

MASANDILOV, N.S.

Sainfoin as a fallow crop in districts of the central Chernozem zone. Zemledelie 5 no.4:20-23 Ap '57. (MLBA 10:6)

1. Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva Tsentral'no-chernozemnoy polosy imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva. (Sainfoin)

...ACADEMICH, E. S. Cand Agr Sci -- (USSR) "Certain biological and agronomic engineering peculiarities of esparsette under conditions of the south-eastern central-chernozem belt." Nos. 19-20. 1959 (All-Union Sci Res Inst of Forster. in V. R. Vil'yams), 110 copies (KL, 14-8, 110)

-8-

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Grasses and Edible Roots. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24929

Author : Masandilov, E. S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Characteristics of the Esparcet Root-System Development in the Southeast of the Central Chernozem Belt

Orig Pub : Agrobiologia, 1958, No 2, 81-87

Abstract : According to data of the Scientific-Research Agricultural Institute of the Central Chernozem Belt, sandy esparcet develops the most ramified root system. Its root is distinguished by a dense solid consistency, and its root collar penetrates deeper than the collar of other species. These

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24929

characteristics exhibit a strong capability of fastening the soil, of resistance to winter and of a high yield of the sandy esparcet and hybrid varieties by crossing them with the Transcaucasian esparcet. Together with sandy esparcet, great selection value is possessed by the rocky esparcet (*O. petrae*) which has a strongly ramified root system. The common esparcet, a widely distributed culture, has a weakly ramified humid root system with a shallow embedded collar. This species yields a small harvest. Transcaucasian esparcet, according to morphological characteristics of the root system, occupies an intermediate position between the

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Roots.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24929

sandy and common esparcet. Together with
the latter, it is distinguished by low
resistance to winter, as a consequence of
which it is unreliable for cultivation. --
G. N. Chernov

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94

VOROB'YEV, S.A., prof.; KRUPENINA, A.P., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk;
LOSHAKOV, V.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; VOZNESENSKIY, K.N.;
KUDIN, V.I.; KOBLEV, Yu.M.; YEFIMOV, I.T., kand. sel'skokhoz.
nauk; ~~MASANDILOV, F.S.~~, kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; NAFTALIYEV,
Sh.P., aspirant; PANASYUK, B.A., aspirant

Concentration of crop rotations. Zemledelie 27 no.7:55-70
Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva (for Vorob'yev, Krupenina, Loshakov).
2. Glavnyy agronom po kormam Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Voznesenskiy).
3. Brestskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Kudin).
4. Adygeyskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Koblev).
5. Krasnodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Yefimov).
6. Dagestanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Naftaliyev).
7. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Panasyuk).

26.2194

S/196/63/000/001/033/035
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Sokolov, M.M., Shinyanskiy, A.V., and Masandilov, L.B.

TITLE: A pick-up for measuring the acceleration of rotating shafts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.1, 1963, 5-6, abstract 1 K 29. (Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, no.38, 1962, 87-96)

TEXT: The construction and theory of a strain-gauge accelerometer for measuring angular acceleration and dynamic torques on motor shafts is described. There are two measuring wafers each with a resistance strain gauge attached. One end of each is firmly fixed to a sleeve mounted on the motor shaft (or to a lay-shaft). The other end of each wafer is connected through a holder to an inertia disc mounted on a rolling bearing. The resistance change of the strain gauge is, within certain limits, directly proportional to the strain of the wafer. The following equation is derived for the relative change in resistance of the strain gauge:

Card 1/2 $(d^2\epsilon_R/dt^2) + \omega_0^2\epsilon_R = H M_{\Delta B}(t);$

X

A pick-up for measuring the ...

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E194/E155

where: ϵ_R is the relative strain of the wafer; ω_0 is the natural angular frequency of oscillation of the accelerometer; H is a magnitude which depends on the dimensions and modulus of elasticity of the wafer material; and $M_{\Delta B}(t)$ is the dynamic torque of the motor. The instrument measures the relative change in resistance of the pick-up caused by the sum of the oscillations, and each component of the oscillation has its own phase error and amplitude distortion. The accelerometer can be used to record the dynamic torque curve on the shaft during both rapid and gradual changes in torque. The natural frequency of the accelerometer should exceed the frequency of forced oscillation by at least a factor of 10.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

X

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SOKOLOV, M.M., doktor tekhn. nauk (Moskva); SHINYANSKIY, A.V., inzh.
(Moskva); MASANDILOV, L.B., inzh. (Moskva)

Technological and economic basis for the application of
induction motor drives with saturable reactor control in
various fields. Elektrichestvo no.11:31-35 N '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

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SOKOLOV, M.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MASANDILOV, I.B., inzh.;
SHINYANSKIY, A.V., inzh.

Study of the electromagnetic transients of asynchronous motors.
Elektrichestvo no.12:40-45 D '65. (MIRA 1965)

I. Mozkovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

MASANOV, E. A.

"Iz istorii etnograficheskogo isledovaniya vostochnykh narodov (1911-1917 gg.) (v. 11-12)." (1911-1917)

report submitted for the Institute of Anthropology & Ethnology, Moscow, 3-11 August.

MASANOV, Nikolay Fedorovich; LEBEDEV, N.N., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Stranded cable wiring] Trosovye elektroprovodki. Mo-
skva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 30 p. (Biblioteka elektro-
montera, no.90) (MIRA 16:8)
(Electric wiring)

POLYAKOV, Georgiy Yevgen'evich; KOVAKSKIY, Aleksandr Il'ich;
MASANOV, N.F., nauchn. red.; SHUMILOVA, Ye.M., red.

[Installation and operation of industrial electrical
equipment] Montazh i ekspluatatsiia promyshlennogo elek-
trooborudovaniia. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vys-
shaia shkola, 1964. 339 p. (MIRA 17:6)

MASANOV, Nikolay Fedorovich; ZHIVOV, M.S., red.

[Electrical wiring in pipes] Elektroprovodki v truboprovodakh. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 91 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera, no.154) (MIRA 18:4)

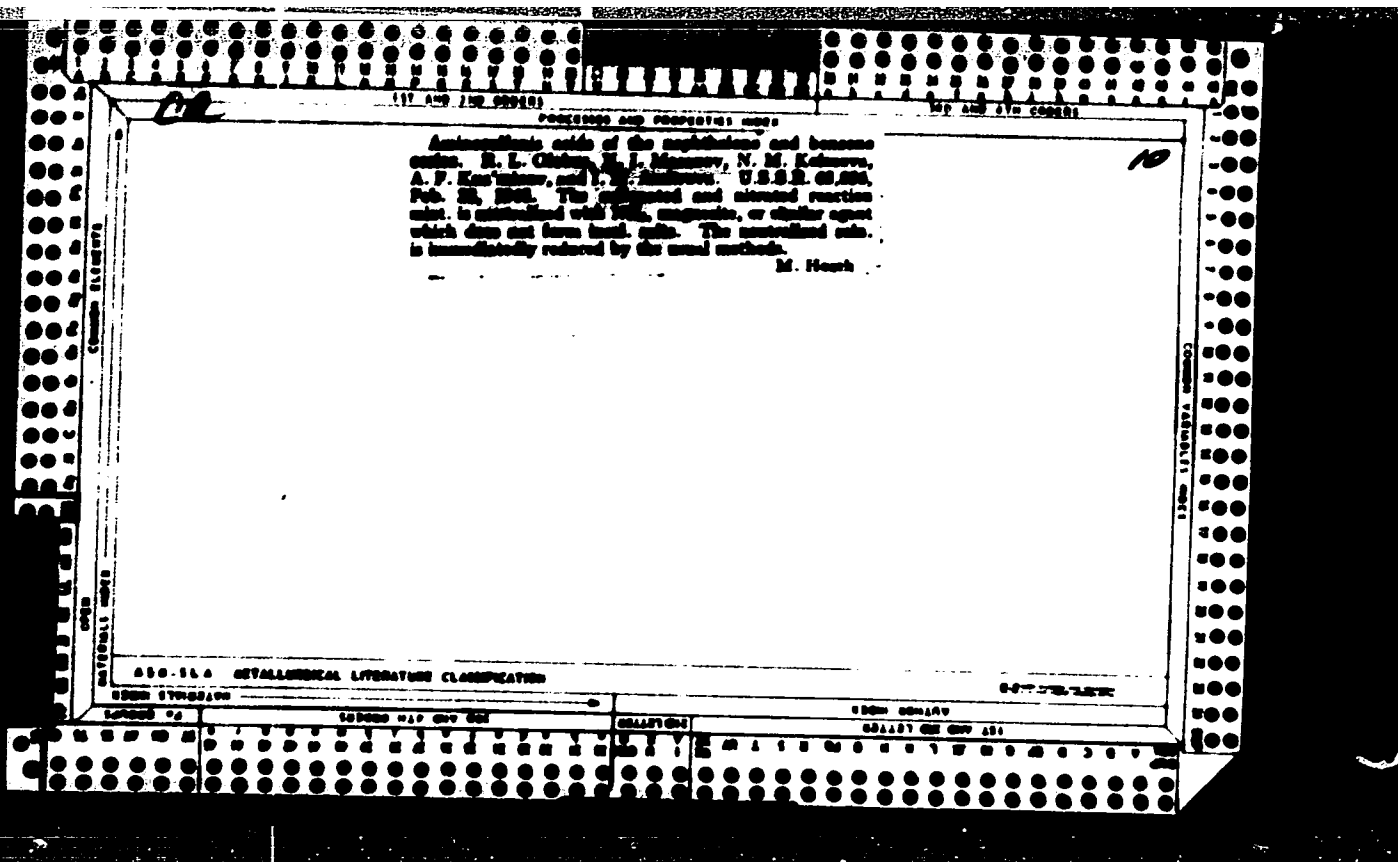
POLYAKOV, Georgiy Yevgen'yevich; MASANOV, N.F., nauchn. red.;
MUPKINA, V.G., red.

[Construction of electric power plants, substations, and
electric power transmission lines] Ustroistvo elektriches-
skikh stantsii, podstantsii i linii elektropredachi. Mo-
skva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 315 p. (MIRA 18:7)

MASANOV, H. I.

Nitration Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1943. 46 p.
(51-52118)

TF156.N5M3



USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. General Questions, I-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62054

Author: Masanov, N. I.

Institution: Ncne

Title: Italian Chemical Industry

Original

Periodical: Khim. nauka i prom-st', 1956, 1, No 1, 89-94

Abstract: Review. Raw material resources, development, present state and production range of chemical industry and synthetic fibers industry in Italy. Data are presented concerning increase in production of basic chemical products, N-fertilizers, inorganic pesticides and pigments and also some organic synthetic chemicals and dyes.

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MASANOV, N. I.

7-4, 12

AUTHOR: Masanov, N. I.

TITLE: Some Results and the Tasks to be Solved Next in Connection with the Development of the Aniline Dye Industry in the USSR (Nekotoryye itogi i blizhnaya zadachi razvitiya anilinosoy promyshlennosti SSSR).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 7, pp. (403) 19 - (410) 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A survey is given here of the development of the aniline dye industry created after the 1917 revolution. A large number of new plants has been established after 1945 in addition to the old ones at Rubzhan, Dero, Smilov, Derbenev, Kinechma, Stalino, orak, and Butyrak. In 1956 production amounted to 77.5 thousand tons, i.e. 2.3 times as much as in 1940. It is pointed out that the principal buyer of these dyes, namely, the textile industry, still prefers the more simple and less expensive dyes to the more stable ones. Thus, the consumption of sulphur dyes amounts to 50 % of the total production (in U.S.A. - 15 %), that of direct dyes 20 %.

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REF ID: A66097

TITLE: [Transactions of a] Conference of the ...
(Soveshchaniye rabotnikov ...)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 2, pp. 57-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The group mentioned in the title which exists at the Permanent Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Collaboration Within the Field of Chemical Industry of the SEV of Socialist Countries held a conference in Moscow from February 3 - 7, 1958. Delegations from the Bulgarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic (DDR), the Rumanian People's Republic, the USSR, the Czechoslovakian Republic took part as well as observers and specialists of the Chinese People's Republic. The congress dealt with problems of the methodology for set-up of prospective plans on the development of the industry for synthetic dyes and intermediate products until 1965. The member countries were recommended to adhere to the following directions: The development of dye industry must be carried out in accordance to the corresponding plans for the development of the necessary branch industries, as well

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Transaction of a Conference of the SEV - Dyes Working Team

as in coordination with the other member countries of the SEV. New capital investments in SEV countries should be justified by technical and economic considerations and performed in mutual agreement. The organization of the production of new dyes should be directed to certain (here given) groups. Special attention has to be paid to the production of finely disperse dyes and pigments. Future plans should be in accordance with the recommendations of this conference. This conference also worked out a program for the conference to take part in July 1958 of the working team on the Industrial Distribution of Enterprises for the production of vat dyes and anthraquinone dyes in the member countries of the SEV.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Chemical industry--USSR 2. Dyes--Production

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MASANOV, N.

Meeting of the working group dyes of the Council for Mutual
Economic Aid, Khim. prom. no 21 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Dyes & ... jeing--Congresses)

5(1) 15(7)

AUTHOR: Masanov, N. I.

SOV/64-59-2-2/23

TITLE: **Some Problems of the Accelerated Development of the Industry of Synthetic Dyes and Textile Auxiliary Preparations**
(Nekotoryye voprosy uskorenogo razvitiya promyshlennosti sinteticheskikh krasiteley i tekstil'no-vspomogatel'nykh preparatov)

PERIODICAL: **Khimicheskaya promyshlennost'**, 1959, Nr 2, pp 97 - 99 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For 1965, the last year of the new Seven-year Plan, a considerable raise of the production of synthetic dyes is provided, as well as an extension of the assortments to a collection of 862 different types. For this purpose the following measures will be taken: 1) production of new dyes for chemical fibers, 2) increase of the production of acid dyes, 3) production of a number of new types of direct dyes, 4) production of dyes reacting with the fiber during the dyeing process, 5) development of production of special types of dyes for pigment- and pressure dyeing, 6) industrial production of dyes of the diazo aminol group, 7) duplication of the number of vat dyes, 8) development of large-scale production of new

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Some Problems of the Accelerated Development of the SOV/64-59-2-2/23
Industry of Synthetic Dyes and Textile Auxiliary Preparations

pigments for rubber plastics etc., 9) increase of the industrial production and the assortment of leather pigments. The production of vat dyes will be increased by the 6-fold, that of vat- and indigo brines by the 11-fold, of varnishes and pigments by the 4-fold, and of acid dyes by the 3-fold. By 1965, 101 types of vat dyes, 164 of synthetic fiber pigments, and 154 types of acid dyes, etc, will be available (instead of 46 presently). The corresponding development in the production and application of textile auxiliary means is also of great importance. Adequate measures are taken to guarantee a satisfactory supply of the corresponding industrial branches with these auxiliary means such as karbamol, alkamone OS-2, water-repellent preparations 246 and 101 quintalone, as well as other preparations. For the production of aniline dyes a development of 400 new dyes with 200 intermediate products is provided for the period from 1959-65, as well as 400 works on a mechanization and elaboration of technological methods.

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PLANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; GUREVICH, Daniil Abramovich; MASANOV, N.I., retsensent; ROMANKOV, P.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsensent; PAVLUSHENKO, I.S., kand. khim. nauk, dots., retsensent; PASSET, B.V., kand. khim. nauk, retsensent; AZEEL', D.S., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Apparatus for the industry of organic intermediate products and dyes] Apparatura promyshlennosti organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasitelei. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1961. 504 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Dyes and dyeing—Apparatus)
(Chemical apparatus)

Isotopic Exchange in Molecular Nitrogen on Iron
Catalysts Used in the Synthesis of Ammonia

S.V. 20-121-1-23/56

comprehensive investigation of the problem under review with various contents of activator became necessary. The method of the experiment was already previously described in detail (Ref. 1). Table 1 gives the values of the activation energy, of the order of reaction and of the specific catalytic activity $K(P, t)$ at corresponding pressure and temperature for the samples investigated. It can be concluded from this that the activated catalyst, as far as their specific activity is concerned, considerably surpass the Arako iron (without activator) (in accord with reference 5). There is quite a definite parallelism in the accelerating effect of the reaction conditions exerted on the processes of the ammonia synthesis and of the isotopic nitrogen exchange. This fact is difficult to understand if it is taken for granted (Refs. 7-9) that the limiting stage in the ammonia synthesis is due to the hydrogenation of the adsorbed nitrogen. If it is assumed that the isotopic exchange and the synthesis of ammonia pass a common stage, nitrogen adsorption,

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Isotopic Exchange in Molecular Nitrogen on Iron
Catalysts Used in the Synthesis of Ammonia

SU, 25-123-1-23, 56

the rates of both reactions may be quantitatively compared with each other. Here, the filling of the surface of the catalyst by the adsorbed nitrogen must be considered (Ref 9). The calculation shows that the absolute rates of reaction of the ammonia synthesis and of the isotopic exchange proved to be similar in samples once activated and in Archa-iron, at equal covering by adsorbed nitrogen (the data of N.M. Morozov from the laboratory of Professor M.I. Temkin were utilized). Thus, the evidence presented in this paper confirmed the mechanism of Temkin-Pyzhev (Ref 10) regarding the isotopic exchange on iron-ammonia catalysts. There are 1 table and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute im. L.Ya. Karpov) Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D.I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology im. D.I. Mendeleev)

Card 3/4

MASANOV, V. F.

Radiostantsiia korotkovolnovika. [Short wave radio station (Farrington's manual).
Odobreno dila radio-klubov i radiokruzhkov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo, 1948.
23 p. illus. (Massovaya radio-biblioteka, vyp. 3).

DLC: TK6553.M23

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography. Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

VIGDORCHIK, I.Ya., GADZHEV, Yu.G., MAZUKO, Yu.I.

Dark truck carrying liquid gas on the coast of ...
130 truck, 194. ton. 2 - 12.13-21 '64. MIRA 1964.

MASANOVA

ALEKSEYEV, P.P.; BESYADOVSKIY, Ye.A.; GOLYSHEV, G.I.; IZAKOV, M.N.; KASATKIN, A.M.; KOKIN, G.A.; LIVSHCHITS, N.S.; MASANOVA, N.D.; SHVIDKOVSKIY, Ye.G.

Rocket exploration of the atmosphere. Meteor. i gidrol. no.8:3-13
Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Atmosphere, Upper) (Rockets in meteorology)

L 32030-65 FSS-2/INT(1)/REC(m)/ENG(v)/FCC/REC-4/REC(v)/RWA(h) Po-4/Po-5/
Pd-1/Pae-2/Pob/Pi-1 GW/NS

ACCESSION NO. AP-60913 65/6294/65/003/001/0082/0088

AUTHOR: Antonova, L. A.; Ivanov-Kholodnyy, G. S.; Masanova, N. D.; Medvedev, V. B.

TITLE: Measurement of soft-electron fluxes in the upper atmosphere by means of a secondary electron multiplier

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye Issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 1, 1965, 82-88

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radiation, upper atmosphere electron flux, ionosphere, ionospheric electron flux, ionospheric soft electron flux, secondary electron multiplier

ABSTRACT: The article describes a rocket experiment for recording soft (100 to 10,000 eV) electrons at altitudes from 100 to 500 km outside the region of polar lights. The experiment, carried out on 18 October 1962 in the middle latitudes of the European USSR at a solar elevation of 12°45', was for the purpose of testing a new method of measuring corpuscular radiation. The measuring instrument had as its main element an open-type secondary electron multiplier developed by the Vavilov State Optical Institute and installed in the new SR-type corpuscular-radiation recorder. Two protective rings at a potential difference of +12 and -12 v were placed before the input orifice to exclude the charged particles of the ionosphere. The multiplier was evacuated to about 10⁻⁵ mm Hg before the launch. The time resolution of the system in two frequency ranges was 50 to 100 usec; the time constant

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of the counting sensitive RC cells was $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec. (In later investigations the multiplier's time resolution was improved to 10 nsec and the amplification factor increased to 2000-5000). The SF recorder was placed in a separable container of a high altitude automatic geophysical station provided with stabilizing and orientation control systems. The apparatus was stabilized with respect to the vertical and rotated around it with a gradually lengthening period from 7 to 12 sec, which made it possible to analyze the angular distribution of electron velocities with respect to the magnetic force line. The dispersion of recorded points caused an error in individual measurements of the order of 30% at counting speeds of about 400 pulse/sec. Periodic signal peaks at certain angles of rotation were found to be caused by dispersed sunlight in the instrument as it passed through the solar meridian. All filters yielded relatively high and equal readings, which indicated the presence of intense background noise. The noise background, which decreased with altitude and changed with the angular position of the container with respect to the sun, also displayed some irregularities. Despite these disturbing factors, corpuscular signals could be discerned from the background. The intensity of the signals did not depend on altitude. Later investigations (Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 1, 1965, 89) revealed some irregularities, but no pronounced dependence of radiation intensity on altitude was demonstrated. On the average, the full flux of corpuscles in the flow of electrons was found to be about

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ACCESSION NR: JAP5005437

5 x 10 cm² "rectangular" and did not depend on the angle with the plane perpendicular to the magnetic force line within the limits of 430°. Other filters yielded useful signals which were used to plot an energy spectrum of the flux. Orig. art. has 3 figures. [FF]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Dec66

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, E6

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3199

Card 3/3

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET

CERVENKA, J.; MASAR, I.

Epidemiological problem of infectious hepatitis in Slovakia.
Bratisl. lek. listy. 42 no.2:65-74 '62.

1. 2 Ustavu epidemiologie v Bratislave, veduci MUDr. J. Karolcek,
a s hyg. epid. oddelenia Odboru SNR pre zdravotnictvo, veduci
MUDr. F. Strmen.

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS epidemiol)

MASAR I

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MASAR, I.

Hygienic-Protiepidemic Department of SMR for Sanitation
(Hygienicko-protiepidemicke oddelenie odboru SMR
pre zdravotnictvo), Bratislava

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 3, 1963, pp 113-117

"Some Problems Facing the Regional Doctor in Anti-
epidemic Service in Slovakia."

MASAR, I.; MILOSOVICOVA, A.; PUCEKOVA, G.; RODA, J.

Characteristics of the outbreak of infectious hepatitis in
Slovakia in 1961. *Cesk. epidem.* 12 no.3:145-152 My '63.

1. Odbor SNR pro zdravotnictvo, Bratislava, Krajske hygienicko-
epidemiologicke stanice Kosice, Bratislava, Banska Bystrica.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

FERENCEI, M.; MASAR, I.; PALANOVA, A.; PUCEKOVA, G.; SONAK, R.

Use of the hemagglutination test for the determination of the diphtheria antitoxin level and the Schick test in epidemiological practice. Cesk. epidem. 12 no.5:276-281 S '63.

1. Mestska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanica v Bratislave -
Odbor SNR pre zdravotnictvo Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka
stanica v Banskej Bystrici a v Bratislave.

(HEMAGGLUTINATION) (DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN)
(DIPHThERIA TOXIN) (IMMUNITY)

BARDOS, A.; MASAR, I.; TEREN, L.; SOCHOR, J.

Does an influenza epidemic increase the incidence of intrauterine fetal death? Cesk.gynek. 28 no.8:545-547 0 '63.

I. I. gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. UK v Bratislave (prednosta prof. dr. S. Stefanik); Zdravot. komisia SNR v Bratislave.; II. gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. UK v Bratislave (prednosta doc. dr. A. Hudcovic); Gyn.-por odd. OUNZ Bratislava-okolie (veduci MUDr. J. Sochor).

MASAR, I.; PUCEKOVA, G.

Contribution to the problem of the epidemiology of influenza
in Slovakia. Cesk. epidem. 13 no. 1:12-9 Ja '64

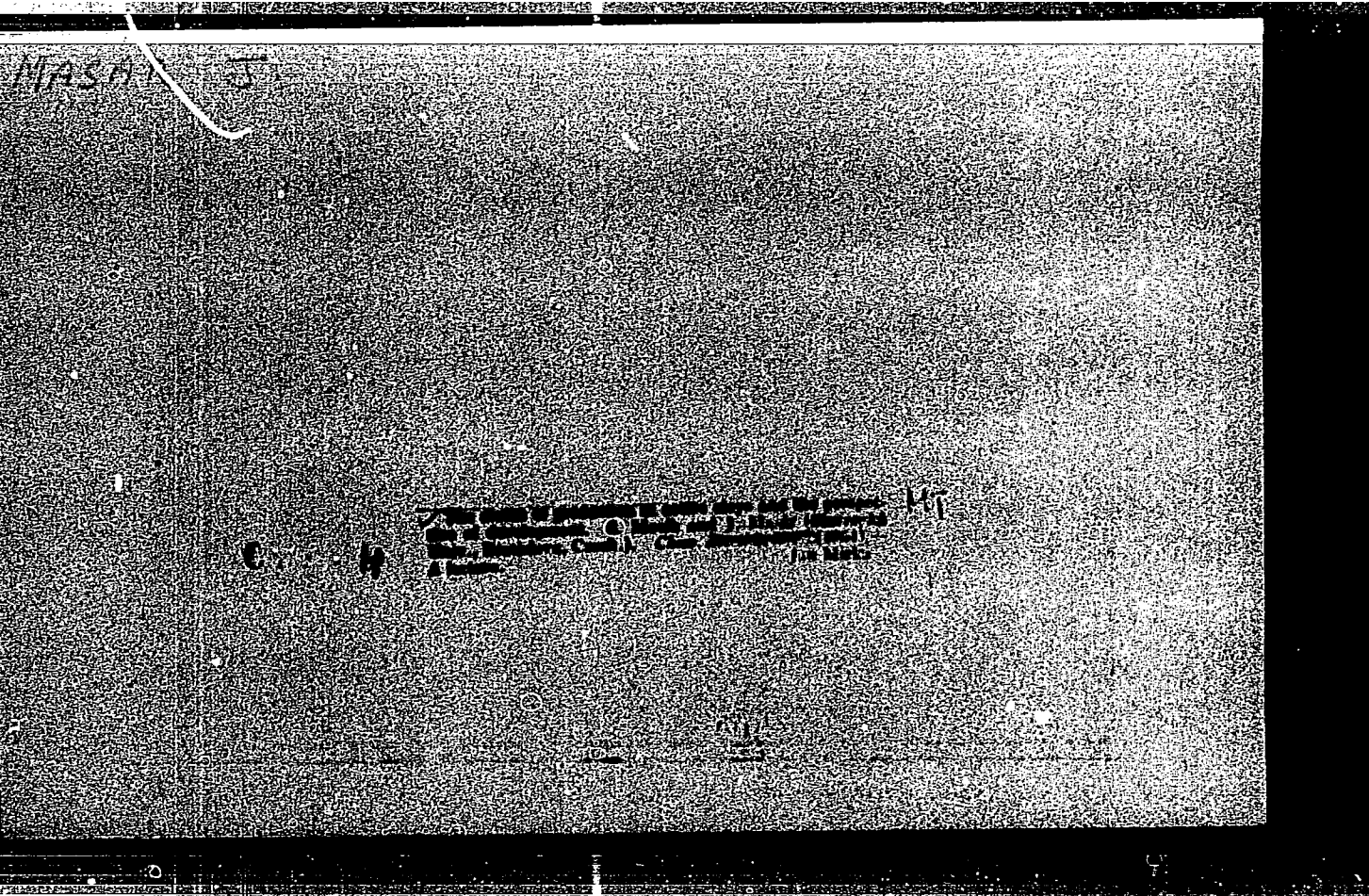
1. Odbor pre zdravotníctvo SNR, Bratislava a KRES Zapado-
slovenskeho KVV, Bratislava.

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MASAR, J.

Epidemiological evaluation of the incidence of tetanus in Slovakia.
(Part I. 1945-1956). Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun. 9 no.3:156-162 Ap '60.

1. Hygienicko-epidemiologicky odbor poverenictva zdravotnictva v
Bratislave.
(TETANUS epidemiol.)



MASAR, Jozef, C. Sc.

Structural sorption properties of bentonite from Pinitice. Chem
zvesti 18 no.7:533-541 '64.

1. Chair of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Natural
Sciences, Comenius University, Bratislava, Smelarova 2.

MASAR, J.

Sorption properties of processed Flintice bentonites. Acta r
nat Univ Com 9 no.5:249-254 '65.

1. Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the Faculty of Natural Sciences
of Comenius University, Bratislava Submitted July 10, 1963.

MASAR, S.

Tasks of agriculturists in preparation for the spring sowing. p. 12.
MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1955

SO: Monthly East European Accession, (EKAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 19, Sept. 1955 Uncl.

GUENSBERGER, Ernest; GROSS, Jan; MASARIK, Josef

Directed electroshock therapy. Cesk. psychiat. 54 no.2:116-121 Apr 58.

1. Psychiatricka klinika v Bratislave a Psychiatricke odd. OUM v Levoci. N. G. Psychiatricka klinika, Bratislava.

(SHOCK THERAPY, ELECTRIC

pre-shock barbiturate narcosis (Cs))

(BARBITURATES, ther. use

subnarcosis in electroshock ther. (Cs))

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Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, Vol 10, No 11, 1961 (cont'd)

8. Congenital Developmental Anomalies in Childhood A. G. G. (Vedci) (Vedci) Department of Pediatrics, Bratislava; Chief (Vedci) Bratislava; pp 731-737. (Pediatricke listy) SUBL, Bratislava; pp 731-737.
9. Epilepsy in the Case Histories of a Neurology Unit K. J. (Vedci) Chief (Vedci) Department of Neurology (Neurologické listy) SUBL, Bratislava; pp 697-706.
10. Appearance of Depressive Conditions During Apomorphine Treatment of Parkinsova E. (Vedci) Prof. M. Director (Vedci) Bratislava; pp 731-737. (Psychiatrie klinika) SUBL Bratislava; pp 731-737. (Psychiatrie klinika) SUBL Bratislava; pp 731-737.
11. Cases of Intubation of the Chest P. (Vedci) Chief (Vedci) Department of Thoracic Surgery and Pulmonology (Vedci) SUBL Bratislava; pp 731-737. (Vedci) SUBL Bratislava; pp 731-737.
12. Plasma Protein Level and Ionogram after Gemacologic Surgery E. (Vedci) Director (Vedci) Department of Radiotherapy (Vedci) Bratislava; pp 731-737. (Vedci) SUBL Bratislava; pp 731-737.
13. Pneumococcal Infection in Otolaryngology (Otolaryngologické listy) SUBL Bratislava; pp 731-737.
14. Therapeutic Problems of Cancer of the Oral Cavity J. (Vedci) Director (Vedci) Department of Radiotherapy (Vedci) Bratislava; pp 731-737.
15. X-ray Aspects of Pericoronitis Correlated with the Malignant Process Underlying Bone Disease A. (Vedci) Chief (Vedci) Department of Radiology (Vedci) Bratislava; pp 731-737.
16. Problems of Psoriasis as Favored by Three Years Observation Period L. (Vedci) Director (Vedci) Department of Dermatovenereology (Vedci) Bratislava; pp 731-737.

KLIMENT, Vojtech; MASARIK, Josef

An attempt at evaluation of the effect of fatigue on the menstrual cycle. Cesk.gyn.26[40] no.1/2:40-41 P '61.

1. Gyn.por.odd. UNZ Bratislava - Nivy, prednosta primar dr.Kliment
Psych.klinika UK v Bratislave, prednosta prof.dr. E.Guensberger.
(FATIGUE)
(MENSTRUATION physiol)

KLIMENT, VA.; MASARIK, J.; BARDOS, A.; HATVANY, T.

A note on the differential diagnosis and therapy of vegetative
pelipathy. *Cesk.gyn.*26[40] no.1/2:102-106 P '61.

1. II. *gyn.por.klinika*, prednosta doc.dr. Hudcovic; Psychiatricka
klinika, prednosta prof. dr. Guensberger; I. *gyn.por.klinika* v
Bratislave, prednosta prof.dr. Stefanik; *Gyn.por.odd.* OUNZ Levice,
prednosta dr.Hatvany.

(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM dis)

MASARIK, J.; SCHMIDT, P.

Effect of psycholeptic drugs on fatigue studied by the method of maintaining fixation by means of optokinetic nystagmus. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.5:245-262 '62.

1. Z Psychiatrickej kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci prof. MUDr. E. Guensberger.

(FATIGUE) (NYSTAGMUS) (PHENMETAZINE)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM)

BARTKO, D.; MASARIK, J.

An attempt of a concrete analysis of some tasks of psycho-
hygiene. *Activ. nerv. sup.* 6 no.1:114-115 '64.

*

KLUVANEK, P.; DURCEK, K.; MASAREK, S.; MINARIK, F.; za tech.spoluprace
URICKA, L.; DOUPOVCA, V.

Effect of technical shortcomings of roentgeno-diagnostic equipment
on spreading of secondary radiations. Cesk.rentg. 15 no.1:30-36
F '61.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob s povolania v Bratislave, riaditel
MUDr. I. Klucik.
(RADIATION PROTECTION)

2/038/63/000/004/001/005
DAGG/D301

Belianska, Kirovskor, Mrazek, Vojtkov, and Karalikova,
Dva

SOURCE:

A contribution to the compatibility of the uranium-titanium system

TEXT:

Jednotka energie, no. 6, 1963, 109-113

REFERENCE:

TEXT:

The article, exclusively based on Western sources, describes an extensive metallurgical study of uranium-titanium diffusion, with special regard to the formation and behavior of the U-Ti phase. The compatibility of the U-Ti system was studied by the French scientists T. Aida and J. Philibert, and by R.W. Swenson and other US scientists. It was found that the formation of the U-Ti phase is characteristic for the first stage of diffusion of U-Ti boundary. At higher temperatures, where the uranium solubility in titanium increases, a solid solution is formed, while U-titanium at a-T grain boundaries prevails at lower temperatures.

Cont 1/2

A contribution to the compatibility ... **Z/038/63/000/004/001/005**
D406/D301

These experimental results are important for the development of fuel elements, since (a) the formation of the U₂Zr phase on the boundary of the two metals can considerably improve the mechanical properties of the metal junction; (b) the possibility of rapid, eventually inhomogeneous, uranium diffusion into the cladding, or the basic material respectively, may cause a direct contact between the uranium and the heat-exchange medium. There are 10 figures and 1 table. (Technical Paper VI, 1966).

ASSOCIATION: **Státní výzkumný ústav ochrany materiálů G.V. Akimova**
(State Research Institute for Material Protection
in G.V. Akimov)

Card 2/2

KARNIKOVA, Eva; HOLINKA, Miroslav; MASARIK, Vladimir

Compatibility of uranium and beryllium. Jaderna energie 9
no.9:277-280 S'63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav ochrany materialu G.V.Akimova, Praha.

MASARIK, Vladislav; BERANEK, Miroslav; QUADRAT, Otakar st.

Contribution to the decomposition of ores by diffusive annealing.
Sbor chem tech 4 no.2:171-177 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Katedra chemické technologie kovů, Vysoká škola chemicko-techno-
logická, Praha.

(Ores) (Annealing of metals)

RATTS, Emmanuil Genrikhovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; TSNYTLIN, Sholom Yudovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; MASARSKIY, Aba Solomonovich; SHCHUKIN, Viktor Semenovich, starshiy inzh.; UKRAINCHIK, M.M., inzh., red.

[Large prestressed concrete "Double T" slabs for roofs of buildings]
 Predvaritel'no napriashennyye shelesobetonnyye krupnyye paneli "dvoynoye T" dlya pokrytiya zdaniy; iz opyta NIIZHelesobetona i zavoda No.22 Glavnospromstroimaterialov. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 27 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Academiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey sbornykh shelesobetonnykh konstruksiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta shelesobetonnykh izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov (for Ratts). 3. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom inzhenernykh konstruksiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta shelesobetonnykh izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov (for TSnytlin). 4. Glavnyy inzh. zavoda No.22 Glavnospromstroimaterialov (for Masarskiy). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelesobetonnykh izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov (for Shchukin).

(Precast concrete construction)
 (Roofing, Concrete)

SA

A53
h

126. Seismic Prospecting with Reflected Waves. E. Kordalin and B. Mennschik. *Comptes Rendus (Revue) de l'Acad. des Sciences, U.S.S.R. S. S. pp. 181-184, 1966. In German.—It is shown that the method of reflected waves is generally useful for geological prospecting, even in ground very difficult from the geological point of view. W. A. R.*

ASO 510 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MASARSKY, S. I.

Masarsky, S. I.

Epicentral zones of repeated quakes of Ashkhabad earthquake

Reports Acad. of Sci., USSR
Vol. 74, 1950, p.481

From: Bull. of the R. Trans. Service, Vol. 2, Oct. 1951, p.3

MASARSKIY, S. I.

24/7/83

USSR/Geophysics- Earthquakes

"The Earthquakes of Turkmen SSR and the Ashkhabad Earthquake of 1926," S.I. Masarskiy;
N. A. Linden and S. I. Masarskiy, Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz A k Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz" No 1, pp 3-16

Report the results of a study of earthquakes in Turkmen, USSR and observations of the
Ashkhabad earthquake. These investigations were conducted by the geophysicists served by
the USSR network of seismic stations and by those of other countries. (Sov. Prof. S. I.
Nikolayev, as: I. Ia. Gubin, and senior lecturer S. S. Mabel).

PA 241T29

MASARSKIY, S. I.

FD 349

USSR/Geophysics - Earthquakes of Turkmenia

Card 1/1

Author : Andreyev, S. S., Masarskiy, S. I., Rustanovich, D. N., and Kharin, D. A

Title : Investigation of the weak earthquakes of southwestern Turkmenia

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz. 2, 143-152, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Describe data based on a study of the chart showing the distribution of the epicenters of the weak local earthquakes observed in 1951-1952 in southwestern Turkmenia. Give an interpretation of this chart. Refer to the article "The earthquakes of Central Asia," Trudy Seismologicheskogo instituta (Works of the Seismological Institute), No 123, 1947, Ye. A. Rozova. Also to "Geometric seismics of laminar media," Trudy In-ta teoretich. geofiziki (Works of the Institute of Theoretical Geophysics), Vol II. No 1. 1946, by Yu. V. Riznichenko.

Institution : Geophysics Institute, Acad Sci USSR

Submitted : January 6, 1954

MASARSKIY, S. I.

KHARIN, D.A.; MASARSKIY, S.I.

Investigation of epicentral zones by means of regional seismic
stations. Trudy Geof. inst. no.25:97-112 '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Seismology)

114 1/1
15-57-7-9899
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 168 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Masarskiy, S. I., Grichuk, L. A.

TITLE: Interpretation of Odographs Produced by Refracted
Waves in Cases of Nonlongitudinal Profiles (K voprosu
ob interpretatsii godografov prelomlennykh voln
neprodol'nykh profiley)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Kazakhsk. gorno-metallurg. in-t, 1956,
Nr 13, pp 169-173

ABSTRACT: The authors set forth graphic methods for dealing with
odographs of refracted waves along nonlongitudinal
profiles; the starting point is the simplest concept
of a flat boundary and a homogeneous covering medium.
Nomographs are given to facilitate intermediate calcu-
lations of apparent velocities. Seismic drift is not
taken into account.

N. N. Puzyrev

Card 1/1

~~MASARSKI, G. I.~~

On the activities of the northern Tien Shan geophysical station.
Bul. Sov. po seism. no. 3:97-105 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Tien Shan--Geophysical observatories)

SOV/49-59-6-11/21

AUTHORS: Gynkina, N. M., Masarskiy, S. I.

TITLE: The Microseisms of the Issyk-Kul' Lake

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya
1959, Nr 6, pp 884-890 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The work is treated as an introduction to a full investigation of the subject which is to be published. A general description of the phenomena is described and illustrated by diagrams and maps. Fig 1 gives the frequency of storms causing the microseisms, Fig 2 represents the map of the area, Fig 3 illustrates the distribution of the wind pressure (B) in relation to that of the microseisms (MS),
1 - 1 mm = 0.3 u, 2 and 3 - direction and wind force,
4 - air pressure, 1 mm = 3 mb. Fig 4 shows the microseisms recorded by the following stations: 1 - "Frunze";
2 - Alma-Ata, 3 - Frunze, 4 - Naryn. Figs 5, 6 and 7

Card 1/2

SOV/49-59-6-11/21

The Microseisms of the Issyk-Kul' Lake

illustrate the synoptic situations during various observations. These showed that the microseisms were generated by the storms associated with a cold front and that their intensity depended on the wind strength and its direction. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 2 references, of which 1 is Soviet and 1 is English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki zemli, profilicheskaya stantsiya "Alma-Ata" (Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth, Geophysical Station, "Alma-Ata".

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1958.

Card 2/2

REZANOV, I.A.; RASTVOROVA, V.A.; LEONOV, N.N.; Prinsipali uchastiye:
ANDREY, V. S.S.; GAL'PERIN, Ye.I.; DOMABEKOV, A.T.; KATS, A.Z.;
KOSMINSKAYA, I.P.; LEONOV, M.N.; MASALSKIY, S.I.; MEDVEDEV,
S.V.; PETRUSHEVSKIY, B.A.; PUCHKOV, S.V.; RASTVOROVA, V.A.;
REZANOV, I.A.; SAVARENSKIY, Ye.F.; KHARIN, D.A.; Red karty:
GAMBURTSOV, G.A.

Establishment of detailed seismic regions as exemplified by
a region of western Turkmenistan. Biul. Sov. po seism. no.8:
131-141 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Turkmenistan--Seismology)

S/169/62/000/011/007/077
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Masarskiy, S.I. and Treskov, A.A.
TITLE: Methods of processing instrumental seismic observations
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1962, 24-25,
abstract 11A147 (In collection: Zemletryaseniya v
SSSR, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 67-82)

TEXT: Before 1910 individual earthquakes were studied from instrumental recordings. The systematic processing of observations was only begun after reorganization of the seismic service, which was carried out by B.B. Golitsyn. Epicenters were determined by Golitsyn's azimuthal method. Zöpritz-Zeissing hodographs were used. After 1929 special attention was paid to close earthquakes. Regional hodographs were constructed for Central Asia (Kozova), the Crimea (Levitskaya), the Caucasus (Levitskaya, Lebedeva), etc. Since 1949 special attention has been paid to the exposure of the wave pattern.

Card 1/2

Methods of processing ...

S/169/62/000/011/007/077
D228/D307

When revising instrumental observations for the Atlas of earthquakes in the USSR, remote earthquakes were processed principally by the globe and Wolf-net notch method. Close earthquakes were processed by the notch-hyperbola method of Vadati and Isikav. Methods taking into account the velocity section were used to a lesser extent. The focal depths of remote earthquakes were determined from the lag of seismic waves, reflected from the ground surface near the epicenter. Hypocenters of close earthquakes were ascertained by the notch method, by selecting the hodograph giving the least intersection scatter, and by Vadati's method. The last method is more preferable, since it requires no preliminary hodograph definition.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/011/006/077
D228/D307

Koridalin, Ye.A., Masarskiy, S.I., Nersesov, I.L.
and Kharin, D.A.
Trial study of weak local earthquakes by means of
temporary seismic stations

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

TEXT:

Union is being studied by means of various districts of the Soviet earthquakes. Investigations are being conducted in two directions: seismico-geologic and engineering-seismic. In the first the aim of the research is to obtain the general regular relations of the distribution of weak and strong local earthquake epicenters to the tectonics and micro-zoning. Work of this type was begun in 1927 in connection with the study of the seismicity of the Turksib Route. Next it was carried out in the Crimea, where the outline of the epicentral zone of local shocks was obtained; in Turkmeniya, where distribution

S/169/62/000/011/006/077

Trial study of weak local earthquakes ...D228/D307

patterns of the multiple shocks of the Ashkhabad earthquake of 1948 and problems of the seismic microzoning of the city of Ashkhabad were studied; in West Turkmeniya, with the aim of the detailed seismic zoning of the territory; and in other regions. The method of using mobile seismic stations, which was first applied in the Shemakhinskaya zone in 1953 and in the widest volume in the Tadzhik complex seismologic expedition, was specially practised. Here the questions of quantitatively studying the parameters of the seismic regime and the energy of weak earthquakes are being investigated particularly carefully. Electromagnetic ВЭГМК (VEGIM) seismographs are being used in the work, as are methods unrelated to the supposition that the crust is homogeneous, for determining the position of an epicenter; the accuracy of such determinations thereby reaches 1-2 km. The method of mobile stations with their locational profile is also being employed to study the depth structure of the crust.
9 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MASARSKIY, S.I.

Hodographs of seismic waves in the Altai based on recordings of
seismic prospecting blasts. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.7:
387-404 J1 1962. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut Fiziki Zemli, AN S.S.R.
(Altai Mountains--Seismic prospecting)

S/169/63/000/002/052/127
1263/D307AUTHORS: Masarskiy, S. I. and Maisevsko, P. S.

TITLE: The seismicity of Altay

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 16, abstract 26112 (Geologiya i geofizika, 1962, no. 8, 104-105)

TEXT: Combination of all available information (macroseismic and instrumental) concerning the seismic character of Altay, lead to resolution of some seismically active zones (Obak earthquake zone, Kuznetsk earthquake zone, Shapshal'skaya, Chuy'skaya, Charyshskaya and Karyn'skaya zones) on Altay territory. The Marinskaya and Chuy'skaya zones are characterized by infrequent earthquakes of intensity reaching up to VI points. These are mainly resolved from macroseismic data, although instrumental data are also available for the last zone. Shapshal'skaya and Charyshskaya zones are contoured with the aid of instrumental data; the first of these exhibits earthquakes of up to 6 1/2 in magnitude, whilst the second shows only

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The seismicity of Altay

S/169/63/000/002/052/127
D263/D307

weak tremors, recorded by a special network of modern seismic stations. The strongest earthquakes in Altay were at Kuznetsk, in 1898 and 1903, and had an intensity of up to VII - VIII points (the latter). The main large scale tectonic structure is the Altay elevation, whose roots reach into Mongolia. The Mongolian earthquake of 1931 (magnitude 8.0) which was felt on USSR territory (Altay) with an intensity of up to VII points, was associated with its center. Altay earthquakes show no obvious relation with Paleozoic tectonics, and where such relation is observed it should be ascribed to rejuvenated fractures. Strong earthquakes are associated with the biggest younger elevations, and the epicenters are distributed along their peripheries. The strongest quakes tend to fall within zones of intersection of large scale Paleozoic fractures with more recent structures (Narynskaya and Chuyskaya groups). Data on weak earthquakes confirm that the younger structures of Altay are still in the process of formation. 19 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

MASARSKY, S.I.; MOISEYENKO, F.S.

Thickness of the earth's crust in the Altai and its relation to the
tectonics of the region. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.25:339-359 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Altai Mountains--Earth--Surface)
(Geology, Structural)

MASARSKY, S.I.; GURUNOVA, I.V.

Seismicity of Izergarda and the Altai-Sayan Mts.
Iz.Zem. no. 32-91. 137. 1964.

SOJAK, L.; MASARYK, S.; GALFY, K.; MOZOLA, A.

Separation of the cracking products of higher linear n -alkanes by gas chromatography with programmed temperature. Ropa a uhlie 5 no.7:195-201 J1'63.

1. Slovnaft, n.p., Vyzkumny ustav pre ropu a uhlovodikove plyny, Bratislava.

MASANOV, I. (g. Barnaul)

Creative work. Tekh. mol. 23 no. 3: 16-17 Mr '55.

(MLRA 8:4)

(Altai Territory—Machine-tractor stations)

(Minakov, Vasilii)(Piatnitsa, Semen Efimovich)

MASULOV I

KAMBALOV, N.; MASULOV, I.; RASTEGAYEV, K., red.; GRIN', Ye., tekhn.red.

[Come settle in the Altai Territory] Pereseliates' k nam, na
Altai. Barnaul, 1957. 62 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Altayskiy kray. Ispolnitel'nyy komitet.
(Altai Territory)

MASAUOIY, I.

On virgin lands of the Altai. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz.
8 no.4:58-61 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Altai Territory--Agriculture)

CHERNEV, I.N.; MASAYEV, Yu.A.

Safety of using chamber charges for making cushions over airfields
in Kuznetsk Basin mines. Vop.bezop.v ugol'.shakh. 4:207-213
'64. (MIRA 18:1)

MASAYTIS, V.L.

New data on the occurrence of Jurassic deposits within the boundaries of the Vilyuy-Angara Mesozoic depression. Mat. VESCHI no.7: 141-147 '55. (DILRA 10:4)

(Vilyuy Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

(Angara Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MASAYTIS, V.L.

Differentiated intrusion of trapp in the middle Vilyuy Valley.
Mat. VSEGBI no.7:213-216 '55. (NLBA 10:4)
(Vilyuy Valley--Rocks, Igneous)

KRASNOV, I.I.; MASAYTIS, V.L.

**Tectonics of the Olenok-Vilyuy watershed in relation to the
structure of marginal zones of the Tunguska Basin. Mat. VSEGEI
no.7:217-233 '55. (MLRA 10:4)
(Tunguska Basin--Geology, Structural)**

20-2-36/50

Alamy 100 00

AUTHOR: Masaytis, V.L.

TITLE: Crystallization Differentiation in One of the Intrusions of Siberian Traps (Kristallizatsionnaya differentsiatsiya v odnoy iz intruziy sibirskikh trapov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 7, pp. 393 - 395 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The questions connected with this differentiation were treated only to a small extent or the differentiation itself was even denied. This is apparently due to the lack of geological data which stress the rules governing the ratios between the rocks of different crystallization stages. From this standpoint the Alamyzhakh-trap-intrusion is interesting which is in the drainage area of the Akhtaranda river (left Vilyuy tributary). It is different with respect to its degree of differentiation from the other trap intrusions occurring in this region which are not differentiated in their main mass. The mentioned intrusion is of Trias age and is imbeded in the carbonaceous rocks of the Ordovician, argenaceous Permian rocks and Trias tuffs which already earlier were intruded by traps. Their total extension amounts to circa 300 km². Two differen-

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Crystallization Differentiation in One of the Intrusions of Siberian Traps

tiated complexes can be distinguished in it: an eastern and a younger eastern complex. The eastern complex is stratified, is softly wavy and slopes softly towards south and southwest. The containing rocks are changed only to a small extent at the contact. The western complex (covering circa 3/4 of the entire area) has a complicated intrusion form, on the whole also stratified. There are, however, also domes and kneelike bendings. Among the rocks of the western intrusion complex two genetic groups can be separated: A) The normal differentiation series of troctolith-dolerites, gabbro-dolerites (and dolerites), ferrogabbro, basic quartz-gabbro, and granophyres (rocks of the main series). B) The basic branch of the differentiation: subbasic dolerites, teschenite-dolerites, and gabbro-teschenites. The basic branch lacks in the eastern complex. The series of the troctolith-dolerites forms a normal series of the crystallization differentiation. The crystallization of the rocks of both complexes took place under an alteration of the rock-forming main minerals: the pyroxenes, plagioclases, and olivines which are solid phases of a variable composition. The composition and the ratio of the rocks in the vertical cross section of the intrusion in the western complex indicate doubtlessly relations in series between the single complex

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20-2-36/50

Cryt illization Differentiation in One of the Intrusions of Siberian Traps

members and the not simultaneously occurring hardening. The latter took place in the case of rocks of the normal differentiation series from the troctolite-dolerites to the granophyres. The main tendency of the differentiation of the basaltic magma under fraction conditions is the enrichment of the rest melt with iron at the middle and later stages; an enrichment with alkalis takes place at the final stages. In present case rocks are formed at the middle and later hardening stages which to a great extent are enriched with iron (ferrogabbro and ferro-gortonolith-granophyres), not only in the relative, but also in the absolute sense. Correspondingly alkaline quartz-gabbros and granophyres are formed at the final stages. The magma of the eastern complex was much poorer in volatile components. The difference in the differentiation degree and in the contact metamorphism in both complexes thus proves the occurrence of two magma types: a) one rich in volatile components and alkalis and b) a relatively "dry" magma. The Alamadzhakh-intrusion differs according to its differentiation type considerably from the differentiated trap intrusion of the north west of the plateau, since the

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Crystallization Differentiation in One of the Intrusions of Siberian Traps

initial composition was different here and there. There are 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

PRESENTED: May 3, 1957, by D.S. Korchinskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

Materials Presented (Cont.)

SOV/1886

COVERAGE: This collection of reports was presented at the United Scientific Session on Metallogeny and Postulated Ore Occurrence Maps convoked by the Academy of Sciences in Alma-Ata, December, 1958. The reports deal with various aspects of compiling metallogenetic and ore occurrence maps as well as the methodology and techniques of correlating geophysical exploration data. These reports deal only with non-ferrous metals. Three other reports delivered at the conference but not included in this work were read by Ye.Ye. Zakharov, N.S. Shatskiy, and Yu.K. Goretskiy. References accompany each article.

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Materials Presented (Cont.)

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- Kuklin, N.V. [Ural'skoye GU MGON]. Principles of Compiling Metallogenetic Maps for the Magmatic Deposits of the Urals 80
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- Ivankin, P.F., A.K. Kayupov, and G.N. Shcherba. [AN KazSSR]. Metallogenetic Postulated Occurrence Maps of Rudnyy Altay 110
- Shcherba, G.N. Postulated Occurrence Maps for Rare Minerals in Central Kazakhstan 119
- Bok, I.I., and L.A. Miroschnichenko [IGN AN KazSSR]. Polimetalliferous Deposits of Central Kazakhstan and Guides for Predicting Their Occurrence and Exploration 131

Card 4/6

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