Veshev, A.V.

VESHEV, A.V.; FOKIN, A.F.; OCHKUR, M.A.

Use of combined electric profiling techniques in large-scale geological mappings. Vop.rud.geofiz. no.1:38-47 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Geology--Maps)

Veshev, A.V.

VESHEV, A.V.; MEYER, V.A.; LARIONOV, L.V.; BARKHATOV, D.R.

Magnetic susceptibility logging in slightly magnetic rocks.
Vop.rud.geofiz. no.1:69-78 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Borings) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

VESHEV, A.V.

Effect of the relief on the results of combined electric profiling. Uch. zap. LGU no.278:83-108 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Electric prospecting)

SAMOSYUK, G.P.; VESHEV, A.V.

The field of a point source of current in the presence of a sphere.
Uch. zap. LGU no.286:3-12 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Electric prospecting)

VESHEV, A.V.

Effect of the relief on work results in dipole axial profiling.
Uch. zap. LGU no.286:13-34 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Electric prospecting)

VESHEV, A.V.

Presentation of the results of observations in the form of apparent specific electric resistance in electric prospecting methods employing alternating current. Uch.zap.LGU no.303:167-186 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Electric prospecting)

BULGAKOV, Yu.I.; VESHEV, A.V.

Use of low-frequency alternating current in electric profiling and sounding. Uch.zap.LGU no.303:187-192 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric prospecting)

VESHEV, A.V.; LYUBTSEVA, Ye.F.; SAMOSYUK, G.P.

Determination of the effective parameters of a medium in the field of a finite grounded cable. Uch. zap. LGU no.320:3-63 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Electric prospecting) (Aeronautics in geology)

L 02000-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AM6023690 Monograph UR/

43
B+1

Veshev, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich

Electric profiling with direct and alternating current (Elektroprofilirovaniye na postoyannom i peremennom toke) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Nedra", 65. 0477 p. illus., biblio., tables. 2,300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: mining engineering, electromagnetic field, electric field

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The theoretical and experimental fundamentals of the methods of electric profiling with direct and alternating current and the problems of the technique, procedure, and application of these methods for the solution of structural mapping and prospecting problems are considered. The theoretical and methodological problems are discussed primarily as applied to the problems and the working conditions of mining. According to the content and purpose of the work the monograph generalizes the results of studies in the field of electric profiling and at the same time can be considered as a handbook for geophysical engineers and as a textbook for students and graduate students of geophysical institutions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Card 1/2

L 02000-67

ACC NR: AM6023690

Ch. I Normal fields - - 11
Ch. II Anomalous fields - - 133
Ch. III Apparatus and observational techniques - - 232
Ch. IV Application of electric profiling methods - - 289
Conclusion - - 361
Bibliography - - 368
Appendix Tables of electric and magnetic quantities of low frequency electromagnetic fields above a uniform conducting half-space - - 383--475

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec65/ ORIG REF: 248/ OTH REF: 045

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6028980 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0214/0229

AUTHOR: Semenov, A. S.; Veshev, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrical prospecting in geological mapping of ore fields

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964, Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problem 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 214-229

TOPIC TAGS: electric prospecting, dipole, mapping, geologic map, ore deposit, PROSPECTING, ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

ABSTRACT: The present paper reviews the application of theoretical calculations of the magnetic and electrical components of a low-frequency electric field for a finite straight ground cable for mapping purposes. The calculations have been used in airborne electrical prospecting and inaerial land surveys made with low-frequency instruments. The a-c power supply can be of different types, for example, magnetic and electric dipoles. If the survey is made under conditions when grounding is difficult, the induction method may be used with the equipment for mapping. The results of structural and mapping work are used for compilation of various-scale structural and geological maps. Geological mapping requires solution by geophysicists of some important problems connected with instrumentation, methodology,

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6033[illegible]

and theory. One such problem in electrical prospecting is development of the theory of fields for complicated electrical sections of ore fields. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 022/

Card 2/2

VESHEV, A.V.; LYUBTSEVA, Ye.F.; YAKOVLEV, A.V.

Determining the effective resistance of the medium from measurements of low-frequency electric fields. Uch. zap. LGU no.324:250-294 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

VESHEV, A.V.; LYUBTSEVA, Ye.F.; SAMOSYUK, G.P.

Determining the effective parameters of the medium in the field of a finite grounded cable. Part 2. Uch. zap. LGU no.324:174-249 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

Veshev, A.V.

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, O-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36468

Author: Veshev, A. V., Fokin, A. F., Ivanov, V. K., Semenov, A. S.

Institution: None

Title: Experimental Work on Dipole Profile Tracing

Original Periodical: Geofizicheskiye metody razvedki, Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1955, 3-18

Abstract: Experimental work was performed in a water tank measuring 2 x 2 x 1.5 m. The observations were made on the following models: (1) conducting sphere (aluminum sphere with a radius of 3 cm); (2) conducting plate (duraluminum plate measuring 20 x 20 x 0.4 cm); (3) 2 conducting plates of the same material and size; (4) 2 non-conducting plates (glass plates of the same size); (5) 2 plates, one conducting the other not; (6) step-like contact of 2 medium (dihedral right angle made of plywood); (7) conducting plate in the presence of a step-like contact (vein of ore near a fault).

Card 1/3

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, O-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36468

Abstract: The plates and the contact were always placed vertically. The depths to the upper edges of the plates vary from 2 to 4 cm. The distances between the plates (in the cases when 2 plates were used) or between the plate and the contact, varied from zero (plates stuck together) to 24 cm. The measurements were performed with a potentiometer using a pulsator and a semiautomatic recorder. An axial dipole installation was used. The exciting and measuring dipoles were equal to each other (one or 2 cm). The distance between the centers of the dipoles varied in different experiments from 5 to 30 cm. As a result of the experiments performed, the following conclusions were drawn: in dipole profile tracing it is possible to obtain results that are fully analogous to the results of combined profile tracing of similar objects. What makes the curves obtained by dipole profile tracing substantially different is the presence of additional extrema and the high extent to which the lines are cut up in the anomalous zones (over conducting and nonconducting bodies of the above form). The degree of the anomalies is greater in dipole curves than in curves obtained by combined

Card 2/3

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36468

Abstract: profile tracing of the same object. The results obtained make it possible to recommend extensive testing of the dipole profile tracing under field conditions. One must bear in mind in this case that in addition to ore objects, there will be disclosed also sharp anomalies and irregularities of the containing rocks, which can also be used for detailed mapping. What makes the method of dipole profile tracing difficult to employ is the need for good grounding devices, particularly in the supply circuit, for otherwise the difference of potentials that is to be measured will be too small. Dipole profile tracing offers promising prospects because of the possibility of employing alternating current in this case.

Card 3/3

VESHEV, A.V.

SEMENOV, A.S.; NOVOZHILOVA, M.Ye.; VESHEV, A.V.

"Varying natural electric field" in the earth. Vop.rud.geofiz. no.1:83-113 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Terrestrial electricity)

SOV/169-59-7-6722

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 30 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Semenov, A.S., Fokin, A.F., Veshev, A.V., Novozhilova, M.Ye.

TITLE: The Field of a Point Source of Current on a Plane Day Surface in the Case of an Anisotropic Medium

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metodiki i tekhn. razvedki, 1958, Nr 1, pp 210 - 135

ABSTRACT: The results of computing the field of a point source of current placed in a homogeneous anisotropic medium are reported, taking into account the anisotropy coefficient equal to 2. The medium is considered to be homogeneous for simplifying the computations. The formulae for computing the potential and the potential gradient and also for determining the coordinates of the extremal values of the curves of potential and its gradient are cited. The computations are performed for the following cases: an isotropic medium, a medium having horizontal cleavage, that with vertical cleavage, and a medium having cleavage with dip angles of the layers of 30 and 60°. The first part concerns: the

Card 1/2

SOV/169-59-7-6722

The Field of a Point Source of Current on a Plane Day Surface in the Case of an Anisotropic Medium

analysis of the varying form of the curves of potential and its gradient, depending on the dip angle, the anisotropy coefficient, and on the depth of submergence of the current source for profiles oriented in the direction of the strike and dip of the layers. The second part concerns the case of an arbitrary orientation of the investigated profiles relatively to the strike of the cleavage. For the latter case, the formulae for computing the dependence of the potential and its gradient on the medium parameters and on the angle between the direction of the investigated profile and the strike of the layers are quoted. The author assumes that the study of the field of the point-shaped current source in anisotropic media permits the singling out of the field distortions caused by the anisotropy of the rocks from the distortions caused by other factors, and that this fact guarantees a more reliable interpretation of electroprospecting carried out by the method of the charged body.

V.P. Dobrobol'skiy

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4059

Veshev, A. V., L. Ya. Mizyuk, G. A. Petrov, A. F. Fokin, and A. N. Chir'yev

Elektronnaya elektrorazvedochnaya apparatura ESK-1 , KSR-1 i KSRM-1 (ESK-1, KSR-1, and KSRM-1 Electronic Equipment for Electrical Prospecting) Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1959. 103 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki; USSR Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.

Ed. of Publishing House: V. I. Korchagin; Tech Ed.: V. V. Bykova.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for geophysicists, field geologists, and persons engaged in geological exploration.

COVERAGE: The book describes new electronic equipment manufactured for electrical prospecting by the use of direct current. The book also describes principles of operation, construction, and efficiency tests performed under both field and laboratory conditions. The book also gives directions for using the instruments, and lists possible causes of trouble, along with methods of

Card 1/5

eliminating them. The basic diagrams and first models of the equipment were developed by the Institute of Science of Machines and Automation, Academy of Sciences, Ukr SSR, in cooperation with the electrical prospecting laboratory of the VIRG (ViTR). Field tests of the equipment were carried out jointly by the above-mentioned laboratory and the IMA AN Ukr SSR. Production models of the apparatus were developed in the OKB of the Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources, USSR. The following persons participated in the development of the electrical prospecting equipment: A.V. Veshev, V.G. Zubov, K.B. Karandeyev, L.Ya. Mizyuk, G.A. Petrov, F.P. Sogolovskiy, A.A. Flaksman, A.F. Fokin, G.A. Shtamberger, A.N. Chir'yev, and L.M. Jaffe. In writing this textbook, the following persons participated on behalf of the OKB MGiON: A.N. Chir'yev and G.A. Petrov; on behalf of the IMA AN Ukr SSR: L.Ya. Mizyuk, V.G. Zubov; on behalf of VITR; A.V. Veshev, L.V. Larionov, and A.F. Fokin. General editing was done by A.V. Veshev. There are 15 references: 12 Soviet, 1 Swedish, 1 English, and 1 French.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

ESK-1, and KSRM-1 Electronic Equipment (Cont.) SOV/4059

Card 3/5

Card 4/5

ESK-1, and KSRM-1 Electronic Equipment (Cont.) SOV/4059

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

KM/rm/fal
8-10-60

Card 5/5

BULGAKOV, Yu.I.; VESHEV, A.V.; LARIONOV, L.V.

Bridge type instruments used in measuring magnetic susceptibility of rocks and ores. Uch. zap. LGU no.278:136-142 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Magnetic instruments) (Rocks--Magnetic properties)

SOV/169-59-4-4555

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 41 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Veshev, A.V., Fokin, A.F., Petrov, G.A.

TITLE: A New Device for Electric Prospecting by Direct Current

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metodiki i tekhn. razvedki, 1958, Nr 1, pp 145 - 160

ABSTRACT: An electronic-needle compensator ESK-1 and a computing compensator KSR for electric prospecting by direct current are described, which are developed by the Institute for Science of Machines and Automation of the AS USSR and produced by the plant "Geologorazvedka". The devices function on the principle of auto-compensation realized by means of an amplifier of direct current with transformation. The principal circuits of ESK-1 and KSR are presented and the main characteristics, the description of the device, and the methods of handling the latter are given. A note on the development of a third device is added, which is an electronic automatic compensator designed for the separate registration on a film of the quantities ΔU and I. Field tests of the ESK-1,

Card 1/2

SOV/169-59-5-4555

A New Device for Electric Prospecting by Direct Current

KSR, and EAK yielded positive results. The accuracy of measurements with electronic devices is somewhat higher than that of a potentiometer, and the performance increases even in relatively simple conditions by 1.4 - 1.7 times. In regions with industrial disturbances, the electronic devices have no advantages in comparison to the potentiometer. The introduction of the devices into the practice is recommended.

A.A. Smirnov

Card 2/2

VESHEV, A.V.

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, O-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36456

Author: Veshev, A. V.

Institution: None

Title: Scheme for Magnetic Logging of Strongly-Magnetic Rocks and Ores

Original Periodical: Collection: Geofizicheskiye metody razvedki, Moscow, Gosgeol-tekhizdat, 1955, 57-59

Abstract: A scheme in a description is given for an instrument for the logging of magnetic susceptibility $\varkappa$. The sensitive element of the instrument is a self-induction coil with an iron core, which is dropped into the bore hole with the aid of a winch. The coil is connected into a bridge circuit, containing a standard inductance and 2 active resistances. The bridge circuit is fed from a vacuum tube oscillator with a frequency of 56 cycles. The sensitive element is located on the surface and the bridge nearly balanced. When the susceptibility of the surrounding medium

Card 1/2

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, O-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36456

Abstract: changes, the bridge becomes unbalanced, and the change in its inductive reactance depends on the change in the self-induction of the sensitive element, which in turn, depends on Δx. The sensitivity threshold of the circuit is 10^{-3} emu.

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/006/035/093
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Veshev, A. V.

TITLE: Influence of rock irregularities in electric profiling

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 31, abstract 6A233 (V sb. Vopr. rudn. geofiz., no. 2, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 36-55)

TEXT: The results of modelling irregularities of a stratal nature in combination, symmetrical, and dipole electric-profiling are given. The following were modelled: A thin bed of high resistance, two beds and a pack of 5 - 8 beds of high resistance, a conductor in the presence of a high-resistance bed and a pack of beds of high resistance, two conductors, and a variable thickness of loose deposits. The curves of ρ_k for different angles of stratal dip, with the interstratal distance being somewhat less than the setup's dimensions, are cited and analyzed. The dependence of the nature of the ρ_k curves on the correlation between the set-up's dimensions

Card 1/2

Influence of rock ...

and the thickness of the pack of beds, and also on the pack's depth, was investigated. The distance between the conductor and the high-resistance bed, with the conductor being placed inside the pack of beds, and the set-up 's dimensions were varied. The following conclusions which are recommendably taken into account in searches for conductors, are drawn: 1) Poorly conducting irregularities cause the direct intersections of the ρ_k graphs to shift to the side of the conductor; 2) when influenced by a variable thickness of quaternary deposits, conductors are marked only by the approach of the ρ_k curves; 3) irregularities in rocks of high resistance also cause the direct intersections of the ρ_k graphs. In connection with the obtained data it is recommended that the distinguishing and the determination of the location of poorly conducting objects should be made on the basis of the analysis of the nature of all the ρ_k curve peculiarities along the whole observational profile.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VESHEV, A.V.; YARYSHEV, B.P., nauchnyy red.; CHASHNIK, V.M., otv. red.; REYKHERT, L.A., ved. red.; FEDOROV, S.S., tekhn. red.

[Low-frequency electric prospecting apparatus] Elektrorazvedochnaia apparatura nizkoi chastoty. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 49 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electric prospecting--Equipment and supplies)

VESHEV, Dinko, inzh., sutrudnik; ZAKHARIEV, Georgi, inzh., sutrudnik

To raise the standard of asphalt-concrete mixtures to the current scientific and technological level. Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no. 3: 29-30 '64.

1. NIIP.

VESHEV, V. V., FOKIN, A. F., PETROV, O. A.

"New Appliances in Direct Current Electro-surveying"

(New Developments in the Methods and Techniques of Geological Exploration) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 423 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov I)

VESHI, F.

"The way we work to increase the production of cow's milk. "

p. 14 (Per Bujqesine Socialiste) Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1958
Tirane, Albania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

VESHI, L.; KALESHI, V.

"Nitrification in Albania and measures for soil sterilization"

Buletin. Seria Shkencat Natyrore. Tirane, Albania. Vol. 12, no. 4, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 59, Unclas

VESHI, M.

"Draining the Vurg and Mursi plains."

p. 8 (Teknika) Vol. 4, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1957
Tirane, Albania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

VESHIN, Slavoy [Vešín, Slavoj], prof., doktor med.; BYSTROLETOV, D.A. [translator]; OSTROVSKAYA, L.S., red.; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Radiographic diagnosis of hemoblastomas] Rentgenodiagnostika gemoblastom. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 85 p. Translated from the Czech. (MIRA 14:1)
(BLOOD--DISEASES) (RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

GOFMAN-ZAKHAROV, P.M.; VESHITSKIY, V.A.

Examples of hydraulic calculations in the design of gas pipelines for liquefied gases. Gaz. prom. 7 no.11:35-36 N '62.
(MIRA 17:9)

S/

ACCESSION NR AM4008917 BOOK EXPLOITATION

Gofman-Zakharov, Petr Maksimovich; Veshitskiy, Vil'yam Anatol'yevich

Transportation and storage of liquefied hydrocarbon gases (Transport i khraneniye szhizhenny*kh uglevodorodny*kh gazov), Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963, 278 p. illus., biblio. 600 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: transportation, storage, liquefied hydrocarbon gas, hydraulics, oil pipeline, pumping station, underground storage

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book deals with the problems of transportation of compressed hydrocarbon gases and examines the progressive methods of storing them, in particular, in isothermic low-temperature reservoirs, underground cavities in salt formations and other impermeable strata. The thermodynamic fundamentals of isothermic low-temperature storage of liquefied gases and specific hydraulics problems of pipeline transportation are discussed. The methods of equipping underground containers of liquefied gases, the skimming operations, problems of selecting optimal parameters and the basic equipment when designing equipment for transporting and storing liquefied gases are also discussed. A large part of the book is devoted to foreign experience in pipeline transportation of liquefied gases and their underground storage. The book is intended for engineers, technicians, and research-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR AM4008917

ers of the petroleum, chemical, and related industries who are connected with the design, construction, and use of transportation facilities and storage facilities for liquefied gases and other volatile liquids.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Card 2/3

MIKLOS, Anatoliy Georgiyevich; VESHKEL'SKIY, S.A., inzh., retsenzent; LABZIN, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ALEKSANDROV, A.D., nauchn. red.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I., red.

[Automatic control and control and measuring apparatus of marine power plants] Avtomatika i kontrol'no-izmeritel'nye pribory sudovykh silovykh ustanovok. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 138 p. (MIRA 18:6)

KUDINOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; AL'KIMOVICH, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; VESHKEL'SKIY, S.A., retsenzent; BABIN, Yu.P., nauchn. red.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I., red.

[Marine atomic power plants] Sudovye atomnye energeticheskie ustanovki. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 330 p. (MIRA 18:2)

VESHKO, E. I.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Significance of liming of light podzolic soils of forested areas for the evolution of organic substance in the body of the soil and processes of its cultivation." Khar kov, 1961. 21 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst imeni V. V. Dokuchayev); 150 copies; free; (KL, 6-61 sup, 231)

VESHNEVSKIY, Stanislav Nikolayevich; SAPAROVA, A.L., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Calculation of characteristic curves and resistance for electric motors] Rashchet kharaketristik i soprotivlenii dlia elektrodvigatelei. Izd. 3-e perer. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1955, 336 p. (Electric motors) (MLRA 8:8)

1. VESHEV, A.V. - SEMENOV, A.S. - NOVOZHILOVA, M. Ye
2. USSR (600)
4. Geophysics
7. New aspect of earth's natural electrical field. Dokl. AN SSSR 87 no.6, 1952

9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified

VESHEV, A.V.

VESHEV, A.V., redaktor; GAMBURTSEVA, Ye.Ye., redaktor; GUROVA, O.A., [redacted]icheskiy redaktor.

[Geophysical methods of prospecting; a collection of articles] Geofizicheskie metody razvedki; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1955. 68 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Mowcow.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut razvedochnoy geofiziki.
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

VESHEV, A.V.

Bridge circuit of a magnetic logging device. Razved.i okh. nedr 21 no.2:32-37 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Magnetic measurements) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

VESHEV, A. V. PA 240T83

USSR/Geophysics - Electric Field of Earth 21 Dec 52

"New Type of Electric Field in the Earth," A. V. Veshev, A. S. Semenov and M. Ye. Novozhilova, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Survey Geophysics

"DAN SSSR" Vol 87, No 6, pp 939-941

Certain anomalies in terrestrial elec field were found in 1939 by V. P. Bogdanov and in 1945 by V. A. Vedernikov. Author confirmed these facts in 1951 and established their connection with an unknown natural elec field. Presented by Acad O. Yu. Shmidt 30 Oct 52.

240T83

PA 254T82

VESHEV, A. V.

Mar/Apr 53

USSR/Geophysics - Electroprospecting

"Review of 'Instructions for Electroprospecting," A. G. Ivanov) (reviewer)

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz, No 2, pp 193-195

Favorable review of book "Instructions for Electroprospecting" (Instruktsiya po Elektrorazvedke), published by the Main Geophysics Admin, Min of Geology USSR, Moscow, 1952; 130 pp, 8,000, copies, price 4.30 rubles. Co-authors are A. S. Semenov, A. V. Veshev, A. S. Polyakov, and N. I. Shakhov. Editor is A. M. Zagarmistr.

PA 254T82

VESHEV, Dinko, inzh.

What makes changes in the road bitumen standards necessary.
Ratsionalizatsiia 13 no.7:33-34 '63.

VESHIN, V.

Service awards. Grazhd.av. 18 no.7:10-11 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

VESHITSKIY, V.A.

Selecting the design for isothermic storage of liquefied gases. Gaz.delo no.11:19-24 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot pri Sovete Ministrov UkrSSR.

VESHITSKIY, V.A., red.; KACHUR, O.Yu., ved. red.; ROZOVA, S.T., tekhn. red.

[Isothermal storage of liquefied gases] Izotermicheskoe khranenie szhizhennykh gazov. Moskva, 1962. 65 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii i ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy po neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Liquefied petroleum gas--Storage)

VESHITSKIY, V.A.; TAFISTO, N.V.; POVOLOTSKIY, I.A.

Map of pipelines of Western Europe. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:77-79 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Europe, Western--Pipelines--Maps)

VESHKO, E.I.

Effect of liming the light turfs and podsols of Polesie Province on the changes of their organic substances. Zesz probl post roln no.50a:221-230 '64.

1. A.N. Sokolovskii Ukrainian Research Institute of Soil Science.

MIRZAYANTS, G.G.; VESHNEVA, I.V.; ZEFIROVA, G.S.; KHAYKINA, M.B.

Klinefelter's syndrome. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.3:17-20 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut morfologii cheloveka AMN SSSR i TSentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

PROKOV'YEVA-BEL'GOVSKAYA, A.A.; VESHNEVA, I.V.

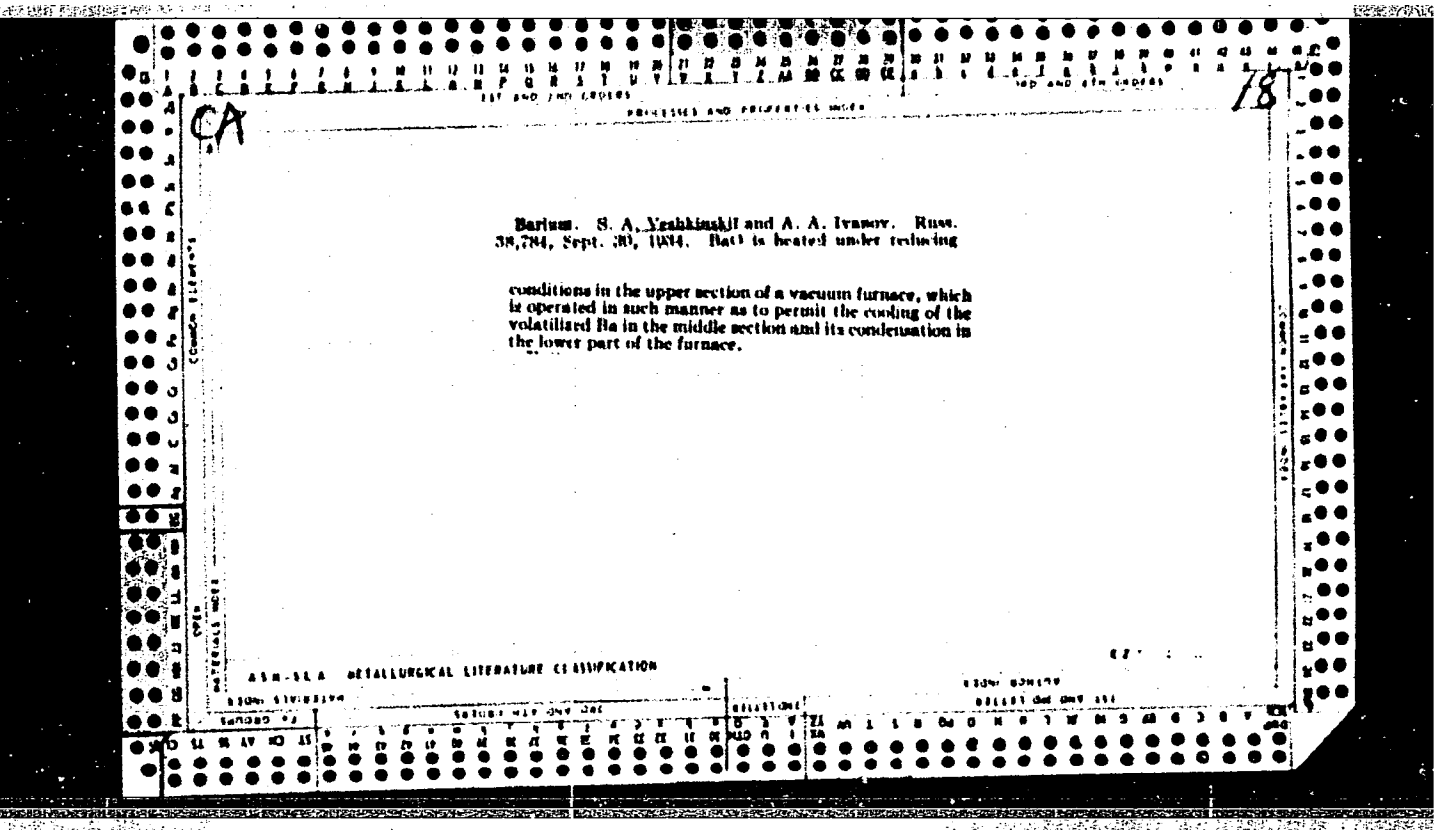
Spontaneous chromosome injuries in embryonic human fibroblasts in vivo and in vitro. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.2:457-459 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Engel'gardtom.

SHVARTS, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VESHNIKOV, A., inzh.

For inventors of rotary engines. Izobr. i rats. no.7:39-40 and 3 of cover Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Gas and oil engines)



CA

18

Barium. S. A. Vekshinskiĭ and A. A. Ivanov. Russ. 58,784, Sept. 30, 1944. Ba is heated under reducing conditions in the upper section of a vacuum furnace, which is operated in such manner as to permit the cooling of the volatilized Ba in the middle section and its condensation in the lower part of the furnace.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHVARTS, A., kandidat na tekhnicheskite nauki; VESHNIKOV, A., inzh.; KOMOV, S.

On the rotor motors with internal combustion. Ratsionalizatsiia 11 no.9:13-17 '61.

1. Direktor na Vseiuzniia nauchno-tekhnicheski institut pri Durzhavnata patentna ekspertiza(for Komov)

(Gas and oil engines)

L 1174-66 EWT(1)/T/FCS(k) WR

ACCESSION NR: AP5017655 UR/0109/65/010/007/1181/1189
621.396.677.71

AUTHOR: Veshnikova, I. Ye.; Yevstropov, G. A. 44 44

TITLE: Theory of matched slot radiators 25B, 44

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 1181-1189

TOPIC TAGS: slot radiator, slot antenna

ABSTRACT: Formulas for the conductance of a resonance slot having an arbitrary position in the wider wall of a rectangular waveguide are developed by means of a power-balance equation and a Lorentz lemma. The resonance-slot equivalent circuit can be represented by a length of 2-wire line with a parallel conductance. An equation is set up that describes the slot position required for matching by an inhomogeneity placed in the slot center. Also formulas are derived for the radiated power and the matching reactance. Experimental verification of the formulas on a waveguide with a cross-section of $1.46\lambda \times 0.435\lambda$ is claimed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 34 formulas.

Card 1/2

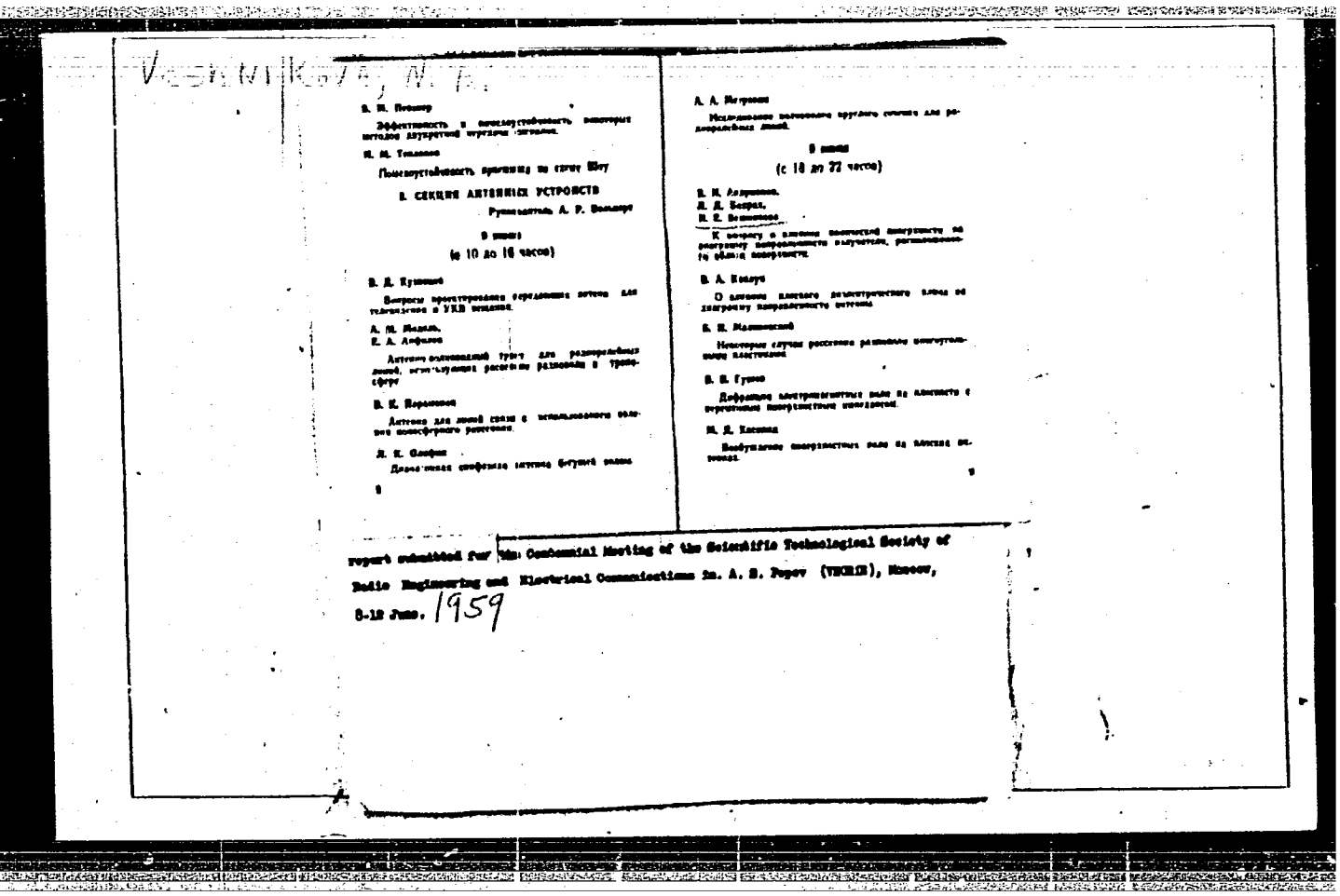
L 1174-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5017655

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2



Report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNIIRE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

PA 49T23

Oct 1947

USSR/Geology
Seismology

"Registration of Extensive Deformation of the Elements of the Earth's Crust during Earthquakes," N. V. Veshnyakov, Seismol Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 3

Author discusses various points to bear out his contention that the action of deformation should be studied along with the action of agitation in seismologic observations. Claims that main reason for not noting deformation is that it is more difficult to observe and also noticed far less than the action of agitation. Discusses use of seismic extensometer he

49T23

Oct 1947

USSR/Geology (Contd)

developed for registering extensive deformation of elements in the earth's crust. Submitted by Academician O. Yu. Shmidt, 10 May 1947.

49T23

VESHNYAKOV, N. V.

USSR/Geophysics
Seismometry
Seismograph

Jul/Aug 48

"Modern Seismometric Apparatus," D. P. Kirnos and N. V. Veshnyakov, Acad Sci USSR, Geophys Inst, 8½ pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geog i Geofiz" Vol XII, No 4

Describes apparatus recently released by Seismological Inst, Acad Sci USSR: new type of seismograph with galvanometer type register for registering displacement of crust during earthquakes, and electromagnetic type extensometer for determining dynamic deformation of soil. Submitted 3 Mar 1948

1/49T63

USSR/Geophysics - Seismology

FD-1781

Card 1/1 Pub 45-3/18

Author : Veshnyakov, N. V.

Title : Quantitative evaluation of the strength of an earthquake

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz. 207-214, May-Jun 1955

Abstract : The author discusses existing methods for evaluating the strength of an earthquake at the point of observation. He introduces and logically establishes an assumption for determining the strength or intensity of an earthquake in accordance with the maximum energy density of the seismic waves in mineral rocks situated on the earth's surface, and for expressing it in joules per cubic meter. Sixteen references; e.g. S. V. Medvedev, "New seismic scale," Trudy Geofiz. in-ta, No 21 (148), 1953.

Institution: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov

Submitted : January 28, 1954

AUTHOR: Veshnyakov, N.V. SOV/49-58-8-9/17

TITLE: On Certain Errors in the Determination of Microseism Azimuths Using the Three-stations Method (O nekotorykh oshibkakh opredeleniya azimuta mikroseysm po metodu troynykh stantsiy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 1020 - 1025 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The three-station method is normally used for determining the co-ordinates of microseismic sources such as cyclones. The layout is as follows. A vertical seismograph is placed at each vertex of a triangle OBC (Figure 1) which has sides of length 1-3 km. These are connected to a central observation point, where the oscillations are registered simultaneously. The trace thus obtained enables the time for the wave front to pass the triangle to be measured. Hence, the azimuth of the surface normal can be calculated - assuming the wave to be plane with constant velocity of propagation. The co-ordinates of the microseism source are obtained by an intersection method using two observation points. The main value of the 3-station method is that, so long as all the waves are propagated

Card 1/7

in the same direction, interference between waves does not interfere with the measurements.
The direction of the microseismic source defined by this method does not usually coincide with the centre of the cyclone (Ref 1). (This difference can reach 90° or more.) The author considers what systematic errors might help to produce this result.
1) Errors in measuring the elements of the triangle and its orientation - these are easily determined and the author does not consider them further.
2) Errors arising from incorrect determinations of the time of passage of the wave front between the vertices of the triangle.
3) Errors due to peculiarities of the gological structure of the Earth crust between the cyclone and the observation point.
Only errors of type 2) are considered in this article. Seismographs are placed at the points O, B, C (Figure 1). OC makes an angle γ with the meridian and the angle at O is ε. The azimuth of the beam is denoted by A_z;

Card2/7

t_b is the time of passage of a wave along side b , and t_c along side c . Then the azimuth of the wave is given by Eq.(1) (Ref 2). It is sometimes preferable to determine, instead of A_z , the angle α between the wave surface and one of the sides of the triangle. This is given by Eq.(2) (Ref 3), where A_z and α are connected by $A_z = \pi/2 + \gamma - \alpha$. Introducing the notation (3) and assuming that $dt_b = dt_c = dt$, the differential form of (2) becomes Eq.(4). If v is the velocity of propagation of the wave, Eq.(5) gives t_b and t_c ; which gives Eq.(6) as an alternative form of Eq.(4). Eq.(6) represents the required relation between the error in azimuth $d\alpha$ and the error in the time of passage of the wave, dt .

It is assumed that the triangle is equilateral ($\varepsilon = 60^\circ$) that b = c =1km and v = 2.75 km/sec. Eq.(6) then

transforms into (7). The average distance of the source is assumed equal to 3 000 km, which is to be determined to ± 100 km. Table 1 gives the corresponding permitted errors in time, dt , as a function of α .
The error in the measurement of the time of passage must thus not exceed 0.006 sec, so that the seismographs must measure to 0.001 sec.
The author now considers what conditions must be fulfilled by the instruments used. As is known, the seismographs reproduce the wave phase with a certain time change - this must be the same for all three seismographs.
T_1 is the period of free oscillation of the pendulum;
T_2 is the period of free oscillation of the galvanometer;
D_1 is the damping constant of the pendulum; D_2 is the damping constant of the galvanometer; σ^2 is the relative coefficient of the pendulum and galvanometer. The phase change τ can be calculated from Eq.(8) (Ref 4). This can be written as Eq.(10), if ϑ is the period of the seismic

wave and $\omega = 2\pi/\theta$. This can be simplified to Eq.(13) using the notation (12).
The error in τ can be obtained from Eq.(14) for $d\tau$, where the coefficients on the right-hand side are replaceable by coefficients $\varkappa_1$, $\varkappa_2$, $\varkappa_3$, $\varkappa_4$ and $\varkappa_5$ which all have a similar structure of the type (15). Table 2 gives expressions for the coefficients A_i, B_i, C_i and E_i in terms of P, Q, M and S and their differentials.
The author now uses these equations for a particular case with $T_1 = 7.0$ sec, $T_2 = 4.0$ sec, $D_1 = 1.5$, $D_2 = 2.0$, $\sigma^2 = 0.25$. Table 3 gives the corresponding $\varkappa_1$ calculated from Eq.(15). It is next assumed that the parameters are determined with the following errors: $dT_1 = dT_2 = 0.01$ sec; $dD_1 = dD_2 = 0.05$ sec: $d\sigma^2 = 0.05$ sec. Using this data in Eq.(14), the errors in τ can be calculated (Table 4) - where the time is expressed in milliseconds.

Most microseisms have a period 4-8 secs. Table 4 indicated that in this case the phase change of each seismograph can be in error by 0.02 - 0.06 sec - or two seismographs can differ by 0.04 - 0.12 sec. The corresponding errors in azimuth, calculated from Eq.(7), are given in the last table. (It is assumed that the instrument parameters are known accurately - if, for example, the damping constant is known to an accuracy of 0.1, the error in azimuth can rise to $\pm 70^{\circ}$).

The accuracy of the method can be improved in the following ways. The simplest way is by increasing the lengths of the sides of the triangle to 6-7 km. (half the shortest wavelength). Eq.(6) shows that this can lower the error by 6-7 times, down to $1.5 - 5^{\circ}$. Difficulties will arise, of course, due to the long electric cables used. The other method available is to improve methods of determining the instrumental parameters and of maintaining the latter constant for long periods of time.

There are 1 figure, 7 tables and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

On Certain Errors in the Determination of Microseism Azimuths Using the Three-stations Method

SOV/49-58-8-9/17

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1958

1. Microseisms--Mathematical analysis

Card 7/7

SOV/49-59-4-13/20

AUTHORS: Belotelov, V. L., Veshnyakov, N. V., Zhilyayev, I. I.

TITLE: A Seismic Energometer (Seysmicheskiy energometr)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 611-616 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A seismic energometer was designed by A. V. Rykov for the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The apparatus is able to record the following kinematic values:
1) the squared velocity v^2 of vibration of the Earth's surface at the point of observation,
2) its time integral, i.e.

$$\int_0^t v^2 dt \quad .$$

The differential equation of motion for this type of apparatus can be defined as Eq (1). If the damping effect is great and $2\varepsilon\dot{y} \gg \ddot{y} + n^2 y$, then this equation can be substituted by Eq (2). In order to obtain the velocity of vibration, the parameters of the apparatus should satisfy the following

Card 1/6

A Seismic Energometer

conditions. 1) The period of the pendulum T_o should be equal to the mean period of the seismic waves, i.e.

$$T_o = \sqrt{T_{P\,min}\, T_{P\,max}} \quad ,$$

2) The constant of damping D should satisfy the formula

$$D \geqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\delta}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{T_{P\,max}}{T_{P\,min}}} - \sqrt{\frac{T_{P\,min}}{T_{P\,max}}} \right) \quad ,$$

where δ - error in fraction of unit. Therefore, the main part of the energometer was designed for the following parameters:

Card 2/6

A Seismic Energometer

T_1 = 10.0 sec., D_1 = 3.68,

T_2 = 6.9 sec., D_2 = 8.61,

K_1 = 229.x 10^4 g cm σ^2 = 0.052,

K_2 = 16.3 x 10^{-2} g cm l_0 = 100 cm,

A = 70 cm

where 1 - pendulum, 2 - galvanometer, K - moment of inertia, σ^2 - coupling coefficient, l_0 - length, A - optical section. In this case the deflection of the indicator is $y = \eta\ddot{x}(t)$, where η = 140. The interval of the velocity v is 3-26 sec (Fig 1) with an error of 6% (dotted line in Fig 1). The value of v is transformed into v^2 by means of a mask with a parabolic opening (Fig 3). It is denoted by 3 in

Card 3/6

A Seismic Energometer

the general layout of the apparatus shown in Fig 2. Its other components are: lighting and optical systems - 1-4 and 11, galvanometer with a mirror - 5, a photographic camera - 6-9, with an automatic control - 10. The image of the vibration (transferred from a seismograph attached to the galvanometer - 5) as photographed on the film is shown in Fig 4. If the abscissa of the masking parabola is y and the ordinate is z, then $z = ky^2$. In this case $k = 1.25$ and $z = k\eta^2 x^2$. Since z is reduced N times on the film, (p1)

$$\overline{\dot{x}^2} = \frac{z_{p_1} N}{k\eta^2} = \gamma z_{p_1} .$$

The value of γ of the apparatus is equal to 8×10^{-5} (in CGS system). The electric circuits of the apparatus are shown in Fig 5 and the separate unit which integrates the expression:

A Seismic Energometer

$$\vartheta = \rho c \int_0^t (\dot{u}^2 + \dot{v}^2 + \dot{w}^2)dt \text{ erg/cm}^2 ,$$

is shown in Fig 6. The integration is done by determining the dark area on the film (4 in Fig 6) by means of the lamp - 1, condenser - 2, and the slit - 3. The film is set in motion by means of the motor - 5. The light, through the objective - 6 , falls on the photocell - 7, generating the current which is proportional to the value $\int_0^t v^2 dt$. As an example, the results of an earthquake in the Philippines on September 24, 1957, are given, as measured by means of this apparatus:

$$v^2 = 12.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}^2 ,$$

$$\int_0^t v^2 dt = 2.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec} .$$

These values, as obtained from the seismogram SVK, are as

Card 5/6

A Seismic Energometer

follows:

$$v^2 = 29.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}^2, \int_0^t v^2 dt = 53 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec} .$$

The difference was due to the smoothing effect of the curve on the seismogram. There are 6 figures and 9 references, of which 7 are Soviet and 2 are English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1958.

GOLITSYN, Boris Borisovich, akademik; BONCHKOVSKIY, V.F., prof., otv.red.II toma; PREDVODITELEV, A.S., otv.red.I toma; GORSHKOV, G.P., prof., red.; KIRNOS, D.P., prof., red.; SAVARENSKIY, Ye.F., prof., red.; VVEDENSKAYA, A.V., kand.nauk, red.; VESHNYAKOV, N.V., kand.nauk, red.; LEVITSKAYA, A.Y., kand.nauk, red.; LINDEN, N.A., kand.nauk, red.; FILIPPOV, L.P., kand.nauk, red.; KHARIN, D.A., kand.nauk, red.; ALEKSEYEV, D.M., red.izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.2. [Seismology] Seismologiia. 1960. 489 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Predvoditelev).
(Seismology)

28597

Z/023/61/000/004/002/003
D006/D102

3.9300 (1019, 1109)

AUTHORS: Belotelov, V.L., Zhilyaev, I.I., Veshnyakov, N.V., and Feofilaktov, V.D.

TITLE: Seismic energy meter

PERIODICAL: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, no. 4, 1961, 361-363

TEXT: The paper presents some results of the authors' studies on the measurement of the seismic-wave energy. Assuming that both the kinetic and potential energies are equal, they found that the density of this energy, as well as the seismic energy passing through the observation point, can be determined by the following formulas:

$$\rho v^2, \text{ and accordingly } \rho c \int_0^{\tau} v^2 \, dt ,$$

where ρ is the density of the medium, v the velocity of oscillations of an incident wave, c the velocity of energy propagation, and τ the duration of

Card 1/4

28597
Z/023/61/000/004/002/003
D006/D102

Seismic energy meter

oscillations [Abstracter's note: t not explained.] The authors designed a recording seismic energy meter which permits the recording of the square of v and makes possible the determination of $\bar{v}^2\int dt$. The energy meter consists of a velocity meter and a function converter. The purpose of the function converter is to convert $\bar{v}$ into $\bar{v}^2$ or into some other convenient function, e.g. log $\bar{v}$. A schematic diagram of the instrument is shown in Fig. 1. A lamp base with a projection lamp (1), a condenser (2), a mask (3) and a projection lens (4) are assembled in the tube of the light source. The light from the source is reflected by the mirror of the galvanometer (5) and reaches the slit (6) of the receiving unit. A film (7) is just behind the slit. For squaring $\bar{v}$ the mask has the form of two similar parabolas with a common apex. When the galvanometer is not in action, the parabolas' reflection is disposed symmetrically to the slit and the latter is in full light. When the galvanometer oscillates, a part of the slit is obscured. The ordinates Z of the obscured part of the slit are proportional to the square of the y-axis. The film is moved by tape-moving mechanism. When the galvanometer oscillates, the obscured part of the mask reflection more or less covers the middle part of the slit. As a result of this a strip of light of variable width

4

Card 2/4

28597 Z/023/61/000/004/002/003
D006/D102

Seismic energy meter

appears on the film after it has been developed. When the mask has the form of a parabola, the width of this strip is proportional to $\bar{v}^2$. When it has the form of a logarithm, the width of the strip is proportional to log $\bar{v}$. The area of the light strip is determined by means of a planimeter. A method of processing the obtained data is given for the surface waves yielding the equation

$$v^2\,dt = \bar{v}_{N^2}dt + \bar{v}_{E^2}dt + \bar{v}_{Z^2}dt$$

where N, E, Z are indices of the displacement components on the free surface. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Jeffreys, The Pamir earthquake of 1911 February 18, in relation to the depths of earthquake foci. MNRAS, Geoph. Suppl., v. 1, no 2, 1923.
(Technical Editor: V. Tobyas)

ASSOCIATION: Physics Department, Moscow State University, Moscow

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1960

Card 3/4

VESHO, Aleko

The treatment of 7 cases of thrombocytopenia with corticosteroids.
Bul. univ. shtet. Tirane[Mjek] 2:35-42 '62.

(PURPURA, THROMBOPENIC) (PREDNISONE)
(CORTICOTROPIN)

VESHO, K.

Urging more extensive use of national wealth for construction, p. 6,
TEKNIKA, (Ministria Industri-Miniera dhe Ndertim-Komunikacion)
Tirane, Vol, 3, No. 2, Mar./Apr. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

VESHOV, D., inzh.

Test in making road top dressing with cold sand asphalt concrete.
Stroitelstvo 8 no.6:13-17 '61.

VESHOV, D., inzh.; RAIKOV, Kr., inzh.

On the scientific application of bitumen in highway construction.
Stroitelstvo 9 no.4:17-20 Jl-Ag '62.

VESHOV, Dinko, inzh., sutrudnik; KALCHEV, Stefan, inzh., sutrudnik

Standard for mineral powders on a high scientific and technological level. Ratsionalizatsiia 13 no.11:24-26 '63

1. Nauchno-izsledovatelski institut po putishtata.

VESHOV, Dinko inzh.

Cold-laid sand-asphalt concrete. Avt.dor. 24 no.9:28-29 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Pavements, Concrete)

VESIC, A.

Adhesion stresses of reinforced-concrete beams in the stage of sporadic cracks. p. 1201.
Vol. 9, No. 8, 1954. TEHNIKA. Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

VESIC, A.

Plastic hinges at the ends of slender bridge pillars. p. 1229

Tehnika, Beograd, Vol 10, No. 9, 1955

SO: EEAL, Vol 5, No. 7, July 1956

VESIC, A.

Contribution to the statics of continuous bridge frames, p. 1562

TEHNIKA, Beogard, Vol 10, No. 11, 1955

SO: EEAL, VOL 5, No. 7, July, 1956

VESIN, L.

VESIN, L. Istoricheskii obzor uchebnikov obshchei i russkoi geografii, izdannykh so vremeni Petra Velikogo po 1876 god. (1710-1876 g.). S.-Peterburg, 1876. iii, 674, iv p. DLC: Z6001.V45

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

VESIN, L

Vesin, L. Istoricheskii obzor uchebnikov obshchei i russkoi geografii, izdannykh so vremeni Petra Velikogo po 1876 god. (1710-1876 g.) S.-Peterburg, 1876. III, 674, IV p.

LC: G6001.V45

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, uncl.

VESIN, M.

Unusual picture of bilateral multiple ureterolithiasis. Cesk. rentgen. 17 no.1:56-60 Ja '63.

1. Ustredni rentgenove oddeleni nemocnice OUNZ v Moste, prednosta MUDr. L. Slavik.
(URETERAL CALCULI) (UROGRAPHY)

VESIN, Slavoj, prof. MUDr

Phenomenon of water spray from the pump as a new radiologic sign in cardial cancer. Cesk.rentg. 9 no.3:114-116 Aug 55.

1. Z ustredniho rtg oddeleni nemocnice n Praze-Motole
(STOMACH, neoplasms,
diag., sign of water spray from the pump-like enophago-cardial passage in cardial cancer)

VESIN, Slavoj, Prof., Dr.; DVORAK, Ladislav, Dr.

Milkman's syndrome; clinical studies. Sborn. lek. 57 no.7: 163-175 Sept 55.

1. Z III. interni kliniky KU (Prednosta: akademik Josef Charvat).
(BONES, diseases,
Milkman's synd.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36595.

Author : Vosin, S.
Inst :
Title : Duodenal Character of the Motor Function of the Small Bowel.

Orig Pub: Casop. Lekarn ceskych., 1957, 96, No 42, 1349-1354.

Abstract: Roentgenological examination of 35 patients with duodenal ulcers demonostrated increased motility of the stomach and small bowel in the majority of the patients. The tonus of the small intestine was normal in 2/3 of the patients; in the others it was mostly lowered.

Card : 1/1