAPKYEVA, G. M.

Toyun Valley - Basalt

Basalts of Toyun. Zap. Vses. min. ob. 81 no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of  
Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

GAPRYEVA, G.M.

Alkaline magmatic region of the Maritime Territory. Dokl. AN SSSR  
94 no.3:535-536 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

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

Predstavleno akademikom S.I.Mironovym.  
(Maritime Territory--Geology) (Geology--Maritime Territory)

GAPEYEVA, G. M.

USSR/Mining

Petrography

Card

: 1/1

Authors

: Gapeyeva, G. M.

Title

: Discovery of ankaritrites ? in the territory of the USSR.

Periodical

: Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 1, 155 - 156, July 1954

Abstract

: Data are presented on the petrology of the alkaline magmatic deposits of the seashore provinces. The presence of ankaritrites (rare magmatic formations) in the USSR, was established. Ten references.

Institution

: All-Union Scientific-Research Geological Institute

Presented by

: Academician, D. S. Korzhinskiy, May 3, 1954

GAPEYEVA, G.M.

~~Andesite-picrites~~ in Medvezh'ya mountain. Mat. VSEGEI no. 21:5-  
21 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

(Sikhoto-Alin' Range--Basalt)

GAPEYEVA, G.M.

. Position of kimberlite in the genetic classification of rocks. *Biul.*  
VSEGEI no.1:137-140 '58. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Kimberlite)



AUTHORS: Gapeyeva, G. M., Verbitskaya, N. P. SOV/20-122-2-32/42  
TITLE: Eruptive **Hyperbasite** Breccia of the Southern Urals (Eruptivnaya giperbasitovaya brekchiya Yuzhnogo Urala)  
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 2, pp 281 - 283 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the fall of 1956, S.V. Moskaleva, while studying the hyperbasite masses of Yuzhnyy Krak, discovered an eruptive hyperbasite breccia in the bed of the Sukhoy Uzyan River near the confluence of the Belaya Rivers. At that time, however, the scientific value of the discovery was not appreciated and the outcrop was not carefully studied to determine the nature of the breccia, i.e. whether it was actually an eruptive rock or merely cemented river gravels. In 1957 no information from borings was obtained, but the mine workings in the area, in spite of their insignificant depth, afforded useful observations. The principal breccia outcrop occurs in the bed of the Sukhoy Uzyan River near the mouth of the Myslyayevskiy Spring, where on the walls of the abruptly widened valley the hyperbasite rock of the Southern Krak Massif is exposed. The breccia is covered by

Card 1/3

Eruptive Hyperbasite Breccia of the Southern Urals

SOV/20-122-2-32/42

alluvium and soil varying in thickness from 0 to 0.75 m. It forms a lens-like body of irregular outline (170 x 70 m) everywhere in contact with a non-cemented riverbed—marble. The exposed breccia in the river bed is structurally irregular. It consists of firm, greyish yellow masses, primarily composed of weathering products, carbonates with lesser amounts of serpentine and nontronite, yet still rich in hyperbasite fragments. Sorting of the fragments by the river is not pronounced though they are to some extent differentially rounded. Microscopically the breccia is composed predominantly of hyperbasite rock, but the difficult-to-ascertain mineral composition hinders determination of the genesis. However, the river bed gravels in contact with the breccia lack rocks of extrusive appearance. The possibility of an eruptive ultrabasic breccia on the western side of the Ural must be considered from the standpoint of the general geology. The wide dispersal of diamonds along the western flank of the Urals testifies to the nearness of their source. Diamonds are known to occur in Kimberlite, a type of hyperbasite breccia. The heterogeneous structure of the western and eastern

Card 2/3

Eruptive **Hyperbasite Breccia of the Southern Urals**

SOV/20-122-2-32/42

zones of the Urals (Refs 1,2) indicates that theories including them both in one fold system are poorly founded. The western zone is not a folded geosynclinal structure but the edge of the craton. Thus the occurrence of an extrusive hyperbasite breccia is possible from general geologic considerations. There are 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut  
(All-Union Scientific Geologic Research Institute )

PRESENTED: April 14, 1958, by D.S. Korzhinskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1958

Card

3(8)

SOV/132-59-3-3/15

AUTHORS: Verbitskaya, N.P., and Gapeyeva, G.M.

TITLE: On the Potential Diamond Origins in the Diamond Fields of the West-Sloped Urals

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana neдр, 1959, Nr 3, pp 8-12, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that several new diamond deposits have been discovered in the above-mentioned region during the last years (on the rivers Ai, Belaya, Yurezan', etc.), but proved to be too small to be exploited on an industrial scale. This critical state of affairs is partly due to the divided state of opinion of Soviet scientists on the diamond deposits, with several schools of thought being in existence. Thus, N.K. Vysotskiy, A.A. Kukharenko, V.S. Trofimov, S.V. Moskaleva, and others maintain that there is a close connection between the diamonds found in the west-sloped Urals and the ultra-basic rocks of the platinum-bearing strata of that mountain part. This is best illustrated in the geological scheme of the Central and South Urals (see page 9). Another group of scientists

Card 1/2

SOV/132-59-3-3/15

On the Potential Diamond Origins in the Diamond Fields of the West-Sloped  
Urals

(G.V. Pisemskiy, M.V. Vvedenskaya, A.V. Khabakov, and V.A. Dargevich) hold that the diamond deposits might derive from Paleozoic rocks representing secondary diamond-bearing collectors. The authors give preference to the first-mentioned opinion and furnish the following proof: the lower Paleozoic rocks occurring in that area - Ordovician and Ashinskaya formations - contain such minerals as garnets of the pyrope series and microscopic particles of diamonds. The latter were found on the Sidorova Mountain, Visimskiy rayon, and along the Serebryanka river, near the Kedrovka Settlement, with VSEGEI and TsNIGRI institutes carrying out research work in those areas. In addition to this, the following scientist names are cited in this article: K.F. Springs, P.I. Krotov, Yu.D. Smirnov, Yu.L. Orlov, and Mineralogist M.T. Orlova. There are 1 map and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VSEGEI  
Card 2/2

3 (8)

AUTHOR:

Gapeyeva, G. M.

SOV/20-126-1-43/62

TITLE:

Ussurite - a Peculiar Variety of Alkaline Basaltiform Rock  
(Ussurit - osobaya raznovidnost' shchelochnykh bazal' toidnykh porod)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1,  
pp 157-159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author found the rock variety mentioned in the title in the province of Primor'ye (Pacific). She did not find sufficient analogies among the known basaltoid rocks. Since the mentioned rocks occur not only in the separately occurring alkaline basaltoids on the upper course of the Ussuri River, but also for example in Mongolia and the southern Tyan'-Shan' it is worth while separating it as a special variety and to describe it more thoroughly. According to its chemism it is most similar to the trachydolerites. Ussurite can, however, not be identified with them because of peculiarities of its mineralogical composition and structure. These differences are described by the author. Table 1 gives the oxide content. The rock discussed here is gradually transformed into varieties which are similar to the common trachydolerites. These

Card 1/2

Ussurite - a Peculiar Variety of Alkaline Basaltiform Rock SOV/20-126-1-43/62

varieties are, however, somewhat more melanocratic and differ from the typical trachydolerites by textural and structural peculiarities. The combination of the chemism peculiarities, of the mineralogical composition and structure as they are described above are not known for any other alkaline basaltoid rock. The mentioned rock is called ussurite because of its occurrence at the Ussuri River. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

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

PRESENTED: March 6, 1959, by D. S. Korzhinskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 5, 1958

Card 2/2

AFANAS'YEV, G.D., otv.red.; USTIYEV, Ye.K., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.;  
GAPYEVA, G.M., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; KOPEV-IVORNIKOV,  
V.S., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; LEBEDEV, A.P., doktor geol.-  
min.nauk, red.; FAVORSKAYA, M.A., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.;  
CHEPIKOVA, I.M., red.izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn.red.

[Petrographic provinces, igneous and metamorphic rocks] Petro-  
graficheskie provintsii, izverzhennye i metamorficheskie gornye  
porody. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 343 p. (Doklady  
sovetskikh geologov. Problema 13). (MIRA 13:9)

1. International Geological Congress. 21st, Copenhagen, 1960.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Afanas'yev).  
(Petrography)



GAPEYEVA, G.M.

Genesis of lamprophyres and their position in the genetic classification of rocks. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 89 no.5:542-554 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Lamprophyres)

GAPNEVA, G.M.

Eruptive breccia in the Lenczavost' region. Geol. i geofiz. 10:46-  
61 '60. (MIA 14:2)

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

(Lenczavost' region (Ussuri Valley)--Petrology)

KHUDOBINA, Yelena Afanas'yevna; GAPEYEVA, G.M., nauchnyy red.; REYKHERT,  
L.A., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Problem of oil and gas potentials of Central Asia] Problema  
neftegazonosnosti Sredeni Azii. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningr.otd-nie. Vol.4:  
[Igenous rocks in western Turkmenia] Magmaticheskie porody  
zapodnoi Turkmenii. 1961. 118 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geo-  
logicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.45). (MIRA 14:10)  
(Turkmenistan--Rocks, Igneous)

GAPEYEVA, G.M.

Methodological importance of petrographic analysis of rocks for the  
interpretation of their geological position. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI  
no.50:3-19 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

(Petrology)

FAVORSKAYA, M.A.; RUB, M.G.; KIGAY, V.A.; IZOKH, E.P.; GAPEYEVA, G.M.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, G.K.; USTIYEV, Ye.K., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk,  
otv.red.; ROZANOV, Yu.A., red.izd-va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Magmatic activity and metallogenic features of the Sikhote-Alin'  
Range and the Lake Khanka region] Magmatizm Sikhote-Alinia i Prikhan-  
kaskogo raiona i ego metallogenicheskie osobennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo  
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 327 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii  
rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy,  
no.45). (MIRA 15:3)

(Sikhote-Alin' Range--Rocks, Igneous)  
(Khanka Lake region--Rocks, Igenous)

GAPEYEVA, G.M.

Kimberlitelike picrites in the Lesozavodsk region. Geol. i geofiz.  
no.4:53-63 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

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

DORTMAN, Nina Borisovna, ~~VASILAYEVA~~, Valentina  
Ivanovna; VEYNBERG, A.K.; DOBINCHIK, E.Ya.; ZHDANOV, V.V.;  
ZOTOVA, I.F.; ILAVEV, M.G.; TRUNINA, V.Ya.; KHOREVA, B.Ya.;  
SHOLPO, L.Ye.; GIPEYEVA, G.M., red.; KALMYKOVA, I.A.,  
ved. red.

[Physical properties of rocks and minerals in the U.S.S.R.]  
Fizicheskie svoistva gornyykh porod i poleznykh iskopaemykh  
SSSR. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 325 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii institut.

GAPEYEVA, G.M.

Alkali basaltoids of the Kirov upland. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 93  
no.3:304-317 '64. (MIRA 18:3)



Gapeyeva, M. M.

14-57-7-14515

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,  
p 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gapeyeva, M. M.

TITLE: Traces of Ancient Glacial Activity in the Baykal-Vitim  
Highland (K voprosu o proyavlenii drevney lednikovoy  
deyatel'nosti na territorii Baykalo-Vitimeskogo  
nagor'ya)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Materialy po chetvertich. geol. i geomorfol.  
SSSR, Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1956, pp 129-145

ABSTRACT: This study discusses finds of allogene gravels and  
boulders on the Siberian Platform. Analysis of this  
information permits the following conclusions: 1) a  
substantial amount of coarse clastic material on the  
Baikal-Patomskoye Highland area was carried 150 km or  
180 km from south to north, and from the Patomskoye  
Highland area for 300 km to 350 km onto the Siberian

Card 1/2

14-57-7-14515

Traces of Ancient Glacial Activity (Cont.)

Platform. 2) Surface gravels located to the west and northwest of the Highland area, and containing clastic material brought from the Patomskoye Highland, are identical in age and origin with gravels from the basin of the Vilyuy River. The latter gravels are overlain by marine deposits with Dogger fauna, while surface gravels in the upper reaches of the Lower Tunguska River contain many pebbles, fragments of trap and tuffaceous rocks of Triassic age. Thus, the time when gravel deposits were transported is established between the end of the Triassic and the beginning of the Dogger ages, and data obtained from pollen analyses determine it as Middle Jurassic. The conclusion is reached that allogene gravels and boulders of the Siberian Platform were deposited by a glacier. The Baikal-Patomskoye Highland area was the center of this glaciation. The age of this glaciation has been established as Rhaetian-Liassic. The article includes a map showing the distribution and routes followed by the loose deposits of Lower Jurassic glaciation in the Baikal-Vitim mountain area, and a bibliography of 23 titles.

D. A. Timofeyev

Card 2/2

MALYAREVSKIY, Boris Ivanovich; MILLER, Ye.V., nauchnyy red.; GAPEYEVA, T.,  
red.

[Electric equipment of industrial enterprises; training manual]  
Elektrooborudovanie prompredpriatii; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad.  
Severo-Zapadnyi zaochnyi politekhn.in-t. Sec.3. [Electric equipment  
of blast furnace rooms] Elektrooborudovanie metallurgicheskikh  
zavodov. No.1. [Electric equipment of blast furnace rooms] 1960.  
88 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Blast furnaces--Electric equipment)

ZIL'BERMAN, Jzrail' Iosifovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KATSMAN, Yuriy Abramovich; GAPEYEVA, T., red.

[Multiresonator drift-tube klystrons; design textbook for a course in "Superhigh-frequency techniques and apparatus"]  
Mnogorezonatornye proletnye klistrony; posobie k proektirovaniu po kursu "Tekhnika i pribory sverkhvysokikh chastot."  
Leningrad, Severo-Zapadnyi zaochnyi politekhn. in-t, 1964.  
55 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KOROLI, GI'ga Yevgen'yevna, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; GAPRYEVA, T., red.

[Theoretical mechanics; trajectories of artificial earth satellites;  
correspondence course] Teoreticheskaia mekhanika; traektorii  
iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli; pis'mennye lektsii. Leningrad,  
Severo-zapadnyi zaachnyi politekhn.in-t, 1960. 28 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Artificial satellites)

VASSERMAN, Nina Borisovna; KASHCHEYEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
nauchn. red.; GAPEYEVA, T., red.

[Theoretical mechanics; kinematics of a mass point.  
Written lectures] Teoreticheskaya mekhanika; kinematika  
tochki. Pis'mennyye lektsii. Leningrad, Severo-Zapadnyy za-  
ochnyy politekhn. in-t, 1965. 51 p. (MIRA 19:1)

GAPEYEVA, V.M.

Perforation of gastric ulcer following X-ray examination.  
Vrach. delo no.6:134-135 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACH—RADIOGRAPHY)

1 1165-65 EWT(m)/EWP(=)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 JD  
ACCESSION NR: AP5007175 S/0286/65/000/003/0042/0043

AUTHOR: Kutsenko, A. I.; Burindva, L. I.; Moshkin, P. A.; Volkov, I. S.;  
Nikolayeva, V. M.; Mikhaylov, A. I.; Kornev, V. I.; Rogachev, L. K.; Manteyfel',  
V. I.; Gapeyeva, Z. Ya.

TITLE: A cutting compound for cold finishing of metals. Class 23, No. 167939

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 3, 1965, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: coolant, cutting fluid

ABSTRACT: An Author's Certificate has been granted for a coolant with the following composition: dialkylphenylphosphates or phthalic, adipic or sebacic esters or higher esters of monocarboxylic acid with alcohols containing from 4 to 10 atoms of carbon per molecule; or esters of polyhydric alcohols and monocarboxylic acids which contain from 5 to 10 carbon atoms per molecule.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni I. A. Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Factory)

Card 1/2



L 32571-66

ACC NR: AP5023379

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/65/000/004/0036/0037

AUTHOR: Gapich, P. /

ORG: none

TITLE: From a shovel to complex excavating machinery

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 4, 1965, 36-37

TOPIC TAGS: excavating machinery, engineering machinery, vehicle engineering

ABSTRACT: - This is a review of trench digging equipment used since the Russo-Turkish War of 1877. The ET-121, ET-141, ET-251, and ET-352 trenchers were designed and adopted as military equipment in the years of 1940-1963. Extensive use of the high speed BTM trencher began in 1956. The BTM trencher has an efficiency of 0.5-0.7 km/hr and a carrying rate of up to 30 km/hr. The history of the development of military technology shows that manual labor will be replaced by machines in the near future. Orig. art. has: 1 figure

SUB CODE: 15,13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 LS

L 17124-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS AFFTC Pf-4 JD/HM/HW  
ACCESSION NR: AP3001434 S/0130/63/000/005/0019/0021

AUTHORS: Gapich, V. I.; Dupliy, G. D. \*

TITLE: Replacing seamless pipes by elastically welded stainless steel ones

SOURCE: Metallurg, no. 5, 1963, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, seamless pipe, welded pipe, stainless steel pipe

ABSTRACT: The advantages and shortcomings of cold-rolled stainless steel pipes made of welded blank are compared to those of hot-rolled seamless pipes. The advantages of the former type are: 1) the cost of the welded blank is 10-15% lower; 2) a pipe can be made in one operation; 3) a greater accuracy is attained in pipe dimensions; 4) the hot-rolling defects on the inside surface of the pipe are absent. However, the production of such pipes meets with the following difficulties. The argon arc welding produces a porous zone inside the pipe along the seam. A brittle metal layer is formed on the outer surface of the seam, producing certain defects formed in cold-rolling and in the lowering of the corrosion resistance along the junction area. The inside burr was too high and formed laps along the seam margins during cold rolling. The authors conclude that these defects can be eliminated if the brittle metal layer is scraped from the pipe surface, and if the steel rollers in

Card 1/2

L 17124-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001434

the mills are replaced by those made of plastic or of some other metals. Such rollers would eliminate the need for cooling and lubricating liquids. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nikopol'skiy yuzmotrubnyy zavod (Nikopol' Southern Pipe Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

*\* probably electrically welded*

Card 2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, B.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZIL'BERSHTEYN, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
MIZERA, V.I., inzh.; PETRUNIN, Ye.P., inzh.; TAT'YUK, G.Z., inzh.;  
Prinimali uchastiye: NATLAKHOV, I.I.; NECHIPORENKO, M.I.; DUPLIY,  
G.D.; GAPICH, V.I.; FATEYEVA, A.F.; DYN'KO, N.M.; LUGOVENKO, I.P.;  
DEM'YANOV, B.M.; POSTIL, I.S.; BEZRODNYKH, I.Ya.

Investigating the possibility of manufacturing welded tube  
blanks for cold forming. Proizv. trub no.11:67-72 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)