

YAGOVDIK, Vsevolod Samoylovich, kand. fiz.mat. nauk; LISSENKO, V.K., red.

[Radar and its uses] Radiolokatsiia ta ii zastosuvannia. Kyiv, 1958.
38 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan'
Ukrains'koï RSR. Ser.5, no.5). (MIRA 11:8)
(Radar)

YACOVLIK, V.V.

Mineralogy of carbonate concretions from Cimmerian
beds. L. O. Stankovich and V. V. Yacovlik (Dnepropetrovsk
Mines Inst.). Mineralog. Sbornik, 200. Geol.
Zhurnal, 319-20 (1960). The siderite and manganite-
ous ankerite components are noted in particular.
Marie Stegrist

YAGOVDIK, V. V.

Dissertation: "Mineralogy of the Phosphates in the Sedimentary Iron Ore Deposits of the Kimmerly Formation." Cand Geol-Min Sci, Dnepropetrovsk Mining Inst, Dnepropetrovsk, 1953, (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Geologiya/Geografiya, Moscow, Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

YAGOVDIK, V.V.

Hydrated phosphates of calcium and iron from Kerch iron deposits.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.10:71-82 0 '58.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artema. Kafedra mine-
ralogii, petrografii i kristallografii.
(Kerch Peninsula--Phosphates)

LEVITSKIY, B.F.; SINYAGIN, G.P.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A.; YAGOVDIK, V.V.

Reviews and Bibliography. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv.
7 no.6:133-139 Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Levitskiy).
2. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze (for Sinyagin).
3. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Volotkovskiy, Yagovdik).

YAGOVETS, R. K.

"Chemical Investigation of the Essential Oils of 'Mutovchataya' and Field Mint."
Cand Pharm Sci, Moscow Pharmaceutical Inst, Khar'kov, 1953. Dissertation
(Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya Moscow, No 2, Jan 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

1. YAGOVKIN, A. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Feeding and Feeding Stuffs; Swine
7. Use of spermaceti meal in raising your pigs.
Sov. zootekh., 7, No. 6, 1952.
Kandidat Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Nauk Vsesoyuznyy
Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Zhivotnovodstva
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952, Unclassified.

YAGOVKIN, A. F.

1. TOLME, M. F.; BUSEV, G. S.; YAGOVKIN, A. F.; UTKIN, V. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Straw
7. Efficient way to prepare straw for feed, Sots. zhiv., 15, No. 2, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle

Q-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12079

Author : Yagovkin A. F.

Inst :

Title : The Effect of the Conditions of Maintenance upon the Productivity and Physiological Conditions of Dairy Cows (Vliyaniye usloviy soderzhaniya na produktivnost' i fiziologicheskoye sostoyaniye molochnykh korov)

Orig Pub: Zhivotnovodstvo, 1957, No 5, 63-65

Abstract: The unfavorable effect of high temperature, humidity and poor ventilation on the physiological condition of cows (increase of frequency of respiration, decrease of appetite, milk productivity, amount of Hb, amount of erythrocytes and reserve alkalinity of the blood, purposeless increase of heat produc-

Card 1/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle

Q-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12079

Abstract: tion) was observed. Adaptability of cows to high and low temperatures depends on the breed of the animals and on the conditions of their raising. A number of zoohygienic norms and construction details of the cattle sheds are recommended.

Card 2/2

15

BULGARIA/Farm Animals - Large Horned Cattle.

Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 83368

Author : Yagovkin, A.F.

Inst : -

Title : Effects of Keeping Conditions upon Productivity and
Physiological State of Dairy Cows.

Orig Pub : Zhivotnovodstvo i vet. delo, 1957, 11, No 10, 40-42

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

BLAGOVISNYY, V.I.; GILYAZETDINOV, L.P.; DOIBILIN, Ye.N.; KORABEL'NIKOVA, S.P.;
YAGOVKIN, A.G.

Using liquid stock in the production of furnace black. Gaz. prom.
7 no.11:43-46 N '62. (MIRA 17:9)

KUSHNAR', L.V.; MIKLUKHC-MAKLAY, A.D.; PORSHNYAKOVA, Ya.F.; YAGOVKIN, A.V.

Recent stratigraphic data on the lower Carboniferous of southern
Fergana. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.3:673-676 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.
Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.
(Fergana--Geogogy, Stratigraphic)

YAGOVKIN, A.V.

Stratigraphy of Famennian sediments in the eastern Alay Range
(southeastern Fergana). Vest. LGU 20 no.24:42-49 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted February 10, 1964.

ACC NR: AP6025604

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0044/0044

INVENTORS: Yagovkin, B. M.; Shevtsov, B. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for determining the class of precision of the elements in follow-up systems. Class 21, No. 183282

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 44

TOPIC TAGS: electric measuring instrument, error measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for determining the class of the precision of the elements in follow-up systems (for example, selsyns) based on electromagnetic asymmetry. The device consists of capacitive sensing elements positioned on a rotating disk, a quartz oscillator, a circuit for determining the arithmetic mean value, and a comparison circuit. The design automates measuring the deviations of the minimum characteristics of the follow-up system elements (for example, the selsyns) from the theoretical points. It also automates the determination of the precision class of the elements. The moving plates of the capacitive sensing elements in the device are connected with the quartz oscillator and are positioned on the disk rigidly joined to the rotor of the test element. The stationary part of the capacitive sensing elements consists of two plates. This stationary part is connected to the inputs of the storage units of the circuit for determining the

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.317.799:621-503.53

ACC NR: AP6025604

arithmetic mean value of the deviations of the element characteristics (for example, the selsyn) from the theoretical value of the characteristics at fixed points.

SUB CODE: 09, 14/

SUBM DATE: 12Mar65

Card 2/2

YAGOVKIN, I., nachal'nik.

Soviet state's concern for the welfare of the people. Mast. ugl. 2 no. 4:
3 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye rabocheho snabzheniya Ministerstva ugol'noy promysh-
lennosti SSSR. (Russia--Economic conditions)

IAGOVKIN, V., prepodavatel' (g. Ostrogozhsk, Voronezhskaya oblast')

How to read circuit diagrams. Za rul. 20 no.8:24 Ag '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Electric circuits)

YAGOVKIN, V.

Reliability and maintenance of the electrical equipment on
ships. Mor. flot 23 no.10:29-30 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Elektromekhanik-nastavnik Latviyskogo parokhodstva.
(Electricity on ships)

YAGOVKIN, V. I.

Yagovkin, V. I. - "The question of the presence of a disturbance zone in Central Kazakhstan," Vestnik Akad. nauk Kazakh. SSR, 1948, No. 12, p. 90-92

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

YAGOVKIN, V. I.

36622. K Voprosu Ob Istorii Razvitiya Rel'yefa Khrebta Chingiz v Vostochnom Kazakhstane. Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR, 1949, No. 8, c. 43-48.

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

15-57-1-1072
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 172 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, M. I., Yagovkin, V. I.

TITLE: The Compilation of Geological Data for a Metallogenic
Map of Central Kazakhstan (Sostavleniye geologicheskoy
osnovy dlya metallogenicheskoy karty Tsentral'nogo
Kazakhstana)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr,
1955, Nr 1, pp 5-19

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of controlled corre-
lation surveys in 1954, having as their goal the more
accurate determination of the stratigraphy, intrusive
activity, and structure of the Shetskiy, Aktogay, and
Karkaralinsk regions of Kazakhstan. In the Shetskiy
and Aktogay regions important ore zones of considerable
interest occur: the Uspenskiy zone of crumpling, the

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15-57-1-1072

The Compilation of Geological Data (Cont.)

eastern half of the Akdzhai-Aksoran fault zone, the Uralbay fault zone, and the region of upper Paleozoic volcanic rocks. The authors have added to the knowledge of the structure in the first two zones, which, according to the new data, are narrow synclines with almost an easterly trend and bounded on the north and south by the Dzhaman Sarysu anticlinorium. The synclines contain principally a volcanic-sedimentary complex of rocks Devonian to Lower Carboniferous in age. The anticlinorium itself is formed by volcanic-sedimentary rocks which may be considered either Upper Silurian or transitional from Silurian to Devonian. In the Tokrau synclinorium, situated on the buried Dzhaman Sarysu anticlinorium, continental sediments of middle Visean and volcanic formations of upper Paleozoic ages are present. These rocks had previously been referred to the Devonian. Three phases of development of the upper Paleozoic volcanic complex are distinguished in the Shetskiy and Aktogay regions. The first embraces the epoch of the upper Visean-Namurian; the second is Middle Carboniferous; and the third belongs to the Upper Carboniferous and

Card 2/3

15-57-1-1072

The Compilation of Geological Data (Cont.)

Permian. The stratigraphic outline worked out by the authors may be easily correlated with that adopted for the northern Balkhash region. The intrusive rocks of the regions are chiefly Hercynian granitoidal masses, among which early Hercynian and late Hercynian units may be distinguished. An intra-Visean ("Saur") phase of folding is recognized. In the Karkaralinsk region a group of sedimentary and volcanic-sedimentary rocks of Lower Carboniferous age and a volcanic sequence of upper Paleozoic age have been distinguished. These were formerly considered to be either Silurian, Devonian, or Lower Carboniferous. Early Hercynian, middle Hercynian, and late Hercynian intrusive rocks are differentiated in this region. Young faults, strongly expressed in features of relief, are widespread. The authors emphasize the different character in the folding of the older complexes. They distinguish a Sudetka phase and a Saur phase of folding, a folding before the Upper Carboniferous and also at the boundary between the Silurian and the Devonian.

Card 3/3

A. V. G.

ALEKSANDROVA, M.I.; BORSUK, B.I.; PEREKALINA, T.V.; YAGOVKIN, V.I.

Geology of the Sarysu-Balkhash-Yura watershed. Trudy VSEGEI 32:
7-126 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Kazakhstan --Geology)

ABDULKABIROVA, M.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, M.I.; AFONICHEV, N.A.; BANDALETOV, S.M.; BASPALOV, V.F.; BOGDANOV, A.A.; BOROVNIKOV, L.I.; BORSUK, B.I.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.; BUVALKIN, A.K.; BYKOVA, M.S.; DVORTSOVA, K.I.; DEMBO, T.M.; ZHUKOV, M.A.; ZVONTSOV, V.S.; IVSHIN, N.K.; KOPYATKEVICH, R.A.; KOSTENKO, N.N.; KUMPAN, A.S.; KURDYUKOV, K.V.; LAVROV, V.V.; LYAPICHEV, G.F.; MAZURKEVICH, M.V.; MIKHAYLOV, A.Ye.; MIKHAYLOV, N.P.; MYCHNIK, M.B.; NIDLENKO, Ye.N.; NIKITIN, I.F.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V.; NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; PUPYSHEV, N.A.; RASKATOV, G.I.; RENGARTEN, P.A.; SAVICHEVA, A.Ye.; SALIN, B.A.; SEVRYUGIN, N.A.; SEMENOV, A.I.; CHERNYAKHOVSKIY, A.G.; CHUYKOVA, V.G.; SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SHUL'GA, V.M.; EL'GER, E.S.; YAGOVKIN, V.I.; NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik, red.; PERMINOV, S.V., red.; MAKRUISHIN, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Geological structure of central and southern Kazakhstan]
 Geologicheskoe stroenie TSentral'nogo i IUzhnogo Kazakhstan.
 Leningrad, Otdel nauchno-tekhn.informatsii, 1961. 496 p.
 (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Materialy, no.41)

(MIRA 14:7)

(Kazakhstan--Geology)

YAGOVKIN, V.I.

Basic characteristics of the development of fold area in eastern.
Kazakhstan. Trudy VSEGEI 111:87-97 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

18.1142

67684

SOV/126-8-4-5/22

AUTHORS: Luzhinskaya, M.G., Shur, Ya.S., and Yagovkina, N.N.

TITLE: Influence of Combined Heat and Mechanical Treatment in which Stresses are Produced by Means of Torsion of the Specimen, on the Magnetic Properties of the Vickalloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, Vol 8, Nr 4, 1959, pp 531-534 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have previously shown (Refs 1, 2) that by applying tension during the heat treatment of Fe-Co-V Vickalloy-type high-coercivity alloys, the coercive force, remanence and maximum magnetic energy in the direction of tension could be increased. It could not be found, however, which of the various possible factors produced the coercive-force increase. To settle this question the authors have now studied the influence of a different type of stress, torsional, applied during heat treatment, on the magnetic properties. The alloy composition (%) was 12 V, 52 Co, remainder Fe, specimens being in the form of wire 0.6 mm in diameter and about 100 mm long. During tempering one end was held stationary, the other was attached to the axis of a

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SOV/126-8-4-5/22

Influence of Combined Heat and Mechanical Treatment in which
Stresses are Produced by means of Torsion of the Specimen, on the
Magnetic Properties of the Vickalloy

pulley round which passed a thread holding a weight: the arrangement gave a constant torsion moment, the weight being chosen to keep the specimen twisted through the required angle. Magnetization curves and hysteresis loops were obtained by the ballistic method. Fig 1 (tempering at 600 °C for 30 min) shows that with increasing angle of twist the coercive force first rises and then falls; the remanence value only falls; the value of the magnetization at 2000 oersted (close to saturation) remains constant at low angles but falls at higher angles. Similar results were obtained with tempering temperatures of 500, 550 and 620 °C. Fig 2 shows changes in the same magnetic properties for tensile stressing of a 1 mm diameter specimen of the same composition during tempering at 575 °C for 20 minutes. The effect of tension is qualitatively similar to those of torsion on coercive force and saturation magnetization, but with tension the remanence first increases slightly before falling as the stress rises further. The authors

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SOV/126-8-4-5/22

Influence of Combined Heat and Mechanical Treatment in which
Stresses are Produced by means of Torsion of the Specimen, on the
Magnetic Properties of the Vickalloy

propose a single explanation for the effects of both
types of stress (Ref 1).

There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals, Ac. Sc. USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 23, 1959

Card 3/3

YAGOVY P. N.

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops.
 ABS. JOUR. : PZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104720
 AUTHOR : Yagovoy, P. N.
 INST. : ~~USSR Academy of Sciences~~
 TITLE : The Influence of Microelements on the Germination of Clover Seeds.

ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1958, No. 2, 65-69

ABSTRACT : The influence of microelements on the germination of clover seeds was determined in laboratory and in field conditions. Two lots of seeds were used: in one, seeds of normal color with shiny surface predominated (1); in the second - brown ones (2). Seeds were treated with solutions of borax, magnesium sulfate, potassium permanganate and copper sulfate (400 g/kg) in the following concentrations: 0.06; 0.19; 0.25%. The field test was conducted at the kolhoz imeni Chapayev in Poltava oblast'. The germination of seeds (1) increased by 5-14% in laboratory conditions with the following concentrations of the solution: B 0.19%; Mg 0.12%.

Card: 1/2

YAGOVY, P., agronom (Varvinskiy rayon, Chernigovskaya oblast')

What affects the germinability of clover. Nauka ipered. op v
sel'khoz. 8 no.4:18 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Clover) (Germination)

YAGOVY, P.N. kand.med.nauk

Determination of residual chlorine in the water. Voen.-med.zhur.
no.10:73-74 0 '58. (MIRA 12:12)

(WATER SUPPLY

residual chlorine determ. (Rus))

(CHLORINE, determination,

in water residual chlorine (Rus))

YAGOVY, P.N., kand. med. nauk

Separate determination of free chlorine, monochloramine, and
dichloramine in water. Gig. i san. 23 no.11:80-82 N '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Ienina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(CHLORAMINE)

YAGOVY, P.N., kand.med.nauk

Differential determination of chlorine in water containing ammonia. Gig. i san. 24 no.3:23-27 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(WATER SUPPLY,
differential determ. of chlorine in pre-
ammonification of water (Rus))
(CHLORINE, determ.
same)

ALFIMOV, N.N., dotsent; YAGOVOY, P.N., kand.med.nauk

Bactericidal action of chlorine in sea and fresh water. Gig. i
san. 25 no.11:85-87 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry voyenno-morskoy gigiyeny Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena
Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(CHLORINATION)

29548
S/089/61/011/005/013/017
B102/B104

21,7200
AUTHOR:

Yagovoy, P. N.

TITLE:

The effect of smoke particles on the amount of radioactive fallout

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 5, 1961, 459-461

TEXT: The author determined the radioactive fallout caused by smoke particles. He took snow samples, right after snowfall, from February to April 1958 in Leningrad, from the mountains near Leningrad and from beyond the mountains (Pulkovo). The particles contained in different amounts in the samples were mainly produced by coal-burning plants. The samples were taken from equal areas, 400 cm² in size; the solid residues were extracted and a 24-cm² aluminum plate was uniformly covered with them. The first activity measurement of the preparation took place three days after the snow sample was taken, a second one after six months. The activity was determined with an accuracy of 5% using uranium standards.

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S/089/61/011/005/013/017
B102/B104

The effect of smoke particles on the...

The measurements showed that particle content and activity were highest in samples taken from the surface. Snow samples without the surface layer had an activity of about $4 \cdot 10^{-11}$ curies/liter of snow water, independent of the contamination of the surface. For a sample taken 16 hr after snowfall the surface layer contained 24.35 g of solid residues per liter of water (activity $101.7 \cdot 10^{-11}$ curies/liter) but activity of the snow further down was only $4.1 \cdot 10^{-11}$ curies/liter. The activity of the snow taken from the mountains was nearly twice as high as that from beyond the mountains. Though the particle content of the latter was nearly the same as that of rain water, its activity was incomparably higher. Results showed that the snow right after its fall had the highest activity which is increased afterwards only by deposition of particles. In order to determine the origin of contamination, the ashes of coal burnt in power plants were investigated. Their mean activity was $1.5 \cdot 10^{-11}$ curies/g. This result indicates that for each gram of ash the activity increases on its way between chimney and place of deposition (200-300m) up to $2.2 \cdot 10^{-11}$ curies. The smoke particles may absorb radioactive particles from the atmosphere with an activity of $3.2 \cdot 10^{-11}$ curies/g of ash while flying to or over the mountains. Places which are usually covered with smoke

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The effect of smoke particles on the...

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S/089/61/011/005/013/017
B102/B104

particles are, as these investigations have shown, contaminated to a considerably higher extent than places without smoke particles. There are 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1961.

Card 3/3

YAGOVY, P.N., kand.med.nauk

Bactericidal action of various types of residual chlorine in
water. Gig. i san. 26 no.2:103-105 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(WATER-CHLORINATION) (BACTERICIDES)

YAGOVVOY, P.N., kand.med.nauk

Change in the properties of drinking water as a result of its storage in concrete tanks. Gig. i san.26 no.6:93-94 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry voyenno-morskoy gigiyeny Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.
(SHIPS--WATER SUPPLY)

S/263/62/000/013/011/015
1007/T207

AUTHORS: Alfimov, N. N., Yagovoy, P. N., Alekseyev, Yu. P.

TITLE: The increase in β -ray-recording efficiency by use of end-window counters

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 13, 1962, 66-67, abstract 32.13.487. (Med. radiologiya, vol. 7, no. 2, 1962, 79-82)

TEXT: Description is given of a device containing two MCT-17 (MST-17) end-window counters. The β source to be measured is placed between the counters. Such geometry, approaching 4π , permits a considerable increase in β -ray-recording efficiency. The apparatus consists of a housing in which the end-window counters are mounted. The separation between the windows is about 8 mm. Preparation of the radiation source is carried out in a special cassette and a pressing device. The time for measuring natural activity of a KCl preparation (weight 250 mg) was 22 min at a counting intensity of 65 pulses/min and a relative counting error of 5%, taking into account the background level of 28 pulses/min. There are 3 figures and 6 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

USSR

ALFIMOV, N.N.; ALEKSEYEV, Yu.P.; AFANAS'YEV, B.G.; YAGOVY, P.N.

Possibility of using universal radiometers of the "Fialka" and
"Tiss" types for studying β -active preparations. Med.rad. no.3:
73-74 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry voyenno-morskoy gigiyeny Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(RADIOMETER) (RADIOISOTOPES)

ALFIMOV, N.N.; YAGOVVOY, P.N.; TIKHOMIROV, V.P.

Natural radioactivity of leaves in some woody plants. Bot.
Zhur. 48 no.5:724-726 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Voenno-meditsinskaya Akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova,
Leningrad.

ACCESSION NR: AP4020340

S/0089/64/016/003/0264/0266

AUTHORS: Alfimov, N.N.; Yagovoy, P.N.; Novozhilov, G.N.

TITLE: Results of research on total beta activity of water and air in some areas of the Pacific Ocean

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 3, 1964, 264-266

TOPIC TAGS: beta activity, water, air, Pacific Ocean, radioactive fallout Pacific Ocean beta activity, Pacific Ocean radioactive fallout

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work is to provide data which characterizes the β activity of water in the Pacific Ocean at different latitudes. Samples of several liters of sea water were taken from the ocean surface. Immediately after sampling, temperature and water salinity were measured. It was found that the average specific activity of the water north of $31^{\circ}30'$, the north latitude is 16.6×10^{-11} curie/liter l, and the south is 28.2×10^{-11} curie/liter l. Determinations were made of specific activity of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020340

sea water at periods with high and low density of radioactive fallout from the atmosphere. The relation is determined between density of radioactive fallout and specific water activity, making it possible to establish the influence of wind direction on amount of fallout. Radioactive fallout reaches its peak with south-eastern winds and is lowest with northwestern winds during which the density of radioactive fallout did not correspond to frequency of wind recurrence. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: None /"

SUBMITTED: 06May63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS, PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

ALFIMOV, N.N.; YAGOVY, P.N.; LESIOVENKAYA, D.P.

Materials on the characteristics of the natural radioactivity
of Fungi. Bot.zhur. 49 no.6:900-902 Je '64.

1. Voenno-meditsinskaya akademiya Imeni S.M. Kirova, Leningrad.
(MIRA 17:10)

L 54524-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5017993

UB/0240/64/000/009/0012/0093

AUTHOR: Yagovoy, P. N. (Docent); Sergeyev, Ye. P. (Senior research associate);
Rudenko, N. N. (Physician)

TITLE: Quality of drinking water after prolonged storage at high temperature

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 9, 1964, 92-93

TOPIC TAGS: water purification, water pollution, microorganism contamination

Abstract: Pure water from the Leningrad water system was kept at 28°C for 3½ months without any evident changes in its organoleptic and microbiological properties. The long storage removed the unstable organic substances which provide microorganisms with a nutrient medium. Addition of small quantities of organic substances (cranberry juice) worsened the quality of the water in storage; even after ten days a stagnant odor and taste were evident. Only a high concentration of cranberry juice (4 to 10 ml/l) inhibited reproduction of microorganisms (because of the effect of benzoic acid). Orig. art. has 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra voyenno-morskoy i radiatsionnoy gigiyeny Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii im. S. M. Kirova, Leningrad (Department of Naval and
Card 1/2

L 54521-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017993

Radiation Hygiene, Order of Lenin Academy of Military Medicine)

SUBMITTED: 19Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REI' SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

ALFIMOV, N.N.; MATUZOV, N.I.; YAGOVVOY, P.N.

Studying the radioactivity of the air and water in the Atlantic
Ocean, Black Sea, and Caspian Sea. Atom. energ. 17 no.4:309-310
O '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ALFIMOV, N.N.; YAGOVOY, P.N.; ABASKALOV, Ye.A.

Method for the concentration of the activity of biological materials under field conditions. Lab. delo no.3:156-159 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra voyenno-morskoy i radiatsionnoy gigiyeny (nachal'nik - prof. N.I. Bobrov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S. M. Kirova, Leningrad.

I. 09/12-67

ACC NR: AP6029425

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/006/004/0601/0604

63

AUTHOR: Alfimov, N. N.; Yagovoy, P. N.; Tikhomirov, V. P.

ORG: Academy of Military Medicine im. S. M. Kirov, Leningrad (Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya)

TITLE: Materials and characteristics of natural radioactivity in leaves from tree and shrub varieties growing in botanical gardens of the European part of the USSR

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 601-604

TOPIC TAGS: radioactivity, plant metabolism, isotope, atmospheric radiation, beta radiation, potassium

ABSTRACT: The study was conducted from June to August 1960 on 85 species of leaves; 200-300 g were dried, pulverized and transformed into a sol and then subjected to counting (end window counter). Beta radiation due to K^{40} content was also determined in the sol. The botanical gardens were located in Leningrad, Nikitsk, Sochi, Sukhumi, Batumi and Baku. According to results, 2 groups were distinguished with activities of $> 20 \cdot 10^{-9}$ curie/kg and $< 20 \cdot 10^{-9}$ curie/kg. More than 2/3 of the species studied in Leningrad, Nikitsk, Sochi and Batumi and all of the species in Sukhumi and Baku had an activity below the above value. In the overwhelming majority of the species, activity due to K^{40} was 33-66% of the total activity. The rest was due to other

UDC: 58.039.1.

Card 1/2

L 09412-67

ACC NR: AP6029425

isotopes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06, 07, 18/ SUBM DATE: 04Jun65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *yr 2*

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5531

Yagubets, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, and Viktor Yakovlevich Shekhtman, Engineers

Pribory i elementy sistem avtomaticheskogo kontrolya i regulirovaniya proizvodstvennykh protsessov; spravochnoye posobiye (Devices and Components of Automatic Control and Regulation Systems in Industrial Processes; Information Manual) [Kemerovo] Kemerovskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1960. 367 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: G. Manchenko; Tech. Ed.: G. Rudina.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for assembly workers, technical personnel concerned with the operation of automated systems, technicians in checking- and measuring-device shops and in plant laboratories, and the personnel of design offices, as well as for students in related courses.

COVERAGE: The authors have based their manual on instructions for assembly and operation and on catalogues of instrument-building plants. The first six chapters describe automatic-control and regulation systems, while the seventh gives in brief the necessary information on the mounting of electrical and tubular wiring in automatic-control, regulation, and remote-control circuits.

Card-1/10.

Devices and Components (Cont.)

80V/5531

For the sake of brevity the authors did not group the devices according to function, so that individual chapters present automatic regulation devices and components for varied purposes. A.N. Yagubets wrote Chs. I to VI, and V. Ya. Shekhtman, Ch. VII. There are 5 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Ch. I. Instruments for Measuring, Recording, and Regulating Temperature, Voltage, and Current	
Automatic recording electronic potentiometers with transcription on EPP-09 tape chart	5
Automatic recording electronic potentiometers with transcription on EPP-04 tape chart	19
Automatic recording electronic potentiometers with transcription on EPP-04M tape chart	21
Automatic recording electronic potentiometers with transcription on EPP-05 tape chart	22
Automatic recording electronic potentiometers with transcription on EPP-06 tape chart	25

Card-2/10

YAGUBKIN, B.

KOSYKH, V., inzhener; YAGUBKIN, B., inzhener.

Metallic sheathing for sealing holes in reinforcing shafts.
Mast. ugl. 3 no. 11:12-13 N'54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Shaft sinking)

YAGUBOV, B.A.

MOROZOV, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKOL'SKIY, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DEMIN, G.V., inzhener; YAGUBOV, B.A., inzhener.

Experimental precast reinforced concrete floors of the divided type. Bet. 1 shel.-bet. no.8:294-298 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Floors, Concrete)

YAGUBOV, G.

Jan/Feb 1948

USSR/Medicine - Syphilis
Medicine - Chemotherapy

"An Experiment with a Concentrated Method of Treating Syphilis," Prof Kh. Dzhafarov,
Director, First Dermatol Clinic; G. Yagubov, First Dermatol Clinic, Azerbaydzhan Med
Inst, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Vest Vener i Dermat" No 1

PA 41T76

YAGUBOV, N. A.

Peat and it's therapeutic uses 2. perer. izd. Pod red. N.P. Krylova. Moskva, 1948.
29p.

DAFM

1. Peat - Therapeutic use.
I. Krylov, N.P., ed.

YAGUBOV, N.I.

Experimental investigation of the creep of steels used for the
production of drive pipes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz
6 no.10.97-99 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

YAGUBOV, N.I.

Bulging of casting pipes under conditions of creep. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.3:113-115 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.

YAGUBOV, S.N.; REVICH, G.G.; SYRNEV, V.M. (Moskva)

Strengthen the polyclinical training of students in medical
institutions. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no.5:33-36 My '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(MEDICINE—STUDY AND TEACHING)

YACUBOV, S.N., dotsent (Moskva)

Medical colleges of the R.S.F.S.R. facing new problems. Sov. zdrav.
21 no.1:3-7 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik glavnogo upravleniya uchebnymi zavedeniyami Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(MEDICINE...STUDY AND TEACHING)

AGAYEV, G.N.; YAGUBOV, S.Ya.

Continuation of linear functionals in linear spaces. Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR. Ser. Fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk. no.3:29-38 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Functional analysis)

KORITSKIY, K.I.; Primalni uchastiye: SHISHKINA, R.M., ispolnyayushchaya
obyazannosti starshego nauchnogo sotrudnika; YAGUBOVA, Yu.G.;
MARININA, Yu.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Cord yarn, its structure and properties. Nauch.-issl.trudy
TSNIKHBI '60 [publ. '62]:25-55 (MIRA 18:2)

TOLKACHEV, O.N.; YAGUBSKIY, E.B.; DOROFYEVA, L.T.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthetic investigations in the field of curare alkaloids. Part 12:
Synthesis of 1-(4'-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-7-alkoxy-8-bromo-3,4-
dihydroquinolines. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:548-552 F '64.(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.
Lomonosova.

28029

S/081/61/000/015/080/139

B117/B102

12 3100

AUTHORS:

Gerasimov, V. A., Petrov, I. I., Reutt, V. Ch.,
Tsygan, R. M., Yagubyan, L. K.

TITLE:

Combined methods of extinguishing burning petroleum
products in containers

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 15, 1961, 331, abstract
15W364 (Sb. "Novyye sposoby i sredstva tusheniya plameni
nefteproduktov". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1960, 99-124)

TEXT: The principles of a combined extinguishing method "atomized water
(AW) and mechanical air foam (MAF)" were examined. The fire-extinguishing
effect of MAF is lower if it is used for extinguishing fires of heated
petroleum products without prior cooling of the layer being heated. A
combined application of AW and MAF to extinguish flames of petroleum
products burning in containers and forming a heated layer during free
burning is described. A relationship was established between the
temperature of the petroleum product after cooling and the cooling time,
depending on the intensity of atomized water supply, the time of open

Card 1/2

Combined methods of extinguishing...

28029 S/081/61/000/015/080/139
B117/B102

burning, the temperature of the heated layer, etc. Constants were calculated for gasoline. Tests conducted to fight burning gasoline in containers of different diameters using mechanical and chemical foam are described. In these tests, the heated gasoline layer was first cooled with atomized water. Tests made with the combined method of atomized water to extinguish fires in containers ≤ 5.3 m in diameter yielded positive results. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 2/2

BUKHALOVA, G.A.; YAGUB'YAN, Ye.S.

Tertiary system consisting of potassium, sodium, and barium chlorides. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; khim. i khim. tekhn. 3
no. 5:783-786 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
Kafedra obshchey khimii.

(Potassium chloride) (Sodium chloride)
(Barium chloride)

S/078/60/005/011/012/025
B015/B060

AUTHORS: Bukhalova, G. A., Yagub'yan, Ye. S.

TITLE: Stable Cross Sections of the Quaternary Reciprocal System
From Fluorides and Chlorides of Sodium, Potassium, and
Barium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 11,
pp. 2503-2508

TEXT: The Na,K,Ba || F,Cl system plays an important role in the production of fluxing materials for nonferrous metals. The upper pinacoid of the prism (Fig. 1, constitution diagram) which constitutes the eutectic ternary Na,K,Ba || F system, had already been investigated by A. G. Bergman and K. A. Yevdokimova. The article under consideration supplies the results obtained from an investigation of the four stable cross sections (Figs. 4-7) which divide the constitution prism of the system mentioned in the title into five tetrahedra. A visual-polythermal method was used for the investigation. The topological analysis of the constitution diagram permits the prism to be divided into the following five tetrahedra:

Card 1/3

Stable Cross Sections of the Quaternary
Reciprocal System From Fluorides and Chlorides
of Sodium, Potassium, and Barium

S/078/60/005/011/012/025
B015/B060

I $K_2Cl_2 - BaF_2 - Na_2F_2 - K_2F_2$ II $K_2Cl_2 - BaF_2 - Na_2F_2 - BaF_2 \cdot BaCl_2$

III $K_2Cl_2 - Na_2F_2 - BaF_2 \cdot BaCl_2 - Na_2Cl_2$ IV $K_2Cl_2 - Na_2Cl_2 - BaF_2 \cdot BaCl_2 - K_2Cl_2 \cdot BaCl_2$

V $BaF_2 \cdot BaCl_2 - K_2Cl_2 \cdot BaCl_2 - Na_2Cl_2 - BaCl_2$. Only tetrahedron I constitutes a simple quaternary system and a quaternary eutectic point. Apparently, the nonvariant point corresponding to tetrahedron II shifts toward tetrahedron III which thus contains the quaternary eutectic and the quaternary transition point. The topological analysis revealed that the tetrahedron can be stable only if the $K_2Cl_2 \cdot BaCl_2$ compound remains stable within the system. Also in that case, however, the invariant point shifts to tetrahedron V. The investigation showed that the tetrahedron V has the lowest melting point of the quaternary system. There are 7 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut
(Rostov-na-Donu Institute of Civil Engineering)

Card 2/3

Stable Cross Sections of the Quaternary
Reciprocal System From Fluorides and Chlorides
of Sodium, Potassium, and Barium

S/078/60/005/011/012/025
B015/B060

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

Card: 3/3:

✓

OSIPOV, O.A.; PANINA, M.A.; YAGUBYAN, Ye.S.

Heats of mixing dioxane with chloroform and o-toluidine.
Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.7:2127-2130 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Dioxane) (Chloroform) (Toluidine)

YAGUB'YAN, Ye.S.; BUKHALOVA, G.A.

Reciprocal system consisting of sodium, potassium, and barium
chlorides and fluorides. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.6:1459-1463
Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

BUKHALOVA, G.A.; YAGUB'YAN, Ye. S.

Density and molar volumes of melts in the ternary system of sodium, potassium, and barium chlorides. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.9:2132-2136 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

YAGUB'YAN, Ye.S.; BUKHALOVA, G.A.; KHLIYAN, T.M.

Enthalpy of the formation of K_2Cl_2 . $BaCl_2$. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10
no.11:2581-2583 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted January 18, 1964.

L 47048-66 EWT(d) IJP(o)
ACC NR: AP6021551

SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/65/000/005/0055/0064

24
22
B

AUTHOR: Yagub-Zade, A. O.

ORG: none

TITLE: Numerical solution to an axisymmetric problem for an equation of the unsteady filtration type [Paper presented at the All-Union Conference on Computer Mathematics held in Moscow in January 1965]

SOURCE: An AzerbSSR. Izv. Ser fiz-tekhn i matem n, no. 5, 1965, 55-64

TOPIC TAGS: axisymmetric problem, difference method, first boundary value problem, nonlinear equation

ABSTRACT: The equation system

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi(u)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi(u)}{\partial r}, \quad (1)$$

encountered in solutions to a two-dimensional nonlinear equation of the unsteady filtration type, is solved for sector $r_0 \leq r \leq R$ or $r_0 \leq r < \infty$, where $r_0 > 0$. For this purpose, the author constructs explicit difference schemes to solve the first boundary problem in Eq. (1) and proves the convergence of such schemes. The cited schemes are free of similar terms and estimates obtainable by employing them are equally correct for all $r_0 > 0$. Adequate solutions to specific problems were obtained by the method described.

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L 47048-66

ACC NR: AP6021551

In conclusion, the author expresses his deep gratitude to A. A. Abramov who supervised this work, and to V. F. Bakl novskaya for attention to the work and useful advice. 2
Orig. art. has: 24 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 17Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 *OCR*

YAGUD, S. L.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

Jul 53

"The Problem of the Duration of the Infectious
Dysentery Process," I. Ye. Sorvina, S. L. Yagud

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 7, p 31

Investigation of children suffering from chronic
dysentery showed that the duration of Flexner
dysentery is longer than that of Sonne dysentery.
Flexner dysentery bacilli are eliminated by the
patients for a longer period than Sonne bacilli.

267T43

Yagud, S. L.

E-1

USSR/Virology - Bacterial Viruses

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68223

Author : Yagud, S.L.

Title : Typospecific Bacteriophage of Dysentery Bacteria of the Flexner Group (Author's review).

Orig Pub : In symposium: Dysentery. Kiev, Gosmedizdat UkrSSR, 1956, 83-84.

Abstract : From the initial phage isolated from chicken droppings, 7 types were obtained which differ in morphology of sterile stains and lytic activity with respect to 5 serologic types of Flexner dysentery. In typing 133 freshly isolated strains with the aid of these phages and sera, in only 6 cases was agreement between the phagotype and serotype not observed. The results obtained attest to the possibility of practical use of these phages for determination of serologic types of Flexner dysentery bacteria.

Card 1/1

- 1 -

Yagud, S. L.

Correlation between the immunological and allergy reactivity in animals in experimental infection. p. 174

Regularity of the natural low in leukocytic reaction of immunized rabbits as a response to the injection of Sonne's dysentery antigens. p. 177

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

YAGUD, S.L., Cand Biol Sci --(diss) "Study of the immunogenic
properties of ~~antigenic~~ ^{zonne} ^{miras} ~~antigenic~~." Kiev, 1959. 16 pp (Acad Sci UkrSSR.
Department of Biol Sci), 150 copies (KL, 32-59, 103)

- 15 -

Yagud, S. L. and Morgunov, I. H.,

Two cases of botulism, connected with the consumption of fish, pertaining to the class of fish known as "chastik". *p. 49*

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

Yagud, S. L., Demin, V. I. Morgunov, I. N. and Zatuia, D. G.

Tagging of diphtherial toxin by means of radioactive substances
(isotopes) p. 227

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kievskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

MORGUNOV, I.N.; MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; YAGUD, S.L.

Experimental studies on a model of dysentery infection. Report No.1:
Induction of experimental dysentery infection using preliminary sensitization in cats. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.7:21-27 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
i Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY - experimental)

17(2,10)

SOV/16-59-9-17/47

AUTHORS: Morgunov, I.N., Maksimovich, N.A., and Yagud, S.I.

TITLE: Experimental Search of a Model for Dysentery Infection. II. Using the Principle of Summation of Stimulation as a Pathogenetic Mechanism for Inducing Dysentery in Cats

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, ³⁰Nr 9, pp 78-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the efforts of a group of researchers for finding an effective means of reproducing dysentery in cats, to be used as models for study of the disease. In part I of the article the authors had described methods of inducing dysentery in cats. These methods, however, were rather far removed from the normal means of natural infection and somewhat invalidated the cats as experimental models. As N.N. Sirotinin, I.V. Ovsyevskaya, Ye.A. Brodskaya and Gromashevskaya had demonstrated, kittens show a greater sensitivity to *Shigella dysenteriae* than adult cats. Here, the morphological lesions to their intestines correspond to those in adult cats, infected after preliminary sensitization. In view of this, the authors attempted to induce dysentery by making use of the mechanism of

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SOV/16-59-9-17/47

Experimental Search of a Model for Dysentery Infection. II. Using the Principle of Summation of Stimulation as a Pathogenetic Mechanism for Inducing Dysentery in Cats

summation of stimulation with daily per os administration of minimum amounts of *Shigella dysenteriae*. It proved possible to induce dysentery by 4 doses of 1-5 million bacteria, administered per os at intervals of 24 hours. A single sum dose (4-20 million bacteria) failed to induce dysentery. Dysentery is probably induced as follows: the first doses of *Shigella dysenteriae* disintegrate in the body of the cat to form an endotoxin. Intensified by the summation effect, these endotoxins cause pathological lesions of the intestines and this, in turn, provides ready ground for the invasion and multiplication of the *Shigella dysenteriae*, thus leading to the development of the infection proper. It is of interest that the first dose or two of live *Shigella dysenteriae* may safely be replaced by the same dose of vaccine, prepared from the same strain.

There are 4 photos and 2 Soviet references.

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SOV/16-59-9-17/47

Experimental Search of a Model for Dysentery Infection. II. Using the Principle of Summation of Stimulation as a Pathogenetic Mechanism for Inducing Dysentery in Cats

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene, Kiyev), Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN, SSSR (Institute of Infectious Diseases) of the AMS, USSR

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1958

Card 3/3

MORGUNOV, I.N.; BARSHTYEN, Yu.A.; YAGUD, S.L.

Experimental searches for a model of dysenterial infection. Report No.3:
Further study of the summation of infectious irritations as a patho-
genic mechanism in a model of experimental dysentery. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 32 no.6:33-38 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(DYSENTERY)

BARSHTEYN, Yu.A.; MORGUNOV, I.N.; YAGUD, S.L.

Morphological features of experimental dysenterial infection
in cats in relation to the dose and number of microbial cells
administered. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.9:112-116 S '61.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR L.V. Gromashevskim.
(DYSENTERY)

MORGUNOV, I.N.; YAGUD, S.L.; BARSHEYN, Yu.A.

Experimental reproduction of typhoid fever in guinea pigs
and rabbits. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.1:40-45
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(TYPHOID FEVER)

MORGUNOV, I.N.; YAGUD, S.L.; BARSTEIN, Yu.A.

Experimental findings on the pathogenesis of dysentery. J. hyg.
epidem. 7 no.2:205-219 '63.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Kiev.
(DYSENTERY) (SHIGELLA) (LYMPHATIC SYSTEM) (ALLERGY)

MORGUNOV, I.N.; YAGUD, S.L.; BARSHTEYN, Yu.A.; NOVIKOVA, L.B.

Experimental search for a dysentery infection model. Report No.5:
Use of the stimulation summation principle for reproducing dysen-
tery in guinea pigs. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.4:
72-78 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

ACCESSION NR: AP4031445

S/0016/64/000/004/0040/0045

AUTHOR: Morgunov, I. N.; Yagud, S. L.; Barshteyn, Yu. A.

TITLE: Mechanism of potentiating toxoid antigen action with a toxin.
Report 1. Specificity of toxin potentiating action

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4,
1964, 40-45

TOPIC TAGS: potentiation, potentiating mechanism, toxoid antigen
action potentiation, toxin potentiating mechanism, diphtheria toxoid,
diphtheria toxin, staphylococcus toxin, tetanus toxin, toxin
nonspecific potentiating action

ABSTRACT: Experimental data on various methods of potentiating toxoid
antigen action with sublethal doses of specific and nonspecific toxins
are presented. Immunization with a diphtheria toxoid and a sublethal
dose of diphtheria toxin produces a stronger titer (5/1E) than with
diphtheria toxoid by itself (2.1AE). Large doses of staphylococcus
toxin added to a diphtheria toxoid significantly increase diphtheria
toxoid strength, but not so much as the addition of a diphtheria
toxin. Small staphylococcus toxin doses do not potentiate diphtheria

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031445

toxoid antigenic action. Tetanus toxin also does not display a potentiating effect on diphtheria toxoid. In experiments on guinea pigs, diphtheria toxin (1 Dlm per 1 ml toxoid) stimulates antibody formation equally whether introduced together with the toxoid or separately into different extremities. Intravenous injection of toxin appears to inhibit antibody formation. The potentiating phenomenon is nonspecific, with toxin sublethal doses manifesting potentiating effects on non-homologous toxoids as well as homologous toxoids. One of the potentiating mechanisms of toxin appears to be its local toxic effect. Another potentiating mechanism of toxin appears to be stimulation of effector cells of the regional and more remote lymphatic systems and possibly other systems. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION : Kiyevskiy institut epidemidologii i mikrobiologii
(Kiev Epidemiology and Microbiology Institute); Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut
im. Bogomol'tsa (Kiev Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Nov62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card: 2/2

BARSHTEYN, Yu.A.; MORGUNOV, I.N.; YAGUD, S.L.; SMOLIY, L.S. (Kiyev)

Morphological study of the mechanism of the potentiating action of toxin on antigenic stimulation by toxoid. Arkh. pat. 26 no.5:25-31 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

MORGUNOV, I.N.; YAGUD, S.L.; BARSHTEYN, Yu.A.

Mechanism of the potentiation of toxoid antigenic action by means of toxin. Report No.1: Specificity of the potentiating action of toxin. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.4:40-45 Ap '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Bogomol'tsa.

L 3531-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WH/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5015454 UR/0166/65/000/003/0038/0044

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TITLE: Spatial distribution of atomic fluxes when metals are evaporated by the spark-arc method B

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ABSTRACT: The spark-arc method for the evaporation of metals in vacuum was described by the authors earlier (DAN UzSSR, 1964, no. 12). The present study was undertaken to determine the distribution of the metal produced by a single evaporation source, so as to permit an ultimate arrangement of several sources in such a way that a thin film of uniform thickness is produced. The experimental study consisted of locating flat glass plates at various distances from the evaporation center and determining the thickness distribution of the deposited metal air by measuring its transparency. The experimental

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