

BAROYAN, O.V.

Yellow fever in Africa. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.
33 no.7:6-10 J1 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

BAROYAN, O.V.; BOLOTOVSKIY, V.M.

Preliminary results of vaccination against influenza.
Report No.1: Degree of reactivity and immunogenicity of
different anti-influenzal preparations. Zhur. mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 33 no.11:57-62 N '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.

BAROYAN, Oganēs Vagarshakovich; GAYLONSKAYA, Irina Nikolayevna;
PARNES, Ya.A., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Intestinal viruses and the diseases caused by them] Kishechnye virusy i vyzyvaemye imi zabolevaniia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 149 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES) (ECHO VIRUSES)

BAROYAN, O.V.

Problem of the specific prevention of the most important virus
diseases. Vest AMN SSSR 18 no.5:36-45'63. (MIRA 16:8)
(MIRUS DISEASES --PREVENTION)

BAROYAN, O.V.; BOLOTOVSKIY, V.M.; GUKASYAN, G.B.; SLEPUSHKINA, V.G.;
MOVSESYAN, A.M.

Comparative study of the immunological activity of various
influenza vaccines depending on the antibody level prior
to vaccination. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:
116-117 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BAROYAN, V.O.

Meeting on the problem of influenza and acute respiratory diseases.
Vop. virus. 5 no. 1:123-125 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS—DISEASES)

BAROYAN, V.O.

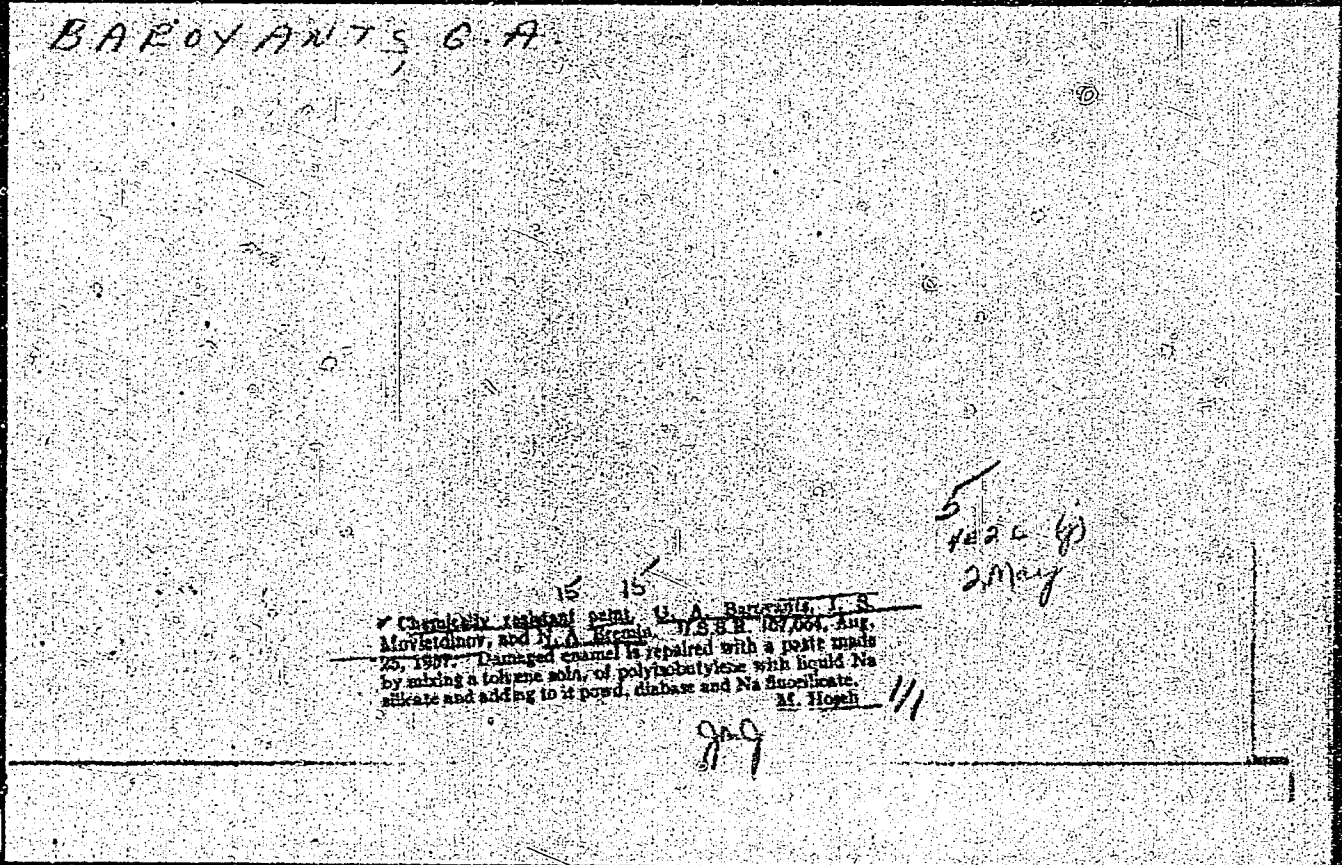
Meeting on the problem of influenza and acute respiratory diseases.
Vop. virus. 5 no. 1:123-125 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS—DISEASES)

BAROYAN, V.O.

Meeting on the problem of influenza and acute respiratory diseases.
Vop. virus. 5 no. 1:123-125 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS—DISEASES)

BAROYAN, V.O.

Meeting on the problem of influenza and acute respiratory diseases.
Vop. virus. 5 no. 1:123-125 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS—DISEASES)



AUTHOR: Baroyants, G. A.

SOV/64 58 5-14/21

TITLE: Protecting Defect Places in the Enamel of Apparatus by an Acid-Proof Paste (Zashchita kislotoestoykoy zamazkoy povrezh dennykh mest emali v apparature)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 5, pp. 314 314 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author together with I.S.Movietdinov and N.A.Yeremin developed a paste which differs from the previously used diabase pastes in that it contains a toluene solution of polyisobutylene and water glass. The crushed polyisobutylene is dissolved in toluene for two or three days and is filtered through gauze prior to its use. The water glass is boiled and filtered and then mixed with the above solution at a ratio of 1:2; afterwards it is added to the filler (diabase powder with sodium silico-fluoride) until the desired consistency is reached. This paste is applied in 3-4 layers to the defect place. Examples from practical work demonstrate that apparatus protected this way have a life of more than 1,5 years even when it is in contact with molten phenol, phthalic anhydride and tin chloride at 120-130°. Apparatus working with dimethyl-

Card 1/2

Protecting Defect Places in the Enamel of Apparatus
by an Acid Proof Paste

SSV/64-58 5-14/21

sulfate, 90% sulfuric acid and 40% liquor at 80° lasted for
3-6 months.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Khimicheskyy Zavod (Moscow Alkaloid Works),

1. Laboratory equipment--chemical apparatus--2. Laboratory
equipment--National--3. Laboratory equipment--National--4.
Laboratory equipment--National--5. Laboratory

Card 2/2

PEREL'MAN, Aleksandr Il'ich; BAROYANTS, S.G., red.

[Geochemistry of epigenetic processes; supergene zone]
Geokhimiia epigeneticheskikh protsessov; zona gipergeneza.
Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 271 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 54480-65 EPP(s)/EPR/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-L/Pa-L BW/JD/DJ
ACCESSION NR: AP5017721 HJ/0017/64/000/010/0451/0454

AUTHOR: Barozel, D. (Engineer); Calin, V. (Engineer)

TITLE: New method for the casting of bimetallic bearings with anti-frictional materials for Co Co 2100 EP-Type electric diesel

SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 10, 1964, 451-454

TOPIC TAGS: ball bearing, metal casting, locomotive

ABSTRACT: The authors propose for adoption in Rumania the centrifugal casting of bimetallic bearings by means of heating in an electrolyte. They find that this method allows the rapid heating and cooling of the anti-frictional material and assures a good adhesion between this material and the steel. Orig. art. has 6 figures, 2 graphs and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Atelierele de reparatii automotoare, Brasov (Motor Vehicles Repair Shops)

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: MS, IE

NO REF SOV: OOO

OTHER: OOO

JPRS

Cord
1/1

BAR-PRATKOWSKA, Jadwiga; NIEWIATOWSKA, Marta; DCERACZYNSKA, Joanna

Use of epsilon-aminocaproic acid (EACA) in gynecology and
obstetrics. Ginek. pol. 35 no.1:81-86 Ja-F'64

1. Z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobietych AM w Warsza-
wie; kierownik: prof.dr.med. I.Roszkowski.

*

BORKOWSKA, Zofia; BAR-PRATKOWSKA, Jadwiga

Clinical evaluation of the cervical and oxytocin test. Pol. tyg.
lek. 19 no.44:1686-1688 N 2 '64

1. Z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobietych Akademii Medycznej
w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. I. Roszkowski).

BARGANIK, P.I., prof.; POZNANSKIY, S.S., dotsent (Kiyev)

Sanitary and epidemiological station as a base for training physicians
of a medical institute. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.1:25-27 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PUBLIC HEALTH STUDY AND TEACHING)

Author : Munnary
 Title : Report on the Phytochemistry of Cultivated Plants.
 Journal : Zhurnal Khimicheskoy Biologii, No. 4, 1979,
 Location : Bursa, Turkey
 Abstract : A study of the phytochemistry of cultivated plants.

Bibli. Cit. : Kharasch et al. 1958, 2, No. 1, 5

ABSTRACT : The phytochemistry of cultivated plants is discussed. The authors report on the phytochemistry of cultivated plants, which is characterized by a high degree of uniformity. The authors also discuss the phytochemistry of cultivated plants, which is characterized by a high degree of uniformity. The authors also discuss the phytochemistry of cultivated plants, which is characterized by a high degree of uniformity.

Call: 1/1

KOLAR, O.; PRASILOVA, T.; DOUBRAVA, O.; EARRAGAN, M.

Subacute sclerotizing leukoencephalitis in the course of Sabin's poliovaccination. *Cesk. neurol.* 27 no.5:346-348 S '64.

1. Neurologická klinika lékařské fakulty Palackého University v Olomouci (prednosta prof. dr. J. Hrbek, DrSc .) a Ústav patologické anatomie lékařské fakulty Palackého University v Olomouci (prednosta doc. dr. V. Valach).

BARRE, Lucien

Live-line work in distribution networks. Wiad elektrotechn
28 no.11/12:350-354 N-D '61.

1. Asystent kierownika Zakładu Rozdzielnego Energii i Gazu w
Nantes, Electricite de France i Gaz de France.

S/135/60/000/010/012/015
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Kheyfits, D. P., Engineer, Barraras, R., Morozov, A. F., Shpan'ko,
G. F., Technicians

TITLE: A Modernized Burner for Welding Thin Metal in Carbon Dioxide¹⁸

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 10, p. 32

TEXT: A simplified design of a burner for welding in carbon dioxide was developed on the basis of the TsNIITMASH burner and introduced at the Moscow "Gidrooborudovaniye" experimental machine-plant. The burner has the following particular features: 1. Non-ferrous metal parts were partially eliminated; 2. The cooling system was improved thus preventing scorching of the interchangeable burner; 3. The burner has a lighter weight, facilitating its operation. The burner nozzle is made of M1 copper and cooled by running water, circulating between the nozzle and a bushing soldered to it. For the in- and outflow of water to the nozzle copper pipes are used. The carbon dioxide gas enters the welding area through 4 apertures in the ДШ5 (DSh5) holder tip. The nozzle is fixed by a disk and a nut, insulated with asbestos cement gaskets. An exchangeable tip from the ДШ-5(DSh-5) holder is used in the burner. The carbon

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S/135/60/000/010/012/015
A006/A001

A Modernized Burner for Welding Thin Metal in Carbon Dioxide

dioxide gas is supplied to the burner from a cylinder through a hose mounted in the handle and passes through the heater, reductor and a drying device. The tip must be inserted into the nozzle to 10 - 15 mm depth. The throat depth of the electrode from the burner must not exceed 40 mm at an arc ignition of 160 - 180 amps current. During welding the electrode throat is 20 - 25 mm. The burner can be easily assembled and dismantled. Tests made with the burner yielded satisfactory results when welding butt and overlap joints of 4 mm thick "3" grade steel, at 180 amps current and 2 mm diameter C_B-10FC (Sv-10GS) wire. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

L 57062-55 FHD/EWT(1)/EWG(v)/KEC-l/KEC(t) Ps-5/EI-l/Pac-2 WS-l/GW

ACCESSION NR: AFS015580

UR/0030/65/042/003/0527/0530
523.164.42

AUTHOR: ~~Barret, A. Kh.~~; ~~Kutusa, B. G.~~; ~~Matvysenko, L. I.~~; ~~Salomonovich, A. Ye.~~

TITLE: Observations of radio emission sources at the 3.3- and 0.8-cm wavelengths

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 3, 1965, 527-530

TOPIC TAGS: radio emission source, Taurus A, source 3C 84, source 3C 273, source 3C 279, radio emission

ABSTRACT: Results of observations carried out with the 22-m radio telescope of the Physics Institute imeni. P. N. Lebedev AN SSSR are discussed. The observations were made to explain the presence of a second radio-emission source in the Taurus constellation, to investigate the brightness distribution of Taurus-A source at the 8-mm wavelength, and to measure the fluxes of sources 3C 84, 3C 273 and 3C 279 at the 3.3-cm and 8-mm wavelengths. With the exception of observations dealing with the brightness distribution of Taurus-A, the observations consisted in recording the curves of the transit of sources through the radiation pattern of a stationary radio-telescope antenna at time constants of 5^μs and 4^μs for the 3.3-cm and 8-mm wavelengths respectively. The time constants were determined by the widths of the radiation

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L 57062-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015580

patterns which were 5.9' and 2'. The fluxes were calculated under the assumption of the Gaussian distribution of brightness temperature and of the Gaussian shape of the antenna pattern. The results of these calculations are shown in Table 1 of the Enclosure. The flux at the 8-mm wavelength of the source located about 36° to the east of Taurus-A proved to be not more than 5% of the Taurus-A flux. The results of the measurements of 3C 84, 3C 273, and 3C 279 confirm their reported unusually high fluxes at centimeter wavelengths. The estimates of the upper limits of the fluxes at 8-mm agree with this conclusion. The results of measurements of the dimensions of Taurus-A at 8-mm can be approximated by an ellipse with axes 4.2' ± 0.2' and 2.9' ± 0.2' with the major axis at a position angle of 140°. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [DW]

ASSOCIATION: ~~*~~ Issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya elektroniki Massachusettskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta Kembridzh, Massachusetts, SSHA (Electronics Research Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, SSHA), Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute Academy of Sciences SSSR), Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Jan65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

ATD PRESS:

Card 2,3

L 57062-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015580

ENCLOSURE: 01

δ

Table 1.

sources	Flux $\times 10^{26}$ m^{-2} cps $^{-1}$		angular size	no. of passages	
	$\lambda = 3.3$	$\lambda = 3 \mu m$	$\lambda = 1.3 \text{ cm}$	3.3 cm	8 cm
3C 84	22 \pm 2	<60	<20"	28	8
3C 273	26 \pm 2	<50	—	15	15
3C 279	14 \pm 1.5	—	<10"	13	—
Taurus-A	(560)	600 \pm 60	—	—	62

dm
Card 3/3

S/058/63/000/003/053/104
A062/A101

AUTHORS: ~~Barro, M. I., Gorokhovskiy, Yu. N., Gratsianskaya, Z. I.,~~
Pruss, P. Kh.

TITLE: Dependence of the resolving power of multilayer color films on the disposition sequence of the layers.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 88, abstract 3D594
("Uspekhi nauchn. fotogr.", 1962, v. 8, 21 - 28)

TEXT: A concept is introduced for a resolvometric balancing of three elementary images in the final positive color image. Requirements are formulated for the structure of a pair of multilayer films forming a set, in which the resulting image can attain the highest resolution. A study was made on the resolvometric properties of 7 sets of multilayer films with different sequences of disposition of the layers, and it is shown that fulfillment of the presented demands brings about effectively a higher resolution and a resolvometric balancing of the set. The resolving and distinguishing powers of two negative multilayer materials and the positive images obtained from them are compared. It is

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Dependence of the resolving power of...

S/058/63/000/003/053/104
A062/A101

shown that these quantities are approximately proportional to each other and that, consequently, the quality of geometric reproduction of two-dimensional color objects can be, at least in a first approximation, characterized by the magnitude of the resolving power.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/63/000/003/041/104
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Novikov, T. A., Barro, M. I., Gafurova, N. S.

TITLE: Dependence of the resolving power of photographic layers on the content of optical sensitizers in them

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 83, abstract 3D568
("Tr. Vses. n.-i. kinofotoin-ta" 1962, no. 46, 65 - 75)

TEXT: An investigation was made on the dependence of the resolving power of photolayers of fine and coarse granularity on the content of optical sensitizers in them. It is established that as the concentration of the sensitizers in the photolayers increases, the resolving power, determined behind light filters of the primary colors, passes as a rule through a maximum. In the opinion of the authors, the change of the resolving power under the influence of the sensitizers takes place firstly on account of the sensitivity shift of the layer into that portion of the spectrum in which the light scattering is different from that in the region of the own sensitivity of AgHal, and secondly as a result of their action on the opacity and the contrast coefficient of the layer.

Card 1/2

Dependence of the resolving power of...

S/058/67/000/003/041/104
A062/A101

It is shown that large quantities of sensitizers simultaneously increase the opacity (thereby bringing about an increase of the resolving power) and reduce the contrast (thereby leading to a decrease of the resolving power). The obtained results are submitted to an analysis from the point of view of the competition between these two factors. There are 15 references.

V. Sintsov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

LEVI, S.M.; BARRO, M.I.

Activation of the chromium hardening of emulsion layers. Trudy
NIKFI no.51:95-98 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

BARRO, M.I.; GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu.N.; GRATSIANSKAYA, Z.I.; PRUSS, F.KL.

Dependence of the resolving power of multilayer color films
on the sequential arrangement of the layers. Usp. nauch. fot. S.
21-28 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

MEYKLYAR, P.V.; BARRO, M.I.

"Spectral analysis of the photographic process" by IU.N.
Gorokhovskii. Reviewed by P.V.Meikliar, M.I.Barro. Zhur.
nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 8 no.1:76-77 Ja-Feb. '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Photography--Equipment and supplies)
(Gorokhovskii, IU.N.)

NOVIKOV, I.A.; BARRO, M.I.; GAFUROVA, N.S.

Effect of the presence of optical sensitizers on the resolving power
of photographic emulsions. Trudy NIKFI no.46:65-75 '62. (MIRA 18:8)

BARRO, V. M.

213
New method of determination of the temperature of beginning agglomeration of powdered dielectrics. P. P. Babinetsky, V. M. Barro, and O. P. Medvedev-Petrosyan. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 67, 113-15 (1949).—The temp. is detd. by the rupture of oscillations of a generator attuned to a const. frequency, in a circuit contg. the powder. With the capacitance and the inductance kept const., the point of rupture corresponds to the sudden change of the elec. resistivity of the powder as a result of beginning agglomeration. With a tech. Na₂ silicate powder of 1.5-0.6 mm. grain size, the temp. of beginning agglomeration was thus detd. to 75° ± 8°. N. Thon

Method
Electro
physics

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BARRO, V. M.

V Dielectric analysis in application to investigations of the change of minerals during heating. P. P. Badalov, V. M. Barro, and O. P. Mchedlishvili, *Perisodnyy (Moscow) Khimicheskiy Vestnik*, *Sovetskaya Akad. Nauk SSSR* J.S.R. 14, No. 1, 27-31 (1953).—A method of dielectric analysis is given, including continuous recording of the change of dielectric properties of the substance studied over the total period. The app. consisted of special Pt electrodes in the form of 2 different-sized crucibles, one placed inside the other and placed in a Pt elec. furnace, heated by a controlled source. The measuring app. consisted of a bridge of the a.-c. type with balance indicated by a "magic eye." Accuracy of measurements of capacity and resistance was 0.5% in the temp. intervals up to 700°. As an example, some Georgian serpentinite was studied from 100° to 700°. A sharp decrease in the capacity found at 200° was connected with loss of moisture. The effect shown between 300° and 350° was caused by the presence of impurities. The increase of capacity beginning at 450° was caused by dissociation of MgCO₃, and at 640° the strong weakening was connected with the serpentinite mol. A diagram of the arrangement of the app. was shown. Some heating curves were also provided. Gladys S. Marx

BARRON, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.

Automatic "on and off" switching of parallel operating transformers.
Pron.energ. 17 no.2:14-15 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric transformers) (Automatic control)

BARRON, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic switching of a.c. and d.c. lines. Mekh.i avtom.proizv.
16 no.9:42-43 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Electric switchgear)

BARRON, A.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

Automatic consecutive starting of mechanisms in line production.
Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 17 no.5:30 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Automation)

BARRON, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Schematic for connecting ignitrons in a three-phase network.
Prom.energ. 18 no.11:9-10 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

137-1957-12-23261

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 59 (USSR)
AUTHOR: Bars, P. A.

TITLE: The Adjustment of KU-80 Recovery Boilers Operating in Con-
junction with Open-hearth Furnaces (Naladka kotlov-utilizatorov
KU-80, ustanovlennykh za martenovskimi pechami)

PERIODICAL: V sb. : Kotly-utilizatory martenovsk. pechev. Moscow,
Metallurgizdat, 1957 pp 27-37

ABSTRACT: The starting up and adjustment of two KU-80 recovery boilers
(RB) at the "Azovstal'" plant is described. The following results
were observed when the flow of flue gases passed through the
boiler in its entirety: steam generating capacity, 10.9 t/hr;
steam pressure, 6.5 atm (absolute) temperature of the superheated steam,
353°; temperature of flue gases at the boiler inlet, 535°; tem-
perature of flue gases at the boiler outlet, 258°; efficiency, 42.8
percent. Without cleaning the heating surfaces, an operational
run of the RB lasted up to 8-10 days. Without steam-blast clean-
ing the efficiency of the boilers decreases rapidly, the temperature
of the waste gases rises to 300°, and the steam generating capacity
of the boiler is reduced to 6 t/hr. Ye. N.

Card 1/1

1. Boilers-Operation methods
2. Boilers-adjustment
3. Boilers-Test results
4. Boilers-Test results

BARS, P.A., inzh.

Increase in the productive capacity of a coal pulverizing
system using 250/390 ball mills in anthracite culm grinding
operation. Prom. energ. 17 no.11;28-31 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Coal, Pulverized) (Milling machinery)

BARS, Sari

The head of the family is ill. Hung TU no.5:16-17 My '62.

BARS, Sari

Bright thoughts on Children's Day. Hung TU no.6:10-11 Je '62.

BARS, Sari

A visit to the Vamos family. Hung TU no.2:19 F '63.

BARS, Ye. A.

"The 1949 Gubkin Readings," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No.11, 1959

1201 10:00 A
ALEKSEYEV, F.A.; BARS, Ye.A.; GULYAYEVA, L.A.; GLEZER, V.G.; GAVRILENKO, Ye.S.,
KOGAN, S.S.

Erroneous interpretation of V.A. Sulin's genetic classification of
waters. Geol. nefi 1 no.6:66-69 Je '5?. (MLRA 10:8)
(Water, Underground--Analysis)

Y.A. Bars

BARS, Ye.A.

Hydrochemical indices of oil-bearing potential and methods of
prospecting for oil pools. Geol. nefti l no.8:13-18 Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut nefti AN SSSR.
(Oil field brines)

APEL'TSYN, I.E., doktor tekhn.nauk; BARS, Ya.A., kand.geol.-min.nauk;
BGRISOV, Yu.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S., prof.; VYSOTSKIY,
I.V., kand.geol.min.nauk; GOVOROVA, G.L., dots.; DAKHNOV, V.N., prof.
ZHDANOV, M.A., prof.; ZHUKOV, A.I., dots.; KOTYAKHOV, F.I., prof.;
KREMS, A.Ya., doktor geol.-min.nauk; MURAV'YEV, I.N., prof.;
MUSHIN, A.Z., inzh.; NAMIOT, A.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHODANOVICH,
I.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHLYSTOV, V.T., inzh.; CHERNOV, B.G., kand.
tekhn.nauk; SHUROV, V.I., dots.; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.;
POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Manual fo petroleum extraction] Spravochnik po dobyche nefi.
Pod obshchei red. I.M.Murav'eva. Moskva, Gos. anuchno-tekhn.izd-vo
neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol. 1. 1958. 540 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Petroleum industry)

BARS, Ye. A.

"Results of hydrochemical research work obtained in the course of prospecting for mineral oil."

Report presented at a Conference in the Dept. of Geological and Geographical
Sciences (Soviet Union) and Geological Institute of Search and Prospecting
for Deposits, USSR, April 1958
(Int. Geol. Rev. 1958, Vol. 7, pp. 125-7)

BARS, Ye.A.

Hydrochemical studies in prospecting for oil fields. Trudy Inst.
nefti 9:236-252 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Oil fields brines)

AKS, L. A., KALICH, Y. A., KHEBY, I. A., KURGAN, A. A.
LOKHIN, IY, S. A., KRYVICH, Y. M., YAKOV, S. A. (S. I. I.)

(to be) "Investigations of Direct Disarming Methods."

Report submitted at the 15th World Conference on Peace, 3 July -
10 Aug. 1979, New York.

BARS, Ye.A.; GLELER, V.G.

Hydrochemical surveying in Arkhangel'skoye District, Bashkir
A.S.S.R. Trudy Inst. geol. i razrab. gor. iskop. 1:314-327
'60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Arkhangel'skoye District--Water, Underground--Analysis)

BARS, Ye.A.

Hydrochemical investigations in the middle Daubikhe and Suchan
Valleys and the Kangauz-Shitukhe tectonic zone carried out in
1953-1954. Trudy Inst. geol. i razrab. gor. iskop. 1:363-374
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Maritime Territory--Water, Underground)

BARS, Ye.A.; BORSHEVSKIY, G.A.; BROD, I.O.; OVCHINNIKOV, A.M.

Genetic association of oil- and gas-bearing basins with enclosing basins of underground waters. Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.11:27-34
N 1/1. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geologii i razvedki goryuchikh iskopayemykh: "MNeftegaz Glavnogo geologo-razvedchnogo upravleniya RSFSR; Moskviy gosudarstvennyy universitet; Moskovskiy geologorazvedchnyy institut (Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

BARS, Ye. A.; BORSHCHEV, IY, G. A.; BROD, I. O.; OVCHINNIKOV, A. M.

Method of setting up boundaries for artesian and oil-and
gas-bearing basins. Izv. vyz. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 4 no. 11:
95-101 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze i
Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Petroleum geology)(Gas, Natural--Geology)(Water, Underground)

BAIS, Y. A., HOANG, D. S.; MIKHAILOV, N. I.

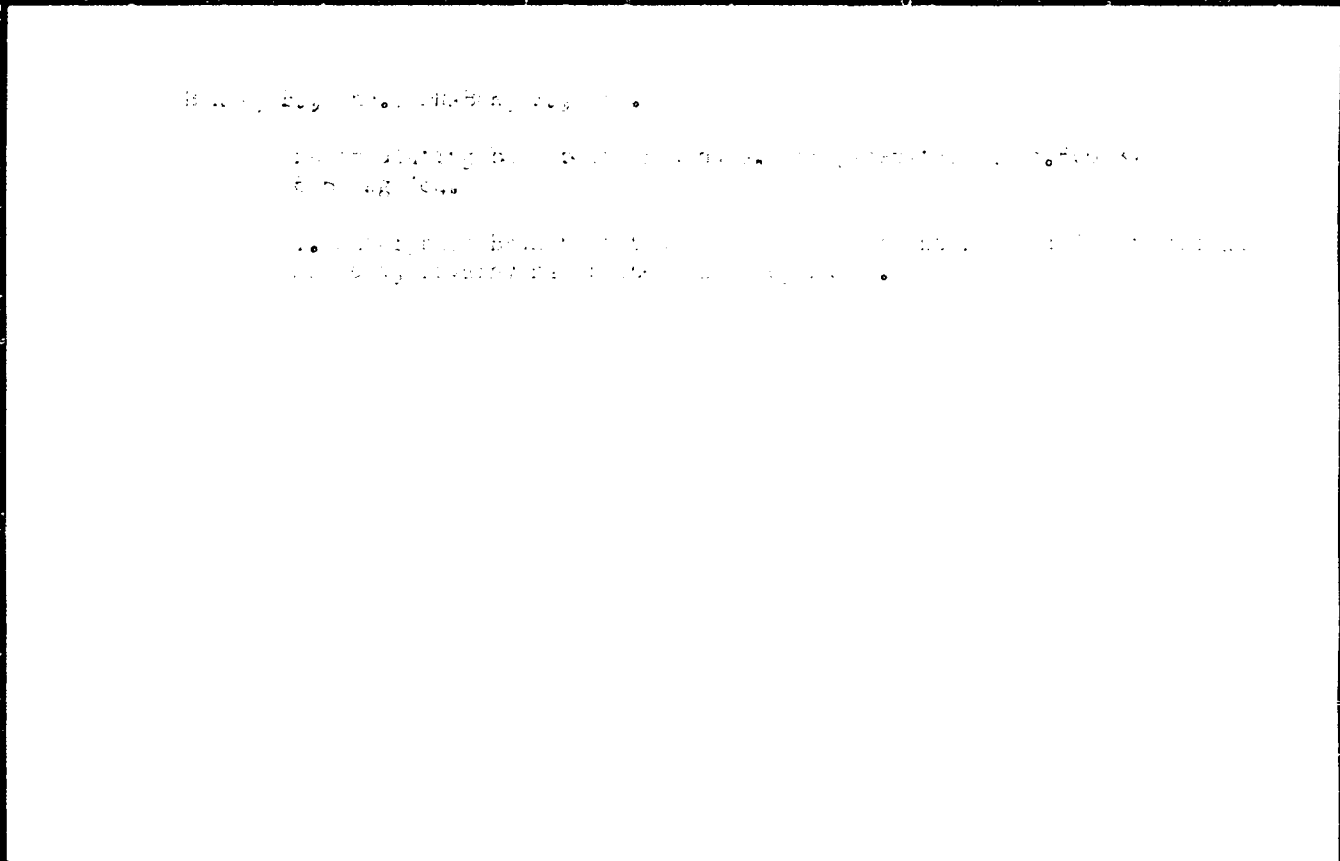
Patent application for the invention of a method for the
determination of the field. Khar'kov, 1981. 1 p. (10)
19-51-101 (MIRA 1981)

1. Invention of a method for the determination of the field
SSSR.

DEBS, Ye.A.; KOGAN, S.S. 1954, 111.

Some results of the qualitative analysis of the
substance dissolved in perchloric acid. *Tr. Vsesoyuzn. nauchn. issled. inst. geoliz.* no. 4: 1954, 111.

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki, ul. Semenovskaya, 25,
Moskva.



BARSABOV, G.P.; SHEVELOVA, V.A.

Contributions to the study of luminescence of minerals. Trudy Min.
muz. no.4:3-35 '52. (MLRA 7:11)
(Luminescence) (Mineralogy)

BARSAKOVSKIY, V.P.

AUTHOR BUBNIKOV P.P., BARSAKOVSKIY V.P. PA - 2495
TITLE Chemistry and Technology of Silicates in China.
(Khimiya i tekhnologiya silikatov v Kitaye - Russian.)
PERIODICAL Vestnik Akademii Nauk 1957, Vol 27, Nr 2, pp 74-79 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5/1957 Reviewed: 5/1957
ABSTRACT The Chinese Academy of Science worked out a plan for scientific work to be accomplished within the next 12 years. The major part of this work shall be devoted to problems of Chemistry and the technology of silicates. Several new scientific institutes are intended to be founded for this purpose the main task of which will be the investigation of various oxides, vitreous substances, and silicate raw materials for the purpose of developing the silicate industry.
The Chinese Peoples' Republic has vast stocks of various valuable silicate materials which have as yet not been scientifically exploited. Chinese kaolin earths are world famous as also such materials as "porcelain stone" and "cast glass stone" in which field research work will be of great importance for Chinese industry. The same may be said about quartz, talcum, gypsum, serpentine, and other materials available in China.

CARD 1/3

Chemistry and Technology of Silicates in China.

PA - 2495

The main center of research is The Institute for Metallurgy and Ceramics of the Academy of Science at Shanghai with branches at Tshansha and Kunmin. The institute is under the management of professor Chshou-Zhen and has a staff of 300 persons. Apart from experimental stations the institute also possesses industrial objects such as blast furnaces for gray cast iron. Particular success was attained by this institute in the field of the production of fireproof articles, special glass such as electrovacuum glass, glass for steam boilers, special barium glass which allows only ultraviolet rays to pass (at 3000-4000 Å) whilst nearly all others are absorbed, baseproof boron silicate glass, etc.

A second institute of equal importance is at Mukden (under the management of Prof. Li-Siu-In) which has 6 departments: enrichment of ore, science of fireproofness, metallurgical chemistry, metal working, metal physics, and analytical chemistry. Further, there is the Institute for the metalurgy of casting and the Institute for building material. Further, there is the great central laboratory of the Anshan industrial combine, the Institute for Ceramics at Tsindechzhen and others. It was here that at the time of the Min dynasty (1368-1644) the porcelain industry was established, which was

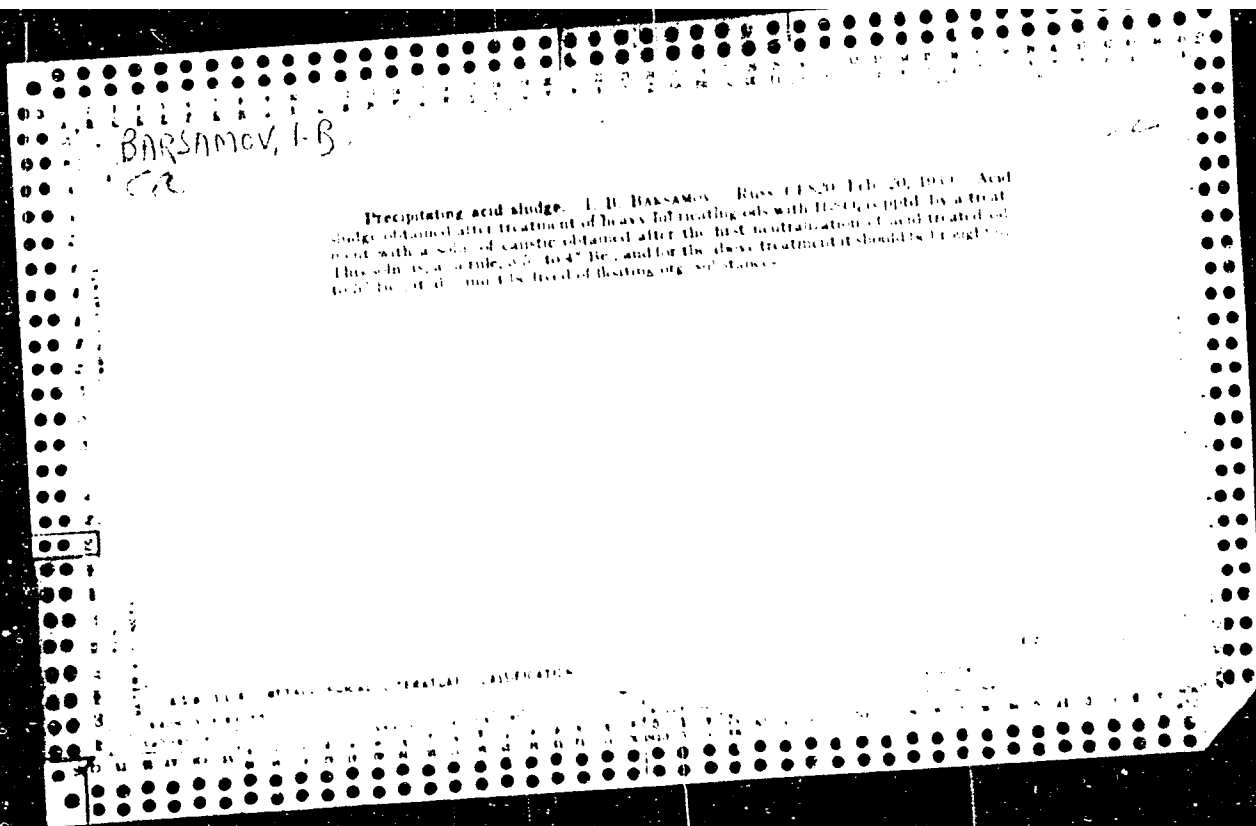
CARD 2/3

Chemistry and Technology of Silicates in China. PA - 2495

under the protection of the emperors and aroused the admiration of the entire world. It must be mentioned that, apart from scientifically founded industry, which is making enormous progress at the time, the branches of the old established primitive home industry are still prospering in China the products of which are distinguished by their superb and precise workmanship and hand-painted decorations, particularly as far as chinaware (porcelain) is concerned. This circumstance decided the Chinese government to establish a new high school for the Technology of artistic products and ceramics and to found a special Institute for the Research of Applied Art in Antiquity and Present.

ASSOCIATION: not given
PRESENTED BY: -
SUBMITTED: -
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 3/3



BARSAMOV, I-B.

precipitating acid sludge. I. B. BARSAMOV. Russ. J. Engng. 1964. Acid
sludge obtained after treatment of heavy fuel heating oils with H₂O₂ is precipitated by a treat-
ment with a solution of caustic obtained after the first neutralization of acid treated oil.
This solution is neutralized to pH 7, and for the above treatment it should be brought to
pH 7. The acid sludge is treated of floating organic substances.

BARMANOV, N.

Feodosiya. Krayevedcheskiy ocherk. Seriya 101', Krynizdat, 1953.

205 p. illus.

So: 318N/5

621.01

.b2

BARBAMOV, N.

Remarkable picture gallery. Sov.mor. 17 no.14:13 J1 '57.

(MIRA 10:9)

(Aivazovskii, Ivan Konstantinovich, 1817-1900)
(Feodosiya--Art--Galleries and museums)

BARSAMOVA, N.L.

Beetles damaging forest foliage in Kuba and Kusary Districts, Azerbaijan S.S.R. Uch. zap. AGU no.2:59-63 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Kuba District--Beetles) (Kusary District--Beetles)
(Forest insects)

84621

15.8340 also 2209

S/173/60/013/002/002/002
A110/A029

AUTHOR: Markosyan, M. M. and Barsamyan, S. T.

TITLE: Study of Electrophysical Properties of Polychloroprene Latexes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1960, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 51-60

TEXT: A series of tests is described carried out by the Sektor kabel' no-izolyatsionnoy tekhniki filiala NII pri Armelektrozavode (Department of Cable-Insulation Technology of the NII of the Armelektrozavod) in cooperation with the TsNIL zavoda im. Kirova (Central Scientific Research Laboratory of the Kirov Plant) in regard to electro-physical properties of L-3 (L-3), L-4 (L-4) and L-7 (L-7) latex types. Polychloroprene latexes and coatings, as well as coatings derived from a mixture of the former latexes and the effect of the derivation method on the electrophysical properties of the coating were investigated. The electric characteristics of the latex coating are shown in Table 1. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the tangent angle on the temperature of the dielectric losses and the volumetric resistances of L-7 latex coatings without additional drying and (broken line) after additional drying at $T = 200 \pm 5^{\circ} C$ over a period of 96 hours. The

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S/173/60/013/002/002/002

A110/A029

Study of Electrophysical Properties of Polychloroprene Latexes

mechanical properties of polychloroprene coatings are satisfactory and meet the requirements of cable hose rubber as shown in Table 2. The moisture absorption of polychloroprene coatings depends on emulsifiers and stabilizers. Figure 2 shows the dependence of the absorbing capacity of L-3, L-4, and L-7 coatings and also of L-7 plus 10 % furnace carbon black coatings on the period of immersion at $t^{\circ} = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$. Tests revealed a strong effect of polychloroprene on copper. HCl and Cl_2 separated from polychloroprene show the following reaction on copper: $\text{HCl} + \text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{CuCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$ and $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{CuCl}_2$. The resistance of these coatings to heat, oil, light and moisture can be increased by addition of furnace carbon black (Table 3) and MBM (MVM) vaseline oil (Figs. 3 and 4) to the polychloroprene mixture. The disadvantage of vaseline oil is that it facilitates the propagation of micro-organisms; this is countered by an addition of fungicides consisting of a water emulsion of salicylanilide stabilized by ammonium caseinate. Table 4 gives the composition of L-7 latex mixtures. The coating process is the following: the item is placed in a concentrated solution of 30 % CaCl_2 and then immersed in a latex bath. A negative feature of this method is the saturation of the coating with salts which impair its electrophysical properties. Another

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S/173/50/013/002/002/002
A110/A029

Study of Electrophysical Properties of Polychloroprene Latexes

possibility is the "electric deposition" which is achieved by electrophoresis and produces more resistant coatings (Fig. 5). The electrophysical properties of coatings are improved by syneresis which completely removes all stabilizers and salts. Figures 6 and 7 show the results of tests in regard to dielectric losses of polychloroprene latex coatings and volumetric electric resistances as depending on the period of immersion. The use of latexes in cable production produces airtight coatings of 0.3 mm or less, whereas type L-7 is considered most suitable for this purpose. Latexes mixed with fungicides and vaseline are suitable for wires and cables used in the tropics. There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 5 Soviet references. X

ASSOCIATION. Armyanskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektro-mashinostroyeniya (Armenian Department of the Scientific Research Institute of Electric Machine Building)

Card 3/3

L 53815-65 EWT(1)/EPA(a)-2/EWT(a)/EPP(c)/EWP(j)/EEC(t)/T Pe-4/Pr-4/Pt-7/
F2-4 IJP(c) GG/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5011083 UR/0252/65/C40/002/0101/0106

AUTHORS: Barsamyan, S. T.; Tolapchyan, L. S.; Pikalova, V. N.

54
49
B

TITLE: The dielectric properties of some polydivinyl acetals

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Doklady, v. 40, no. 2, 1965, 101-106

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl, acetal plastic, dielectric property, glass transition temperature, polymerization

ABSTRACT: Previous work on dielectric properties of polyvinyl acetals has been on material obtained by acetalization of aldehydes of polyvinyl alcohol, which always contain hydroxide and residual acetate groups along with the acetal groups. The recent method of S. G. Matsuyan and his group on cyclic polymerization permits complete acetalization, and the present authors have investigated the dielectric properties of some of these 100% polyvinyl acetals: polydivinylmethylal, polydivinylacetaldehyde, and two forms of polydivinylbutyraldehyde--industrial and laboratory. Dielectric loss and dielectric constant were measured at 400, 1000, and 5000 cycles in the temperature range 20-100C. The temperature dependence of resistivity was also determined. The dielectric loss maximum, the increase in dielectric constant, and the break in resistivity all shifted to higher temperatures for

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011083

5

polydivinyl-methylal as compared with polydivinylacetaldehyde. This is apparently due to the larger amount of aldehyde residue, which increases the glass point. A similar shift in industrial polydivinylbutyraldehyde as compared with the laboratory variety is due to the much greater molecular weight of the latter (6.7 times as great). The latter also has a higher glass point than the industrial variety, which may be due to replacement of the acetal group by strongly polar and smaller hydroxyl and acetate groups in the laboratory variety. The industrial variety has notably higher dielectric constant and dielectric loss than the laboratory variety, probably for the same reason. "In conclusion, the authors express their thanks to N. M. Kocharyan for his constant interest in the work, and S. G. Matsoyan and M. G. Voskanyan (IOKh AN Armenian SSR) for synthesizing the investigated substances and for valuable discussions during preparation of this article." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNI fiziko tekhnicheskaya laboratoriya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (TsNI Physical and Technical Laboratory, Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, EN

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 003

X
Card 2/2

KOCHARYAN, N.M.; AKOPYAN, A.N.; BARSAMYAN, S.T.; TOLAPCHYAN, L.S.;
PIKALOVA, V.N.

Dielectric properties of chlorinated polytetrachlorohexatriene.
Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 37 no.5:263-267 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Armyanskoy SSR (for Kocharyan).

KOCHARYAN, N.M.; MATSOYAN, S.G.; BARSAMYAN, S.T.; PIKALOVA, V.N.; TOLAP-
CHYAN, L.S.; MBIRLYAN, N.M.

Dielectric loss, dielectric constant, and the effective dipole
moment of polydimethylvinylethynylcarbinol. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 37
no.1:7-13 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tsentral'naya mashino-isledovatel'skaya fiziko-tekhnicheskaya
laboratoriya AN Armyanskoy SSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Armyans-
koy SSR (for Kocharyan).

BARBULESCU, C.; BARSAN, A.; BURCEA, P.; PUIU, St.; MARELE, U., (Bucuresti)

Natural pastures and hayfields on the Bran Plateau. Natura
Biologie 16 no.2:10-19 Mr-Apr '64.

ACCESSION NR: AR 4020763

S/0169/04/000/001/G027/G027

SOURCE: RZh. Geofizika, Abs, 1G186

AUTHORS: Pariyskiy, N. N.; Gridnev, D. G.; Barsenkov, S. N.; Sary*cheva, Yu. K.; Kramer, M. V.

TITLE: Tidal variations of the force of gravity in Tashkent

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Izuch. zemn. prilivov. No. 3. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 9-39

TOPIC TAGS: Tidal gravity variation, gravimeter

TRANSLATION: Results are given of an analysis of observations of tidal variations of gravity in Tashkent carried out at the Astronomical Observatory with two Askaniy gravimeters in the course of 7 months. Each gravimeter was used to carry out 16 monthly analyses by two methods: that of Pertsev and that of Lekalaze. The agreement between the results obtained by the two methods was very good. On the average, the Pertsev method gave $\delta = 1.148 \pm 0.001_2$, and the Lekalaze method gave $\delta = 1.147 \pm 0.001_3$ for the waves

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ACCESSION NR: AM4020763

M_2 , S_2 , and O_1 .

The value of δ obtained in this work and greater by 1% than the value published earlier (see preceding report) is explained by the larger volume of processed data and principally by the fact that the effect of the instrument drift on the determination of the calibration factors was taken into account, using the method due to Yu. S. Dobrokhotov. --

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Cord 2/2

KOCHARYAN, N.M.; BARSAMYAN, S.T.; PIKALOVA, V.N.

Dipole moments of vinyl ethynyl carbonols. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 38
no.5:295-299 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya fiziko-tekhnicheskaya
laboratoriya AN Armyanskoy SSR.

BARSAN, A. (Bucuresti)

Correct spelling of geographical names. Natura Geografie 15
no.4:82-85 JI.-Ag '63.

BARSAN, G., prof. (Bucuresti)

The countries of Africa; the United Arab Republic. Natura Geografis
15 no.4:59-60 JI-Ag '63.

BAPSANIEV, S.

Investigating the efficiency of using charges in water-filled sheaths. Fiz.-tekh. probl. razrab. pol. iskop. no.5:59-65 '65. (MIRA 19:1)
1. Institut fiziki i mekhaniki gornykh porod AN Kirgizskoy SSR, Frunze.

ACC NR: AN6030409

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/006/V061/V061

AUTHOR: Barsanayev, S.

TITLE: On parameters of stress waves in explosions of borehole charges in rocks having average acoustic rigidity

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 6V438

REF SOURCE: Tr. V Sessii Uch. soveta po narodnokhoz. ispol'z. vzryva. Frunze, Ilim, 1965, 124-133

TOPIC TAGS: explosive charge, shock wave

TRANSLATION: The amplitudes of positive compression phases and their durations are recorded along with the velocity of longitudinal waves. Measurements are made in a cleaned rock face having two exposed surfaces along the lower bundle of the corner stratum. Relations are given between the maximum radial displacement rates U_{rmax} and the duration of the positive phase of compression τ for various relative distances r . The increasing linear relation between τ and r is found along with the decreasing linear relation between τ and the acoustic rigidity of the medium ρC . On the basis of these data, curves are constructed for the relation to r of the maximum radial displacement rate U_{rmax} , the maximum radial stress behind the wave front σ_{rmax} , the displacement from

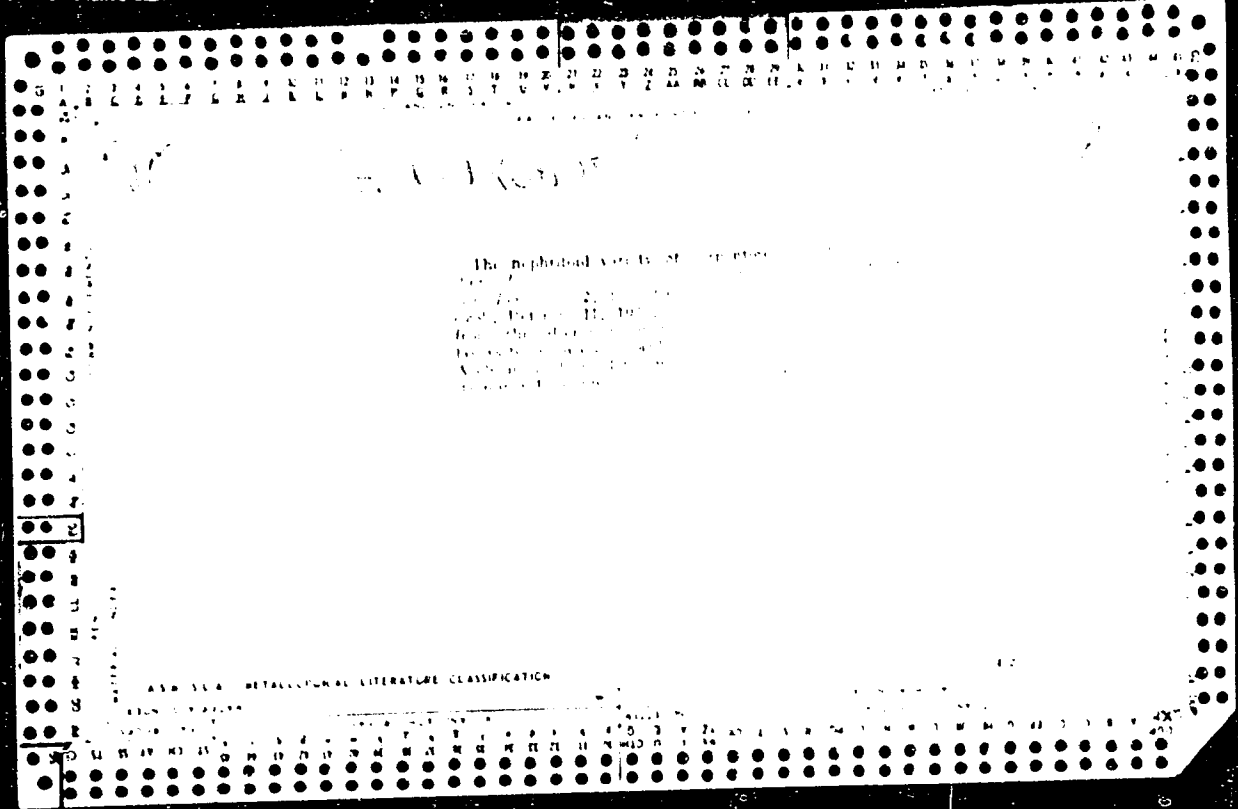
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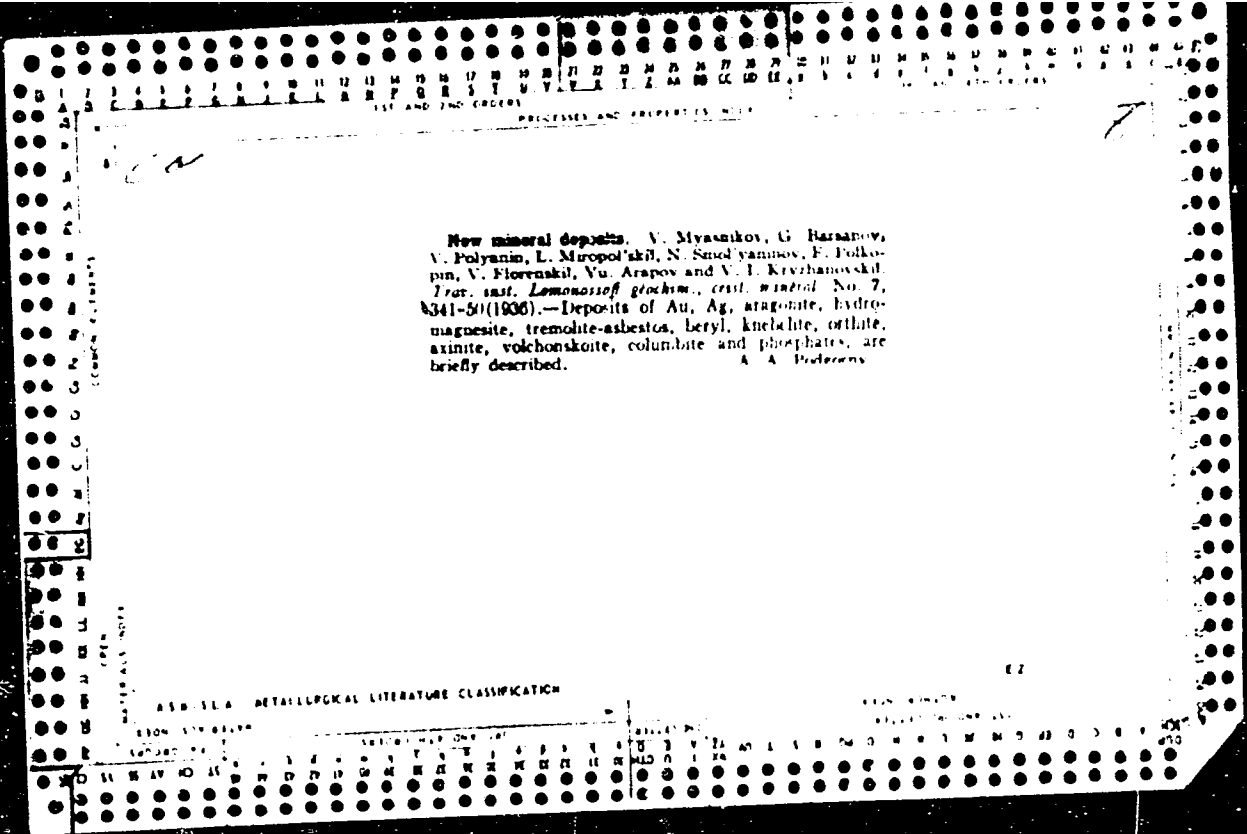
ACC NR: AR6030409

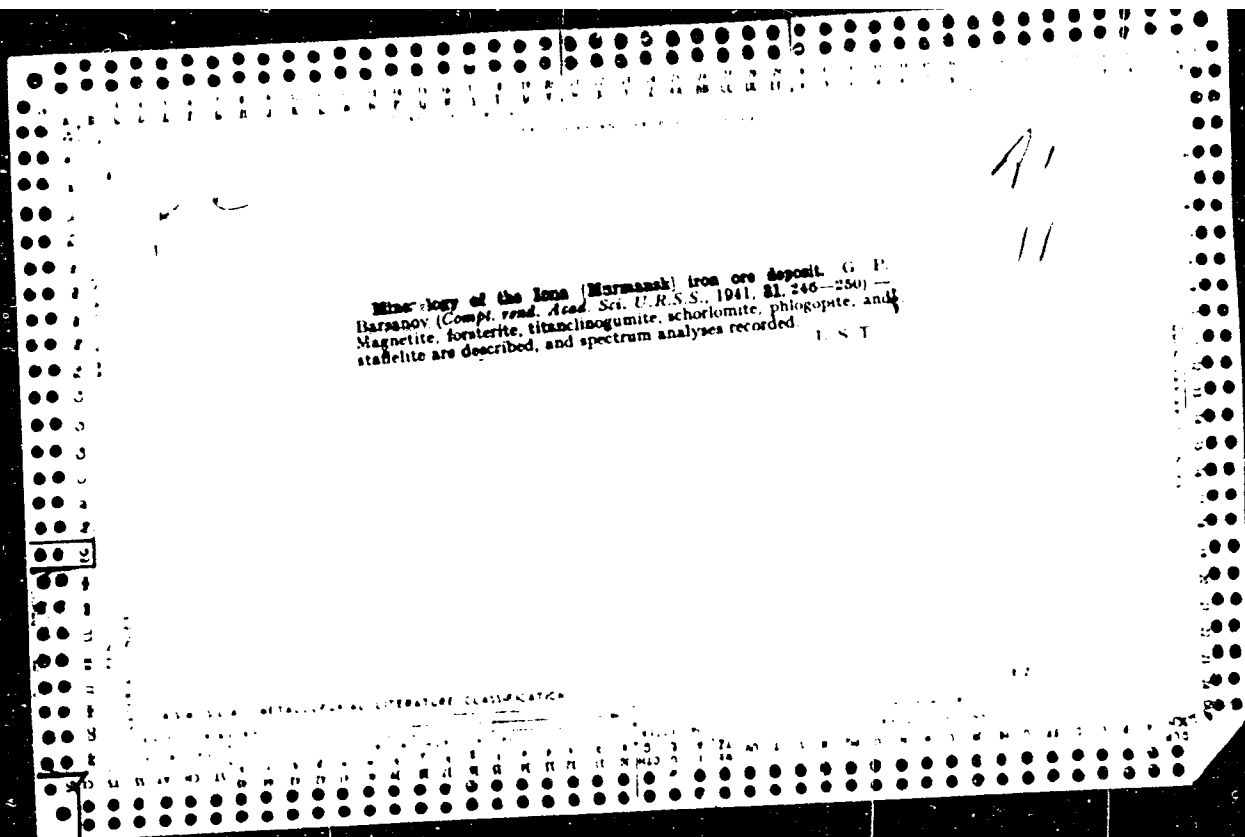
equilibrium W , the specific impulse of the compression phase I , and the specific energy of the wave crossing a unit area E . All of these quantities are given in empirical vanishing functions of r with various power laws of damping. E dampens the fastest ($\sim 1/r^{2.5}$). In the limits of the values of r used (from 62.5 to 250 charge radii) displacement rates below critical values (2.5 m/sec) for destruction of the mass are not observed. The results of measurement of stress wave parameters allow one to determine optimal parameters for borehole explosions. A. S. Stavrovskiy.

SUB CODE: 19

Card 2/2

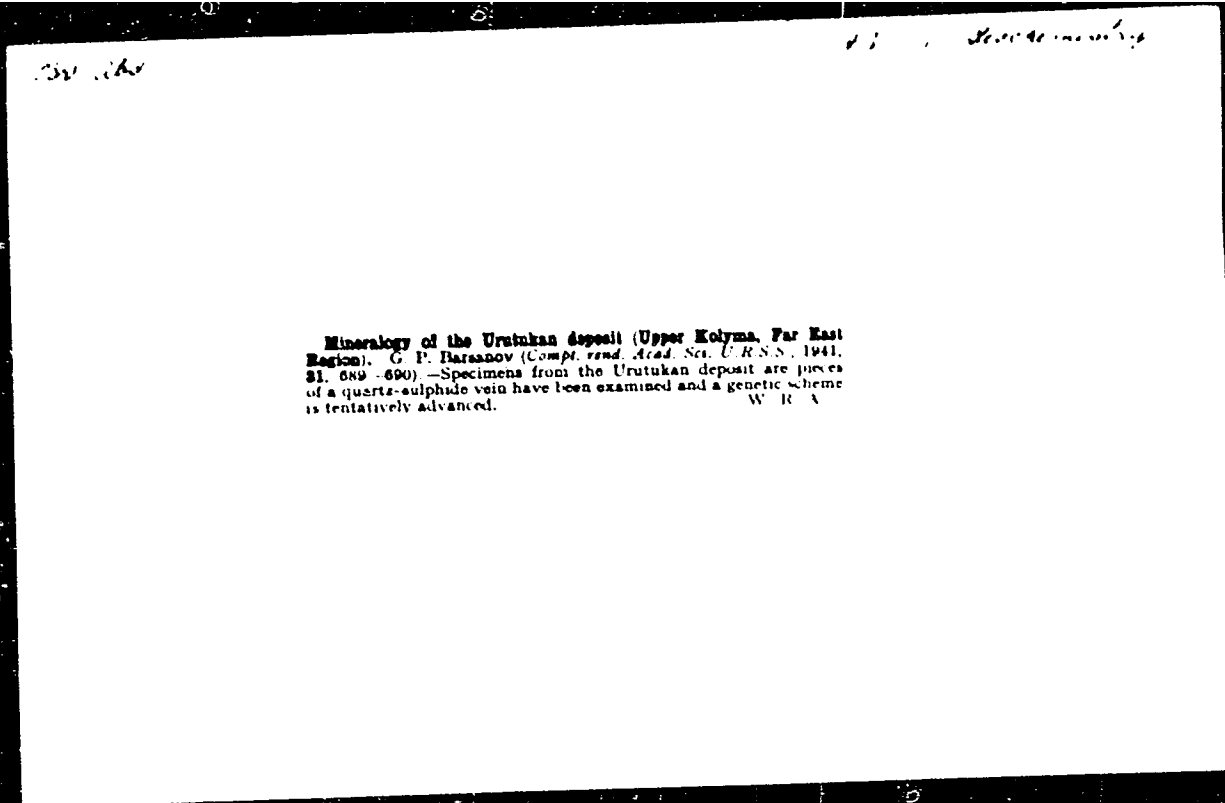






188
10000

Ishkulite, a new mineral of the spinel group. G. P. BARBAROV. *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 31, 468-71 (1941) (in English). *Chem. Ab.*, 37, 581 (1943). The new mineral, found on the western shore of Ishkul Lake, is opaque, with strong metallic luster and black streak. It is very brittle and fractures irregularly. It has a hardness of 6 to 6.5 and is highly magnetic; before the blowpipe no melting was observed even of small chips. It dissolves with difficulty in concentrated HCl only after prolonged boiling. The mineral crystallizes in octahedrons (111); no other forms were encountered. Its determined and calculated specific gravity is 5.0791. Chemical analysis gave FeO 1.24, Fe₂O₃ 41.04, Al₂O₃ 0.03, Cr₂O₃ 11.19, FeO 24.05, MnO 0.54, CaO nil, MgO 1.31, NiO 0.18, H₂O 0.02, V₂O₅ 0.32, (Co, Ta)₂O₇ nil, and sum 99.12%, corresponding to (Fe,Mg)O(Fe,Cr)₂O₄.



BARANOV, G. P.

IA 4770

USSR/Minerals - Identification
Pyrochlore

1944

"Secondary Alteration of Pyrochlore," G. P. Barsanov,
4 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol XLIX, No 2

Study of a specimen of pyrochlore crystal from the
pegmatites of the Ilmen Mountains, covers microchemical,
optic, and qualitative data.

4770

LIST AND JND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2-7

Fergusonite from the Adui group of mines in the Urals
 G. P. Barsanov, *Compt rend Acad Sci URSS* 47,
 425 S, *Doklady Akad Nauk SSSR* 47, 1136 (1915).
 A radioactive black mineral from the Adui mines,
 formerly identified as chevkinite on the basis of phys. prop-
 erties, has been identified as fergusonite by its small Fe content
 (17%) and higher iron oxidation. Marion Hooker

ADU 55.4 METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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PROCESSED AND PREPARED BY

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Ampangabeite from the Yelisseyevka deposit, Ukrainian S.S.R., G. P. Barsanov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.S.S.R.* **48**, 128-312; *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **48**, 135-8 (1945). Material from the Yelisseyevka pegmatite deposit described as an isotropic, cubic uranium mineral, and variously called betafite, blomstrandite, or "unknown mineral" has been examined and found to be ampangabeite. The mineral occurs in strongly crushed and altered feldspar-muscovite pegmatite and is associated with columbite. The paragenetic sequence is microcline, quartz, oligoclase, albite (saccharoidal and lamellar), quartz, muscovite (2 generations), spessartite, beryl, apatite, gadolinite, columbite, cyrtolite, ampangabeite, cuxenite, bismuthinite, basobismutite (?). The mineral has (CO₂) content of 18.31-11.98%; H₂O, 2.50-1.50%. The index of refraction varies from 1.89 to 2.00 and depends on the degree of hydration. Upon ignition it became 2.06. The mineral is in the metamict state. Sp. gr. is 3.02; upon ignition, it becomes 4.0. George T. Faust

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E27 1111

1000

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Thoreaulite a tin tantalite from the deposit of the Kalba Range. V. P. Bursakov and A. I. Gumborg. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 34, 615-18 (1971) (in English). The thoreaulite from Ungursai deposit forms small irregular segregations in the mass of manganotantalite, generally not exceeding 1-2 sq. cm. in area. Occasionally occasional homogeneous pieces of thoreaulite up to 10 x 15 cm. in size have been observed. The color of the mineral is bright yellow to greenish yellow or brownish yellow, transitions from one color to the other being observed in the same specimen. The luster is a very intense adamantine, particularly on the perfect cleavage plates, along which the mineral readily splits into thin laminae. The mineral is brittle. The streak is light yellow. Sp. gr. 7.5; *H* 5.5-6. Cleavage is perfect along (100) (observed under microscope). The Ungursai deposit is situated in the Asu-Bulak pegmatite field of the Kalba Range in the upper course of the Asu-Bulak River, being represented by a series of pegmatite veins in the Variscan granites. The central part of the vein consists of large crystals of spodumene, quartz, and microcline, and in the deeper horizons of lepidolite, pollucite, and amblygonite. Detached pockets of reddish brown manganotantalite (62% Ta₂O₅ and 12% Nb₂O₅) and other Ta minerals intergrown with cassiterite have been found. Analyses are given. John E. Husted

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

USSR/Geology

1947

Mineral Deposits - Silver, Nickel

"On the Mineralogy of the Silver Deposits of the Akol (Mitsinsk Region)," G P Farsanov and J P Pogoda, 13 pp

"Izv Akad Nauk USSR Ser Geol" No 2

Authors describe the mineralogical composition and ore types of a new silver deposit discovered 1939 on the Akol source in the Ous river basin, in the southern part of the Mitsinsk Region

17110

BARSANOV, G.P.

Life and work of Professor Vladimir Il'ich Kryzhanovskii, 1881-
1947. Trudy Min.muz.no.1:7-17 '49. (MIRA 9:6)
(Kryzhanovskii, Vladimir Il'ich, 1881-1947)

BARSANOV, G.P.

Mineralogy and origin of aegirite-augite pegmatite from the
group of pits no.15 in the Il'menskiye Hills. Trudy Min.muz.
no.1:26-45 '49. (MLRA 9:6)
(Il'menskiye Hills--Pegmatites)