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COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fodder Grasses and Roots.

PB. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1, 1959, No.1704

AUTHOR : Zabashtanskiy, S.A.
INST. : AS Uzbek SSR
TITLE : Storage of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in Lucerne Roots During Various Phases of Mowing.

ORIG. PUB. : Uzb. SSR. Fanlar Akad. doklandlari, Dokl. Ak Uz SSR, 1957, No.8, 57-60
ABSTRACT : At the Central Selection Station of the All-Union Cotton Scientific Research Institute, the greatest accumulation of root mass with the highest N and P contents was obtained under mowing of the lucerne in the mass blooming phase (167.5kg/hectare of N and 42.4kg/hectare of P_2O_5) while the smallest N and P contents was obtained in the budding phase (90.3kg/hectare of N and 21.7kg/hectare of P_2O_5). The highest lucerne seed crop with a single irrigation was obtained under mowing it at the beginning of blooming (49.4 centners/hectare of seed as a total

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ZABASHTANSKIY, S.A.

Accumulation of phosphorus and nitrogen in the roots of alfalfa when it is cut at different stages of growth. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.8:57-60 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopkovodstva. Predstavleno chlenom-korr. AN UzSSR A.M. Mal'tsevym.
(Alfalfa) (Roots (Botany))

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ZABASHTANSKIY, Stanislav Antonovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; NIYAZOVA, R., red.

[Triumphal step of the Bukhara youth; practices of Nasreddin Pulatov's Brigade on the "Uzbekistan" Collective Farm in Vabkent District, Bukhara Province] Pobednaia postup' bukharskoi molodezhi; opyt Nasreddina Pulatova iz kolkhoza "Uzbekistan" Vabkentskogo raiona Bukharskoi oblasti. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo UzSSR, 1963. 34 p. (MIRA 17:9)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

AKHUNOVA, Tursunoy, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; ZABASHTANSKIY, Stanislav Antonovich; MARTYNOV, Aleksey Nikiforovich; STEPANOV, M.A., nauchn. red.; TOCHILINA, L.V., red.

[Technology of cotton growing and harvesting] Tekhnologiia vozdelyvaniia i uborki khlopchatnika. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 117 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kolkhoz imeni Kirova Yangiyul'skogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya (for Akhunova)

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RUMANIA

ZAHAVA, I., Eng, Candidate in Sciences (Candidat in Stiinte), of the "N. Balcescu" Agronomic Institute (Institutul Agronomic "N. Balcescu"), Bucharest.

" 'Batat', a Valuable Fodder Plant."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medecina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 7, Jul 63, pp 22-26.

Abstract: "Batat", or sweet potato -- Ipomoea batatas--Convolvulus batatas -- is a fodder plant of high productivity newly introduced in Rumania since 1954 from the Peoples' Republic of China. The varieties introduced were the "Victoria 100" and the "166". Their botanical characteristics , productivity and nutritional value are described, and the chemical composition of the roots is given. Includes 5 tables.

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RUMANIA

ZABAVA, I., Dr, Eng, of the Agronomic Institute (Institutul Agronomic), Bucharest.

"Some Problems Concerning Feed Digestibility."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No 4, Apr 66, pp 33-37.

Abstract: The author compares digestibility data calculated according to the method of Leroy with the classic values according to O. Kellner. On the basis of calculations for 40 animal fodders, he concludes that the Leroy values show wide deviations from the actual digestibility values and are not suited for practical use in evaluating fodders.
Includes 2 tables.

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L 22900-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP5025772 SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/65/000/010/0071/0078

AUTHOR: Obaturov, G. M.; Zabavin, A. K.

35
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of summary dose absorption in internal irradiation

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 10, 1965, 71-78

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, radiation drug, ~~radiation effect~~, isotope, radiation dosimetry, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: In continuation of earlier work, the author presents three formulas for calculating the total dose absorbed by critical organs in internal irradiation, shows examples of the calculations, and compares their advantages and drawbacks. These methods are based on measuring concentrations of radioactive aerosols and the extent of their penetration, the activity of body eliminations, and the radioactivity of the human body. The first formula is based on 2 principles: the change in the amount of radioactive nuclei in the critical organ is equal to their penetration minus their elimination, proportional to N, and, the potency of the dose in the critical organ is proportional to its activity. The

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formula is further developed for isotopes with various half lives and results are tabulated for the various organs. Its disadvantages are that no account is taken of simultaneous irradiation of other parts of the body, concentrations of aerosols reaching the respiratory tract may vary, and the constants are not sufficiently accurate. The second formula is based on 24 hour elimination for the first day of irradiation. Calculations are correct for short-term irradiation but their accuracy is low for most long life isotopes and the constants have low accuracy. The third method is one in which the dose of internal irradiation is determined in a given case by the results of measuring rad activity in the organism and by a formula expressing the internal radiation dose. It is accurate except for the coefficients but requires expensive equipment. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas and 4 tables.

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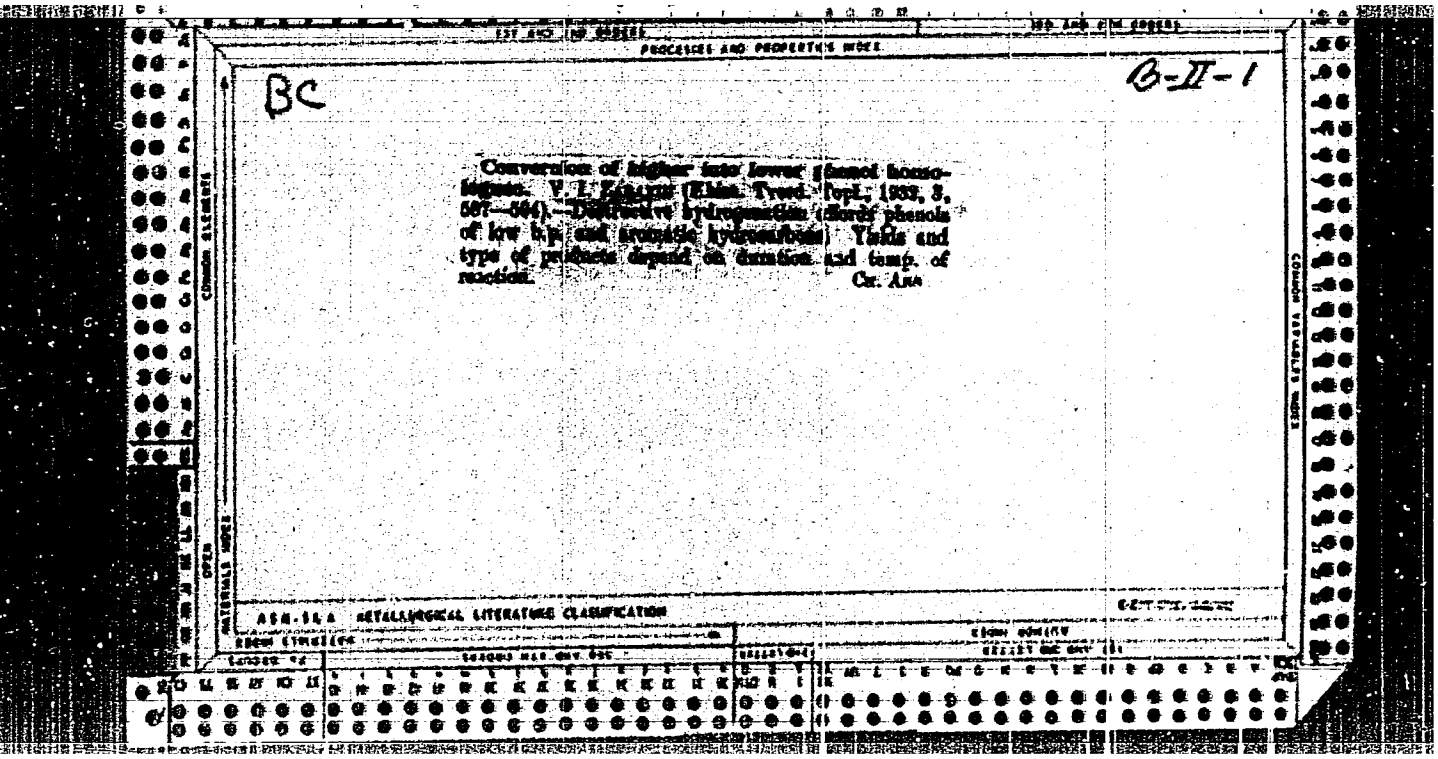

BC

B-II-1

Conversion of higher into lower (isomer homologues. V. I. Kalechits (Khim. Tverd. Topl., 1933, 3, 597—604).—Destructive hydrogenation (diaryl phenols of low b.p. and aromatic hydrocarbons) Yields and type of products depend on duration and temp. of reaction. Cr. Abs

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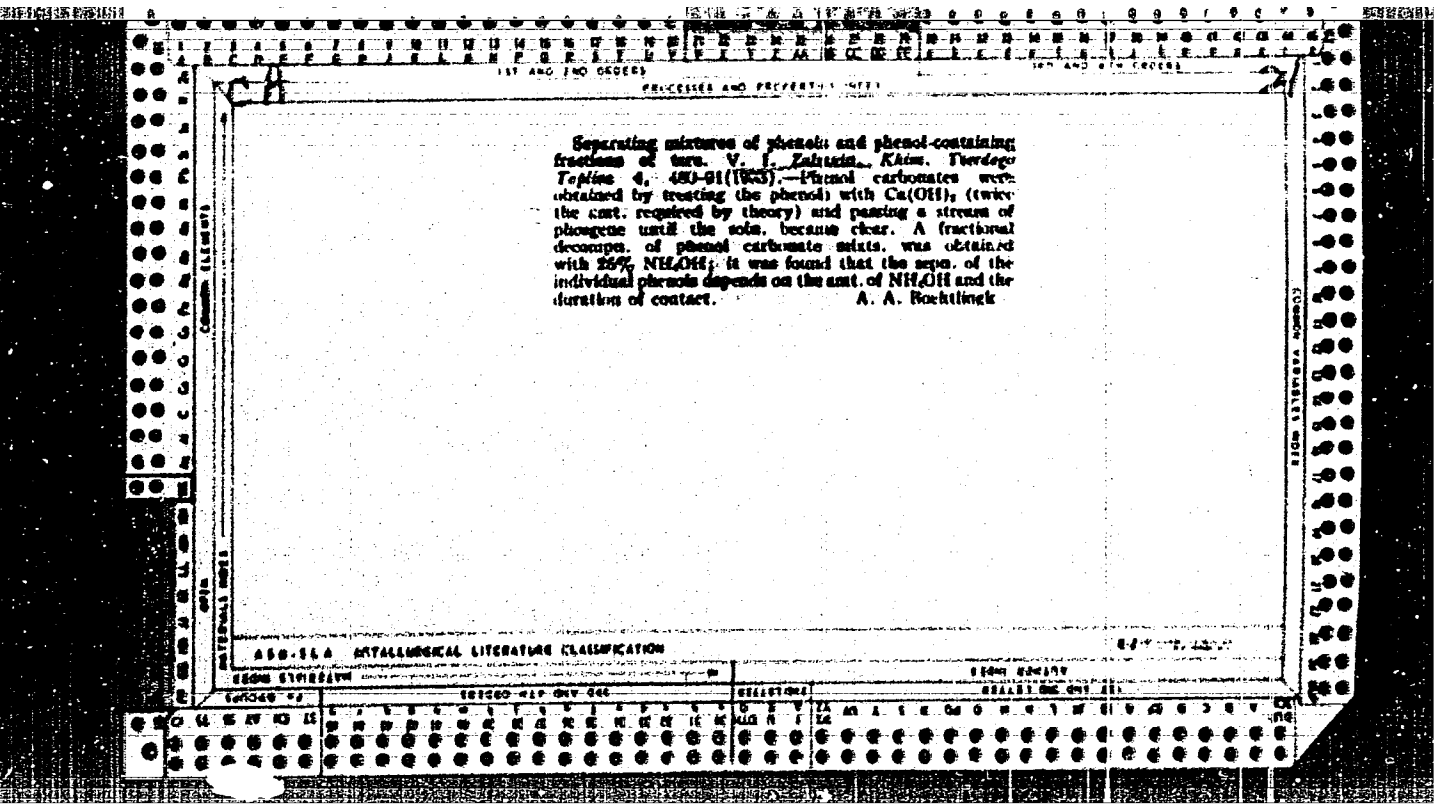

Separating mixtures of phenols and phenol-containing fractions of tars. V. I. Zaitsev. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 4, 480-91(1963).—Phenol carbonates were obtained by treating the phenols with $Ca(OH)_2$ (twice the amt. required by theory) and passing a stream of phosgene until the soln. became clear. A fractional decompn. of phenol carbonate mixts. was obtained with 25% NH_4OH; it was found that the separn. of the individual phenols depends on the amt. of NH_4OH and the duration of contact. A. A. Boekhtingk

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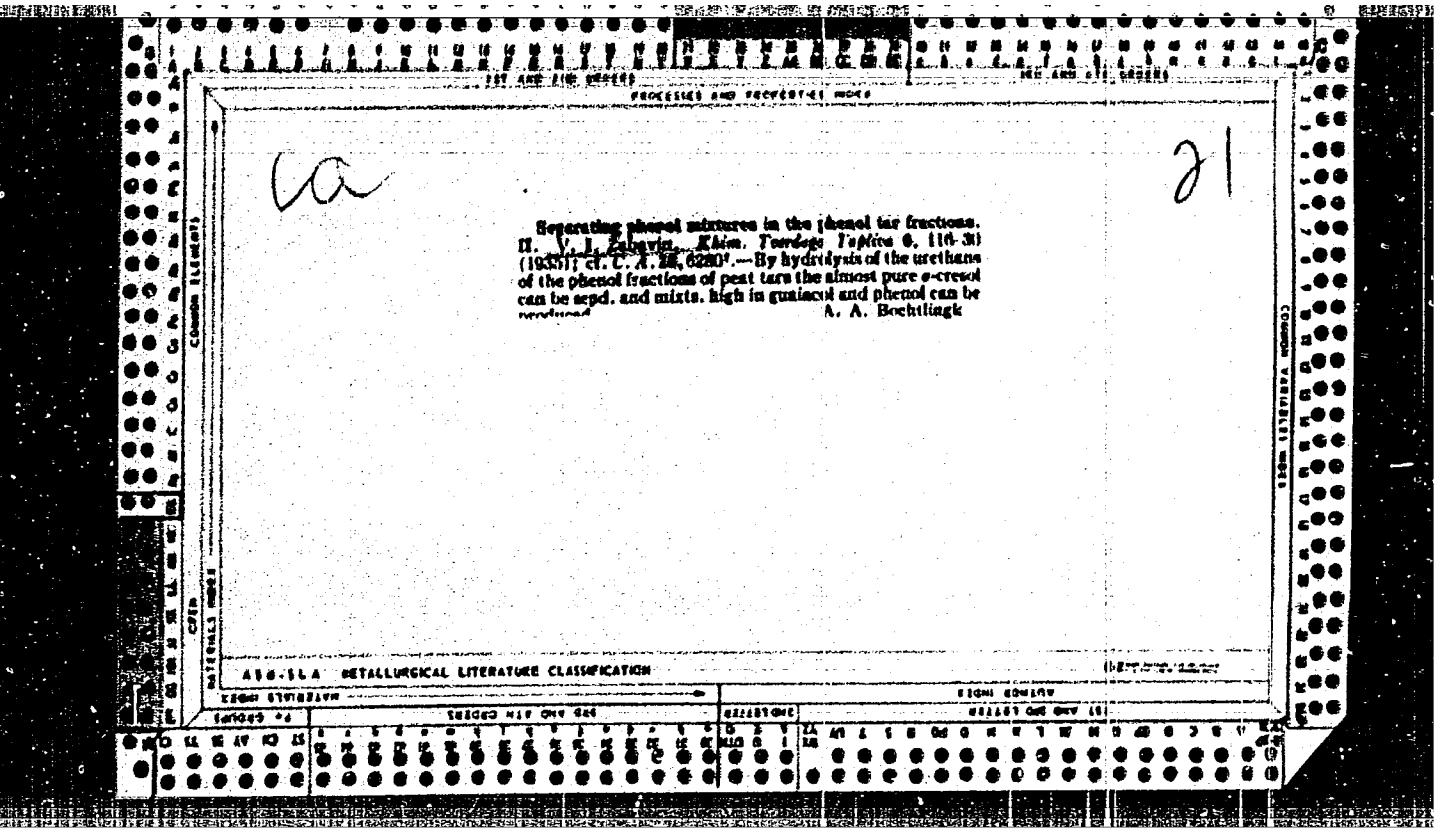

Ca

21

Separating phenol mixtures in the phenol tar fractions. II. V. I. Zabavin. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 116-31 (1935); cf. *C. A.* 28, 6280[9].—By hydrolysis of the urethans of the phenol fractions of peat tars the almost pure *o*-cresol can be sepd. and mixts. high in guaiacol and phenol can be

A. A. Boehtlingk

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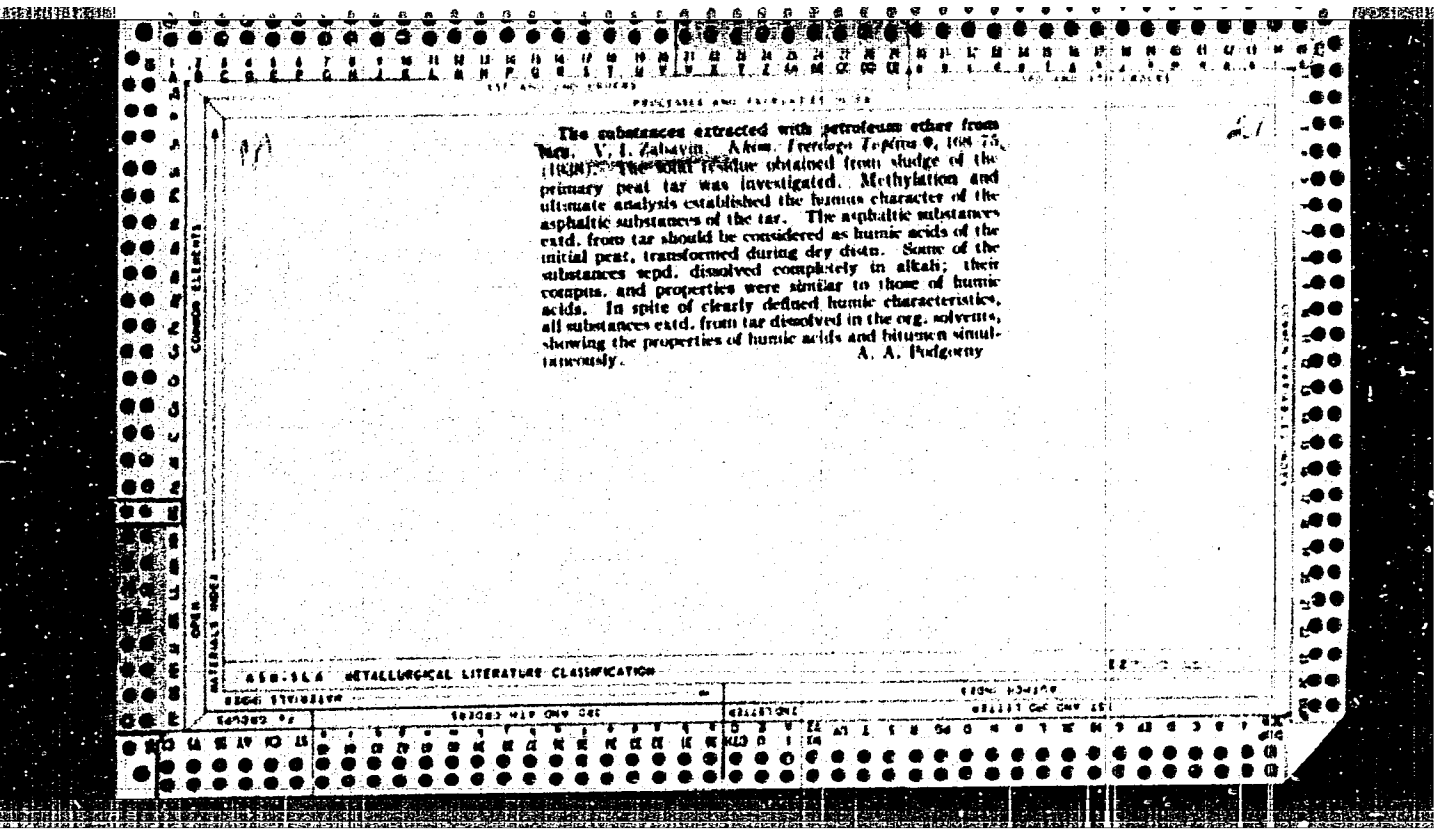

The substances extracted with petroleum ether from [illegible] V. I. Zalavin. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 9, 168-75 (1938). The coal residue obtained from sludge of the primary peat tar was investigated. Methylation and ultimate analysis established the humus character of the asphaltic substances of the tar. The asphaltic substances extd. from tar should be considered as humic acids of the initial peat, transformed during dry distn. Some of the substances sepd. dissolved completely in alkali; their compns. and properties were similar to those of humic acids. In spite of clearly defined humic characteristics, all substances extd. from tar dissolved in the org. solvents, showing the properties of humic acids and bitumen simultaneously.

A. A. Bulgerny

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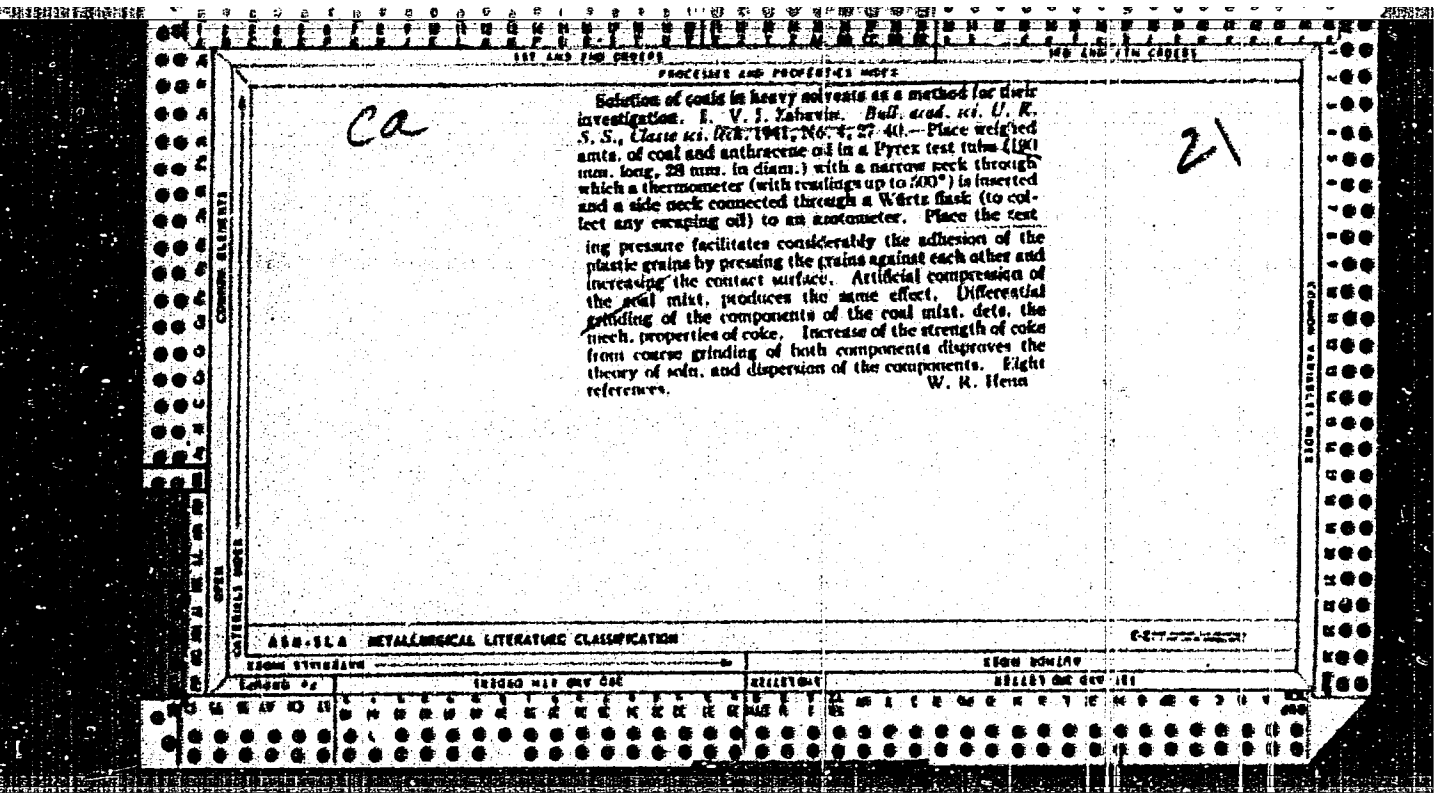

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

Solution of coals in heavy solvents as a method for their investigation. I. V. I. Zaharin. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. tech.* 1941, No. 4, 27-40.—Place weighed amts. of coal and anthracene oil in a Pyrex test tube (150 mm. long, 28 mm. in diam.) with a narrow neck through which a thermometer (with readings up to 500°) is inserted and a side neck connected through a Würtz flask (to collect any escaping oil) to an anotometer. Place the test

21

ing pressure facilitates considerably the adhesion of the plastic grains by pressing the grains against each other and increasing the contact surface. Artificial compression of the coal mixt. produces the same effect. Differential grinding of the components of the coal mixt. dets. the mech. properties of coke. Increase of the strength of coke from coarse grinding of both components disproves the theory of soln. and dispersion of the components. Eight references. W. R. Hess

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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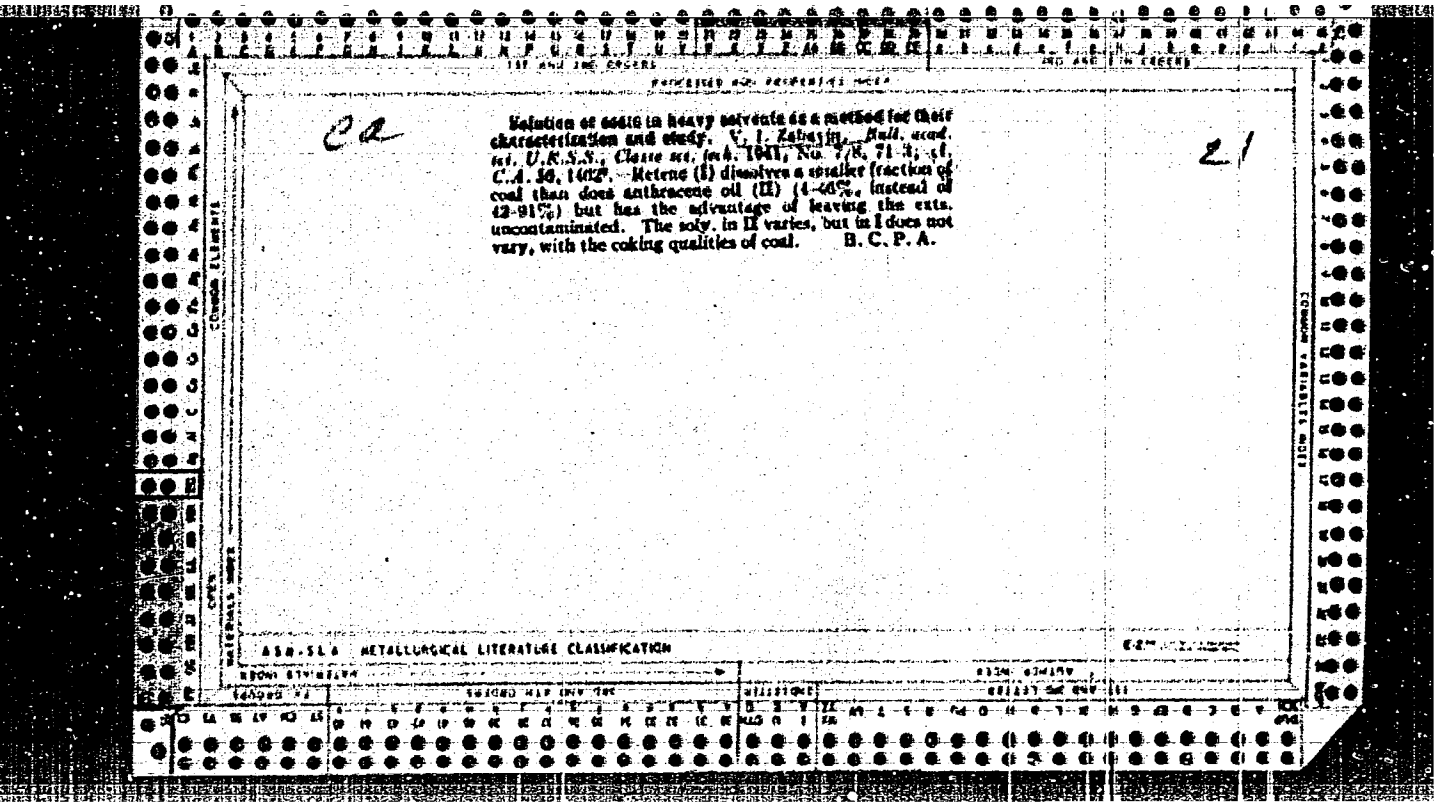

C2

Solution of coals in heavy solvents as a method for their characterization and study. V. I. Zabrasin. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. tech.* 1941, No. 7/8, 71-3; cf. *C.A.* 36, 1402⁸. Retene (I) dissolves a smaller fraction of coal than does anthracene oil (II) (4-6% instead of 12-91%) but has the advantage of leaving the exts. uncontaminated. The soly. in II varies, but in I does not vary, with the coking qualities of coal. B. C. P. A.

C1

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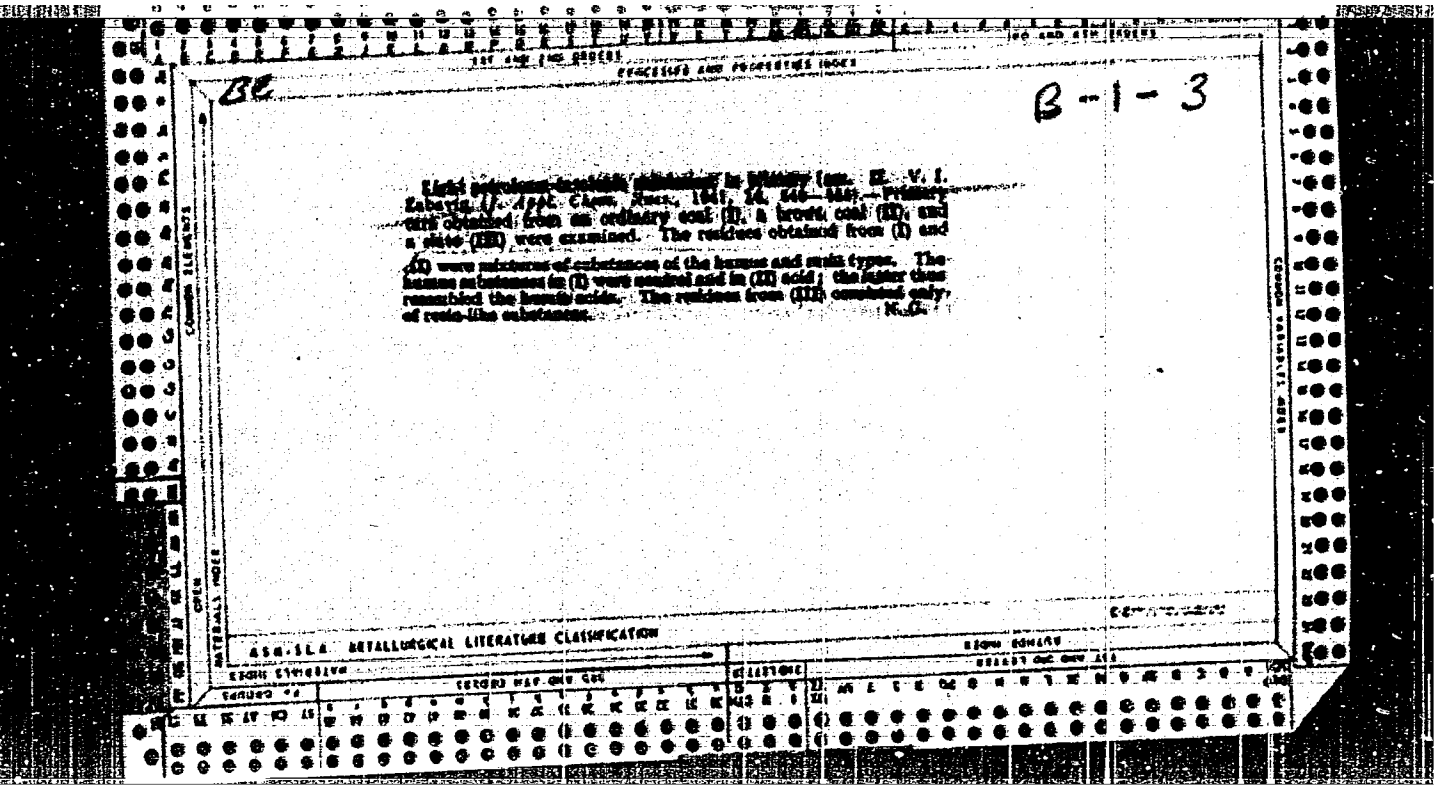

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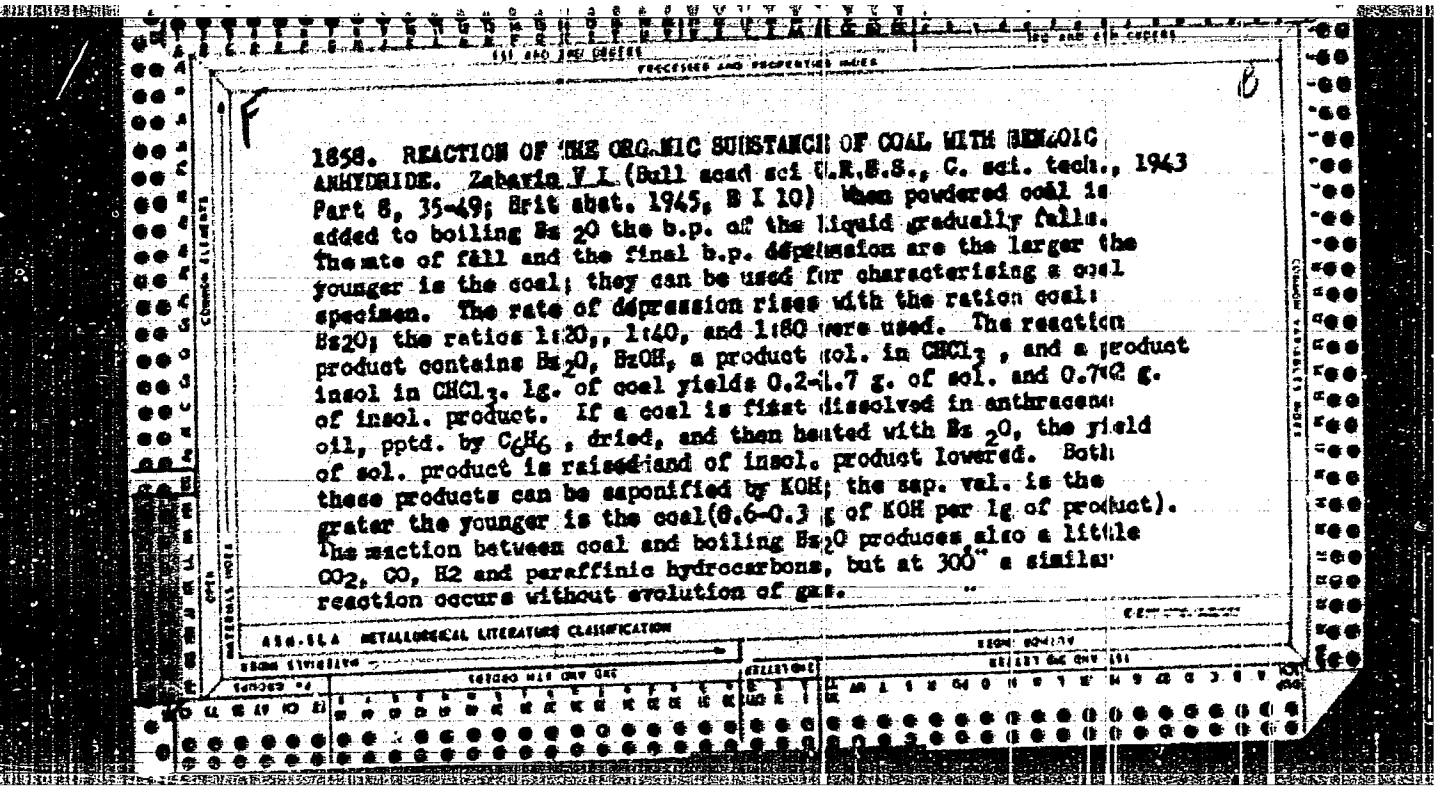

1858. REACTION OF THE ORGANIC SUBSTANCE OF COAL WITH BENZOIC ANHYDRIDE. Zaharia V I (Bull acad sci U.R.S.S., C. sci. tech., 1943 Part 8, 35-49; Brit abst. 1945, B I 10) When powdered coal is added to boiling Bz_2O the b.p. of the liquid gradually falls. The rate of fall and the final b.p. depression are the larger the younger is the coal; they can be used for characterising a coal specimen. The rate of depression rises with the ration coal: Bz_2O; the ratios 1:20, 1:40, and 1:80 were used. The reaction product contains Bz_2O, BzOH, a product sol. in $CHCl_3$, and a product insol in $CHCl_3$. 1g. of coal yields 0.2-1.7 g. of sol. and 0.7-2 g. of insol. product. If a coal is first dissolved in anthracene oil, pptd. by C_6H_6, dried, and then heated with Bz_2O, the yield of sol. product is raised and of insol. product lowered. Both these products can be saponified by KOH; the sap. val. is the grater the younger is the coal (0.6-0.3 g of KOH per 1g of product). The action between coal and boiling Bz_2O produces also a little CO_2, CO, H2 and paraffinic hydrocarbons, but at 300° a similar reaction occurs without evolution of gas.

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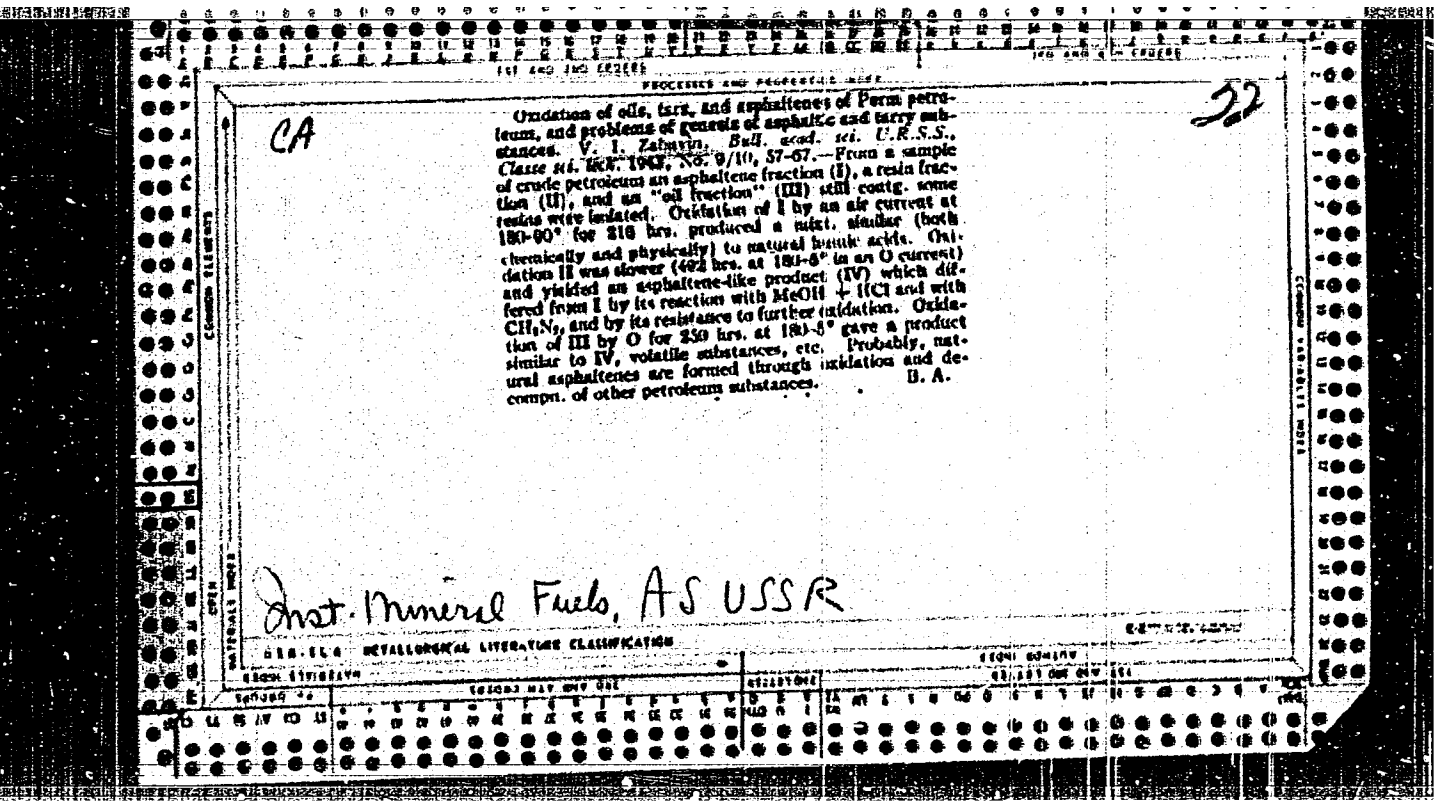

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22

Oxidation of oils, tars, and asphaltenes of Perm petroleum, and problems of genesis of asphaltic and tarry substances. V. I. Zalmyn. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. khim.* 1947, No. 9/10, 57-67.—From a sample of crude petroleum an asphaltene fraction (I), a resin fraction (II), and an "oil fraction" (III) still contg. some resins were isolated. Oxidation of I by an air current at 180-90° for 216 hrs. produced a mixt. similar (both chemically and physically) to natural humic acids. Oxidation II was slower (402 hrs. at 180-5° in an O current) and yielded an asphaltene-like product (IV) which differed from I by its reaction with MeOH + HCl and with CH_3N_3, and by its resistance to further oxidation. Oxidation of III by O for 250 hrs. at 180-5° gave a product similar to IV, volatile substances, etc. Probably, natural asphaltenes are formed through oxidation and decompn. of other petroleum substances. B. A.

Inst. Mineral Fuels, AS USSR

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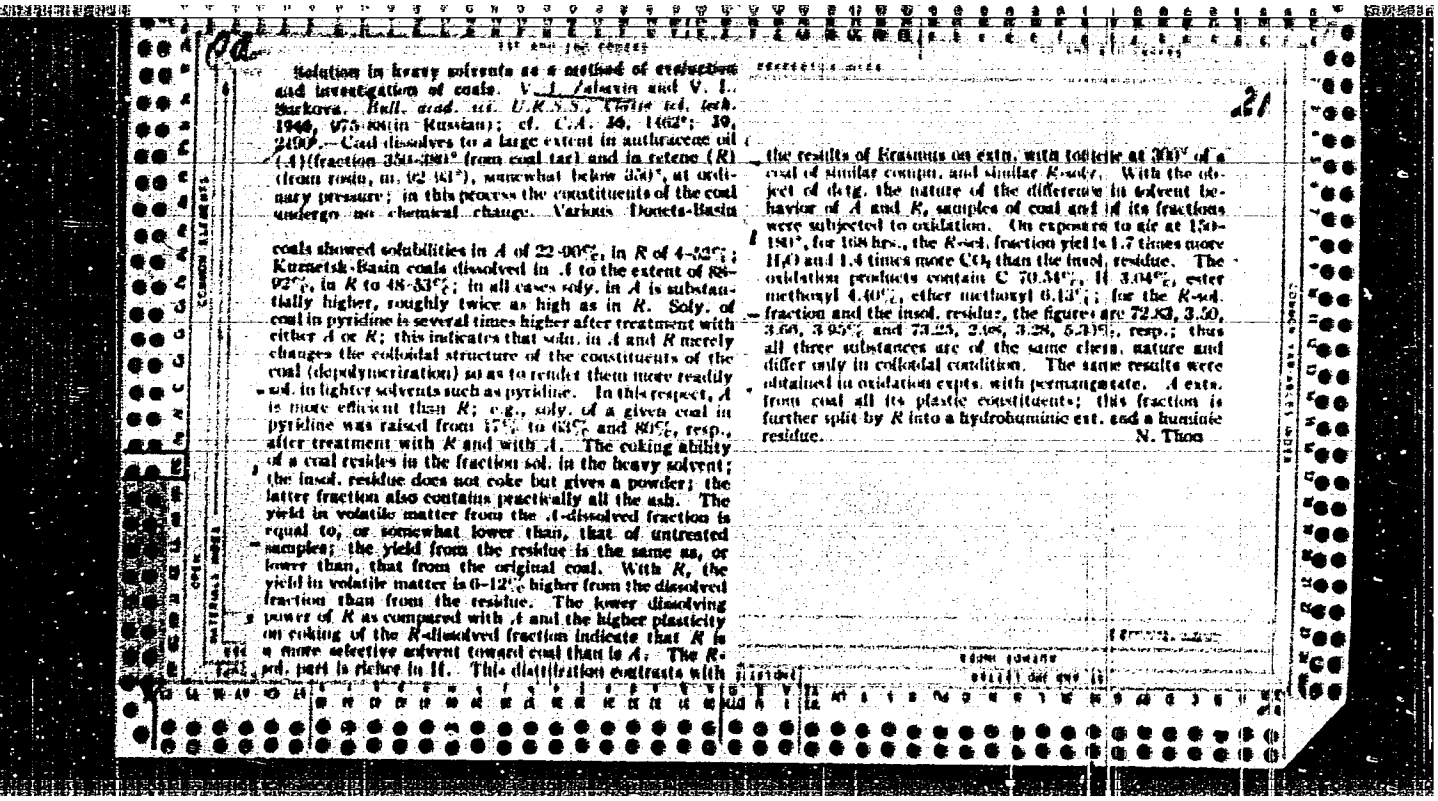

solution in heavy solvents as a method of evaluation and investigation of coals. V. I. Zalavin and V. I. Sarkova. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. tech.* 1946, 975-88 (in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 38, 1462⁸; 39, 2490⁷.—Coal dissolves to a large extent in anthracene oil (*A*) (fraction 351–391° from coal tar) and in retene (*R*) (from resin, m. 62–63°), somewhat below 350°, at ordinary pressure; in this process the constituents of the coal undergo no chemical change. Various Donets-Basin coals showed solubilities in *A* of 22–90%, in *R* of 4–52%; Kuznetsk-Basin coals dissolved in *A* to the extent of 88–92%, in *R* to 48–53%; in all cases sdy. in *A* is substantially higher, roughly twice as high as in *R*. Sdy. of coal in pyridine is several times higher after treatment with either *A* or *R*; this indicates that sdn. in *A* and *R* merely changes the colloidal structure of the constituents of the coal (depolymerization) so as to render them more readily sol. in lighter solvents such as pyridine. In this respect, *A* is more efficient than *R*; e.g., sdy. of a given coal in pyridine was raised from 17% to 63% and 80%, resp., after treatment with *R* and with *A*. The coking ability of a coal resides in the fraction sol. in the heavy solvent; the insol. residue does not coke but gives a powder; the latter fraction also contains practically all the ash. The yield in volatile matter from the *A*-dissolved fraction is equal to, or somewhat lower than, that of untreated samples; the yield from the residue is the same as, or lower than, that from the original coal. With *R*, the yield in volatile matter is 6–12% higher from the dissolved fraction than from the residue. The lower dissolving power of *R* as compared with *A* and the higher plasticity on coking of the *R*-dissolved fraction indicate that *R* is a more selective solvent toward coal than is *A*. The *R*-sol. part is richer in H. This distillation contrasts with the results of Krasnuis on extn. with toluene at 300° of a coal of similar compn. and similar *R*-sdy. With the object of detg. the nature of the difference in solvent behavior of *A* and *R*, samples of coal and of its fractions were subjected to oxidation. On exposure to air at 150–180°, for 168 hrs., the *R*-sol. fraction yield is 1.7 times more H_2O and 1.4 times more CO_2 than the insol. residue. The oxidation products contain C 70.56%, H 3.04%, ester methoxyl 4.40%, ether methoxyl 6.13%; for the *R*-sol. fraction and the insol. residue, the figures are 72.83, 3.50, 3.66, 3.95% and 73.23, 2.06, 3.28, 5.39%, resp.; thus all three substances are of the same chem. nature and differ only in colloidal condition. The same results were obtained in oxidation expts. with permanganate. *A* extr. from coal all its plastic constituents; this fraction is further split by *R* into a hydrohumitic ext. and a humitic residue. N. Thon

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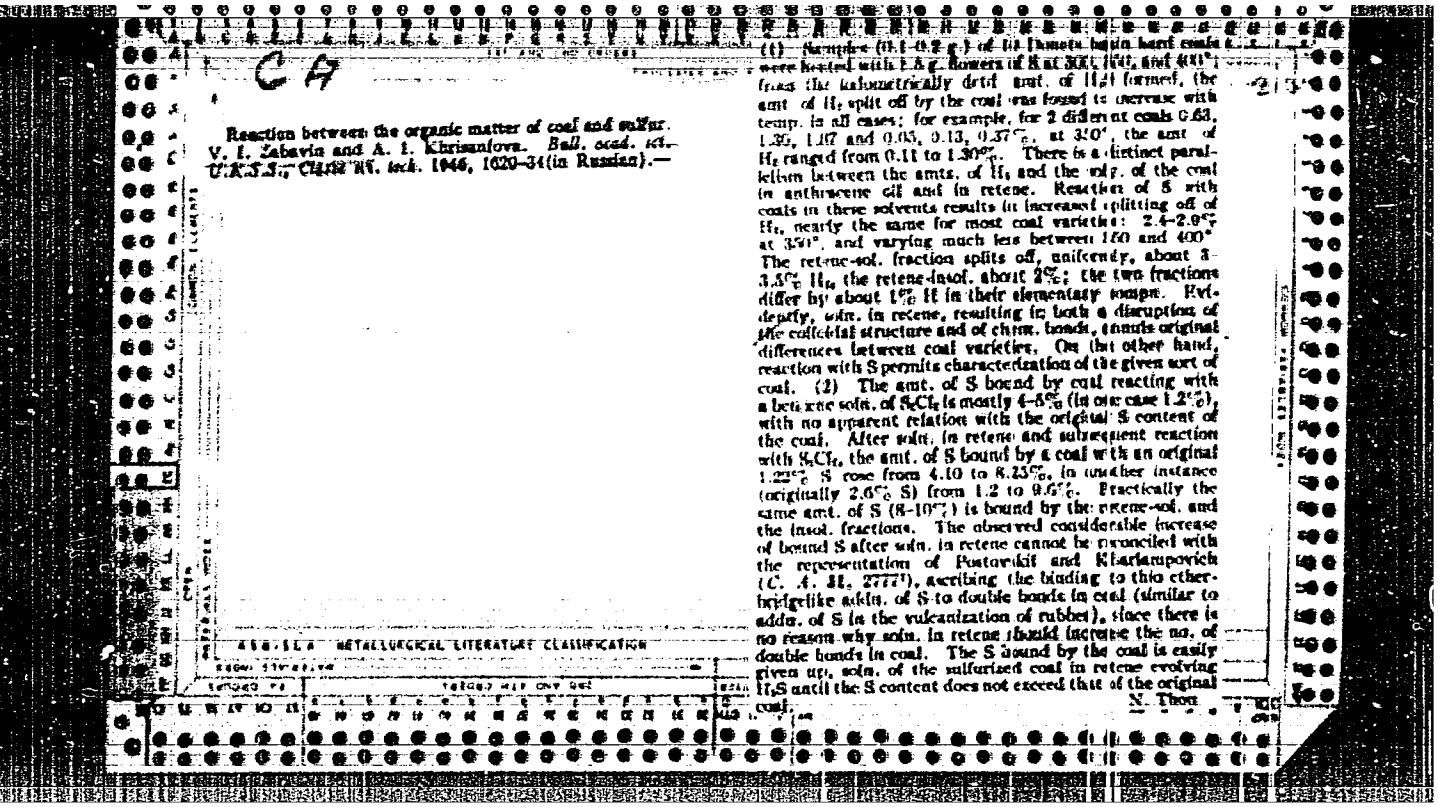

CA

Reaction between the organic matter of coal and sulfur. V. I. Zabavin and A. I. Khrisanfova. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. tech.* 1946, 1629–34 (in Russian).—

(1) Samples (0.1–0.2 g.) of 10 humic brown hard coals were heated with 1.5 g. flowers of S at 300, 350, and 400° from the volumetrically detd. amt. of H_2S formed, the amt. of H_2 split off by the coal was found to increase with temp. in all cases; for example, for 2 different coals 0.63, 1.39, 1.07 and 0.05, 0.13, 0.37%, at 350°, the amt. of H_2 ranged from 0.11 to 1.30%. There is a distinct parallelism between the amts. of H_2 and the vol. of the coal in anthracene oil and in retene. Reaction of S with coals in these solvents results in increased splitting off of H_2, nearly the same for most coal varieties: 2.4–2.9% at 350°, and varying much less between 150 and 400°. The retene-sol. fraction splits off, uniformly, about 3–3.5% H_2, the retene-insol. about 2%; the two fractions differ by about 1% H in their elementary compn. Evidently, soln. in retene, resulting in both a disruption of the colloidal structure and of chem. bonds, annuls original differences between coal varieties. On the other hand, reaction with S permits characterization of the given sort of coal. (2) The amt. of S bound by coal reacting with a benzene soln. of S_2Cl_2 is mostly 4–8% (in one case 1.2%), with no apparent relation with the original S content of the coal. After soln. in retene and subsequent reaction with S_2Cl_2, the amt. of S found by a coal with an original 1.22% S rose from 4.10 to 8.25%, in another instance (originally 2.6% S) from 1.2 to 9.6%. Practically the same amt. of S (8–10%) is found by the retene-sol. and the insol. fractions. The observed considerable increase of bound S after soln. in retene cannot be reconciled with the representation of Pustovskii and Kharlampovich (*C. A.* **31**, 2777[1]), ascribing the binding to thio ether-bridgelike addn. of S to double bonds in coal (similar to addn. of S in the vulcanization of rubber), since there is no reason why soln. in retene should increase the no. of double bonds in coal. The S found by the coal is easily given up, soln. of the sulfurized coal in retene evolving H_2S until the S content does not exceed that of the original coal.

N. Thon

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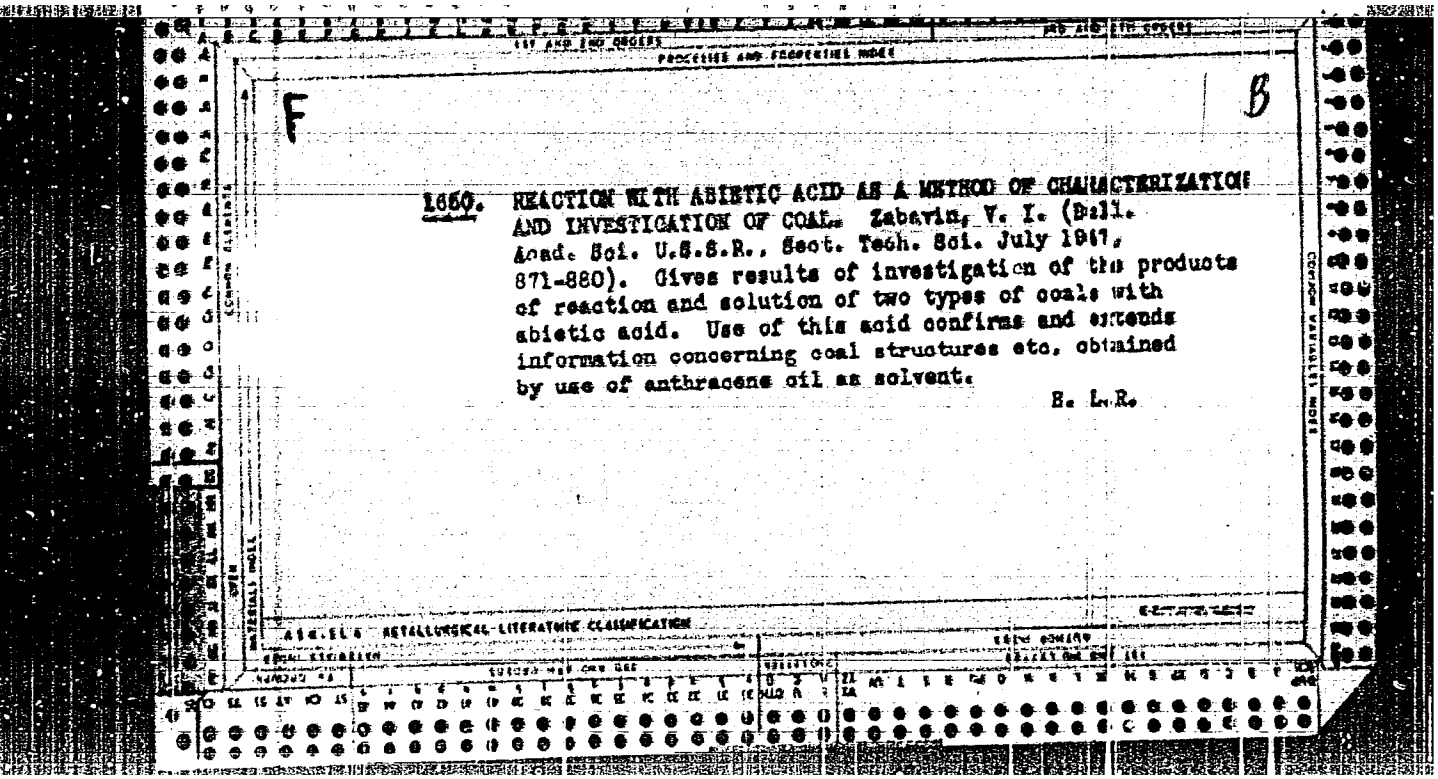

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1660. REACTION WITH ABIETIC ACID AS A METHOD OF CHARACTERIZATION AND INVESTIGATION OF COAL. Zabavin, V. I. (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sect. Tech. Sci. July 1947, 871-880). Gives results of investigation of the products of reaction and solution of two types of coals with abietic acid. Use of this acid confirms and extends information concerning coal structures etc. obtained by use of anthracene oil as solvent.

E. L. R.

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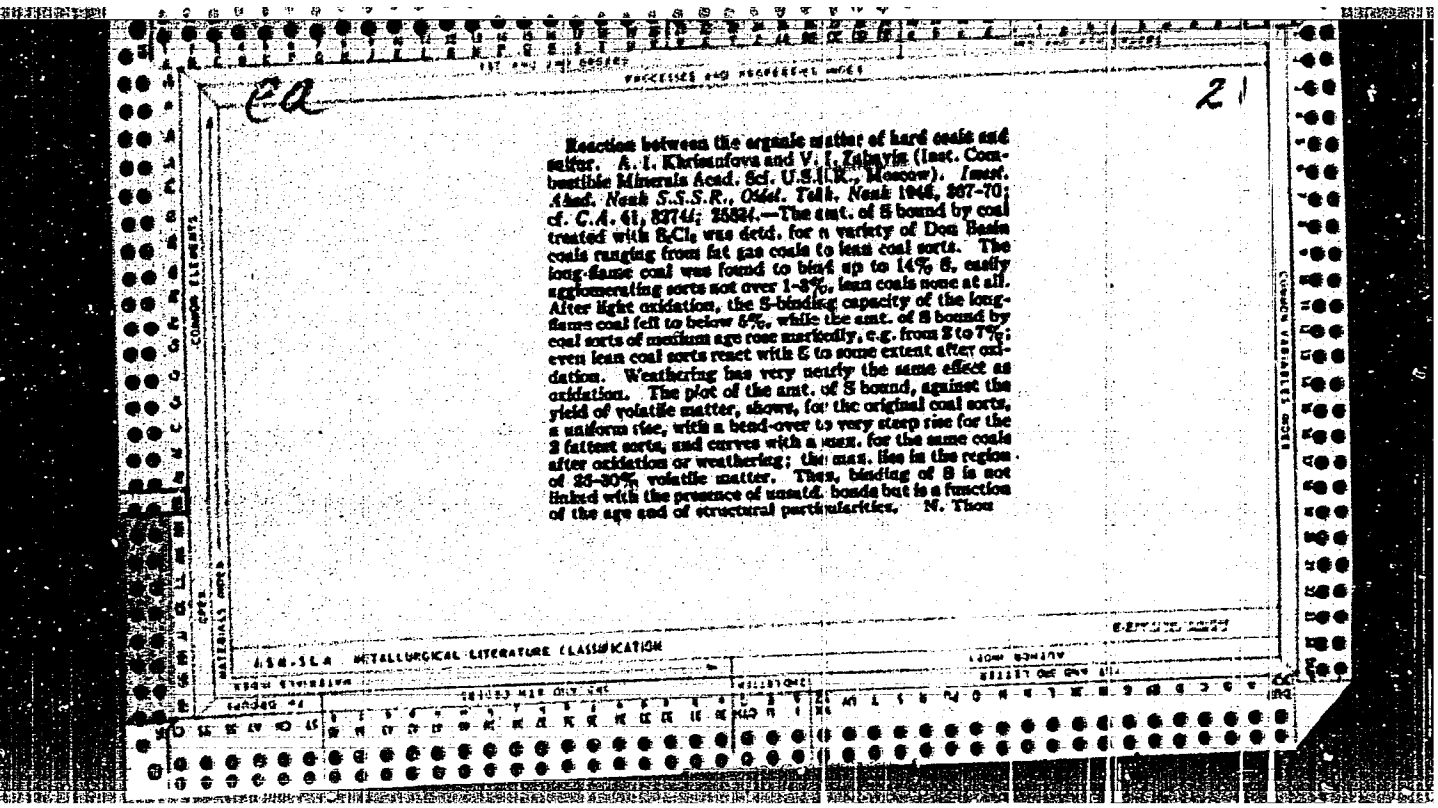

Reaction between the organic matter of hard coals and sulfur. A. I. Khristanova and V. I. Zakaryn (Inst. Combustible Minerals Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1946, 867-70; cf. *C.A.* 41, 8274*i*; 2553*d*.—The amt. of S bound by coal treated with S_2Cl_2 was detd. for a variety of Don Basin coals ranging from fat gas coals to lean coal sorts. The long-flame coal was found to bind up to 14% S, easily agglomerating sorts not over 1-8%, lean coals none at all. After light oxidation, the S-binding capacity of the long-flame coal fell to below 4%, while the amt. of S bound by coal sorts of medium age rose markedly, e.g. from 2 to 7%; even lean coal sorts react with S to some extent after oxidation. Weathering has very nearly the same effect as oxidation. The plot of the amt. of S bound, against the yield of volatile matter, shows, for the original coal sorts, a uniform rise, with a head-over to very steep rise for the 2 fattest sorts, and curves with a max. for the same coals after oxidation or weathering; the max. lies in the region of 28-30% volatile matter. Thus, binding of S is not linked with the presence of unsatd. bonds but is a function of the age and of structural particularities. N. Thon

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USSR .

X-ray examination of cokes. A. B. Bresler, V. I. Zaitsevin, and A. M. Zubko (Central Sci.-Research Inst. Ferrous Met.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* 87, 567–70(1952).—Cokes from high-volatile coal (34.09 *V.*) and low-volatile coal (10.32 *V.*) were subjected to soaking in a temp. range from 350 to 1200°, and their structural changes were investigated by an x-ray method. Results obtained show that a structural skeleton of coke stuff is not three-dimensional crystals, but that the latticed blocks are arranged in parallel and arbitrarily oriented to each other. An intensive growth of the lattice resulted due to the carbon which is deposited during the process of the elimination of volatile matter.
W. Parafonow

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V. I.

Fuels

Dissertation: "Characteristics of the Chemical Nature, Composition, and Structure of Organic Substances of Coal." Dr Tech Sci, Inst of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR, 30 Mar 1954 (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 17 March 1954)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of solid mineral fuels I-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12838

Author : Zabavin V.I., Gordiyenko N.P., Kleymenova L.A., Russianova N.D., Surkova V.L., Sharypkina M.Ya.

Title : On Chemical Composition of Coal and Its Change on Oxidation

Orig Pub : Khimiya, i tekhnol. topliva, 1956, No 5, 23-31

Abstract : Presented are the results of exhaustive "hot" extraction (in which the sample is heated by solvent vapor) of coal of different grades from the new deposits of the Kuznetsk coal fields, unoxidized and of different degree of disintegration, with alcohol-benzene and with 5% solutions of KOH in alcohol-benzene removes from coal of grade D and G_2 3-12% of extract, ~ 1% from coal of grade Zh, and > 0.5% from coal of grades K-TS. Yield of extract from oxidized coal of grades G_1 and Zh_2 is higher than from

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12838

the non-oxidized, reaching in the case of strongly oxidized coal 5-6%. Oxidation of coal of other grades does not increase the yields of extract. Yield of aqueous, alkaline alcohol-benzene extract exceeds by several times that of alcohol-benzene extract, while the yield of aqueous alkaline alcohol-pyridine extract is still higher. Content of acid substances in the extracts increases with increase in the degree of oxidation of the coal. It is appropriate to utilize the method of extraction for an evaluation of the extent of oxidation and in the study of the mechanism of coal oxidation.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I.

New methods for determining the degree of oxidation and reduction of coals and the quality of coal on the basis of an oxidized sample. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.6:172-182 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Coal--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I.

Multi-conduit stroboscopic automatic recorder. Priborostroenie no.9:28-29 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Electronic instruments)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I.

Multichannel strobescopic recorders with intermediate carriers. Priborostroenie no.2:14-15 F '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Electronic instruments) (Strobescopy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I.

AUTHORS: Zabavin, V.I. and Kleymenova, L. A. (Moscow). 21-8-9/34

TITLE: Thermohydrolytic splitting of the basic organic mass of hard coal. (Termo-gidroliticheskoye rasshchepleniye osnovnoy organicheskoy massy kamennykh ugley).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.8, pp. 72-77 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper (13) one of the authors expressed the view that the main organic mass of hard coal may have a structure which is characteristic of the high molecular substances of the polymerhomologic type, i.e. it consists of particles of similar chemical composition built up on the same principle and differing from each other solely by the physical properties. It follows that the residue from the alkali extraction must have a composition similar to that of the dissolving coal particles, i.e. it must consist of substances of acidic and neutral character of an equal or similar nature. The here described experiments were based on earlier observations of one of the authors (14,15) that after dissolution of hard coal at 350 C in anthracene oil, retene and colophony oil and separating from the solution by means of benzole or petroleum ether, the solubility of the coal substance in the benzone, pyridine ani phenol increases

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

24-8-9/34

Thermohydrolytic splitting of the basic organic mass of hard coal. (Cont.)

to several times the original value. Particularly, the solubility of the grade Д and Г coals in pyridine increases from 15-26% to 65-80%. On the basis of the described experimental results a method was developed of thermo-hydrolytic splitting of the main organic mass of hard coals under soft conditions. The method consists in successive heating of the coal and its residues with an α-naphthol at 280 C and with a 5% solution of potassium hydrate in a mixture of alcohol and pyridine at about 90 C and separation from the solution of substances of an acidic and neutral character. By using this method it is possible to bring into solution and to split into chemical components up to 80% of the organic mass of the hard coals Д, Г-Д and ПЖ by treating them four to six times. The main mass of the investigated coal-splits as follows: Grade Д coal decomposes solely in substances of an acidic nature; coal of the Grade Г-Д decomposes into substances which are acidic and neutral in equal quantitative ratio; coal of the Grade ПЖ decomposes into a substance which is purely neutral in its nature. There are 4 tables, 1 figure and 17 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1957.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I.

AUTHOR: ZABAVIN, V.I. LXI-5-11/13

TITLE: Forming Schemes of Impulses from Sinusoidal Voltage with a Downward-Transformed Feed Voltage. (Skhemy formirovaniya impul'sov iz sinusoidal'nogo napryazheniya s ponizhennym napryazheniyem pitaniya, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol 12, Nr 5, pp 73-77 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Schemata are investigated which offer a number of advantages compared to those with multivibrators and trigger systems. The schemata mentioned here have been worked in form of three varieties: with electron tubes, as a combination of electron tubes with semiconductor triodes, and with semiconductor triodes. It is shown that in order to form impulses from a sinusoidal voltage by using condenser discharge systems by means of an electron tube and by using a positive back-feed, it is necessary to create certain conditions in order to prevent parasitical excitation. Such conditions are warranted by the application of a reduced feed voltage of the discharge tube anodes and by the selection of a sufficiently great time constant of the condenser charge. (With 5 Illustrations).

ASSOCIATION: Not given

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SUBMITTED: 4.4.1956

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V. I

AUTHORS: Zabavin, V. I., and Nemtsova, V. G. 24-1-14/26

TITLE: Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the yield of water and of CO_2 during heating. (Opredeleniye stepeni okislennosti kamennykh ugley po vykhodu vody i uglekisloty pri nagrevanii ugley).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, No.1, pp. 107-112 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A method expressing correctly the degree of oxidation of hard coal must express the change taking place during oxidation in the entire organic mass of the coal. This requirement is met by methods based on determining the content in oxided hard coal of oxygen containing functional groups; these methods include the new method described in this paper. The method was developed on the basis of the conception of the primary oxidation of the coal, namely, transformation of the fundamental organic mass of the coal into humic acid and as the limit of oxidation of coal its full transformation into such acid was considered. This assumption of the primary oxidation of coal permits comparison with the limit oxidation of lower stages of oxidation and to express the degree of oxidation by means of a relative

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Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the yield of water and of CO_2 during heating.

number. For developing the practical part of the method, the thermal instability of humic acids was applied. G. Stadnikoff et alii (Ref.8) have shown that humic acid separated from Ukrainian brown coal decomposed during heating, emitting water and CO_2, owing to breaking up of hydroxyl and carboxyl groups; heating of the acids to 300-350°C resulted in almost complete destruction of the carboxyl groups. Therefore, it could be assumed that the humic acids formed during oxidation of hard coal could also be decomposed during the heating of the coal to 300-350°C, accompanied by the formation of water and CO_2. The remaining coal substance, which did not yet become transformed into humic acid, will decompose in a similar manner due to the fact that functional groups form in it. On the whole, the separation of water and of CO_2 from the coal will be the more pronounced the more intensive the oxidation of the coal. The greatest yield is obtained during full initial transformation of the organic mass into humic acids. If this assumption

Card 2/4 is correct, the quantitative determination of the yield

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Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the yield of water and of CO_2 during heating.

of water and of CO_2 forming on heating of oxided coal to 300-350°C permits expressing the degree of oxidation of the coal. The experiments described in this paper confirm these assumptions; they yield results which express satisfactorily the degree of oxidation of the coal and enable development of a simple and rapid method of determining the degree of oxidation. By means of the described method, the yield of the water and of CO_2 is measured, from which the yield of these products from the non-oxided coal is deducted and the difference is related to the respective yield values from humic acids. A method was developed for determining the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the quantity of water and CO_2 produced by the coal on heating to 350°C. As a measure of the degree of oxidation of the coal, the ratio of the produced water and CO_2 to the quantities produced under equal conditions from coal oxided in humic acid (and considered as being the limit of the primary oxidation of coal) is applied; the degree of oxidation being expressed in percent. This method produced results which express more accurately the degree

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the yield of water and of CO_2 during heating.

of oxidation of the coal than other chemical methods. From the experimental point of view, the main feature of the method is its simplicity and ease and speed of execution.
There are 2 figures, 1 table and 9 references - 8 Russian, 1 German.

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1957.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

119-3-12/14

AUTHOR: Zabavin, V. I.

TITLE: Tensometric Device With Phase Impulse Modulation (Tenzometricheskaya ustanovka s fazoimpul'snoy modulyatsiyey)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 29-30 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The newly developed device the basic diagram of connections of which is given is designed as a Wheatstone bridge with a tenso= meter in one diagonal serving as transmitter. A sinusoidal phase modulated voltage is used as imput. This is new as compared to other similar devices since up to now only amplitude modulated voltages have been used. The pecularity of the phase modulated voltage consists in the fact that it is due to the addition of two voltage vectors shifted against each other by 90°. The amplifier contains the valves RV 12 P 2000 and has an ampli= fication factor of approximately 1000. The smallest voltage amplitude, which can be transmissed by the potentiometer is 3 mV. The amplifier measures 50 x 50 x 100 mm. Since no special constancy is required from the amplifier it may be constructed also with crystal triodes.

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Tensometric Device With Phase Impulse Modulation 119-3-12/14

There is 1 figure.

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1. Tensometric device--Development 2. Phase modulation --Applications

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I. (Moskva); KLEYMENOVA, L.A. (Moskva)

Characteristics of products derived from the thermal-hydrolytic splitting of the basic organic mass of coal. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh. nauk Met.i topl. no.1:90-93 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Hydrolysis) (Coal)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I.

11(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2996

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh

Genezis tverdykh goryuchikh iskopayemykh (Genesis Of Solid Fuels) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 358 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo im. D. I. Mendeleyeva. Moskovskoye otdeleniye.

Resp. Eds.: B. M. Karavayev, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and N. G. Titov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A. L. Bankvitser; Tech. Ed.: I. F. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geochemists, geologists, and other specialists interested in the genesis of solid mineral fuels.

COVERAGE: The collection of papers on the genesis of solid mineral fuels has been prepared for presentation at the 2nd All-Union Conference on this subject. The formation of humic acids and peat from the decomposition of microorganisms and plants is discussed in connection with studies on the origin of hard coal and brown coal and on the role of certain mineral components in the coal-forming process. The chemical composition of peat and the organic mass of coal are analyzed and shown in a number of tables. Estonian "Kukkersite" oil shales are analyzed as are the brown coals of the Dnepropetrovsk basin. Metamorphism and carbonization of coal found in different parts of the Urals and the Ukrainian SSR are also discussed. The transformation of parent matter into combustible minerals is analyzed. References accompany individual articles.

Raudsepp, Kh. T. Genesis of Estonian Kukkersite Oil Shale 69

Fomina, A. S. On the Question of the Origin of Baltic Kukkersite Oil Shale 77

Karavayev, N. M., and I. A. Vikman. Lignite and Initial Stages of Coal Formation 92

Svabryxy, Y. T. Origin of Brown Coal Found in the Dnepropetrovsk Basin of the Ukrainian SSR 106

Chernovsky, Ya. M. Irregular Carbonization of Mesozoic Coal Found on the Eastern Flank of the Central and Northern Urals 121

Bogolyubova, L. I. Petrographic and Chemical Characteristics of Some Types of Coal From Volchanskoye and Bogoslovskoye Deposits 137

Kiryukov, V. V. Conditions of Formation of Slightly Carbonized Coal From Southern Ural Brown Coal Basin 143

Ivanov, I. A. Metamorphism of Brown Coal From Bogoslovskoye and Veselovskoye Deposits of the Eastern Flank of the Northern Urals 160

Khadorov, A. I. Geologic Conditions of Transformation of Coal Substance in the Southeastern Part of the Russian Platform 166

Grigor'yev, M. Ya. Some Possible Conditions Under Which Coal Strata Could Have Been Formed at the Kuznetsk Basin 178

Zabrodin, D. T. Evolution of Humic Coal During Metamorphism 189

Shtemberg, L. Ya. Changes in Microscopic Characteristics of Clarain Coal of the Donbass During Metamorphism 198

Kalinenko, V. V. Genesis of Jurassic Coal at Tuva 221

Gehler, I. V. Organic Sulfur in Coal 241

Kasatochkin, V. I. Some General Physical and Chemical Questions Concerning the Coal-forming Process 247

Ivanov, N. I. Characteristics of the Process of Transformation of Parent Matter Into Present Combustible Minerals and the Connection of These Characteristics With the Principal Properties of Combustible Minerals 260

Ammosov, I. I. Genetic Features of the Coal Substance as Ascertained by Petrographic Findings 273

Zabavin, V. I. Chemical Nature of the Basic Organic Mass of Hard and Brown Coal and Changes During Metamorphism 299

Kukharenko, T. A. Changes in the Structure and Properties of Humic Acids During the Coal-forming Process 319

Titov, N. G. Role of Mineral Elements in the Coal-forming Process 338

Kaminskiy, V. S., A. L. Rubinshteyn, and A. Z. Yurovskiy. Genesis of Organic Sulfurous Compounds Contained in Coal 344

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L 10319-66

ACC NR: AP5021827 SOURCE CODE: UR/0356/65/000/008/0039/0046

AUTHORS: Kirpichnikov, Ye. (Engineer); Zabava, V. (Correspondent of the journal)

ORG: Leningrad Regional Combine "Lenvodstroy" (Leningradskiy oblastnoy trest "Lenvodstroy")

TITLE: News in land reclamation technology

SOURCE: Tekhnika v sel'skom khozyaystve, no. 8, 1965, 39-46

TOPIC TAGS: land reclamation, construction machinery, drainage system, agriculture/ E 352 excavator, KM 1400 digger, D 20B grader, DN 1.8 turf cutter

ABSTRACT: Advances in land reclamation technology are discussed. Since the formation of "Lenvodstroy" six years ago, the number of land reclamation stations has grown from 7 to 17. Each station has operational divisions with annual budgets of 250--300 000 rubles. Monthly premiums are paid to workers, technicians, and administrators for exceeding quotas of reclaimed land. The stations have added 8260 hectares of reclaimed land to this region in the past year (almost twice the 1962 figure) with 13 200 hectares anticipated for the present year. Land

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reclamation consists primarily of building a network of open drying canals or closed drainage channels. Instead of using excavators E-352 (170 m³ daily capacity) for shallow canal construction, a combination of three machines, namely, canal digger KM-1400, heavy grader D-20B, and a shovel-scraper, has been found more productive (600 m³ daily). Because of the increasing maintenance cost of the drainage network (148 500 rubles in 1961, 179 800 in 1962, and 463 000 in 1962 for this region), more emphasis has been placed on the quality and life of the canals, resulting in between-maintenance periods of 10--12 years instead of 1--2 years for earlier construction techniques. Water erosion has been lessened by using different methods of slowing water flow (waterfalls, barriers, etc) and by lining the canals (with turf, etc). A new turf cutter developed for this purpose is described in some detail (cutter DN-1.8). Closed drainage ditch excavation has been improved by modernizing excavators ETN-171 and ETN-142 for automatically controlled operation (ETN-142A). Other labor saving methods, such as streamlined loading, unloading, and continuous laying of drainage pipes, semi-automatic pipe drilling (for joints) (a complete description of a drilling rig is presented), have substantially increased output. Some increased output indicators (amounts of vegetables and potatoes) are tabulated for several combines. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, Vladimir Ivanovich; KARPOVICH, V.L., red.

[Bituminous and brown coal; chemical composition and structure, properties, genesis] Kamennye i buryi ugli; khimicheskii sostav i struktura, svoistva, genezis. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 197 p. (MIRA 17:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I. (Moskva); KLEYMENOVA, L.A. (Moskva); STREL'TSOVA, A.T. (Moskva)

Hydrolytic and thermohydrolytic splitting of the Donets Basin main organic coal mass. Izv. AN. SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk Met. i topl. no.2:170-172 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Donets Basin--Coal)
(Hydrolysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

NAZAROVA, N.I.; MAKEYEVA, R.I.; ZABAVIN, V.I.

Tendency toward the self-oxidation, spontaneous heating, and self-ignition of the coals of Kirghisistan fields. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekh. nauk 2 no.5:9-20 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Kirghizstan--Coal)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I. (Moskva); NEMTSOVA, V.G. (Moskva)

Thermal hydrolysis and hydrolysis in splitting the basic organic lignite mass. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk Met. i topl. no.2: 168-172 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Coal geology) (Hydrolysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

SOV/180-59-1-17/29

AUTHORS: Zabavin, V.I., Kleymenova, L.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Characteristics of the Products of Thermo-Hydrological Decomposition of the Main Organic Mass of Brown Coal (Kharakteristika produktov termo-gidrologicheskogo rasshchepleniya osnovnoy organicheskoy massy kamennykh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 90-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments were made, the results of which are entered in Table 1, p 91; these characterise the products of hydrolytic and thermo-hydrolytic decomposition of the organis mass of the coals D, G and PZh of Kuzbass origin. On the basis of the obtained results, the following conclusions are arrived at: 1) Decomposition products of acidic coals of the grades D and G consist mainly of compounds containing about half as much phenol hydroxyl and about one third to one quarter of carboxyl groups, as humic acids of brown coals. A quantitatively smaller part of decomposition products of acidic coals have a content of functional groups which is near to that contained in humic acids. 2) The decomposition products of G and PZh coals which are neutral also contain

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

Characteristics of the Products of Thermo-Hydrological Decomposition of the Main Organic Mass of Brown Coal

functional groups, but in a quantity which is still smaller than the corresponding acidic products. The content in these of phenol hydroxyls is three to eight times lower than in humic acids of brown coal and the content of carboxyl groups is seven to nine times lower.
3) The molecular weight of the products of hydrolytic decomposition of coals determined cryoscopically is low, and fluctuates between 166 and 650. The equivalent weight of the acidic products varies between 199 and 335, and of the neutral products, between 382 and 1724.
4) The above enumerated indices vary regularly during the process of metamorphosis of the coals D, G and PZh; particularly, the molecular weight of the products of hydrolytic decomposition changes in one direction whilst the equivalent weight changes in the opposite direction.
5) The contents of C, H and N in the products of hydrolytic decomposition of coals of the grades D, G and PZh is lower and the oxygen content is higher, than in

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SOV/180-59-1-17/29

Characteristics of the Products of Thermo-Hydrological Decomposition of the Main Organic Mass of Brown Coal

the initial coals. The oxygen contained in the investigated coals is between 25 and 39% in the form of functional groups, and between 61 and 75% in another form.

Card 3/3 There are 2 tables and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVIN, V.I.; MOROZDINA, L.A.; NEMTSOVA, V.G.

Studying the oxidation process of coals as related to their tendency for self-heating and self-ignition. Trudy IGI 8:198-212 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Coal weathering)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

L 31769-66 T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6021700 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/001/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Zabavnik, B. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Technology, Kosice (Vysoka skola technika)

TITLE: Effect of the composition of the mixed nitriding atmosphere upon the thickness and hardness of the hardened surface layer

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 16, no. 1, 1966, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: nitridation, ammonia, hardness

ABSTRACT: The results are presented of experimental research work on the effect of the proportion of NH_3 in mixed nitriding atmospheres of the $NH_3 + N_2$ type upon the structure and hardness of the surface layer, comparing two different brands of steel. The optimal composition of the combined atmosphere is given from the viewpoint of the high quality of the surface layer. The recommended compositions are also very economical in terms of production cost. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 003
OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.785.53

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

AUTHOR: Zabavnikov, B. I.

TITLE: On the compression of rectangular plates with initial bending

[illegible] Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. ., 1963, 12, abstract 12B91 ([illegible] Tr. [illegible], no. 8, 1961, 43-[illegible])

[illegible] of a resilient plate with a [illegible] The author [illegible] the [illegible] are fastened; and [illegible] variant method is used in the [illegible] of equal [illegible] with known solutions [illegible]

[illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

L 16743-63 EWP(r)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC S/0124/63/000/002/V032/V064

AUTHOR: Zabavnikov, B. A.

TITLE: The "clap" of rectangular plates with initial distortion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 4, 1963, 14, abstract 4V108 (Nauchn. tr. Voronezhsk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, no. 9, 1962, 303-323)

[illegible] plates having initial bending [illegible] remaining linear, the tangential forces [illegible] approaching the [illegible] surface. He obtains a final equation [illegible] supplemental sags, zeta and zeta sub o, and of the load of q*: Czeta [illegible]

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

L 16748-63

S/124/63/000/004/042/064

The "clap" of .....

(zeta plus zeta sub o) (zeta plus 2 zeta sub o) equals q#. He determines values for the coefficients C, B for various cases of suppor', and investigates the condition ... compares his solution to this proble with earlier ones. A. S. Vol'mir.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVNIKOV, B.I., inzh.

Bending of rectangular flexible plates. Trudy MIIT no.122: 328-342 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Elastic plates and shells)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVNIKOV, B.I., insh.

Using the power method in the theory of elastic plates. Trudy MIIT 108:308-326 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Elastic plates and shells)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVNIKOV, B.I., inzh. (Voronezh)

Stability "in the large" of rectangular elastic plates with initial curvature. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no.13:189-202 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVNIKOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Geometric efficiency coefficient and computation of the geometry of toroid infinitely variable transmission. Avt.trakt.prom. no.9:17-20 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. Baumana.
(Automobiles--Transmission devices)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVNIKOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

On the rational geometry of toroid stepless transmissions. Avt.trakt.prom. no.11:9-11 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. MVTU im. Baumana. (Automobiles--Transmission devices)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVNIKOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analytical determination of the starting time and distance.
Avt.prom. 27 no.6:11-14 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.
(Automobile engineering)
(Automobile--Dynamics)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVNIKOV, N.S., uchastnik Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii, personal'nyy pensioner, chlen Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza s 1917 g.

Role of the telecommunication workers in the Great October Revolution. Vest. sviazi 22 no.11:26-28 N '62. (MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

NADEZHDINA, Ye.D.; YUDINA, V.V.; ZABAVNIKOVA, N.I.

Accessory sphene from metasomatic trap rocks in the Siberian Platform (Bol'shaya Botuobiya Valley). Trudy Min. muz. no.14: 243-249 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Ulakhan-Botuobuya Valley--Sphene)
(Ulakhan-Botuobuya Valley--Rocks, Igneous)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVNIKOVA, N.I. Cand Geo Min Sci -- (diss) "Isomorphic replacements in sphenes of various formations of the Soviet Union", Mos 1958, 16 pp with graphs (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Geology, of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry) 125 copies (KL, 21-58,88-89)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZAHAVNIKOVA, M.I.

Isomorphic replacements in sphenes [with summary in English].
Geokhimiia no.3:226-232 '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Sphene)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

SAVITSKIY, Ye.M.; TYLKINA, M.A.; PEKAREV, A.I.; GAVRILYUK, M.I.; ZABAVNOVA, A.P.

Recrystallization diagram for cast tungsten. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6:1301-1303 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut metallurgii im. A.A.Baykova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom I.V.Tananayevym.

(Tungsten crystals--Growth)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

STEPANOVA, M.N.; ODINOKOVA, V.A.; ZABAVSKAIA, E.A.

Neuroblastomas of the vertebrocostal fissure in children.
Khirurgiia no.9:81-85 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. Ya.G. Dubrov), patomorfologicheskogo (i. o. zav. A.A. Naumova) i rentgenologicheskogo (zav. - dotsent A.I. Petrov) otdelov Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM—TUMORS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

BARSUKOV, L.N., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ZARAVSKAYA, K.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; IVANOVA, T.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Importance of turning over furrows. Zemledelie 7 no.11:67-71 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya.
(Plowing)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVSKAYA, K. M.

USSR/Biology - Ultrasonics Sep/Oct 53

"Effects of High-Frequency Oscillations on Germination of Seeds and Development of Plants," L. N. Barsukov, Cand Agr Sci, and K. M. Zabavskaya

Agrobiol, No 5 (83), pp 80-85

Brief exposure (1-3 minutes) of seeds of cultivated plants to powerful mech oscillations of sonic frequency, has the same effect as exposure to ultrasonic oscillations, i.e. it accelerates germination, facilitates more rapid plant development and hastens

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maturation. High-frequency oscillations are of particular value in the cultivation of crops whose seeds are characterized by retarded and imperfect germination and development. Illustrated by charts.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

RASKATOV, Afanasiy Ivanovich, dots.; ZARAVSKIY, A.V., nauchnyy red.; CHISLOV, M.M., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work in electrical engineering] Laboratornye raboty po elektrotekhnike. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 326 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra elektrotekhniki i elektroniki Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti (for Raskatov).
(Electric engineering--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)
(Electric laboratories--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAVSKIY, M.P., mayor, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

By authority of the wing commander. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.8:23-25 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Russia--Air force) (Military discipline)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

BEDNARZ, Stanislaw; ZABAWA, Mieczyslaw

Problem of traveling crane skewing. Hutnik P 29 no.7/8:264-269 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Katedra Mechaniki Technicznej, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAWA, Mieczyslaw, mgr inz., adiunkt

Way of measuring the average value of friction resistance in bearings. Przegl mech 23 no.12:331-333 25 Je '64.

1. Department of Machine Parts, Academy of Mining and Metallurgy, Krakow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

SOV/137-58-11-22143

Translation from: *Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 45 (USSR)*

AUTHORS: Sorokin, P. Ya., Zabaykin, A. V., Babich, P. P., Zakharov, O. A.

TITLE: Continuous Measurement of the Temperature of Liquid Steel in the Ladle (Nepreryvnyy zamer temperatury zhidkoy stali v kovshe)

PERIODICAL: Prom-ekon. byul. Sov. nar. kh-va Sverdl. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 4, pp 3-6

ABSTRACT: The measurements are made in ladles of 30-45 t capacity by Pt/Ph-Pt thermocouple introduced into the ladle either by a dummy stopper from above or through the nozzle of the spare pouring aperture in the bottom of the ladle. The thermocouple junction is protected by covers made on a Zr-oxide base and are installed at 200-300 mm from the ladle bottom. The experiments conducted showed the temperature of the metal (Me) in the ladle, when under an adequate layer of slag, drops not at a gradient of 2-3°C/min, as had previously been held, but considerably more slowly. The method of continuous measurement of the temperature of the liquid steel makes it possible to determine the length of time during which the Me should be held in the ladle after the heat has been tapped, and this facilitates purification from nonmetallic

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

SOV/137-58-11-22143

Continuous Measurement of the Temperature of Liquid Steel in the Ladle and gas inclusions.

V. G.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

8(4) SOV/32-24-12-21/45

AUTHORS: Sorokin, P. Ya., Zabaykin, A. V., Babich, P. P., Zakharov, O.A.

TITLE: Continuous Measurement of the Temperature of Molten Steel in the Ladle (Nepreryvnyy zamer temperatury zhidkoy stali v kovshe)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12, pp 1475-1477 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Immersion thermoelements give better results than optical apparatus in the measurement of the temperature of molten metals. From 1952 to 1954 continuous temperature measurements were carried out in liquid steel still in ladles holding 30-45 tons by the institute mentioned in the Association in collaboration with Ural'skiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (Ural Car-Building Plant) and Zavod transportnogo mashinostroyeniya v Chelyabinske (Transport Machine-Building Plant in Chelyabinsk). The thickness of the lining of the ladles used was 200 mm (walls) and 350 mm (floor). In one case the thermoelement was mounted as a pseudo seal (Fig 1), while in another case it was introduced through the outlet (Fig 2). The experimental results obtained (Figs 3-5) indicate the following: the

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temperature of the liquid metal becomes stable at a particular level after 15 minutes (curve of the figure). During the casting process the temperature of the liquid metal increases slowly in the case where a slag layer of 200-250 mm thick is present, or remains constant in the case where the slag layer is thinner. Contrary to wide-spread opinion, the temperature of the metal increases at the end of the casting process, and this finding agrees with the work of Van Gryunvigen and Lauter (Ref 2), Pronov (Ref 3), Gruzin (Ref 4), and Boos and Vil'yams (Ref 5). The temperatures determined using optical pyrometers are always lower than those obtained using thermoelements. The temperatures in the upper metal layers are greater than in the lower layers (Figs 3,4). There are 5 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy of the Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

LORENTSO, D.N.; OKUNEV, I.V., inzh., red.; ZABAYKIN, A.Ya., inzh., red.; KOZLOV, A.G., nauchnyy red.; MARES'YEV, M.I., red.; SUVOROV, A.V., red.; YAMOV, A.F., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Ural Railroad Car Plant] Ural'skii Vagonostroitel'nyi Zavod. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 162 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (for Lorentso).
(Nizhniy Tagil—Railroads—Cars—Construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

YUGOV, Vladimir Alekseyevich, kand.fiz.-mat. nauk; TELESNIN, R.V., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof., ref.; ZABAZLAYEVA, E.I., red.

[Thin films and their use in radio measuring techniques] Tonkie plenki i ikh primenenie v radioizmeritel'noi tekhnike. Moskva, Izd-vo Standartov, 1964. 122 p. (MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

OLEYNIK, Boris Nikolayevich; ZABOLAYEVA, E.I., red.

[Exact calorimetry] Tochnaia kalorimetriia. Moskva, Izd-vo standartov, 1964. 159 p. (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ARTEM'YEVA, Yelena Vitol'dovna; ZABAZLAYEVA, E.I., red.

[Measurement of the frequency of the electrical oscillations of highly stable generators] Izmerenie chastoty elektricheskikh kolebanii vysokostabil'nykh generatorov. Moskva, Izd-vo standartov, 1965. 55 p. (MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAZNOV, P.

Attack by tank company at night. Tr. from the Russian. p. 66

AMERISKI PREGLED. (Ministerstvo na narodnata otbrana) Sofiia, Czechlovakia.
Vol. 5, no. 6, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 2. Feb. 1960
Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

NITSKEVICH, Ye.A., dots.; KIREVSKIY, G.N., inzh., nauchnyy red.; FRIDMAN, I.M., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SAZANOV, B.V., dots., nauchnyy red.; YUSHKOV, S.B., inzh., nauchnyy red.; FILIP'YEV, O.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; VESELKOV, N.G., inzh., nauchnyy red.; TARNAVSKIY, I.L., inzh., nauchnyy red.; IVANOVA, A.N., inzh., red.; ZABAZLAYEVA, E.I., red.; LANOVSKAYA, M.R., red. izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Heat engineering]Teploenergetika [By]E.A.Nitskevich. Pod red. A.N.Ivanova. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 348 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy metallurgii. (Metallurgical furnaces) (Power engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

TUROV, Sergey Sergeyevich; ZABAZLAYEVA, E.I., redaktor; KULIN, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The zoological museum of Moscow University] Zoologicheskiy muzei Moskovskogo universiteta. [Moskva] Izd-vo Moskovskogo univ., 1956. 40 p. (MIRA 9:7)
(Moscow--Zoological museums)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAZHOV, P., polkovnik; TRUFINCHUK, D., polkovnik.

A rifle company attacks a prepared enemy defense line at night.
Voen. vest. 37 no.1:25-31 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Attack and defense (Military science))
(Infantry drill and tactics)
(Night fighting)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZARAZNYI, P.

Sowing

Spring sowing must have a high level of cultivation practices. Kolkh. proizv. No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress June 1953. UNCL.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAZNYI, P. A.

Kulisnye pary - vazhnoe sredstvo povysheniia urozhaev (Fields with wind buffers are an important means for increasing crop yield). Moskva. Sel'khozgiz, 1954. 13 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 7, Oct. 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAZHYY, P., agronom.

Use virgin and fallow lands. MTS 14 no.3:9-10 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Soils) (Crop yields)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAZNYY, P.

"Wheat Growing in the USSR," Sotsial. Sel. Sel. Khoz., Vol 25, No 6, pp 37-47, 1954

Translation M-322, 2 Apr 55

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USSR/ Cultivated Plants. Grains. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20289.

Author : P.A. Zabaznyy.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Cultivating the Soil for the Planting of Corn in Northern Kazakhstan's Rayons. (Obrabotka pochvy dlya poseva kukuruzy v rayonakh Severnogo Kazakhstana).

Orig Pub: Kukuruza, 1957, No 9, 33-35.

Abstract: No abstract.

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ZABAZNYY, P.A.

Wheat cultivation in the U.S.S.R. Zemledelie 5 no.11:31-37 N '57.
(Wheat) (MIRA 10:11)

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ZABAZHYY, P.A., Cand Agr Sci --(diss)" Cultivation of corn in the northern regions of Kazakhstan." Mos, 1959. 15 pp (All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Fodder im V.R. Vil'yams), 150 copies (KL,30-59,121)

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ZABAZNYY, P.A.

Let's make use of all possibilities in increasing the production of pulse crops. Zemledelie 7 no.4:3-9 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Leguminosae)

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ZABAZHYY, P.A.

Pay more attention to soybean growing. Zemledelie 7 no.11:72-78 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Soybean)

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ZABAZNYY, P.A., agronom; KAPITANENKO, N.N., agronom.

Corn is milk, meat, and butter...Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.3:27-30 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Corn (Maize))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAZNYY, Petr Akimovich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KATSNEL'SON, S.M., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[New stage in the production of field crop seeds] Novyi etap v semenovodstve sel'skokhoziaistvennykh kul'tur. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 32 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.5, Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.4). (MIRA 14:2)
(Field crops) (Seed production)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAZNYY, P.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; BATURINA, A.A., agronom

Oilseed crops for the fields of the eastern regions of the country. Zemledelie 26 no.2:68-71 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

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ZABAZNYY, P.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Agriculture in the German Democratic Republic. Zemledelie 26 no.12: 84-86 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

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ZABAZNYY, P.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Good seed as the basis of large crops. Zemledelie 27 no.3:56-60 Mr '65. (MIRA 19:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAZNYY, P.A.

High-quality seeds as the golden resources of collective and state farms. Zemledelie 25 no.7:3-11 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya semenovodstva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

(Seed production)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963310018-9

ZABAZNYY, P.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

"Cultivation of spring wheat in Siberia" by P.A. IAkhtenfel'd. Reviewed by P.A. Zabaznyi. Zemledelie 24 no.6:91-93 Iy '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Siberia—Wheat)
(IAkhtenfel'd, P.A.)

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ZABCIC, Bozidar, inz.

Use of plywood plates for the building of the Cengic Vila apartment houses at Sarajevo. Gradevinar 15 no.1:36 Ja '63.

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