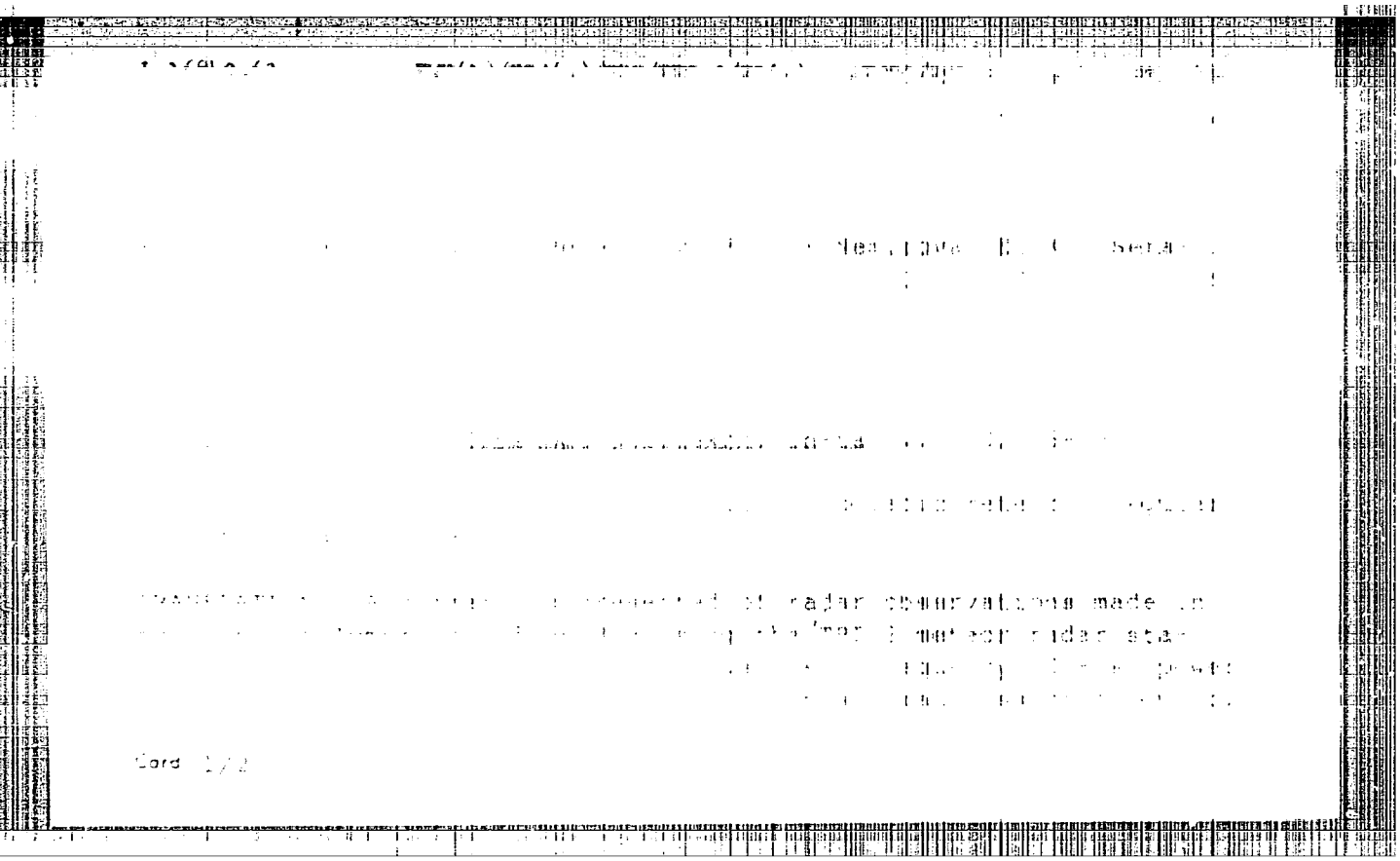
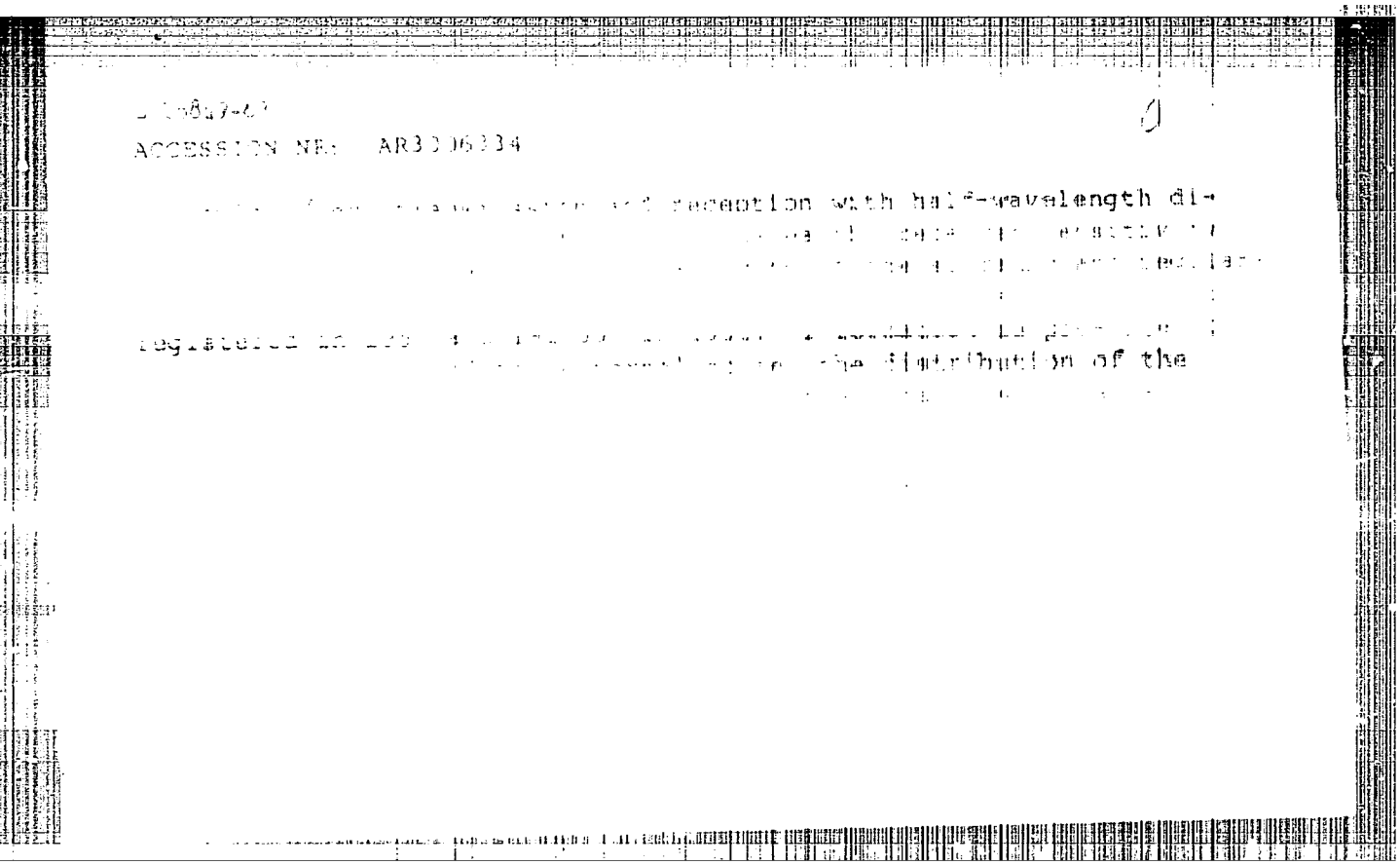
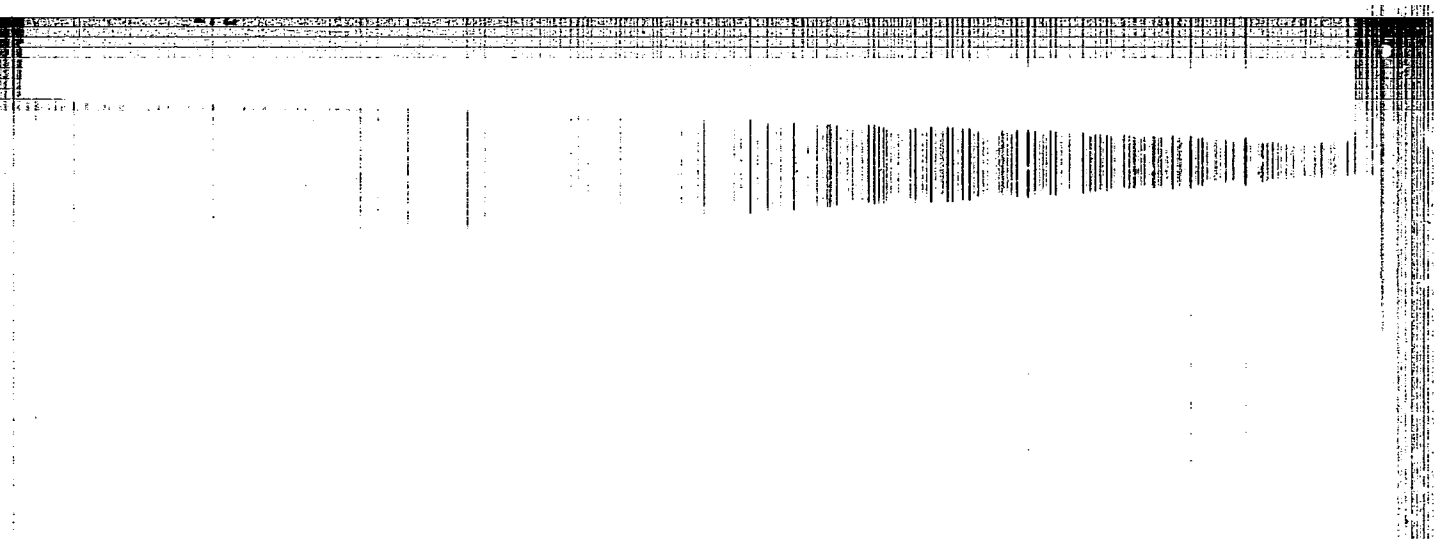




ACCESSION NR: AR3006334

[illegible] connection with half-wavelength di-
[illegible]
[illegible] the distribution of the



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002065410004-9"

Card 1/2

ZOLOTAREV, I.D.

Analysis of phase establishment in the excitation of a tuned amplifier by radio impulses with rectangular envelope. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; radiotekh. 7 no.6:672-678 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

ACC NR: AP7006033 SOURCE CODE: UR/0288/66/000/002/0043/0052

ZOLOTAREV, I. D., Krasnoyarsk Polytechnic Institute (Krasnoyarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

"Response of the Multistage Resonance Amplifier to a Sine-Squared Radio Pulse"

Novosibirsk, Izvestiya Sibirskogo Otdeleniya Akademii Nauk SSSR (News of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences SSSR), No 6, 1966, pp 43-52.

Abstract: The article analyzes the performance of the n-stage resonance amplifier in the case when it responds to a sine-squared signal (such a signal approximates a bell-shaped pulse and is characterized by highly concentrated energy both spectrally and in time). The transfer function of a single stage is derived on the basis of its equivalent circuit diagram; it appears that a sine-squared radio pulse may be treated as the resultant of three sinusoidal signals whose frequencies are ω_n, $\omega_n - \omega_a$, $\omega_n + \omega_a$, with the same initial phase, simultaneously switched on at a time $t = 0$ and switched off at a time $t = \tau$. The output signal of the amplifier is examined over the period from $t = 0$ to $t = \tau$ and the transient process which continues after the time $t = \tau$ is also considered. As a consequence of this analysis, expressions and formulae were obtained which can be very useful in designing modern radio systems. It is furthermore shown that the phase variation is maintained even in the case of sharp tuning, unlike when known approximate relations for unit-step response are applied to this sine-squared type of excitation. Finally, the graphs

UDC: 621.375.126

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0922 0818

ACC NR: AP7006033

plotted here make it possible to evaluate the effect of various signal and load parameters or their combinations on the output of an actually built and operated system. The author thanks K. B. Karandeyev for valuable directions during the experiment. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 17 formulas. [JPRS: 39,568]

TOPIC TAGS: resonant amplifier, electronic signal

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 18Mar65 / ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2

43285
S/831/62/000/008/006/016
E192/E382

6.4731

AUTHORS: Fialko, Ye.I., Peregudov, F.I., Nemirova, E.K., Zubarev, G.S., Zolotarev, I.D. and Pokrovskiy, L.A.

TITLE: Radar equipment for meteor observations at Tomsk

SOURCE: Ionosfernyye issledovaniya (meteory). Sbornik statey, no. 8. V razdel programmy MGG (ionosfera). Mezhduved. geofiz. kom. AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 45 - 50

TEXT: Radar equipment, type ТПИ-2 (TPI-2), has been used for meteor observations at Tomsk since May, 1957. Apart from that, additional equipment, type M-3, was designed and built for operating at the wavelength of 4 m. The TPI-2 equipment operates at the wavelength of 10 m and permits determination of the range of a meteor track, its velocity and the radial component of the drift velocity of the track. The pulse-power of the radar transmitter is 100 kW, pulse duration 5 μs, pulsing frequency 600 c.p.s. (each alternate pulse being doubled) and its maximum range is 400 km. The sensitivity of the receiver is 10^{-13} W, the antenna being in the form of a half-wave dipole situated at a height of λ/3 above the

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S/831/62/000/008/006/016
E192/E382

Radar equipment ....

Earth. The transmitter equipment consists of: 1 - an excitation unit; 2 - high-frequency unit; 3 - output stage; 4 - modulator; 5 - rectifier circuit; 6 - sub-modulator unit; 7 - rectifier unit for 800 V; 8 - rectifier unit for 1 250 V; 9 - rectifier unit for 4 kV; 10 - high-voltage rectifier for 10 kV; 11 - control unit; 12 - rectifier circuits for 250 V and 2 kV; 13 - control panel and 14 - magnetic stabilizer. The transmitter employs a number of power-amplification stages, the output stage being capable of giving 100 kW pulse output. All the transmitter stages, except the quartz stabilized driver oscillator, operate under pulse conditions. The excitation unit consists of the driver, a buffer amplifier, power amplifier, tripler and a "coherent" voltage stage. The driver generates a frequency of 5 Mc/s and its anode circuit is tuned to 10 Mc/s. The buffer amplifier operates without grid currents and the following amplifier stage operates in class C; the tripler produces a frequency of 30 Mc/s and this is fed to the high-frequency unit consisting of two power stages. The modulating equipment consists of a sub-modulator and a modulator, the sub-modulator being driven by anode pulses with a

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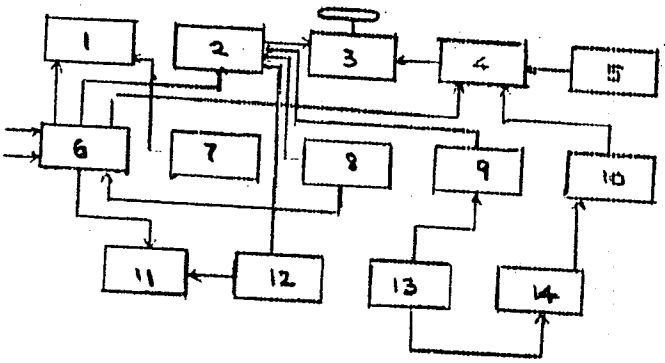
duration of 5 μs, the grid pulses having a duration of 7 μs or gating pulses of 50 to 70 μs duration. The modulator produces powerful output pulses in the output stage and is based on discharging a storage capacitance. The output pulses from the modulator transformer secondary is applied to the anodes of the output tubes. The receiver equipment comprises a device for coherent pulse reception, range-measuring devices for amplitude and brightness, meteor-velocity indicator, drift indicator, noise suppressor, a synchronizing device, a photo-synchronization unit, coherent-pulse drift indicator and power supplies. The meteors are recorded on a photographic film moving with a velocity of 3 cm/min; under special conditions this can be increased to 70 cm/min. The range-indicator is used for visual observation of the reflected signals. The velocity of meteors is measured by the diffraction-pulse method (J.G.Davies, C.D.Ellyett. Philos. Mag., ser.7, v.40, no.305, 1949), the time-base being triggered by the signal reflected from the meteor. The equipment M-3 operates at a wavelength of 4 m and is used for recording the number, range and duration of meteor reflections. The equipment

Radar equipment ....

S/831/62/000/008/006/016
E192/E382

has a pulse power of 100 kW, repetition frequency of 600 cps and pulse-duration of 3 μs; it is furnished with a half-wave dipole antenna situated at a height of λ/3 above the Earth and a Yagi-type directional antenna.

Fig.1.



Card 4/4

L 8802-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) JH

ACC NR: AR5018773 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/007/A083/A083

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektronnyaz', Svodnyy tom, Abs. 7A504

AUTHOR: Zolotarev, I. D.

TITLE: Suppressing active noise by cutting out the stray part in a shaped-signal spectrum

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tomskogo in-ta radioelektron. i elektron. tekhn., v. 3, 1964, 126-128

TOPIC TAGS: radar, pulsed radar

TRANSLATION: A circuit is suggested for suppressing the active noise produced by short-pulse shapers in pulse-type phasemeters. When phase difference is measured, e. g., between radar pulses of [illegible]-microsec duration, with a repetition rate of a few Mc, the phase mark shaped [illegible] should be as short as 10--100 nanosec. [illegible] a wide spectrum which [illegible] the shaping [illegible] fundamental [illegible] the phase [illegible] output [illegible] radar pulse [illegible] which is connected between the [illegible] and [illegible] used as such a filter. The method proved to be satisfactory.

Card 1/1 SUBCODE: 17

UDC: 621.317.77

ZOLOTAREV, I.I.,(Korenevskaya sel'skaya bol'nitsa)

Acute prostatitis. Fel'd. i akush. 22 no.2:13-16 F '57
(MLRA 10:5)

(PROSTATE GLAND--DISEASES)

ZOLOTAREV, I.I.

Catarrhal inflamation of the neck of the bladder (trigonitis; cervical cystitis) Fel'd i akush. no.12:16-18 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Korenevskaya sel'skaya bol'nitsa.
(BLADDER--DISEASES)

ZOLOTAREV, I.I.; LAPIN, S.K.

Acute retention of urine in generalized reticulosarcomatosis.
Urologiia 25 no.2:51-54 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(URINE--RETENTION) (CANCER)

ZOLOTAREV, I.I., gornyy inzh.; STARIKOV, N.I., gornyy inzh.; FAUSTOV, G.T., gornyy inzh.

Working parallel deposits in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Gor. zhur. no.6:19-23 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Rudnik im. XX parts"yezda, Krivorozhskiy basseyn (for Zolotarev). 2. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (for Starikov, Faustov).
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines and mining)

ZOLOTAREV, I.I.; DRATVINA, T.V.; YARMOLENKO, L.I.

Clinical and microbiological investigations of the effect of furadonin in inflammatory diseases of the urinary organs. Urologiia 25 no. 5:41-45 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(URAN) (URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

ZOLOTAREV, I.I.

Tomography in the diagnosis of urological diseases. Urologiia 26 no.2:21-23 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

ZOLOTAREV, I.I.; DATUASHVILI, D.L.

Leiomyoma of the retroperitoneal space. Urologiia 24 no.2:69-70 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry urologii (zav. - prof. I.M. Epshteyn) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.
(RETROPERITONEAL SPACE, neoplasms, leiomyoma (Rus))
(LEIOMYOMA, case reports, retroperitoneal (Rus))

ZOLOTAREV, I.I.

Paraprostatic novocaine-antibiotic block in the treatment of prostatitis. Urologiia 24 no.5:20-21 S-O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Korenevskoy bol'nitsy Kalushskoy oblasti.
(PROSTATITIS ther.)
(PROCAINE ther.)
(ANTIBIOTICS ther.)

ZOLOTAREV, I.I.

Problem of tumors of the bladder in infants. Khirurgiia no.2:75-76 F '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya Kalushskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.A.Shokurov, zaveduyushchiy otdeleniyem A.Ye.Konev).
(Bladder--Tumors)

TUMILOVICH, L.G., kand. med. nauk; ZOLOTAREV, I.I.

Diagnosis of a congenital adrenogenital syndrome. Sov. med. 27 no.10:112-115 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz detskogo ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-dotsent L.G. Stepanov) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir.-prof. O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i kafedry urologii (zav. - prof. I.M. Epshteyn) I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

ZOLOTAREV, I.I., kand.med.nauk

Tomographic examination in renal tuberculosis. Vrach. delo no.2:55-58 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra urologii (zav. - prof. I.M.Spshteyn) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

ZOLOTAREV, I.P. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Relations between gastroscopic and radioscopic data in various diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Vrach.delo no.4:425 Ap '57.
(STOMACH--EXPLORATION) (MIRA 10:7)

2800. CORRELATION OF THE GASTROSCOPIC AND ROENTGENOSCOPIC FINDINGS IN VARIOUS DISEASES OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT (Russian text) - Zolotarev I. P. · VRACH. DELO 1957, 4 (425-426)

Roentgenologic and gastroscopic examinations were performed on 70 patients, 20-27 yr. of age, suffering from various diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract. A detailed gastroscopy of all portions of the stomach was possible in 60 patients. In 22 out of 31 patients suffering from a chronic gastritis there was a disagreement between the roentgenoscopic and gastroscopic findings; roentgenologic diagnosis of a chronic gastritis was made in 8 patients in whom no corresponding gastroscopic changes were noted, and in 14 patients the diagnosis of a chronic gastritis was made based on gastroscopic findings without roentgenologic support. For diagnosis of peptic ulcer a combination of the 2 methods is necessary. Superficial and rimose gastric ulcers are difficult to recognize roentgenologically; for their diagnosis gastroscopy is necessary (observed in 3 patients). Gastroscopy was found to be a more accurate method than roentgenoscopy for observation of changes in the gastric mucosa accompanying pathologic processes in other organs (cholangitis, hepatitis, cholecystitis). Roentgenologic examination in gastritis is able to provide only a rough idea about the condition of the mucosa, and it may even produce negative results in cases of erosive, ulcerous and catarrhal gastritis. (S)

ZOLOTAREV, I.P., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Simultaneous extraction of the stomach contents by a fractional method and sounding of the duodenum. Voen.-med.zhur. no.10:90 O '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(STOMACH—EXPLORATION) (DUODENUM—INTUBATION)

ZOLOTAREV, I.P.

MEN, Ye.M.; ZOLOTAREV, I.P.

Booster calculations in flying airplanes. Vest.Vozd.Fl. 21 no.7:
1-7 '47. (MLRA 8:2)
(Airplanes--Engines)

ZOLOTAREV, I. P. (Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service)

"Simultaneous Obtaining of Gastric Contents by the Fractional Method and Duodenal Intubation"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiy Zhurnal, No. 10, October 1961

ZOLOTAREV, I. P.

Jul 1947

USSR/Aircraft - Controls
Aircraft - Control surfaces

"Booster Construction for Control of Plane Flight," E. M. Men and I. P. Zolotarev, 7 pp

"Tekhnika Vozdushnogo Flota" No 7 (232)

Heavy loading and high speeds make for hard-moving control surfaces. Authors describe booster mechanisms for assisting in moving control surfaces, and give mathematical formulae tocalculate the relative advantages.

PA 18T5

ABRAMOV, M.I.; BELIZIN, V.I.; DEVITSKIY, S.M.; ZATULA, V.I.; ZOLOTAREV, V.N.; ZOLOTAREV, I.S.; IL'INA, M.I.; KOLYSHKINA, N.S.; KUDASOV, L.P.; MAKHLIN, V.N.; MEDVEDEV, G.S.; NEKHAYEV, I.S.; OLEYNIKOV, M.S.; PARKHOMENKO, P.N.; TOMASHEVSKIY, V.I.; FEDUNETS, I.Kh.; KHRAMTSOV, V.K.; ZOLOTAREV, N.V., red.; SEVRYUKOV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Planning on collective farms; manual] Planirovanie v kolkhozakh; spravochnik. Kursk, Kurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 437 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Collective farms)

SOV/136-58-9-13/21

AUTHORS: Brokhin, I.S., Zolotarev, I.S. and Baranov, A.I.

TITLE: Some Properties of Molybdenum Disilicide (Nekotoryye svoystva distilitsida molibdena)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 9, pp 61-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Molybdenum disilicide has good resistance to scaling at temperatures up to 1700°C combined with other useful properties (e.g. metallic electrical conductivity) and the study of this compound has been proceeding in recent years (Refs 3-7). The authors describe their investigation of the high-temperature mechanical properties of the compound and of a preparation with an excess of silicon. The disilicide was prepared by sintering at 1100-1200°C from hydrogen reduced molybdenum (0.005% Fe, 0.002% Ni, 0.03% O, rest Mo) and grade Kr-0 silicon (99% Si) further purified by acid treatment and the blanks obtained (Table 2) were ground and made into 6 x 6 x 60 mm pieces (Table 3) by sintering under pressure at 1500-1550°C. From these the test pieces were prepared. The chemical nature of specimens obtained was confirmed by X-ray and chemical analysis and by determinations of micro-hardness

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and resistance to scaling. The hardness has been determined up to 1 000 °C (Figure 2) and the microhardness and scaling resistance (1 200 °C). Tests on specimens with 3, 5 and 10% excess Si showed that 5% excess Si is beneficial. Long-term bending tests were carried out in a special installation (Figure 3) to determine the plastic deformation of $MoSi_2$ and $MoSi_2$ x x 5% Si at 1 200 °C with relatively small (up to 20 kg/mm^2) stresses. Tensile strengths in bending were also determined at 20, 1 000, 1 100 and 1 200 °C.
There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 8 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 3 German, 3 English and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: VNIITS

Card 2/2

1. Molybdenum silicides---Properties 2. Molybdenum silicides---Temperature factors 3. Molybdenum silicides---Mechanical properties 4. Molybdenum silicides---Test results

34707
S/137/62/000/002/052/144
A006/A101

15.2240

AUTHORS: Brokhin, I. S., Zolotarev, I. S., Baranov, A. I.

TITLE: Preparation and investigation of some properties of molybdenum disilicide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 34, abstract 2G270 ("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdykh splavov". 1960, no. 2, 24-36)

TEXT: The authors studied conditions of preparing compact $MoSi_2$ by hot pressing of a Mo + Si powder mixture at 1,100 - 1,200°C. Conditions were established for manufacturing compact specimens by repeated hot pressing of powder-like $MoSi_2$. The authors carried out chemical, X-ray and metallographical analyses of $MoSi_2$ specimens and alloys with Si excess up to 10%. A curve was plotted showing the hardness of $MoSi_2$ as a function of temperature up to 1,000°C. Scale resistance and microhardness of the specimens obtained were determined. Plastic deformation of $MoSi_2$ and $MoSi_2$-5% Si alloy was investigated by the method of long-lasting bending (by the deflection of the specimens). It is shown that the Si excess increased ductility and reduced creep resistance at higher temperatures.

I. Brokhin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4044917 S/0226/64/000/004/0101/0103

AUTHOR: Bobrova, T. N.; Zolotarev, I. S.; Plotnikova, V. V.; Girshgorn, B. B.

TITLE: Method for making crucibles from sintered alloy TsM-332 and their use for chemical analysis

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1964, 101-103

TOPIC TAGS: crucible, sintered alloy crucible, inorganic analysis, alumina, aluminum magnesium alloy, sintered aluminum alloy, hot pressure casting, cast alloy / alloy TsM-332

ABSTRACT: The porcelain crucibles recommended for sintering boron carbides, borides and double borides may be used only 2-3 times. The authors recommend replacement of these crucibles by those made of TsM-332 alloy (99.35% Al_2O_3, 0.6% MgO, 0.05% Fe_2O_3), which are practically indestructible. The paper describes the method of hot pressure casting, and the results of chemical stability tests. First, the alumina was calcined at 1450C for 2 hours, after which it was pulverized. The iron content in the alumina was thus reduced to 0.05%. The dross for crucible casting consisted of 100 parts TsM-332, 14 parts technical paraffin, 10 parts wax with a density of 0.96-0.97 g/cc and a melting point of 61-64C, and 0.8 parts oleic acid. The dross was prepared at 90C and poured into the casting de-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044917

vice after being passed through a vacuum to remove air bubbles. The die was filled under a pressure of 2.5-3.0 atm, at 80C for 30 seconds. The crucible shrinkage was 1.22-1.23, porosity not exceeding 1.2% and the density was not higher than 3.88 g/c. When the crucibles were tested with various acids and alkalies, the loss of weight was insignificant. These crucibles are presently being used for sintering boron carbides. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy kombinat tverdy*kh splavov (Moscow Hard Alloy Factory)

SUBMITTED: 26Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BOBROVA, T.N.; ZOLOTAREV, I.S.; PLOTNIKOVA, V.V.; GIRSHGORN, B.B.

Method of manufacturing crucibles from the TSM-332 ceramic material mixture and their use for chemical analysis. Porosh.met. 4 no.4:101-103 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy kombinat tverdykh splavov.

S/736/60/000/002/002/007

AUTHORS: Brokhin, I.S., Zolotarev, I.S., Baranov, A.I.

TITLE: The making and investigation of the properties of Mo disilicide.

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov. Sbornik trudov. no.2. Moscow, 1960. Tverdyye splavy. pp. 24-36.

TEXT: Mo disilicide has recently gained in interest because of its exceptionally high scale-resistance up to 1700°C, especially in the making of heating elements for resistance-type electric furnaces. Three Mo-Si compounds are known to exist: Mo_3Si, Mo_3Si_2, and $MoSi_2$. R.Kieffer's and E.Cerwenka's phase diagram (Zs. f. Metallkunde, v.43, no.4, 1952) is used. Si solubility in Mo at 1200° is 0.15% and at 1400° 0.8% Si. The types of crystalline lattice, densities, m.p.'s, and microhardnesses (100-g load) of the three compounds are tabulated. $MoSi_2$ is a metallic conductor of electricity (21 μohm/cm) and is the most highly scale-resistant Mo-Si compound, owing to the formation on it of a dense and strong vitreous SiO_2 film, 0.03 to 0.1 mm thick. Oxidation at 1350-1400°C is most effective. Above 1700° the SiO_2 film melts, coagulates in droplets, and loses its protective properties. The oxidation mechanism of Mo disilicide changes abruptly at 450-600°, at which point a rapid intercrystalline corrosional disintegration takes place. Whereas incandescence at 1200-1500° over thousands of hours does not produce either an increase or a loss in weight, 30-50 hours oxidation at 500° will reduce the disilicide

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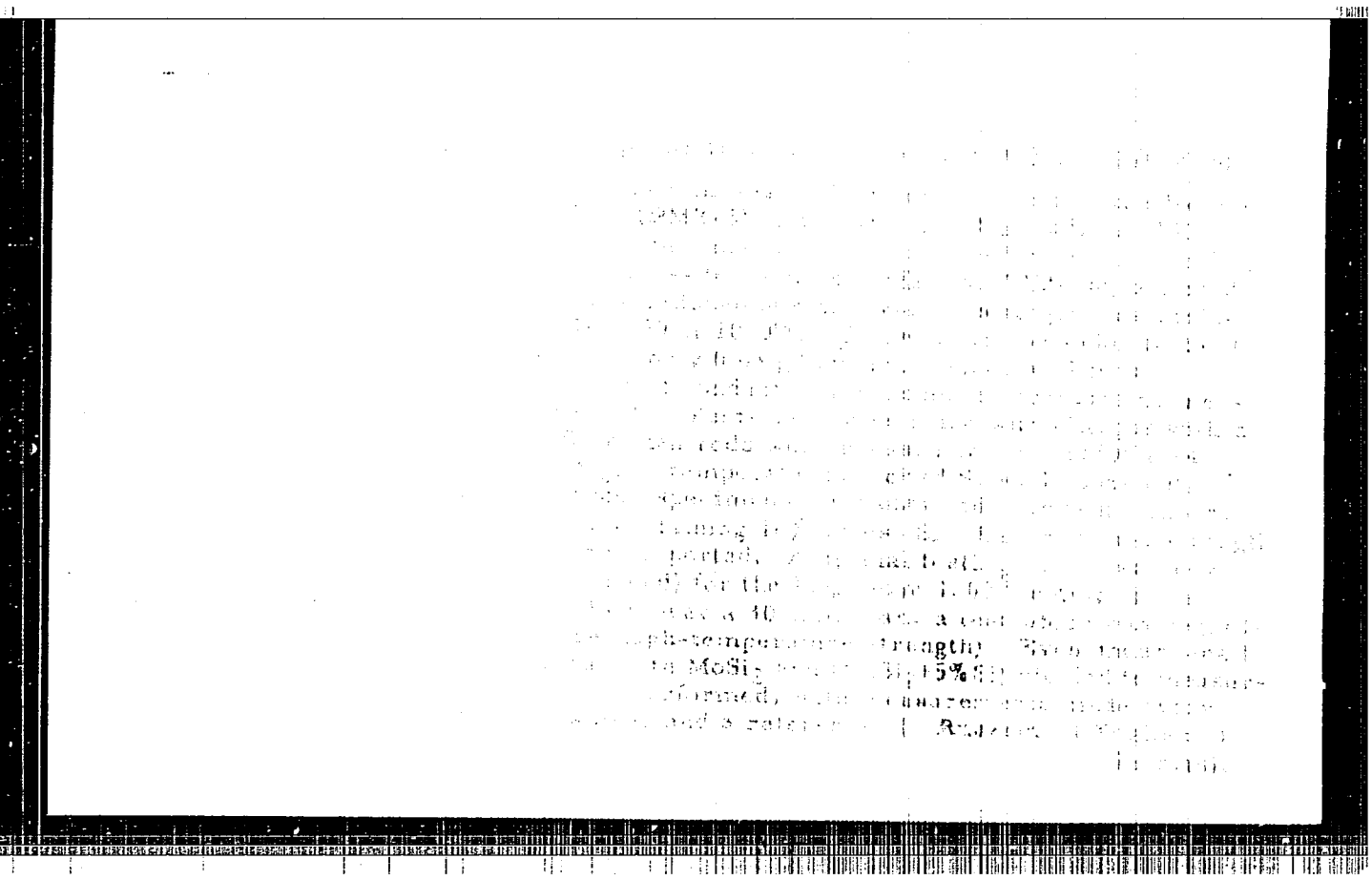
to powder (except under a shielding atmosphere). Mo disilicide is termed brittle and of medium hardness. Compressive strength at room temperature is 70 kg/mm^2; bending strength at 1200° is 37 kg/mm^2; 100-hour strength at 1100°C is 6.3 kg/mm^2 (all three values from Western sources). It is high-temperature plastic; creep strength at 1000° is termed unsatisfactory. If Mo disilicide is to be employed, e.g., in gas-turbine parts, cementing substances must be found that will enhance its toughness and strength. Unfortunately, attempts to produce sintered combinations of $MoSi_2$ with various metals have not been successful. The $MoSi_2$ for the subject experiments (work done in 1952-3) was made of powdered Mo (grains up to 3μ) with 0.005% Fe, 0.002% Ni, 0.03% O_2, and of thoroughly ground Si (2 μ) with 0.08% Al, 0.03% Ca, 0.015% Mg, 0.015% Fe. The two powders, taken in stoichiometric ratio (63.14% Mo, 36.86% Si), were thoroughly mixed in alcohol for 48 hours. Cylindrical specimens 50x25 mm were sintered from this mixture at 1100-1200° (3-5 min holding). The special graphite pressing dies were compressed at 150 kg/cm^2. The $MoSi_2$ formation is fast and complete; the fracture of the specimen is steel-gray in color with a metallic gloss. The specimen surface forms a thin carbide crust in contact with the graphite. The results of three chemical analyses are tabulated. The $MoSi_2$ was once more ground to a fine powder (grain size 2 μ) and subjected to a second sintering at 1500-1550° into 6xox60-mm rectangular rods. The unit weight increased to 6.11-6.13 g/cm^3 owing to reduced porosity. X-ray analysis reveals only a single phase with tetragonal lattice; parameters: a = 3.2 Å and c = 7.86



BROKHIN, I.S.; ZOLOTAREV, I.S.; BARANOV, A.I.

Preparation of molybdenum disilicide and study of certain of its properties. Sbor. trud. VNIITS no.2:24-36 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Molybdenum silicide)

ZOLOTAREV, K.I.

Small navigational sextant. Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no. 120. Sudovozh. i sviaz' no. 27:31-34 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

ZLATIN, L.I.; GOROVOY, G.P.; ZOLOTAREV, K.V.; MASHKOVSKIY, P.D.

Sorting coal according to size by a mechanical throwing belt conveyer. Koks i khim. no.1:21-23 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coal-handling machinery)

ZOLOTAREV, L.L.

Refining molybdenum at the "Pobedit" plant. TSvet.met. 31 no.1: 57-62 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Molybdenum) (Hydrolysis)

ZOLOTAREV, L.L., Hydrolytic method [illegible] in molybdenum metallurgy." Ordzhonikidze, 1958, 11 pp (Sovnarkhoz of Severo-Osetinskiy Ecenomic and Administrative Rayon. Plant "Electrozinc") 100 copies (KL, 34-59, 113)

ZOLOTAREV, L.L.

Solubility isotherm in the system ammonia paramolybdate - ammonia chloride - water at 35°. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. no.2:107-111 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Zavod "Elektrotsink."
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Solubility) (Curves, Isothermic)

ZOLOTAREV, L.L.

136-1-12/20

AUTHOR: Zolotarev, L.L.

TITLE: Experience in the Removal of Contaminating Impurities in Molybdenum Production at the "Pobedit" Works (Opyt ochistki ot zagryaznyayushchikh primesey v molibdenovom proizvodstve na zavode "Pobedit")

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, No.1, pp. 57 - 62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The scheme originally adopted at the "Pobedit" Works for producing ammonium molybdate from Tyrny-Auzskiy molybdenite concentrate was based on those used at works dealing with Umaltinskiy and Chikoyskiy concentrates (Fig.1). Because of the higher content of impurities in the Tyrny-Auzskiy concentrate (which had not been tested) extra operations resulting in molybdenum losses of 7.6% of the original content. The ammonium molybdate after the third and fourth crystallisations failed to conform to ГОСТ 2677-44 and the product contained additional impurities which hampered subsequent treatment.. A new method based on the hydrolytic precipitation of ammonium molybdate for ammoniacal solution by hydrochloric acid was developed and the article goes on to give an outline of preliminary work. This involved a study of the system MoO_3-NH_3-HCl-H_2O and the selection of precipitation conditio

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Experience in the Removal of Contaminating Impurities in Molybdenum Production at the "Pobedit" Works 136-1-12/20

on which the nature of the precipitate is shown to depend (Figs. 3, 4). The flow sheet adopted on the basis of the experiments is shown (Fig.5): it was adopted after prolonged tests and checking by the Sintered-alloys Research Institute (VnIITs). Radioactive indicators were used by a team consisting of "Pobedit" Works and North-Caucasian Mining and Metallurgical Institute (Severo-Kavkazskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut) to study the distribution of impurities between the various products; little was found to enter the finished product. For the specially pure molybdenum now being demanded, the "Pobedit" Works are using "technical factors", UMTY 4786-56, which limits lead, tin, antimony, bismuth, and cadmium to 0.0001% each; copper, aluminium, zinc, phosphorus, sulphur and arsenic to 0.001% each; iron to 0.005%. The new method enables this high purity to be achieved. The Gintsvetmet and VNIITs Institutes have developed suitable spectral and colorimetric methods. The adoption of the new production method at the works has led to a saving of about one million roubles a year, a great decrease in the process time and the achievement of a production rate 2.5 that

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Experience in the Removal of Contaminating Impurities in Molybdenum 136-1-12/20
Production at the "Pobedit" Works

was planned.
There are 5 figures and 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4010228 S/3056/63/000/000/0076/0084

AUTHOR: Borovenko, E. V.; Volkovitskiy, O. A.; Zolotarev, L. N.; Isayeva, S. A.

TITLE: Effect of the construction of a 300-meter meteorological tower on measurements of wind velocity

SOURCE: Issledovaniye nizhnego 300-metrovogo sloya atmosfery*. Moscow, 1963, 76-84

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, wind, wind velocity measurement, meteorological tower, meteorological tower construction, anemograph, anemometer, rhumbograph

ABSTRACT: Since the main disturbances in wind velocity recording are caused by the cylindrical body of the tower, all the calculations in this paper concern flow determination of an ideal fluid around a stationary cylinder (mathematical formulations are given for flow around a cylinder, the rate of flow, the relationship of the rate of flow to the rate at infinity, and their dependence on tower radius and angle of the monitor). In September and October of 1961 a series of special measurements was carried out using a remote photoimpact anemograph and unidimensional rhumbographs. The examples, tables, and conclusions are based on the results of these observations. It was found that the effect of the tower on readings of wind velocity was in the range of ± 3%. No significant effects on

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ACCESSION NR: AT4010228

wind velocity readings were produced by other types of tower appurtenances (i.e. balcony, railing, etc.). In an arrangement where the anemometers were placed at a distance r > 12 meters, the effect of the tower on their readings was expressed by a deviation of approximately 1%, which is not significant in practice. The smallest effect on wind velocity readings was observed when the anemometers were turned into the wind at an angle of ± 45°, and for monitors turned with the wind the effect of the tower (r = 7.5 meters) did not exceed 1.5°. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table, and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZOLOTAREV, M., ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dotsenta

Amendments and supplements. Fin. SSSR 37 no.10:56-57 O '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Kuybyshevskiy planovyy institut.

ODNOPOZOV, M.; ZOLOTAREV, M.

In the Technical Council of the State Institute for the Design and Planning of the Enterprises of the Coke and Coal Chemical Industry. Koks i khim. no.8:62 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Coking plants--Design and construction)

ZOLOTAREV, M.; ODNOPOZOV, M.

In the Technical Council of the State Institute for the Design and Planning of Coke and Coal Chemical Plants; November-December 1962 period. Koks i khim. no.7:57 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Coke industry)

ZOLOTAREV, M., predsedatel'.

Promote the sale of Soviet goods. V pom.profaktivu 14 no.16:30-33 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Odesskiy obkom profsoyuza rabotnikov gostorgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya. (Retail trade)

VLOKH, N.P.; MOSHINSKIY, L.G.; BRUN, B.S.; ZOLOTAREV, M.A.;
PEPELYAYEV, B.I.; TAMGIN, V.S.

Eliminating cavities at the Pokrovskiy mine. Gor. zhur.
no. 12:73-74 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ZOLOTAREV, M.A.

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P.; BUCHINSKIY, I.Ye.; SEYANINOV, G.T., professor; BOSHNO, L.V.; ALISOV, B.P.; BIRYUKOV, N.N.; GAL'TSOV, A.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; ETGENSON, M.S., professor; MURETOV, N.S.; KHROMOV, S.P.; BOGDANOV, P.N.; LEBEDEV, A.N.; SOKOLOV, V.N.; YANISHEVSKIY, Yu.D.; SAMOYLENKO, V.S.; USMANOV, R.F.; CHUBUKOV, L.A.; TROTSENKO, S.Ya.; VANGENGEYM, G.Ya.; SOKOLOV, I.F.; STYRO, B.I.; TEMNIKOVA, N.S.; ISAYEV, E.A.; DMITRIYEV, A.A.; MALYUGIN, Ye.A.; LIEDEMAA, Ye.K.; SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.; RAKIPOVA, L.R.; POKROVSKAYA, T.V.; BAGDASARYAN, A.B.; ORLOVA, V.V.; RUBINSHTEYN, Ye.S., professor; MILEVSKIY, V.Yu.; SHCHERBAKOVA, Ye.Ya.; BOCHKOV, A.P.; ANAPOL'SKAYA, L.Ye.; DUNAYEVA, A.V.; UTESHEV, A.S.; RUDNEVA, A.V.; RUDENKO, A.I.; ZOLOTAREV, M.A.; MERKESYAN, A.G.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; GAVRILOV, V.A.; TSOMAYA, T.I.; DEVYATKOVA, A.M.; ZAVARINA, M.V.; SHMETER, S.M.; BUDYKO, M.I., professor.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform. sbor.GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Fedorov). 2. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I.Voeykova (for Predtechenskiy, Lebedev, Yanishevskiy, Isayev, Rakipova, Pokrovskaya, Orlova, Rubinshteyn, Budyko, Shcherbakova, Anapol'skaya, Dunayeva, Rudneva, Gavrilov, Zavarina). 3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Buchinskiy).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform. sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (MIRA 8:3)

(Card 2)

4. Vsesoyuznyy institut rastenievodstva (for Selyaninov, Rudenko). 5. Bioklimaticheskaya stantsiya Kislovodsk (for Boshno). 6. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Alisov). 7. Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya SSSR (for Blyukov). 8. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Gal'tsov, Grigor'yev). 9. Geofizicheskaya komissiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva (for Eygenson). 10. Ministerstvo elektrostantsiy i elektropromyshlennosti SSSR (for Muretov). 11. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova (for Khromov). 12. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy arkhiv (for Sokolov, Zolotarev). 13. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (for Samoylenko). 14. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov (for Usmanov, Saposhnikova). 15. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR i TSentral'nyy institut kurortologii (for Chubukov). 16. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni Sechenova, Yalta (for Trotsenko). 17. Arkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Vangengeym).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state of climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform.sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Card 3) (MLRA 8:3)

18. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Sokolov). 19. Institut geologii i geografii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Styro). 20. Rostovskoe upravlenie gidrometsluzhby (for Temnikova). 21. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Dmitriyev). 22. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (for Malyugin). 23. Akademiya nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Liedemaa). 24. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Bagdasaryan). 25. Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Milevskiy).

(Continued on next card)

FEDOROV, Ye.Ye., professor; PREDTECHENSKIY, P.P., and others.

Discussion of the report (in the form of debates) [of the current state climatological research and methods of developing it]. Inform.sbor. GUGMS no.3/4:26-154 '54. (Card 4) (MLRA 8:3)

26. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut (for Bochkov). 27. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (for Uteshev). 28. Upravlenie gidrometsluzhby Armyanskoy SSR (for Nersesyan). 29. Leningradskoye upravleniye gidrometsluzhby (for Mikhaylov, Devyatkova). 30. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Tsomaya). 31. TSentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (for Shmeter).
(Climatology)

AYDAROV, A.A.; ZOLOTAREV, M.A.

Dermoid cyst of the penis. Urologiia no.6:70'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent N.Kh.Sitdykov [deceased]) Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I. Lenina na baze 5-oy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(CYSTS) (PENIS--DISEASES)

ZOLOTAREV, M.A.; PIDOPLICHKO, I.G.; FEDOROV, P.V.; VASIL'YEV, V.N.; IVANOVA, I.K.; GROMOV, V.I.; SOKOLOV, D.S.; ZHIRMUNSKIY, A.M.; PARMUZIN, Yu.P.; PLYUSHIN, I.I.; KATS, N.Ya.; GRICHUK, V.P.; YEFREMOV, Yu.K.; MOSKVITIN, A.I.; LEBEDEV, V.D.; TEODOROVICH, G.I.; ZVORYKIN, K.V.; MIKHNOVICH, V.P.; GALITSKIY, V.V.; MAKEYEV, P.S.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V.; GORDEYEV, D.I.; YANSHIN, A.L.; DUMITRASHKO, N.V.; SHANTSER, Ye.V.; P'YAVCHENKO, N.I.; FLEROV, K.K.; PIDOPLICHKO, I.G., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, professor.

Papers presented at the conference on the history of Quaternary flora and fauna in relation re the development of Quaternary glaciation. Trudy Kom.chetv.per. 12:129-189 '55. (MIRA 9:4)

1.Gidrometeosluzhba (for Zeletarev).2.Zoologicheskiy institut AN USSR (for Pidoplichko).3.Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (for Fedorev).4.Botanicheskiy institut AN SSSR (for Vasil'yev).5.Komissiya po izucheniyu chetvertichnogo perioda AN SSSR (for Ivaneva).6.Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (for Gromov, Yanshin, Nikiforova, Moskvitin).7.Moskovskiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze (for Sokolov). 8.Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Zhirmunskiy).9.Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo khozyaystva (for Plyusnin).10.Geograficheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Yefremov, Parmuzin).11.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Lebedev, Zvorykin).12.Institut nefti AN SSSR (for Teodorovich).13.Transproektkar'yer Ministerstva putey sooshcheniya (for Mikhnovich).14.Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest (for Galitskiy).15.Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN SSSR (for Makeyev).

(Continued on next card)

ZOLOTAREV, M.A.-----(continued) Card 2.

16.Laboratoriya gidro-geologicheskikh problem AN SSSR (for Gerdeyev).
17.Institut geografii AN SSSR (for Dumitrashko, Grichuk).

(Paleontology) (Paleobotany) (Glacial epoch)

14-57-6-12167D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zolotarev, M. A.

TITLE: Causes of the Glacial (Anthropogene) Period Climate (Prichiny formirovaniya klimata lednikovogo perioda--antropogena)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences, presented to In-t geogr. AN SSSR (Geographical Institute of the AS USSR), Moscow, 1956

ASSOCIATION: In-t goegr. AN SSSR (Geographical Institute of the AS USSR)

Card 1/1

KHRGIAN, A.Kh.; BOROVIKOV, A.M.; DZERDZEYEVSKIY, B.L.; DYUBYUK, A.F.; ZVEREV, A.S.; ZOLOTAREV, M.A.; KRICHAK, O.G.; KLEMIN, I.A.; PINUS, N.Z.; SELEZNEVA, Ye.S.; YASNOGORODSKAYA, M.M., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Cloud atlas] Atlas oblakov. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1957. 45 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.
(Clouds)

28409
S/169/61/000/007/063/104
A006/A101

10.1100
3,5000

AUTHOR: Zolotarev, M.A.

TITLE: Characteristic features of the tropopause structure

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 7, 1961, 55, abstract 7B356 ("Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ.", 1960, no. 38, 32 - 54)

TEXT: The recommendations as to defining the tropopause which are presently accepted, can not be considered as satisfactory. To determine the tropopause a formal morphological method was applied in respect to changes in the vertical temperature gradient. However, experiments in plotting vertical atmospheric sections show that various changes of the vertical gradient are connected with the synoptic conditions. In the author's opinion it is more reliable to consider the minimum temperature level as the tropopause. He analyzes a series of vertical sections with the use of over 10,000 radio-sonde ascents. Synoptic processes during the selected periods are described. Peculiarities of zonal transport are revealed, namely, cold rear outbreaks behind cyclones moving from the west are limited only by the troposphere, and the cold front passes directly into the tropopause when reaching its level. Above the cold air mass a warm air

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28409
S/169/61/000/007/063/104
A006/A101

Characteristic features of the tropopause structure

mass moves and interacts with it; it has its own higher tropopause. The existence of a combined (double) tropopause in moderate latitudes at zonal circulation is proved. A characteristic is given for the development of a second tropopause in northern latitudes. The regular occurrence of a second layer of temperature drop was revealed at 11 - 21 km altitudes. The indicated layer may be considered as a layer of the second high-latitude tropopause formation. It is suggested to introduce a tropopause classification according to physical and geographical signs: polar 1, polar 2, mid-latitude, tropical. The combined tropopause in subtropic latitudes is analyzed. As sections show, the tropopause of moderate latitutdes comes in its southern part into the tropic tropopause inclined to the south. The northern edge of the tropic tropopause represents an undulated cut. Peculiarities of intercepted cyclones are analyzed, which introduce considerable local changes in the atmosphere structure. The drop of temperature in the upper portion of the cyclone due to dynamical causes, promotes its prolonged existence. Strong eddies cause considerable changes in the temperature distribution in the height, and entail temperature differences between the eddy center and the surrounding atmosphere as high as 12 - 14°C. Above the

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Characteristic features of the tropopause structure

intercepted cyclones the tropopause spreads over a higher level than above the surrounding regions; apparently, a break of the tropopause takes place. Concluding, the author deals with the genesis of nacreous clouds. There are 28 references.

M. Sorochinskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

28410
S/169/61/000/007/064/104
A006/A101

3.5000

AUTHORS: Zolotarev, M.A., Tarasenko, D.A., Kolomiytseva, L.M.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the atmosphere structure according to materials of the International Geophysical Year

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 7, 1961, 55, abstract 7B357 ("Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ.", 1960, no. 38. 84 - 104)

TEXT: The authors present results of analyzing vertical atmosphere sections over the USSR territory composed from materials of the International Geophysical Year (IGY) Synoptic states were selected with zonal and meridional circulation forms and with well defined extratropical jet flows. Contrary to the existing opinion, an analysis of materials of increased frequent sounding has shown that under certain circulation conditions when there are contrasting height fronts, a break of the tropopause in high latitudes is caused by sharper contrasts of temperature and wind. Breaks of the tropopause at a meridional circulation form were noted in July 1957 on meridians 140° of eastern longitude (between the Kotel'nyy Island and the Tiksi Peninsula) and 100° western longitude (between Cape Chelyuskin and Khatanga), and in July 1958, on meridian 75° eastern longitude (be-

Card 1/2

Some peculiarities ...

tween the Dixon Island and Cape Zhelaniya). The break of the tropopause at zonal atmosphere circulation was observed in January 1958 between the Tarko-Sale and Aleksandrovskoye stations. Some cases are discussed of tropopause break in subtropic latitudes. Vertical sections are given, and characteristics of synoptic states are presented, peculiarities and evolutions of jet flows during the selected periods are described. The authors consider that breaks of the tropopause in high latitudes arise if a warm air mass develops in the upper troposphere with certain critical values of contrast of temperature (not less than 10 - 12°C per 600 km) and wind (over 150 km/hour). The case of a high cold outbreak in West Siberia observed in November 1957 is analyzed and the conclusion is drawn that an advection of cold may simultaneously occur in both the troposphere and the stratosphere. As a result the cold front does not change its sign when passing into the stratosphere. The presence of low temperature fields (about -68, -73°C) is observed at 10 - 12 km altitudes near the summits of high crests. Arising in the zone of strong winds they do not move with the flow. Their origin may be explained by ascending air movements.

M. Sorochinskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ZOLOTAREV, M.A.; TARASENKO, D.A.

Examples of double tropopauses over Moscow. Trudy TSAO no.66:51-62 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

KONTRIMAVICHUS, L.M., kand.veterin.nauk; ZOLOTAREV, V.N., kand.veterin.nauk

Epizootiological and clinicomorphological data on viral hepatitis in ducklings. Veterinariia 41 no.3:44-46 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Kontrimavichus). 2. Moskovskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya (for Zolotarev).

ZOLOTAREV, M. G.

Precipitation reaction in diagnosis of paratyphous Abortion of horses

SO: TABCON Veterinariya; 24; 9; September 1947; Unclassified.

Veterinarian, Moscow Oblast Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory

ZOLOTAREV, M. G.

"Pathological Anatomy and the Problems of the Pathogenesis of Chicken Tuberculosis." Cand Vet Sci, Moscow Veterinary Academy, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

L 23159-66 EWT(1)/T JK
ACC NR: AP5023732 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/008/0058/0060

AUTHOR: Zolcterev, M. G. (Candidate of veterinary sciences)

ORG: Moscow Oblast Veterinary Laboratory (Moskovskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya)

TITLE: Coccidiosis (eumeriosis) of the liver in chickens

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 8, 1965, 58-60

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, animal parasite, liver

ABSTRACT: In observations of chickens at 9 poultry farms over a period of several years, coccidiosis of the liver was found in 30 to 35% of the chickens over a month old and in 50 to 60% of the chickens over 3 months old. The infected chickens generally did not eat well, were inactive, and their feathers were ruffled. Later diarrhea, spasms in the extremities, and exhaustion appeared. Autopsies usually revealed an enlarged liver with necrotic foci ranging in size from a pinhead to 10 to 12 mm diameter. The surfaces of the foci were depressed; and, a cross section of the liver showed that it was filled with blood and the necrotic foci were of a light grey color and of a fatty-like dry consistency. Necrobiosis and necrosis of the parenchymatous cells in the liver apparently

Card 1/2 UDC: 619:616.993.192:636.5

L 23159-66

ACC NR: AP5023732

are the result of the mechanical action produced by the coccidii on the liver, the toxic effect of their waste products, and the cytoplasmic endotoxin formed during the period of parasite cell degeneration. Diagnosis of liver coccidiosis is difficult because the pathological changes are similar to those found for other diseases (tuberculosis, typhlohepatitis, and malignant tumors). Laboratory tests are required for final diagnosis of liver coccidiosis including suspended drop microscopy and a histological examination of the liver. Sanitary conditions and proper feed containing the required levels of vitamins and salts are important in preventing coccidiosis. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

ZOLOTAREV, M.G., kand. veter. nauk

Coccidiosis (Eimeria infection) of the liver in chicks.
Veterinariia 42 no.8:58-60 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya.

SOV/92-58-7-9/37

AUTHOR: Zolotarev, M.I., Driller

TITLE: Why We Are Ahead of the Drilling Assignment Program (Pochemu my operezhayem grafik bureniya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 7, pp 8-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to this article the drilling crew, headed by the master driller Kir'yanov, takes an active part in socialist competition, and each month it is ahead of the targets set by its monthly production plan. Last year the drilling crew completed its annual plan ahead of time. This achievement was due to the efficiency of highly qualified drillers who attended a course where they received special training. Furthermore, the assistant drillers and mechanics of the above drilling crew also know their job well. In addition, the collaboration of staff members and the coordination of their work also help to reduce the idle time of workers, and to avoid mechanical breakdowns in the equipment. The author gives some typical examples of the spirit of collaboration which exists among members of the

Card 1/2

Why We Are Ahead of the Drilling Assignment Program

drilling crew. Drilling operations are carried out at a maximum speed, the three pumps of the U8-3 type are operated at 45 liters per second, and the weight on the bit is increased to between 12 and 20 tons. Instead of drilling mud, water is used to the depth of 1,400 m., and chemically treated drilling fluid is used at a greater depth. In the course of operations no breakdowns or complications occur because low viscosity drilling fluid mixed with crude oil is used. Its filtration into the formation is low. Drill bits are used by the crew in a most efficient manner. Each shift of the crew always fulfills its obligations. There are other drilling crews in the Chechen-Ingush region, who also enjoy a very good reputation. The Gudermessk drillers have decided to do their utmost to increase labor productivity during 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Kontora bureniya Gudermesskogo NPU (Drilling Office of the Gudermes Petroleum Production Administration)

1. Petroleum---Production 2. Personnel---Performance 3. Personnel ---Attitudes

Card 2/2

ZOLOTAREV, M.M., prof.; MAR, G.I., dots.

Role of adenopharyngoconjunctival viruses in certain inflammatory diseases of the eye. Vest.oft. 72 no.6:38-45 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Belorusskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(EYE DISEASES virol.)
(ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS)

1. ZOLOTAREV, M. N., ZAKHAROV, P. S., and SLYUSAREV, M. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Pomerantsev, Dmitrii Vladimirovich, 1869-1952
7. Dmitriy Vladimirovich Pomerantsev. Les i step' 14 No. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. ZOLOTAREV, M.V.: ZAKHAROV, P.S.: SIYUSAREV, M.G.
2. USSR (600)
3. Ornithologists
7. Dimitriy Vladimirovich Pomerantsev. Les i step'. 14. no. 11. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

STOYUSHKIN, I.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: SHTANCHEYEV, M.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZOLOTAREV, M.P., inzh.; OS'MINKIN, V.N., inzh.

Investigating the process of cutting the stalks of the bunches of grapes. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.12:27-28 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Dagestanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva.

ZOLOTAREV, M.P., inzh.

Conference on the over-all mechanization and automatization of metallurgical machine units. Stal' 20 no. 7:671 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Metallurgical plants—Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

S/133/60/000/007/016/016

AUTHOR: Zolotarev, M.P., Engineer

TITLE: Conference on Complex Mechanisation and Automation of Metallurgical Units

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PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 7, p. 671

TEXT: In March 1960, a conference was held in Stalinsk for discussing the development of metallurgical units and the increase of their productivity by new systems of electric driving, the complex mechanisation and automation of the metallurgical industry. The conference was convened by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet soveta ministrov SSSR (State Scientific Technical Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers), the Tsentral'nyy insitut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii elektropromyshlennosti i priborostroyeniya (TsINTI EP) (Central Institute of Scientific Technical Information of the Electrical Industry and Construction of Instruments), the Kuznetskiy NTO chernoy metallurgii (Kutznetsk NTO of Iron Metallurgy), the Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Kemerovskogo sovnarkhoza (Bureau of Technical Information of the Kemerovo Economic Council). The conference was attended by 240 representatives of 80 organisations. Papers

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Conference on Complex Mechanisation and Automation of Metallurgical Industry

were presented by the designing institutes and bureaus of several leading organisations: VNIITMETMASh, Uralmetallurgavtomatika, Yuvmetallurgavtomatika, Elektroprivod, Institut avtomatiki i telemkhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics of the USSR, Academy of Sciences), Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki (Central Laboratory of Automation), etc. Papers were read on the following subjects: "Mathematical simulation on electronic machines as the principal method for the synthesis and the analysis of transient processes in the system of automated drives"; "Results of the experiments on the 5-squirrel cage sheet roller, (Type MMK) with regard to complex mechanisation"; "Contactless control of the drives of reversible mills"; "Digital system of the automation of the holding device of reversible mills"; "Complex automation of open-hearth furnaces"; "Automation of the heat condition of soaking pits and furnaces"; "Testing and designing instruments and means of automation for rolling mills in the Elektrostal'nyy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Electrosteel Plant of Heavy Machinery Equipment), etc.

ZOLOTAREV, N.A.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Ticks and Insects (Disease Transmitters) P-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70168

Author : Zolotaryev, N.A.
Inst : see orig. pub.
Title : Tic Fauna in the Domestic Animals of Dagestan and Their Importance in Epizoology of Hemosporoidosis.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta zhivotnobodstva, Dagestansk. Fil., AN SSSR, 1956, 3, 12-19

Abstract : Data of the structure pertaining to the tic species Ixodea, parasitic in cattle. The collection is predominantly of adult phase. In Boophilus, Ixodes and Haemaphysalis, the males constitute 20%, while in Rhipicephalus and Hyalomma-42-43.8%. Species p. Dermacentor take up an intermediate position. In a series of species, in cattle there were found some immature (pre-image) phases. In the lowest zone, the prevalent tics are Rhipicephalus, Boophilus and Hyalomma; in the

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70168

Hyal. anatolocum; in summer; Rh. bursa and Rh. rossicus; in spring and fall: ticks-Haemaphysalis and Dermacentor and spring-summer-fall: I. ricinus and B. calcaratus. Comparing the seasons of parasitism in cattle of the different species of ticks and their specific arrangement in the foci of different diseases, the author concludes that carriers of hemosporidosis in Dagestan appear to be B. calcaratus, Rh. bursa, Hyal. plumbeum, D. Marfinatus and D. pictus. In the last years a series of new carriers was found, but they are of minor significance.

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Protozoa.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12282.

Author : Zolotarev, N. A.
Inst : Daghestan Institute of Agriculture
Title : Theileriosse in Large Horned Cattle and Methods of Their Control.

Orig Pub: Tr. Dagest. s.-kh. in-ta, 1955, 6, 7-15.

Abstract: In Daghestan the causative agents of Theileriosis (T) in large horned cattle are theileria annulata and T. mutans. According to the author's findings the existence of T. sergenti could not be proved conclusively. T. is mostly widespread in low-lying areas, where 65 5 percent of all registered cases occur. T. occurs all year around, but most infections

Card : 1/2

ZOLOTAREV, N.D.; NORKIN, I.M.; SMELOV, V.D.

Graphs of increasing volumes used in designing and planning strip mining operations. Zap. LGI 49 no.1:74-79 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

ZOLOTAREV, N.D.

Basic factors affecting the development of the front of operations in open pit mines subject to sliding. Zap. LGI 49 no.1:85-90 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

ZOLOTAREV, Nikolay Davidovich; RZHEVSKIY, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent

[Technology and economics of open-pit mining] Tekhnologiia i ekonomika otkrytoi razrabotki mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 154 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ZOLOTAREV, N.D., kand. tekhn. nauk

Parameters of the systems, and technological indices of the complexity of ore strip mining. Gor. zhur. no.10:35-41 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.

ZOLOTAREV, Nikolay Il'ich; YERMILOV, Grigoriy Andreyevich; ASTASHEV, A.G., retsenzent; KOPELEVICH, M.A., retsenzent; ISLANKINA, T.F., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Machinery for combing cotton] Chesal'nye mashiny dlia khlopka. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 147 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Cotton machinery)

USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insect-Vectors of Disease Pathogens. G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 8, 1958, No 33971

Author : Zolotarev, N. A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Significance of Wild Birds of Dagestan in the Development of Mites of the Ixodoidea Family. -- Znachenie dikikh ptits Dagestana v razvitii kleshchey nadsemeystva Ixodoidea.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta zhivotnovodstva. Dagest. fil. AN SSSR, 1956, 4, 227-247.

Abstract : 16 species of Ixodoidea mites were found: Ixodes ricinus, I. frontalis, I. sp., Haemaphysalis punctata, H. sulcata, H. otophila, H. caucasica, Dermacentor marginatus, D. pictus, Rhipicephalus turanicus, Rh. rossicus, Rh. bursa,

Card 1/2

ZOLOTAREV, N.A., and ROZHKOV, F.V., Majors
Veterinary Service.
"Concerning morphological variability of Piroplasma (P. Caballi)
in corpses."
SO: Veterinariia 25(5), 1948, p. 6

ANTIPIN, D.N.; YERSHOV, V.S., prof.; ZOLOTAREV, N.A.; SALYAYEV, V.A.; DREVLYANSKAYA, N.I., red.

[Parasitology and invasive diseases of agricultural animals] Parazitologiia i invazionnye bolezni sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. [By] D.N.Antipin i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos" 1964. 494 p. (MIRA 17:7)

ZOLOTAREV, N.A.

ANTIPIN, D.N., doktor veterinarnykh nauk, professor; YERSHOV, V.S., doktor veterinarnykh nauk, professor; ZOLOTAREV, N.A., doktor veterinarnykh nauk, professor; SALYAYEV, V.A., doktor veterinarnykh nauk, professor; SOLOVEY, A.S., redaktor; VESKOVA, Ya.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Parasitology and festations of farm animals] Parazitologiia i invazionnye bolezni sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Pod red. V.S.Ershova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 478 p.
(Parasites--Domestic animals) (MLRA 9:11)

LIKHACHEV, N.V., prof.; AGRINSKIY, N.I., prof.; SYURIN, V.N., prof.; SPESIVTSEVA, N.A., prof.; KOLOBOLOTSKIY, G.V., prof.; ZOLOTAREV, N.A., prof.; KORYAZHNOV, V.P., prof.; KOLESOV, S.G., prof.; BABICH, M.A., prof.; PETROV, A.M., prof.; ZOTOV, A.P., prof.; DOROFEYEV, K.A., prof.; POLYKOVSKIY, M.D., prof.; SOLOMKIN, P.S., prof.; ORLOV, Ye.S., prof.; KOTOV, V.T., prof.; TRILENKO, P.A., prof.; LYUBASHENKO, S.Ya., prof.; USACHEVA, I.G., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Veterinary laboratory practice] Veterinarnaia laboratornaia praktika. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat. Vol.[General microbiological methods of investigation] Obshchie mikrobiologicheskie metody issledovaniia. 1963. 566 p. Vol.2. [Biochemical, chemico-toxicological, and veterinary hygienic methods of investigation] Biokhimicheskie, khimiko-toksikologicheskie i zoogigiemicheskie metody issledovaniia. 1963. 431 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Veterinary laboratories)

RZHEVSKIY, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; ANISTRATOV, Yuriy Ivanovich; IL'IN, Sergey Aleksandrovich; ZOLOTAREV, N.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Strip mining operations under complex conditions] Otkrytye gornye raboty v slozhnykh usloviiakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 293 p. (MIRA 17:7)

ZOLOTAREV, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIGACHEV, A.Ye., inzh.

Peculiarities of mining and the design of open pit elements in cases of rock transfer to external dump piles. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.7:15-26 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni G.V.Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy.
(Strip mining)

BAKINOV, G.P.; BOKIY, B.V.; BOKIY, O.B.; BORISOV, A.A.; BORISOV, D.F.; VAYPOLIN, A.F.; GALAYEV, N.Z.; GOLOVIN, G.M.; GORODETSKIY, P.I.; DUBRAVA, T.S.; ZOLOTAREV, N.D.; KAZAKOVSKIY, D.A.; KELL', L.N.; KOMAROV, V.B.; MARENKO, Ye.Ya.; MISNIK, Yu.M.; MUSTEL', P.I.; PISKUNOV, I.N.; SEDOVSKIY, V.N.; SHAMUKAYEV, A.N.; SHABLYGIN, A.I.; POPOV, V.M.

Aleksandr Mikhailovich Aliamskii; an obituary. Gor. zhur. no.2: 76-77 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Aliamskii, Aleksandr Mikhailovich, d. 1957)

ZOLOTAREV, N.D.

Method of determining the boundaries of an open-pit mine and the annual volume of overburden on the basis of planning practice. Zap. LGI 44 no.1:78-90 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Strip mining)

ZOLOTAREV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Prospects of developing cotton spinning techniques. Tekst.prom. 18 no.4:11-13 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Direktor TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Cotton spinning)