Spectrophotometry of magnetic stars

S/035/61/000/010/002/034
A001/A101

gram. The lower limit of N_2H, number of H atoms in the second state over 1 cm^2 of the star surface, was determined. A comparison with the data of S. Guenter ("Z.Astrophys.", 1933, v. 7, 106) has shown that the N_2H-values for magnetic stars are smaller than for the main sequence stars and C-stars of the corresponding spectral classes.

N. Bystrova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/035/61/000/009/008/036
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Glagolevskiy, Yu. V.

TITLE: On luminosity of magnetic stars

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1961, 25, abstract 9A201 ("Tr. Sektora astrofiz. AN KazSSR", 1960, v. 8, 191-195)

TEXT: Magnitude spectrum diagrams are plotted for 29 magnetic stars, using trigonometric and spectral parallaxes and the data on absolute magnitudes from the card catalog of P. P. Parenago. Side-by-side with the commonly adopted spectral classes of these stars, the author makes use of his own determinations from equivalent widths and depths in the middle of the H and Ca II lines. It follows from all the data that magnetic stars belong basically to the sequence which is located a little above the Main Sequence. Luminosity effect plays a slight role in reducing the intensity of hydrogen lines in some magnetic stars.

N. Bystrova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

3, 1550 (1057, 1129)
3, 1520 (1062, 1168)

87016

S/034/60/000/209/003/009
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Kozlova, K.I., and Glagolevskiy, Yu.V.

TITLE: Colour Excesses and Indices of 14 Lunar Craters Measured Electrophotometrically at Full Moon

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy tsirkulyar, 1960, No. 209, pp. 13-14

TEXT: The photoelectric observations were carried out at Alma Ata using the АФМ-3 (AFM-3) electrophotometer working in conjunction with the АЗТ -7 (AZT-7) telescope. The observations were carried out at full moon in order to reduce polarization effects to a minimum. The Manilius crater (bottom) was taken as the standard region and the photometry was carried out in yellow and blue light. The telescope-filter-photomultiplier system gave effective wavelengths of 420 and 535 mμ. The colour indices and the colour excesses are listed in Table 1. The last column in this table refers to the number of measurements. The colour excesses were calculated relative to the standard crater from the formula

Card 1/3

87016
S/034/60/000/209/003/009
E032/E114

Colour Excesses and Indices of 14 Lunar Craters Measured Electrophotometrically at Full Moon

$$CE = -2.5 \left(\lg \frac{J_{420}}{J_{535}} - \lg \frac{J^{o}_{420}}{J^{o}_{535}}\right)$$

where $J_{420.535}$ and $J'_{420.535}$ is the brightness of the crater under investigation and the standard crater, respectively. The colour index of the standard crater was taken as $0^m.846$ and its colour excess as $+0^m.026 \pm 0^m.008$. The colour indices of the craters investigated were expressed as sums of the colour index of the standard region and the colour excesses of the various lunar objects. The accuracy of the results was calculated from $r_A = 0.675\,\sigma$ where σ is the standard deviation. The probable error was found to be $\pm 0^m.020$. As can be seen from Table 1, the colours of the above 14 craters are not very different. The normal photoelectric colour indices were found to lie between $+0^m.717$ and $+0^m.890$. The average colour index of the 14 craters was found to be $+0^m.830$.

Card 2/3

87016

S/034/60/000/209/003/009
E032/E114

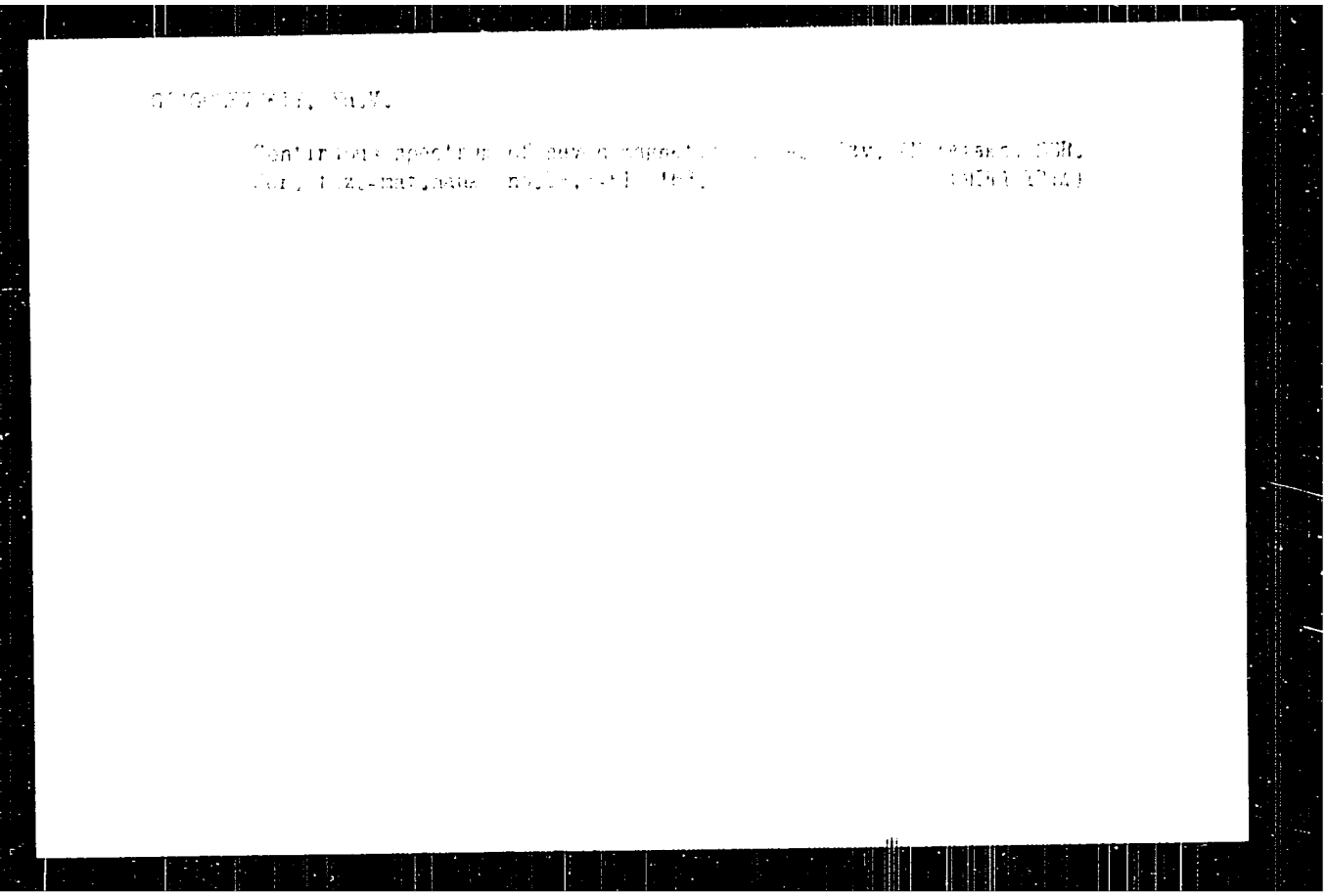
Colour Excesses and Indices of 14 Lunar Craters Measured Electrophotometrically at Full Moon

There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Alma-Ata, Sektor astrobotaniki
(Alma-Ata, Division of Astrobotany)

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1960

Card 3/3



13N

ACCESSION NR: AP3013579 S/0031/63/000/010/0067/0075

AUTHORS: Glagolovskiy, Yu. V.; Kharitonov, A. V.

TITLE: Operating experience with, investigation of, and some improvements to the photoelectric spectrophotometer

SOURCE: AN KazSSR Vestnik, no. 10, 1963, 67-75

TOPIC TAGS: stellar spectrophotometer, photoelectric spectrophotometer, photoelectric stellar spectrophotometer, spectrophotometer design, star spectrophotometer, photoelectric recording

ABSTRACT: Several improvements and changes made recently on a stellar spectrophotometer and photoelectric recorder, built by A. V. Kharitonov (Izv. Astrofizicheskogo instituta AN KazSSR, 11, 54, 1961), have been described. The diffraction lattice rotation of the scanner has been changed. A new kinematic mechanism is introduced for the lattice rotation, powered by a reversible DP-59 motor. With the forward advance of the screw rod connected to the motor shaft, the angular rotation rate of the lattice can be made to vary. By means of this mechanism changes in the dispersion, the presence of $d\beta/d\lambda$ and $\cos\beta$ inhomogeneities, are shown to be completely compensated for (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). Also, the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP3013579

electrometric amplifier circuit has been rebuilt with the use of a new amplifier system called "Kakkus." The filament current for the first lamp is increased to improve the amplifier gain without loss of stability. The new circuit contains a multi-alkaline photocathode photomultiplier FEU-38. Increasing of photometric errors connected with guiding at various wavelengths is reported. These errors involve a maximum of 7.3% at λ = 3200 Å to a minimum of 1.0% at λ = 4221 Å. The penetration capability of the instrument is set at stars of magnitude 6^m - 6^m .2. The various characteristics of this spectrophotometer are then compared with those reported by J. E. Gunn and W. L. Wilcock (Monthly Notices Roy. Astron. Soc. 116, 5, 561, 1956), W. Millior (Publ. Astron. Soc. Pacif. 69, 411, 511, 1957), and P. Guérin (Ann. Astrophysique, 22, 6, 611 - 1959). Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 27Nov63	ENCL: 01
SUB CODE: OP	NO REF SOV: 009	OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP3013579 ENCLOSURE: 01

69

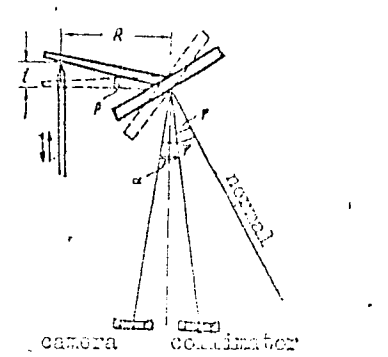


Fig. 1. Scanning speed and dispersion changes on recorder.

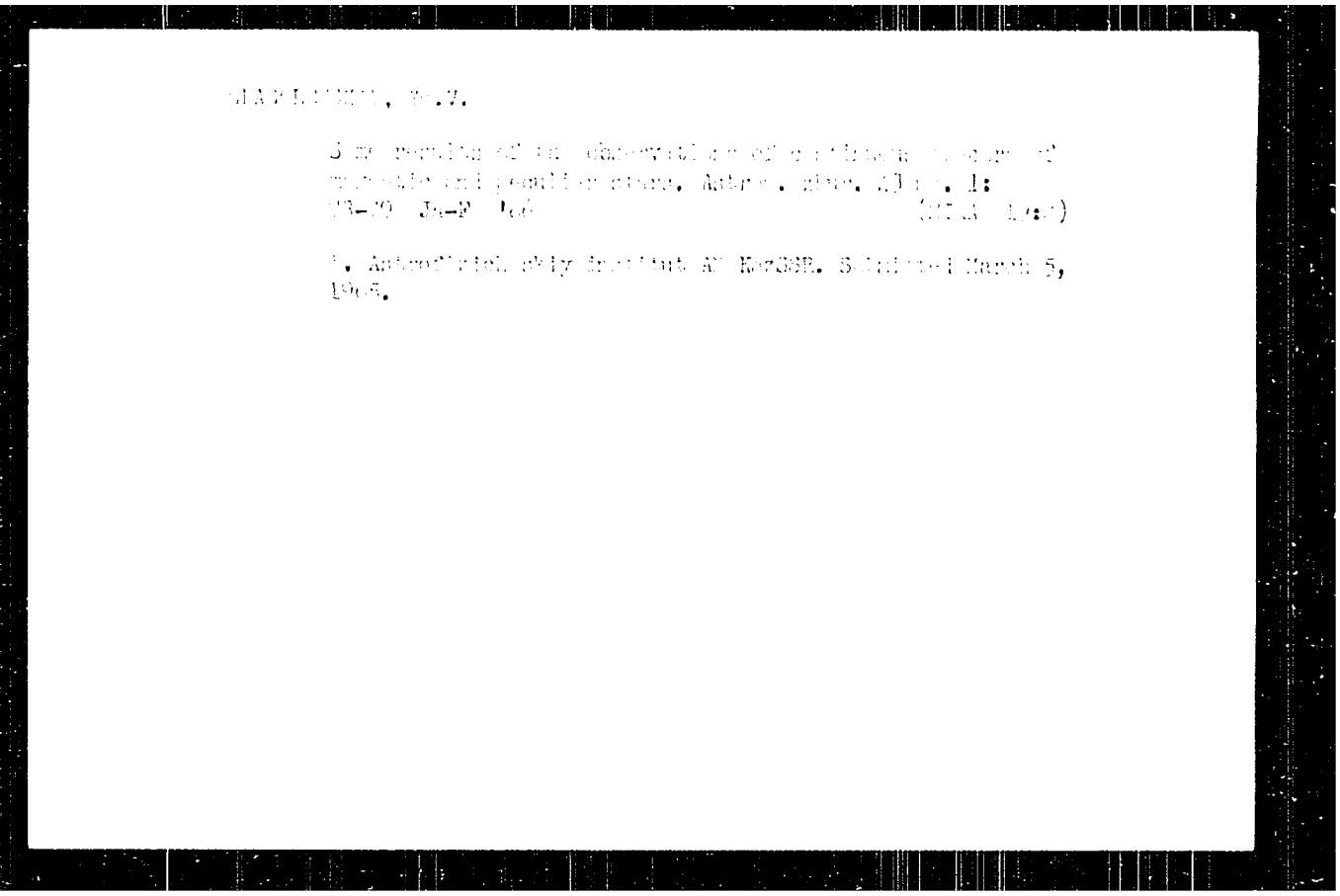
Card 3/3

GLAGOLEVSKIY, Yu.V.

Study of continuous spectra of peculiar stars. Part 1.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. Fiz.-mat. nauk no.3:32-40 '54.
(MLRA 7:12)

GLAGOLEVSKIY, Yu.V.

Spectrophotometry of α^2CVn. Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 21 no.2:50-53 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)



L 20799-66 EWA(h)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(l) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6005953 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/002/0043/0045

AUTHORS: Kirillova, E. I.; Matveyeva, Ye. N.; Zavitayeva, L. D.; Glagoleva, Yu. A.; Leytman, K. A.; Fratkina, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of the physicomechanical properties of impact-resistant polystyrenes during aging

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1966, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: polystyrene, light aging, thermal aging, impact strength, elongation, hydroxyl group, polymer/ UP-1 polystyrene, UPP-2 polystyrene, PS-SU polystyrene, SNP-2 polystyrene

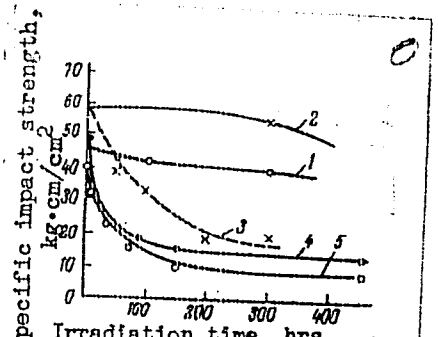
ABSTRACT: The changes in the physicomechanical properties of impact-resistant polystyrenes UP-1, UPP-2, $PS-SU_2$, $PS-SU_3$, and SNP-2 during thermal, light, and atmospheric aging are studied. Accelerated light aging was done under a PRK-4 lamp. Thermal aging was done in a thermostat at 60C with sampling every 500, 1000, 2000, and 3000 hrs. Light aging greatly changed the specific impact strength and somewhat changed the specific elongation (see Fig. 1).

Card 1/3 UDC: 678.746.22--13:678.029.72:0.1:539.3

L 20799-66

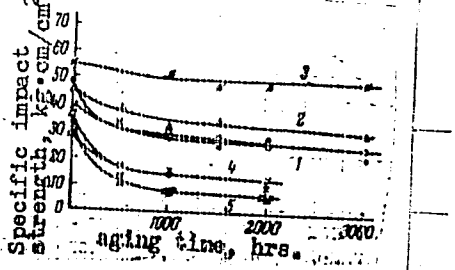
ACC NR: AP6005953

Fig. 1. Change in specific impact strength with irradiation: 1 and 2 - SNP; 3 - SNP (irradiation at 50-60C); 4 - UPP-2 with TiO_2 filler; 5 - UPP-2 without filler.



The SNP-2 was practically unchanged by thermal aging, while the other polystyrenes were affected more (see Fig. 2).

Fig. 2. Change in specific impact strength with prolonged heat aging at 60C; 1 - UPP-2 without filler; 2 - UP-1; 3 - SNP; 4 - PS-SU_3; 5 - PS-SU_2.



Card 2/3

L 20799-66

ACC NR: AP6005953

Ultraviolet rays and increased temperatures affect polystyrenes by reducing the specific impact strength and specific elongation and lead to the formation of carbonyl and hydroxyl groups with a simultaneous decrease in the number of double bonds. The study of aging of impact-resistant polystyrenes is being continued. Orig. art. has: 10 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

Card 3/3

L 22668-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6006774 SOURCE CODE: UR/0013/66/043/001/0073/0079

AUTHOR: Glagolevskiy, Yu. V.

ORG: Astrophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, KazSSR (Astrofizicheskiy in-t Akademii nauk KazSSR)

TITLE: Some observational results of continuous spectra of magnetic and peculiar stars

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 43, no. 1, 1966, 73-79

TOPIC TAGS: star type, spectrophotometry, Balmer series, continuous spectrum/ FEU-38 photomultiplier

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is the presentation of observational data on continuous spectra of magnetic and peculiar stars--with no interpretation. Despite common features, magnetic stars are distinguished from peculiar stars by a detectable magnetic field. Data were collected with a spectral electrophotometer attached to a 50-cm reflector. Use of an FEU-38 multislit photomultiplier permitted recording of spectra in the 3200--6500 Å range with no loss in sensitivity.

UDC: 523.87

Card 1/2

ACC NR AR6035285 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/009/0020/0020

AUTHOR: Glagolevskiy, Yu. V.

TITLE: Spectrophotometry of peculiar stars

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 9.51.180

REF SOURCE: Tr. Astrofiz. in-ta. AN KazSSR, v. 7, 1966, 57-69

TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometry, star, magnetic star, peculiar star, Balmer discontinuity, spectrophotometric gradient

ABSTRACT: The results of a spectrophotometric study of 39 magnetic and peculiar stars, i.e., the absolute spectrophotometric gradients φ and ψ and Balmer discontinuity, are presented. Interstellar absorption was made the object of corrections. For magnetic and peculiar stars, the Balmer discontinuity is, on the average, considerably lower than that for normal stars. Their ψ gradients are in the region of normal values. Gradients φ are, on the average, 0.10—0.15 lower than the normal. There are no regular differences between magnetic and peculiar stars. In the investigated characteristics, the stars under study have a dispersion exceeding observational errors. In addition, the equivalent widths of

Card 1/2 UDC: 523.8

ACC NR: AR6035285

hydrogen lines, which proved to be smaller than for normal stars, have been investigated. The effects of effective temperature, electron pressure, light scattered by hydrogen free electrons and negative ions, and the chemical composition on the Balmer is studied. It is demonstrated that the observed decrease of Balmer discontinuity cannot be explained in this fashion. Therefore, the possibility of explaining the anomalous distribution of energy in the spectra of magnetic and peculiar stars by the presence of synchronous radiation is discussed. The hypothesis of the superposition of additional radiation can satisfactorily explain the observed gradients and the Balmer discontinuity. However, there are difficulties involved in using this hypothesis to explain the anomalous intensity of hydrogen lines. A bibliography of 17 titles is included. [Translation of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 2/2

L 47107-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6019883 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/002/V014/V014

AUTHOR: Kovalev, A. D.; Glagol'yev, V. M.

TITLE: Winter temperature characteristics of the Sea of Okhotsk

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 2V110

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tikhookeansk. n.-i. in-ta rybn. kh-ba i okeanogr. v. 59, 1965, 48-54

TOPIC TAGS: sea temperature, winter temperature, Okhotsk Sea temperature

ABSTRACT: With strong cyclonic activity over the Sea of Okhotsk (winter of 1962/63), the principal influx of warm Pacific waters (with water temperature above + 1C) is through the straits of Kruzenshtern, Nadezhda, Diana, and Boussole. This region of intrusion is approximately 200 miles. With weak cyclonic activity over the Sea of Okhotsk, the influx of warm Pacific waters is only through the Boussole Strait, the deepest (up to 1500 m) strait in the Kurile

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.526(265.3)

range. The advance of warm Pacific waters into the Sea of Okhotsk takes place along the 151—154° E long. Both during warm and cold years there is a region of relatively warm waters in the TINRO (Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography at Vladivostok) Depression, with a temperature around -0.8C. The boundaries of this temperature anomaly do not vary much. With strong atmospheric circulation, warm Pacific waters (temperature above 0C) may penetrate as far north as 56° N lat. There is a well defined relationship between the sum of negative degree-days and the depth of convective mixing. Maximum depth of convective mixing in the northern part of the Sea of Okhotsk at the moment of ice formation may be as much as 120 m. [Translation of authors' resume]

[SP]

SUB CODE: 08/

hs

LAZAREVA, Ye.N.,; PETROVA, M.A.,; AVTSYN, A.P.,; BEREZINA, Ye.K.,; SEMICH, A.I.,; RYKALEVA, A.M.,; AVER'YANOVA, L.L.,; GLAGOVSKAYA,R.S.

Sodium salt of biomycin. Antibiotiki, Moskva 9 no.2:3-6 Mar-Apr 56 (MLRA 9:3)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy terapii (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V. Yermol'yeva) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov.

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE
sodium salt, pharmacol.)

GLAGOVSKAYA, R.S.; RYKALEVA, A.M.; LAZAREV, Ye. N. (Cand. of Bio. Sci.); AVERVYANOVA, L.L.;

"Pharmaceutical Forms of Antibiotics,"

p. 251 Ministry of Health USSR Proceedings of the Second All-Union Conference on Antibiotics, 31 May - 2 June 1957. p. 409, Moscow, Medgiz, 1957.

LAZAREVA, Ye.n.; GLAGOVSKAYA, R.S.; AVER'YANOVA, L.L.; SAVEL'YEVA, A.M.

Penicillin-ecmo. Antibiotiki 2 no.5:49-53 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy terapii Vsesoyuznobo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov.

(PENICILIN, administration,
with ecmoline (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, administration,
ecmoline with penicillin (Rus))

KAZAREVA, Ye.N.; KUTSKAYA, I.P.; VAKULENKO, N.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.V.; GLAGOVSKAYA, R.S.

Water-soluble erythromycin salt. Antibiotiki 7 no.6:506-510 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ERYTHROMYCIN)

KALEZOV, N.V.; GLAGOVSKAYA, Ye.S.

Work of the scientific methodological bureau of public health statistics of the Ivanovo Province Health Department. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.7:13-16 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

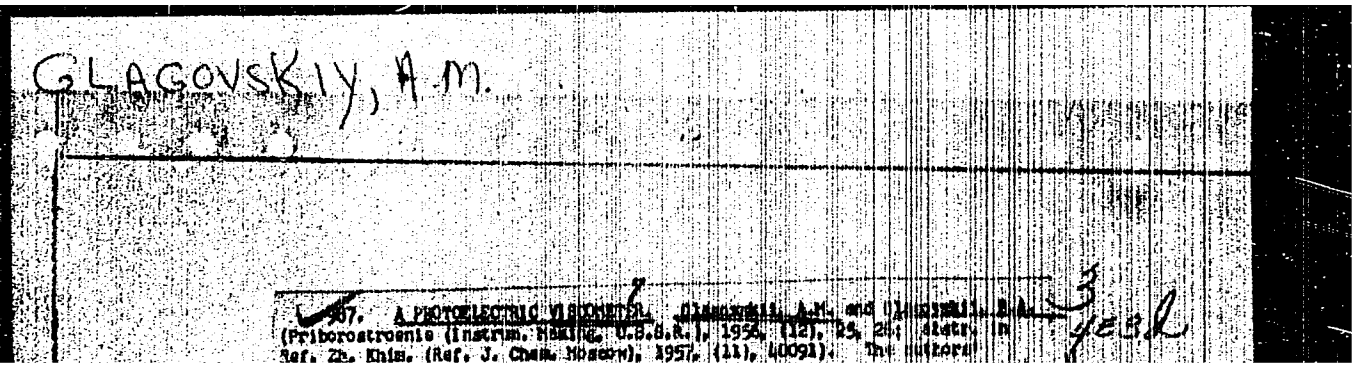
1. Zamestitel' zaveduyushchego Ivanovskim oblzdravotdelom (for Khalezov).
2. Zaveduyushchaya nauchno-metodicheskim byuro sanitarnoy statistiki Ivanovskogo oblzdravotdela (for Glagovskaya).
(IVANOVO PROVINCE--PUBLIC HEALTH--STATISTICS)

GLAGOVSKIY, A. M.

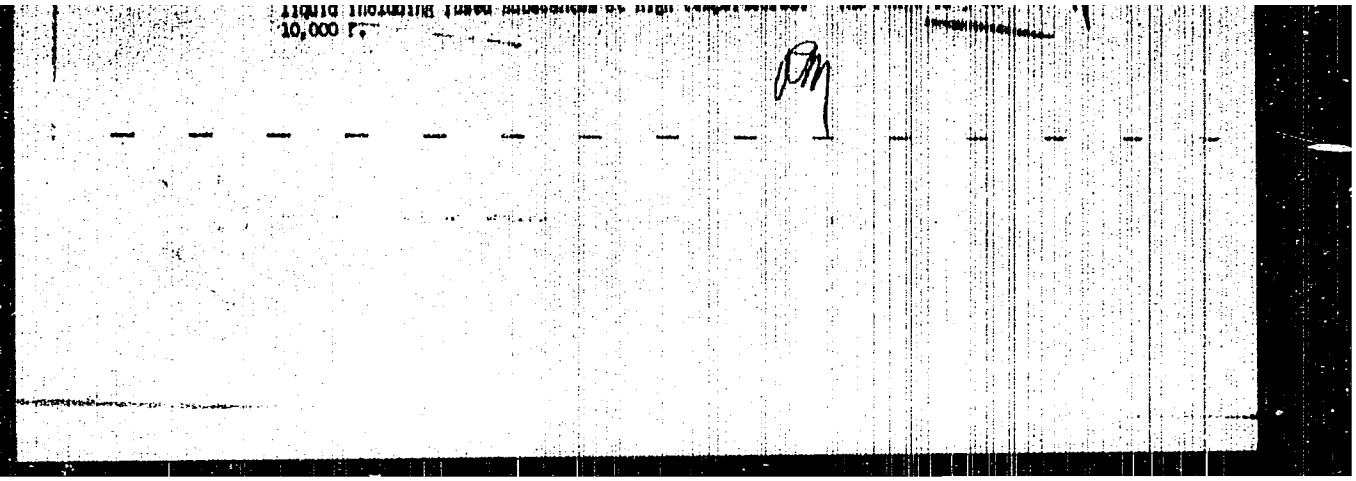
3

M. A. 4007 2
2 copies

Installation for determining viscosity of molten glass. A. M. GLAGOVSKII AND B. A. GLAGOVSKII. *Steklo i Keram.*, 12 (1955).—The process is based on Stokes' method. A ball suspended by thread falls through the melt in a laboratory electric furnace. To increase the accuracy of the measurements, a photoelectric system is used for inertia-free automatic recording of the time required for the ball to pass between fixed points. A mirror is mounted on the thread to throw a reflected ray onto the window of the photoelectric cell. B.Z.K.


GLAGOVSKIY, A.M.

507. A PHOTOELECTRIC VIBROMETER. Glagovskii, A.M. and [illegible], B.A. (Priborostroenie (Instrum. Making), U.S.S.R., 1956, (12), 25, 2h; distr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem. Moscow), 1957, (11), 40091). The [illegible]



GLAGOVSKIY, A.Ye., inzh., ZHARKIKH, V.Z., inzh.

Automatic high-speed cutout AB-2/4 with 2 ka. and kv. rating.
Vest. elektroprom 34 no.6:37-40 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric cutouts) (Electric protection)
(Electric railroads--Equipment and supplies)

GLAGOVSKIY, B.A.

"Strain measuring bridge circuits" by O. Horna. Reviewed by B.A. Glagovskii. Priborostroenie no.3:30-31 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Bridge circuits)
(Horna, O.)

GLAGOVSKIY, B.A.

Device for measuring the viscosity of molten glass. A. M. and B. A. Glagovskii (*Stekla i Keram.*, 1955, 12, No. 5, 9—11; *Glass*, 1956 33, 27).—The difficulty of following the movement of the sphere in the "falling sphere" method is overcome. The sphere is suspended on the end of a wire, on the upper part of which a small cylindrical mirror is attached. As the mirror passes the two time observation points, a light beam is reflected. The cylindrical form of the mirror accommodates any twisting of the wire.

L. A. SHVARTS

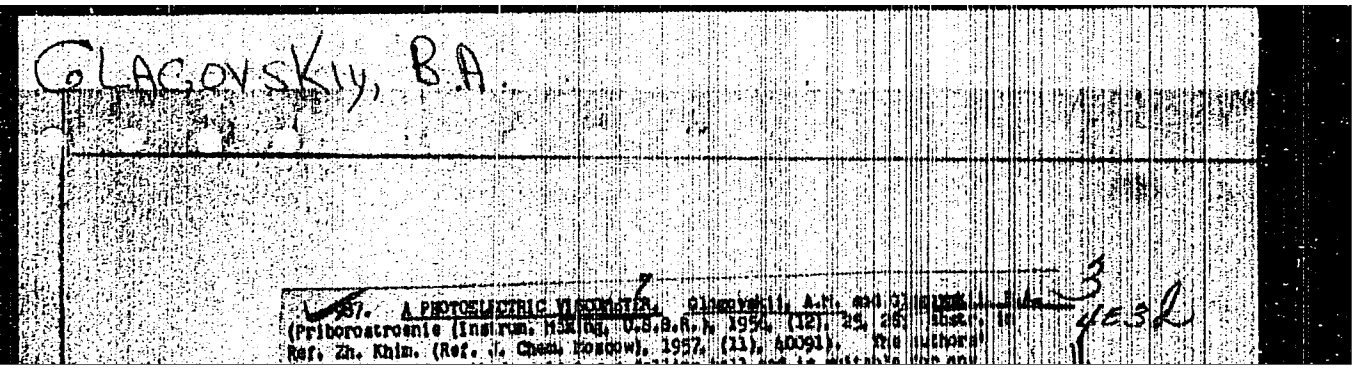
GLAGOVSKIY, B.A., inzhener.

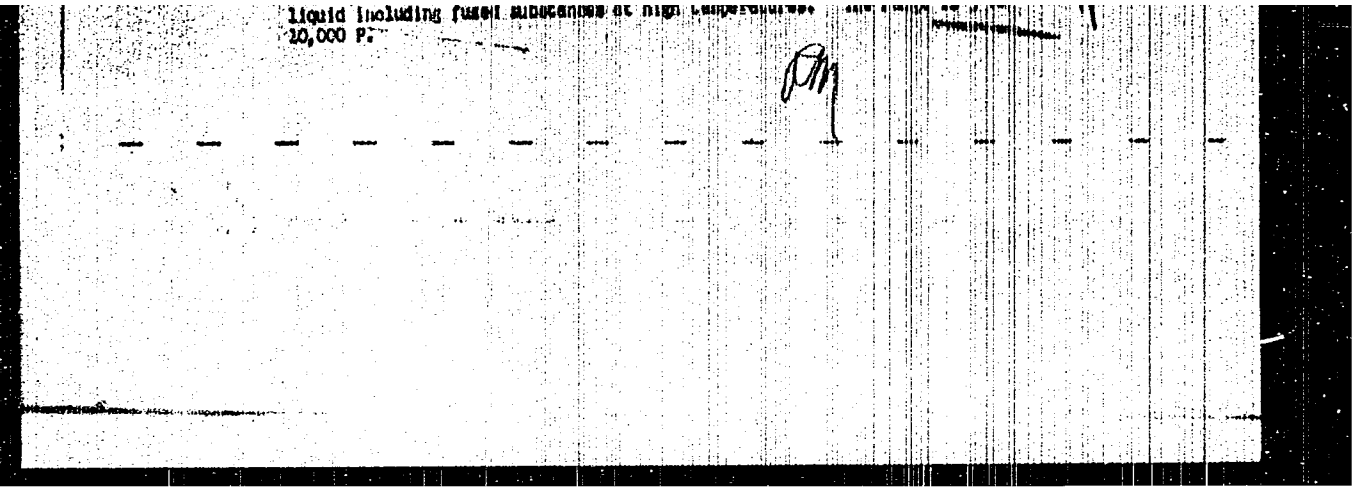
Standardizing the terminology related to the electric measurements of nonelectric values. Standartizatsiia no.4:71-72 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Electric measurements--Terminology)

GLAGOVSKIY, B.A.

Wire transmitting elements and tensometric apparatus. Priborostroenie no.5:16 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Strain gauges)





GLAGOVSKIY, B.A.

Special transformers used in measuring circuits. Priborostroenie no.5: 26-27 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Electric transformers)

24 (8) SOV/115-59-10-22/29

AUTHOR: Nagovskiy, B.A.

TITLE: Measuring the Fusion Level

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 10, pp 54-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a level measuring unit for high temperature fusions based on the use of wire strain gages. The unit is constructed in two versions, one for manual (Figs 1, 2 and 3) and the other for automatic operation (Fig 4). Detailed description of both versions are given by the author. There are 3 diagrams and 3 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

28(5)

05744

SOV/32-25-10-33/63

AUTHORS: Glagovskiy, B. A., Shtrasfogel', M. Ya.

TITLE: On Electric Calibration of Oscillograms in Measuring Mechanical Deformations

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, pp 1236-1238 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recording the deformation and other mechanical parameters on the oscillogram, corresponding adjustment data must by all means be available. In complicated experiments, the recording measuring apparatus is switched on by remote control; therefore, also the calibration device should permit the use of a remote control. But most magnetoelectric oscillographs do not permit a remote control of the velocity of motion of the needle so that the calibration marks must be recorded at the operation velocity of the needle. The term of "calibration" (instead of "taring") of the oscillograms was introduced by I. D. Piven. An electrocalibrator (claim Nr 580008/25 of July 5, 1957 "Device for Measuring Deformation of Loaded Mechanisms ITU-6" to the Komitet po delam izobreteniy i otkrytiy pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Committee on Inventions and Discoveries at the Council of Ministers, USSR)) was designed by applying the method of shunting of the working-

Card 1/2

On Electric Calibration of Oscillograms in Measuring Mechanical Deformations

and compensation branch of the measuring bridge. The calibration marks can be obtained by an alternative shunt of the working- and compensation transmitter. The circuit scheme of the device (Fig 1) shows that a series (R_1 - R_{10}) of shunts, an electric motor of type SL-161, and a cylinder cam with a start-stop mechanism (Fig 2) are used. An oscillogram (Fig 3) obtained by means of the device described, as well as a description of the operation of the device, are given. The electrocalibrator described was applied to the device ITU-6 (see above) where it was installed into the "amplifier-generator" device. It may, however, also be used with other devices. There are 3 figures and 1 Soviet reference .

Card 2/2

83525

17.8100 13.2531
17.1250 9.6180

S/115/60/000/009/004/011
B012/B054

AUTHOR: Glagovskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Measurement of Accelerations With the Aid of Piezoelectric Transmitters and the Use of a Strain Gage Apparatus

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 9, pp. 26-28

TEXT: The strain gage apparatus which is operating with a carrier frequency offers a number of positive properties. On the basis of such deliberations, a circuit was worked out for measuring accelerations with the aid of piezoelectric transmitters and the use of the apparatus mentioned. This circuit is described here A specially developed coupling piece was used as a connecting link between the transmitter and the apparatus. The coupling piece was produced under the supervision of T. M. Smirnova, while its adjustment and tuning was performed by Yu. F. Ivanov and I. P. Fil'chenko. Fig. 1 shows the measuring circuit. The transmitter with a barium-titanate sensitive element is attached to the workpiece to be investigated. The signal is conveyed from the transmitter to the input stage from where it gets over the measuring circuit to the coupling piece. The

Card 1/2

83525

Measurement of Accelerations With the Aid of Piezoelectric Transmitters and the Use of a Strain Gage Apparatus

S/115/60/000/009/004/011
B012/B054

latter is fed with the carrier frequency by the strain test stand (tenzostantsiya). The transmitting voltage modulates the carrier frequency over the input stage. The carrier frequency passes through the measuring channel of the strain test stand, and arrives at the recorder. Among the two variants of coupling pieces, the one with the mixing circuit proved to be simpler as to production and adjustment (Fig. 1). The coupling pieces worked with piezoelectric transmitters of the type ДУ-3 (DU-3) and the input stages of the ИТУ-6 (ITU-6) apparatus according to the circuit shown in Fig. 3. The calibration of the coupling piece is briefly described. The piezoelectric transmitters mentioned were developed and produced by V. M. Zubkov. The coupling piece permits a utilization of the positive properties of the strain gage apparatus and those of the piezoelectric transmitters. These positive properties comprise: very low frequency range, high sensitivity and high noiseproof features. On the basis of the results obtained, the coupling piece described is recommended for use in the laboratories. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

GLAGOVSKIY, B.A.

Measuring the density of melts. Izm.tekh. no.12:42-50 D '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Liquid level indicators)

G/146/62/005/005/004/016
D201/D308

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: Static and dynamic barometric equipment

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye, v. 5, no. 5, 1962, 25-32

TEXT: This is a review of static and dynamic barometric equipment in use in scientific and production laboratories of the USSR. Nearly all of the listed equipment is based on the basic circuit consisting of the following: a carrier frequency supply transducer bridge with a split stator condenser in the detector arm, one operating and one compensating transducer, balancing arrangement, amplifier and a phase-sensitive arrangement. Experience has shown that the practical limit of the carrier bridge supply frequency should not exceed 10,000 c/s, beyond which the balancing of measuring channels becomes excessively difficult. The use of comparatively high frequencies was made possible by the development of high-frequency vibrators for electromechanical oscilloscopes used

Card 1/2

Static and dynamic ...

as indicating instruments. Thus the series-produced type Н-135 (N-135) and N-136 vibrators with fluid damping make it possible to register the processes at a rate of 6000 per second or more. The technical specification of the following 4 main types of tensometric equipment is given: 8-АНЧ-7М (8-ANCh-7M), ПЭТ-3В (PET-3V), УТС1-ВТ-12/35 (UTS1-VT-12/35) and ИТУ-6 (ITU-6). There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1961

Card 2/2

GLAGOVSKIY, B.A.

Accounting for the effect of trunks in statodynamic strain measuring units. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 5 no.6:25-30 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatiki i telemekhaniki Leningradskogo institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Strain gauges)

L 2219-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h) EWP(l) EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022982 UR/0103/65/026/008/1418/1422
62-501

AUTHOR: Glagovskiy, B. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: The selection of carrier frequency in measuring and control systems using strain gage sensors

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 8, 1965, 1418-1422.

TOPIC TAGS: strain gage, measuring instrument, carrier frequency, automatic control system

ABSTRACT: The carrier frequency f of strain gage sensors is chosen to be in some fixed relation to the maximum frequency F of the controlled (measured) process. However, various researchers recommend for the quantity m = f/F a wide range of values: from 30 to 2. The questions concerning a rational choice of m were left unanswered in the past and the present author investigates one of the possible ways for the theoretically motivated choice of m. A discussion on the basis of appropriate graphs (including the phase characteristics) shows that in most cases of measurements and control m should lie within the 5—6 limit. A value above 8 is not necessarily even in the case of most accurate measurements while m = 4 should be ruled out because of a sharp increase in the magnitude of instrumental

Card 1/2

L 2219-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022982

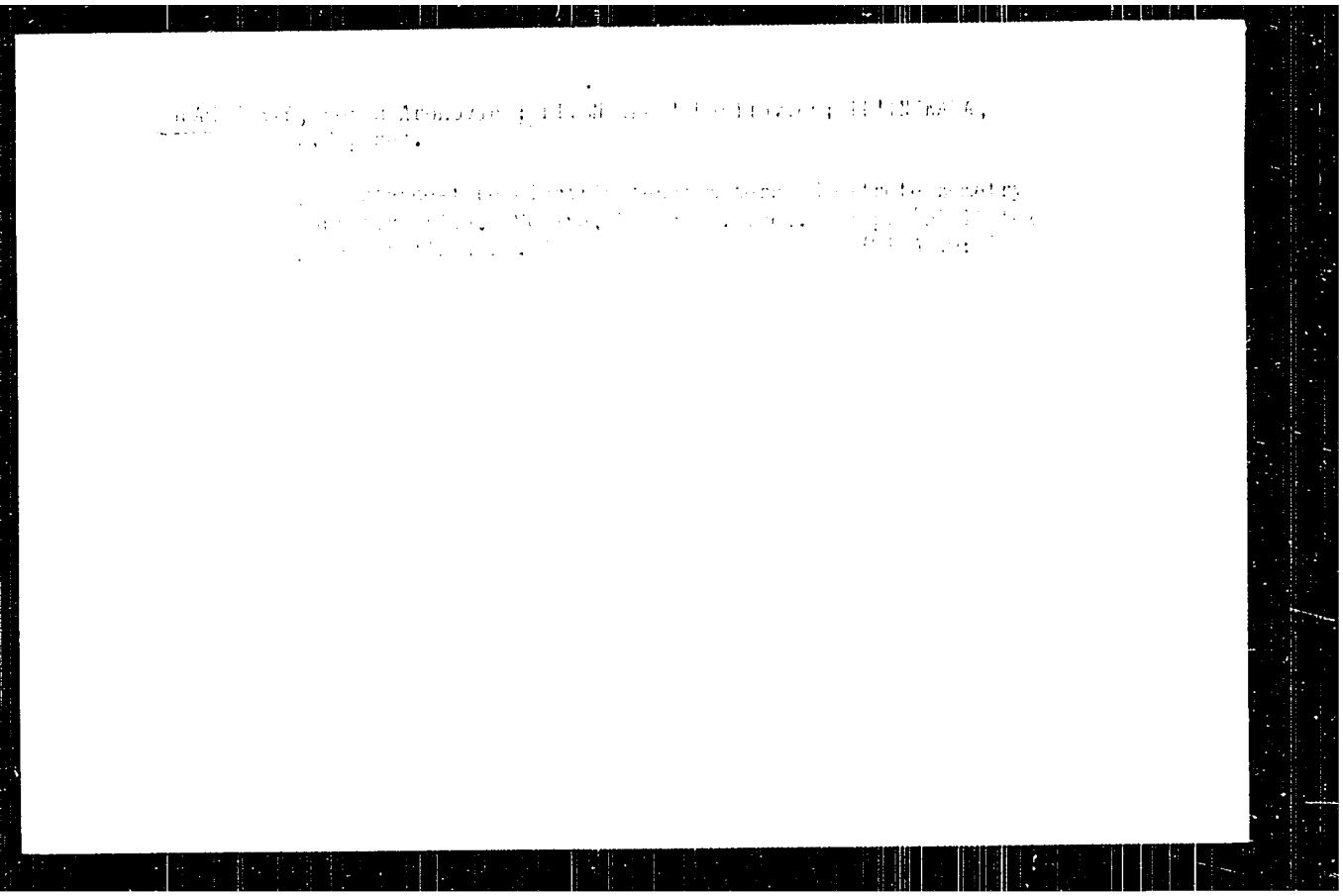
errors. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, IE

NO REF SOV: 016 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2



L 04429-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) WW/EM

ACC NR: AP6014225 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/003/0038/0041

AUTHOR: Glagovskiy, B. A.; Chofnus, Ye. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring the frequency of natural vibrations of structures

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 38-41

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical vibration, frequency measurement

ABSTRACT: In measuring the natural frequency of mechanical vibrations of a structure (specimen or construction part) by application of a shock, the frequency meter (elastometer, Jung-modulus meter, hardness meter, etc.) records a curve consisting of three parts: (a) forced vibrations, (b) transient process, and (c) natural vibrations. The time of forced vibrations T_f is known. This time plus the transient time must be excluded from the result of measurement. The present

Card 1/2 UDC: 534.632

L 04429-67

ACC NR: AP6014225

article presents a method for determining the transient time for a system with a single degree of freedom, for various ratios T_f / T_n, where T_n is the time of natural vibrations. Starting from a forced-oscillation equation, the method yields simple formulas for the phase angle which single-valuedly determines the transient time. The method permits determining the required duration of application of the external force. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 27 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

awm

Card 2/2

GLAGOVSKIY, M. M., Engineer

"Hydrodynamic Investigation of the Liquid Influx Into an Imperfect Well." Sub 21 Jan 47, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

L 11197-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f) FDN

ACC NR: AR6028228 SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/66/000/005/0046/0046

AUTHOR: Glagovskiy, S. A.

TITLE: Some methods for improving the power and economic indices of a gasoline engine

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, Abs. 5.39.316

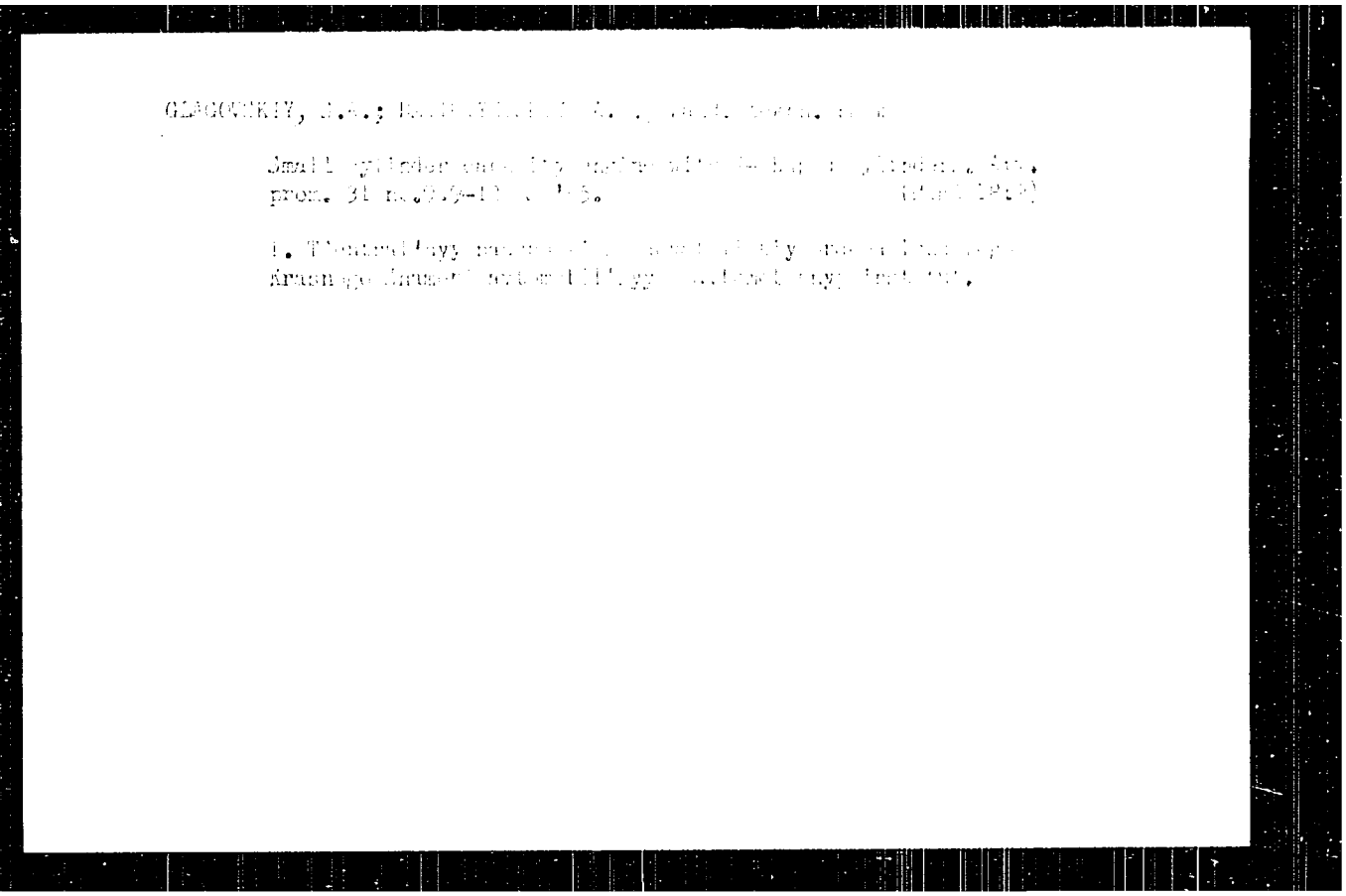
REF SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. avtomob. i avtomotorn. in-ta, vyp. 78, 1965, 9-19

TOPIC TAGS: gasoline engine, vehicle engine fuel system, engine performance characteristic

ABSTRACT: It is found during investigation of the intake system operation that one method for improving torque characteristics is development of a design for an intake manifold in which the motion and variations in flow of the mixture give a more uniform distribution of the blend to the cylinders than in the ZIL-130 engine. Several designs for intake manifolds are considered. One of the most effective methods for improving economy and power characteristics of the engine is an increase in compression ratio. Engines with various combustion chamber designs are studied. [Translation of abstract]

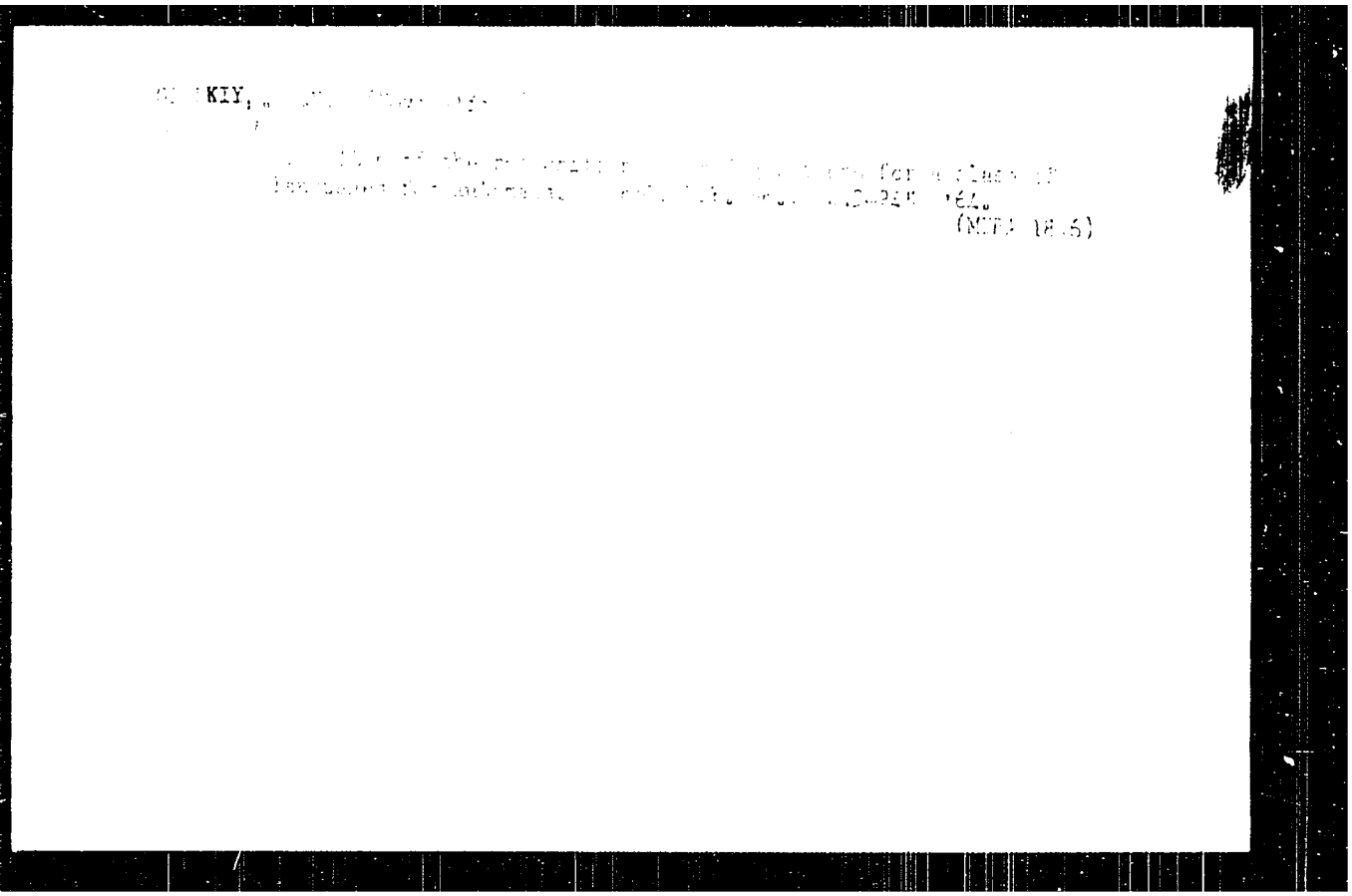
SUB CODE: 21

Card 1/1 jb UDC: 621.434.018.7.001.18



GLAIC, Roman, inz. (Zagreb, Pantovcak 74)

System for the feeding of an antenna with two FM diplexers.
Elektrotehnika Hrv 5 no.3:63-67 '62.



MIERZECKI, Henryk; GLAJCAR, Aleksandra

Effect of coal on pyogenic streptococcal infections. Przegl. derm., Warsz. 6 no.4:315-319 July-Aug 56.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu Dyrektor: prof. dr. H. Mierzecki. Adres: Wroclaw, Klinika Dermatologiczna Akademii Medycznej, Chalubinskiego 1.

(PYODERMA, experimental,
streptoc., eff. of coal on develop. (Pol))
(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, experimental,
pyoderma, eff. of coal on develop. (Pol))
(CARBON, effects,
coal on exper. streptoc. pyoderma develop. (Pol))

GLAKHOV, P.N., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Protecting headed grain from the cutworm Hadena basilinea.
Zemledelie 6 no.3:78-80 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Cutworms)

GLAKIN, N.P.; VERYATIN, U.D.; KARPOV, V.I.; BRAVERMAN, I.B.; FEDOSEYEV, I.V.

Thermodynamics of the reduction of uranium oxides and uranyl fluoride by some reducing agents. Atom. energ. 12 no.6:531-533 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Uranium oxide) (Uranyl fluoride) (Reduction, Chemical)

GLAMA, Tadeusz, inz.

Corrosion of the steam-turbine AT 12 sea-water-cooled condenser tubes. Energetyka Pol 15 no.7:220-221 Jl '61.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

(Steam-turbines) (Condensers(Electricity))

GLAMAZDA, A. D.

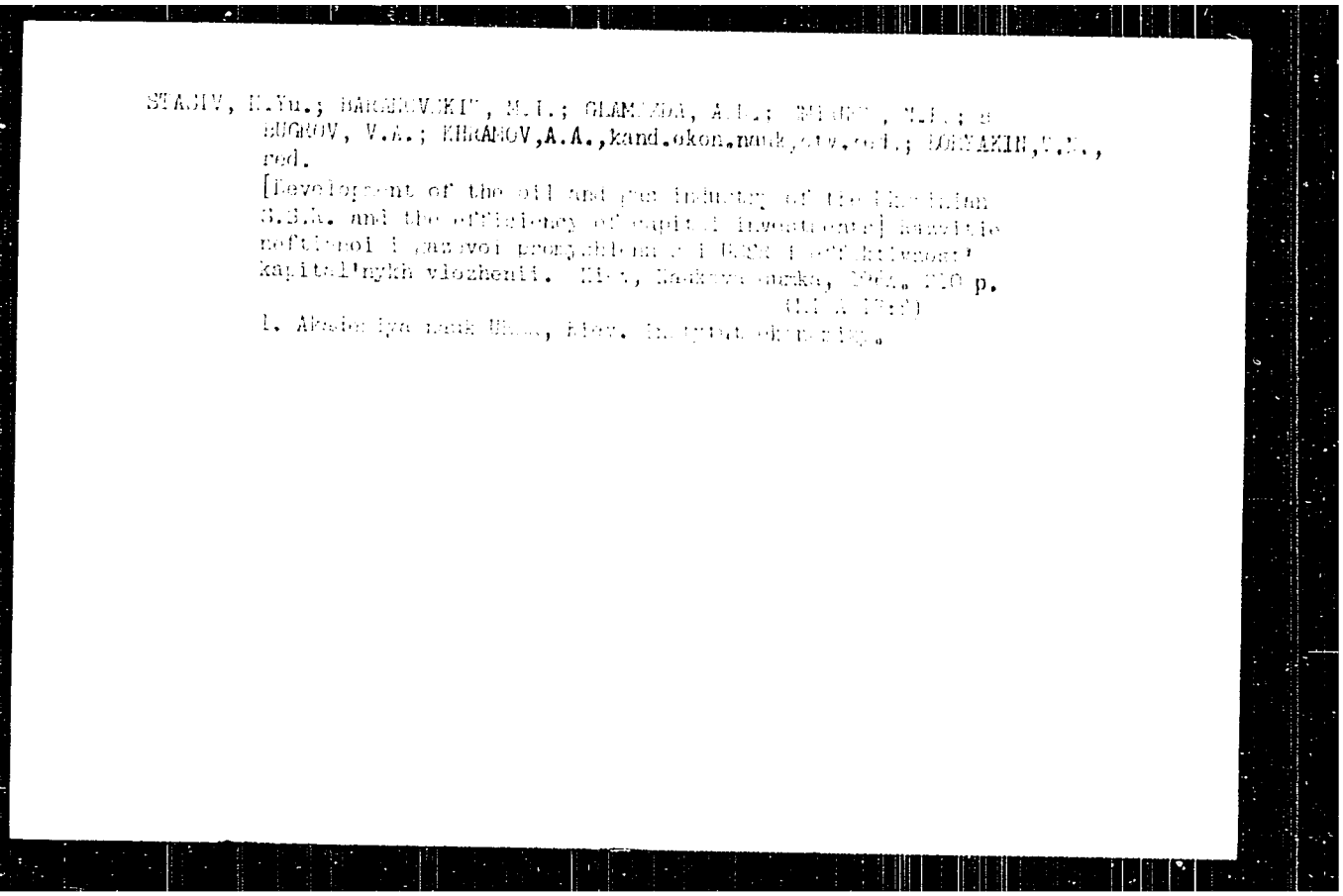
SEREDENKO, M.P.; GLAMAZDA, A.D.; KHOTIMCHENKO, M.M.; SHEVCHENKO, Ya.O.; RUDOY, P.Yu.; KHARCHENKO, P.F.; KHAMOV, O.O.; GUBINOVA, V.O.; GORELIK, L.Ye.; RIZHKOV, I.I.; ZHEREBKIN, G.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.V.; KOROBKO, V., redaktor; LAPCHENKO, K., tekhnichnyy redaktor

[Industry of the Soviet Ukraine during 40 years, 1917-1957] Promyslovist' Radians'koi Ukrainy za 40 rokiv (1917-1957). Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo polit.lit-ry URSR, 1957. 330 p. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiyev. Institut ekonomiki.
(Ukraine--Industries)

GLAMAZDA, Alla Dmitriyevna [Hlamazda, A.D.]; CHUMACHENKO, T., red.; GORKAVENKO, L. [Horkavenko, L.], tekhn.red.

[Gas industry of the Ukraine and the seven-year plan] Hazova promyslovist' URSR v semyrichtsi. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo tekhn. lit-ry URSR, 1959. 82 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Ukraine--Gas industry)



STAKIV, K.Yu.; BARSHEVSKIY, M.I.; GLAMAZDA, A.I.; [illegible], M.I.; [illegible]
BUGROV, V.A.; KHRAMOV, A.A., kand.ekon.nauk, otv.red.; DOLGAKIN, V.D., red.
[Development of the oil and gas industry of the U.S.S.R. and the efficiency of capital investments] Razvitie neftianoi i gazovoi promyshlennosti v SSSR i effektivnost' kapital'nykh vlozhenii. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 220 p.
(MIRA 17:2)
1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR, Kiev. Institut ekonomiki.

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, R.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GLAMAZDA, V.P., inzh.

Mechanization of the handling of finished products in tanning extract plants. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 2 no. 12:7-11 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Material handling) (Tanning materials)

KVYATKEVICH, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ARBUZOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;
Prinimali uchastiye: KRASIKOVA, Z.N.; NASYROVA, Sh.I.;
SOLOV'YEV, N.S.; SHILOVA, Z.F.; ZAYTSEVA, L.V.; KOROTKOVA, L.N.;
KONYLKIN, A.F.; GLAMAZDA, V.P.; LOZHKINA, V.T.

New simplified method of leather drying and moisturizing.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. 3:43-58 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Kvyatkevich). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Arbuzov). Rekomendovana kafedroy mashin i avtomatov Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Leather---Drying)

KANISCHEV, P., inzh.; GLAMAZDIN, A.

Circular silo trench. Sel'.stroi. 12 no.9:25 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Nachal'nik Streletskogo rayonnogo otdela po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Kurskoy oblasti.
(Silos)

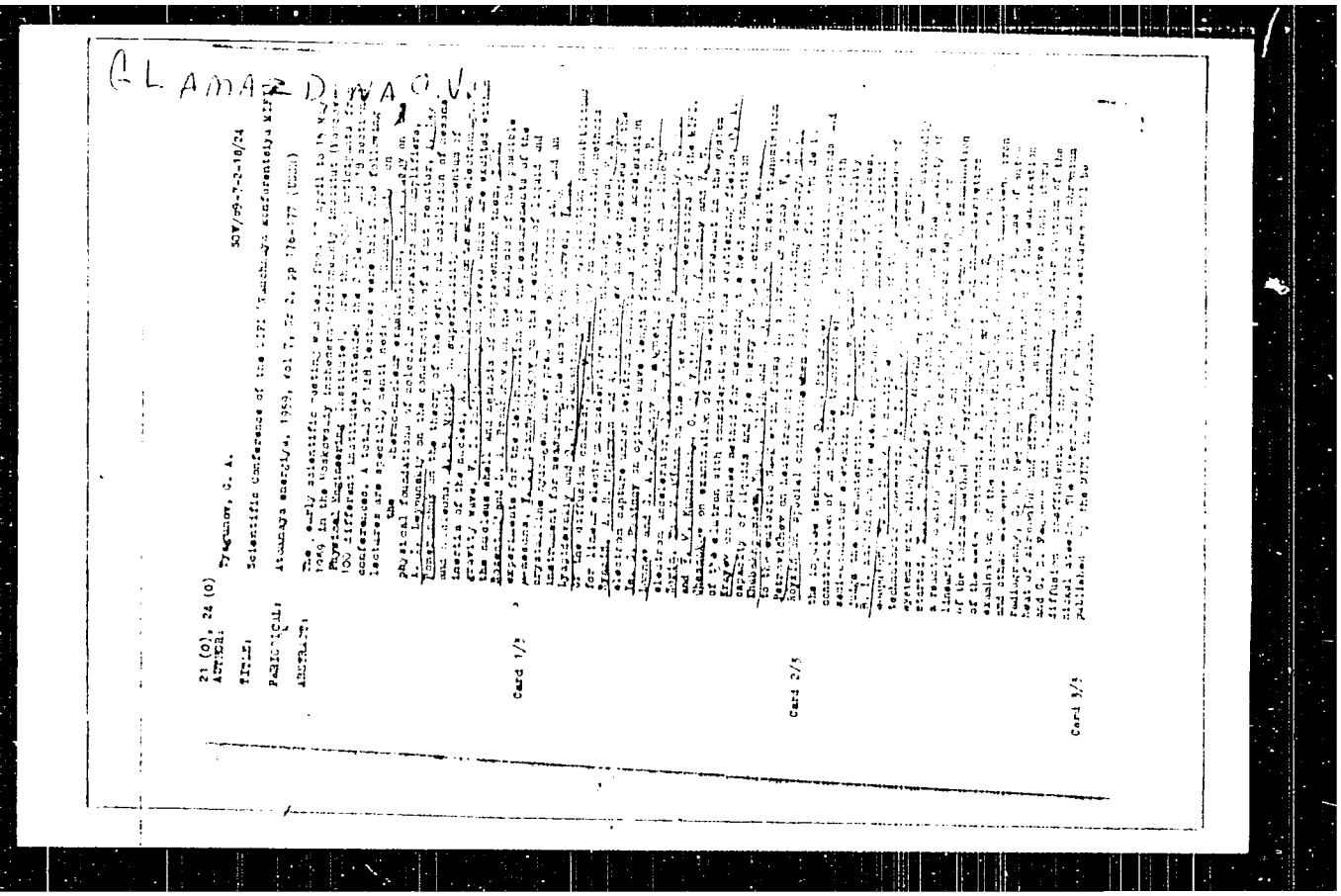
1. GLAMAZDIN, A. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Locust (Tree)

7. Germination of black locust seeds. Les i step' 4 no. 10, '52.

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



GLAMOCANIN, Dusan

Application of technology, mechanization and automation in the processing of mail. PTT Zajed 5 no. 7: 23-29 N-D '63.

GLAMOZDA, V.I.

Automatic control of mechanisms of foundry-loam feed systems. Mashinostroitel' no.1:3-4 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kolomenskiy teplovozostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Automatic control) (Sand, Foundry)

GLAN, I., inzh.-stroitel' (Stavropol', Kuybyshevskoy obl.)

"Flying stone." Izobr. i rats. no.7:32-35 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Izobretatel' i ratsionalizator".
(Sailboats) (Reinforced concrete construction)

Z/015/60/000/003/001/002
A205/A126

9,25-72

AUTHOR: Glanc, Antonín

TITLE: How does a parametric amplifier operate? - New methods of VHF reception with minimum noise

PERIODICAL: Amatérské radio. no. 3, 1960, 74 - 76

TEXT: This is the second part of an article meant to make readers acquainted with an achievement of US radio amateurs parametric amplification in the metric wave band. The first part has been published in no. 2, 1960, 49 - 51 of this periodical. There are 13 figures and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. (Ref. 9: Proc. IRE 7/1958 str. 1301); (Ref.10: Heffner H.: Solid state microwave amplifiers, IRE Trans. 1/1959 str. 83 (Článek obsahuje 12! odkazů); (Ref. 12: Jones Franck C., W6AJF: Experimental Parametric Amplifier, QST 9/1959 str. 11); (Ref. 13: Trans. IRE, MTT - 7/1959).

ASSOCIATION: OK1GW (Abstracters note: obviously ham-transmitter code of author)

Card 1/1

26008
Z/015/60/000/005/002/002
A205/A126

94.7800

AUTHOR: Glanc, Antonín

TITLE: What are ferroelectrics and what can they be used for?

PERIODICAL: Amatérské radio, no. 5, 1960, 139 - 141

TEXT: This is the first part of an article on properties and application of ferroelectrics. The most important property, nonlinearity of ferroelectrics, is used in dielectric amplifiers, storage elements, modulators, and frequency multipliers, which will be described in the second part of this article. This part deals only with the general explanation of ferroelectrics and their properties. Ferroelectrics in an a-c field exhibit 3 types of nonlinear properties: 1. The charge is not changing sinusoidally and the current flowing through the capacitor is also not sinusoidal, but contains higher harmonics (it acts like a "C" class triode). 2. The dielectric constant, which is proportional to the capacity, is rapidly increasing, when the applied voltage is increased. 3. An additional d-c or low-frequency bias effects a change of the dielectric constant. Among the approximately 40 ferroelectric substances, known today, are $BaTiO_3$, guanadinammoniasulphatehexahydrate (GASH), KH_2PO_4, KH_2AsO_4, Li_2TaO_3, K_2NbO_3, triglycinsulphate (TGS), etc. Mostly used

Card 1/2

26008
Z/015/60/000/005/002/00_
A205/A126

What are ferroelectrics and what can they be used for?

are $BaTiO_3$ (T_c = 120°C) and TGS (T_c = 47°C), both can easily be grown as single crystals; $BaTiO_3$, however, cannot be machined and is therefore preferably pressed into the desired shape from a fine crystalline ceramic mass. The dielectric constant and the position of the Curie point can be regulated by additions of Sr to the ceramic mass. Ferroelectric ceramics are now produced from various substances and exhibit piezoelectric properties, when specially treated. Only TGS is preferably used in crystalline form. The USSR produces nonlinear ceramics on titanate basis called "varikonds." There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: OK1GW [Abstracter's note: obviously ham transmitter code of author].

Card 2/2

26009
Z/015/60/000/006/001/001
A205/A126

24.7800

AUTHOR: Glanc, Antonín, Engineer

TITLE: What are ferroelectrics and what can they be used for?

PERIODICAL: Amatérské radio, no. 6, 1960, 168 - 170

TEXT: This is the second part of an article, describing properties and application of ferroelectrics. The article lists the use of ferroelectric capacitors in dielectric amplifiers, frequency modulators, frequency multipliers, impulse generators and storage elements. The voltage-dependency of the dielectric constant of ferroelectric capacitors with nonlinear properties can be used in the design of resonance and nonresonance amplifiers. Ferroelectric monocrystals (barium titanate and triglycinsulfate) are used in storage elements of computers. In conclusion, the author states, that ferroelectric materials can also be used for various filters, multivibrators, receivers for ultra-wide frequency ranges, parametric amplifiers, noise generators, a-c regulation, temperature-change indicators, etc. There are 14 figures and 10 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. (Ref. 1: Vincent: Dielectric Amplifier Fundamentals - Electronics 1954); (Ref. 2: Lewis: Nonlinear condensers, Radio Electronics Engineering 1952); (Ref. 4: Mason, Wick:

Card 1/2

26009
Z/015/60/000/006/001/C01
A205/A126

What are ferroelectrics and what can they be used for?

Ferroelectrics and the Dielectric Amplifier. Pire, Dec. 1956); (Ref. 10: Anderson. Ferroelectric Storage Elements for Digital Computers and Switching Systems. - Electrical Engineering, October 1952).

ASSOCIATION: OK1GW [Abstracters note: obviously transmitter code of short-wave radio ham].

Card 2/2

GLANC, FRANTISEK.

Tabulky vah technickych materialu. Cest. Frantisek Glanc [et al. Vyd. 1.] Praha, Statni nakl. technicke literatury, 1955. 397 p. [Tables for computing the weight of technical materials. 1st ed. Bibl., diagrs.]

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

GLANC, Frantisek

Kapesni pocetni tabulky. (Pocket Calculation Tables. 1st ed.) Prague, SNTL. 57 p. 1957.

Tables for simple and complicated mathematical problems. The tables contain 20,000 products of numbers from 005 to 995 (with the difference of 5) x 1 to 100 on thirty-eight basic limited/?/ tables and 400 products of numbers from 1 to 4 (with the difference of 1) x 1 to 100 on one auxiliary unlimited/?/ table.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 34. 1 Oct 57. p. 737-38.

GLANC, F.

Numbering of shop drawings according to the shape in metal industries. Stroj vyr 9 no.5:252-255 '61.

GLANC, F.T.

"Descriptive geometry" by [Doc., RNDr.] M. Mensik. Vol. 1. Reviewed by F.T. Glanc. Stroj vyr 10 nc.12:634 '62.

GLANC, F.T.

"Technical drawing, drawing of tools and machines" by [Ing.] Helmut Winkler. Reviewed by F.T. Glanc. Stroj vyr 11 no.6: 326 Je '63.

GLANC, F.T.

"Practical sheet unrolling" by Max Laskowski, Georg John.
Reviewed by F.T. Glanc. Stroj vyr 11 no.7:373 '63.

GLANC, F.T.

"Layouts in examples" by Bohumil Dobrovolny. Reviewed by F.T. Glanc. Stroj vyr 11 no.9:473 S '63.

"Machinery parts" by J.Hartos, L.Hasak, V.Novak. Reviewed by F.T.Glanc.

GLANC, Frantisek T.

"Technical drawing; machinery" by [inz.] Vitezslav Novak, Pavel Simunek. Pt.1. Reviewed by F.T. Glanc. Stroj vyr 11 no.11:585 N'63.

"Technical drawing" by Josef Hlozek, [inz.] Antonin Bobek, [dr] Karel Masek. Reviewed by F.T. Glanc. 585

"Round steel material tables" by Herbert Weise, Wolfgang Ratzmann. Reviewed by Frantisek T.Glanc. 589

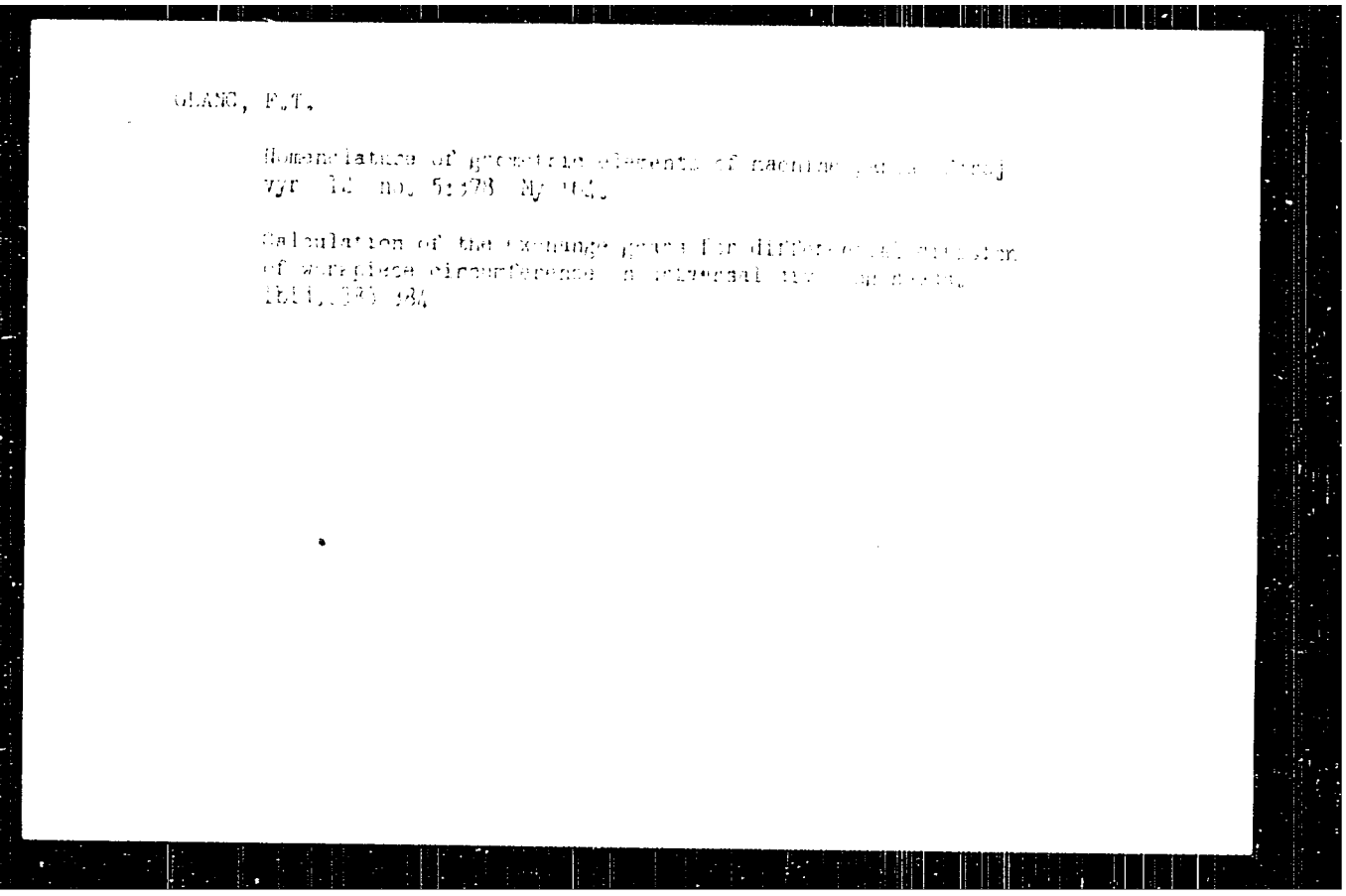
GIANC, F. T.

New drawing tables and apparatus. Stroj vyr 11 no. 12: 618 '63.

GLANC, F.T.

Nomenclature of geometric elements of machine parts. Strojvyr 12 no.3:224 '64.

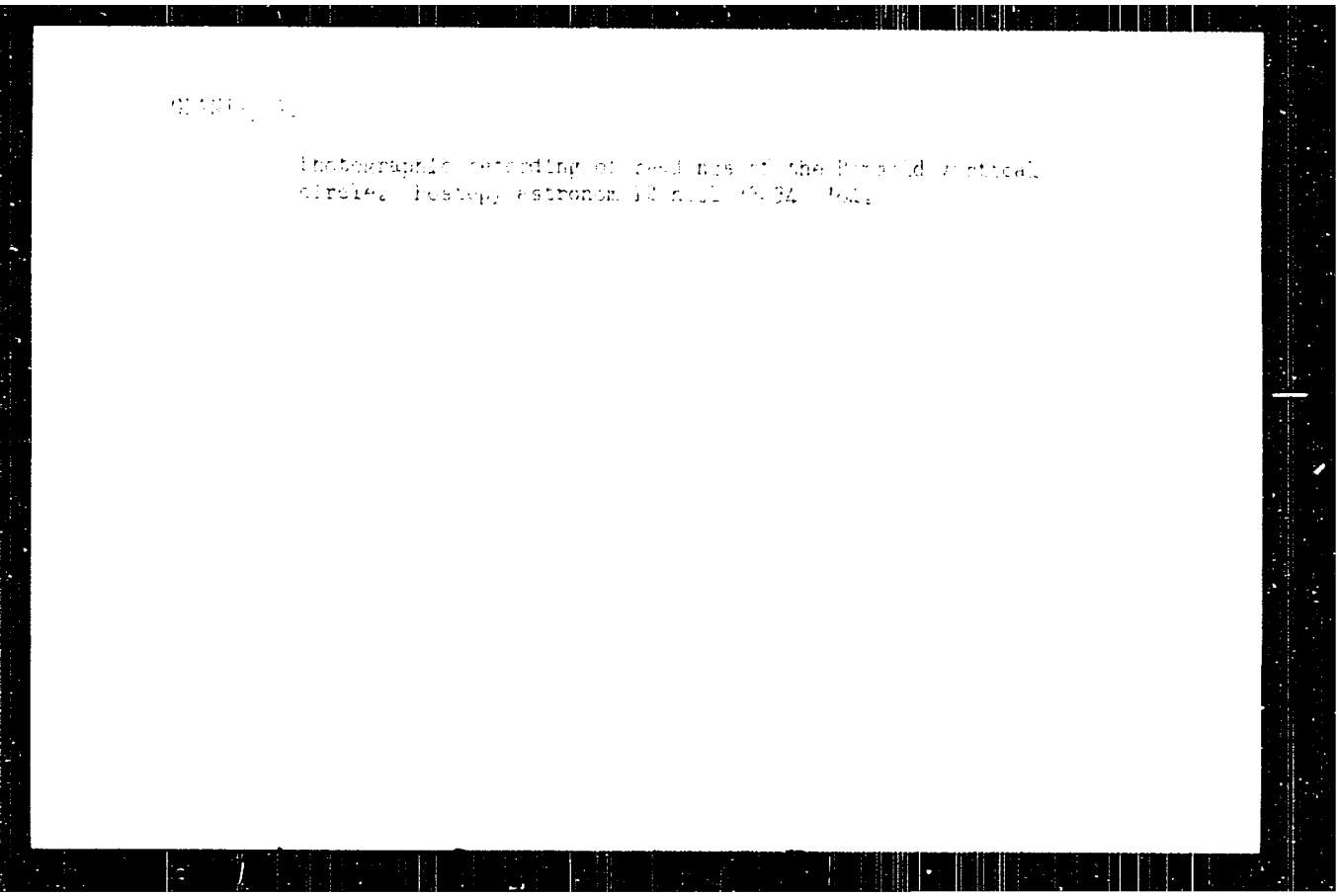
"Technical drawing" by [ing.] Willy Groh. Reviewed by F.T. Glanc. Ibid.:235,237

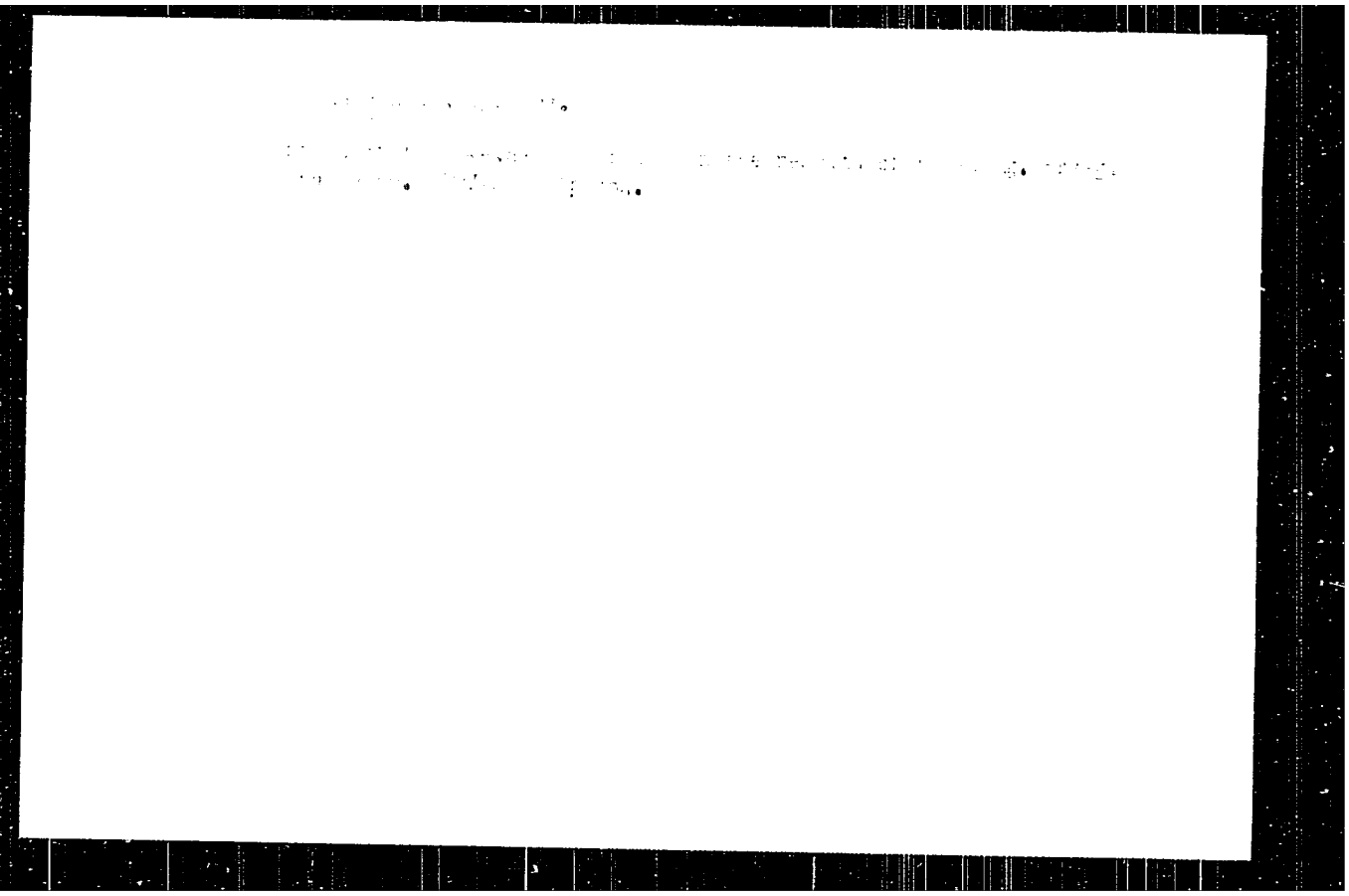


GLANC, F.T.

Nomenclature of geometric elements of machine [illegible]
Vyr 12 no. 5:378 My '62.

Calculation of the exchange gears for differential division
of workpiece circumference in spiral [illegible]
Ibid.:379-384





GLANTER, M. Ye.

Metodika issledovaniya metallov i obrabotki opytnykh dannykh (Methodology of investigating metals and working out experimental data) Moskva, 1952. 444 p. graphs, tables. Bibliographical footnotes.

SO: N/5
615.2
.G5

CHERNYY, A.S.; GEMMERLING, G.V.; GLANTS, A.I.

Slag pumice concrete is an effective material for the manufacture of exterior wall slabs. Stroi. mat. 9 no.4:19-22 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta Chelyabmetallurgstroy (for Chernyy).
2. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Glants).

(Lightweight concrete) (Walls)

GEMMERLING, G.V.; GLANTS, A.I.

Monograph on the use of slag and ash cement. Stroi. mat. 10 no.11: 40 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii stroitel'nykh materialov Ural'skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy, stroitel'nykh i nerudnykh materialov (for Gemmerling).

SHELEKHOV, S.A., inzh.; GLANTS, A.Ya., inzh.; MODZELEVSKIY, V.V., inzh.; ZYATITSKIY, A.Ya., inzh.; PANTYUKHOV, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Series of AK electric motors for driving roll tables. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.10:30-37 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Metallurgical plants--Electric equipment)
(Electric motors)

ACCESSION NR: AP4016518 S/0195/64/005/001/0090/0095

AUTHOR: Maksim, I.; Braun, T.; Glants, G.

Title: Effect of nuclear radiation on the catalytic properties of nickel oxide

SOURCE: Kinetika i kataliz, v. 5, no. 1, 1964, 90-95

TOPIC TAGS: zinc oxide catalyst, catalyst irradiation, crystal lattice, controlled lattice defect, catalyst conductivity, ZnO, nickel oxide, nuclear radiation

ABSTRACT: While there are some data in the literature concerning the catalytic activity of nickel oxide changed under the action of nuclear radiation, these changes are not explained as a function of certain changes in the crystal lattice. Therefore, the authors undertook a study of these changes and an explanation of their influence on catalytic reactions, having in mind that defects can be introduced into the lattice by radiation at a controlled rate. For this purpose NiO+2.5 mol% Li_2O were irradiated in a 2000 kw reactor of the VVR-S

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4016518

type. Catalytic and electric properties were determined before and after irradiation. An installation of the Schwab type is described. The neutron flux in the channel was: 2 x 10^{11} cm^{-2} x sec^{-1} thermal neutrons and 7 x 10^{9} cm^{-2} x sec^{-1} fast neutrons with a gamma radiation dose of 10^{8} r/hr. Exposure time ranged from 8 to 40 hours. Samples were then deactivated for 10 days, decapsulated and processed. The influence of constant and temporary defects was studied. It was found that the former increases both the electrical conductivity and the catalytic action. The latter do not change the catalytic action, but at room temperature they raise the electrical conductivity. Constant defects depress the activation energy of catalytic CO oxidation. To obtain the greatest changes in electrical conductivity and catalytic activity, the lowest possible temperatures are recommended, using catalysts of the lowest conductivity. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4016518

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy fiziki, Bucharest (Institute of Atomic Physics)

SUBMITTED: 09Apr62 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 013

Card 3/3

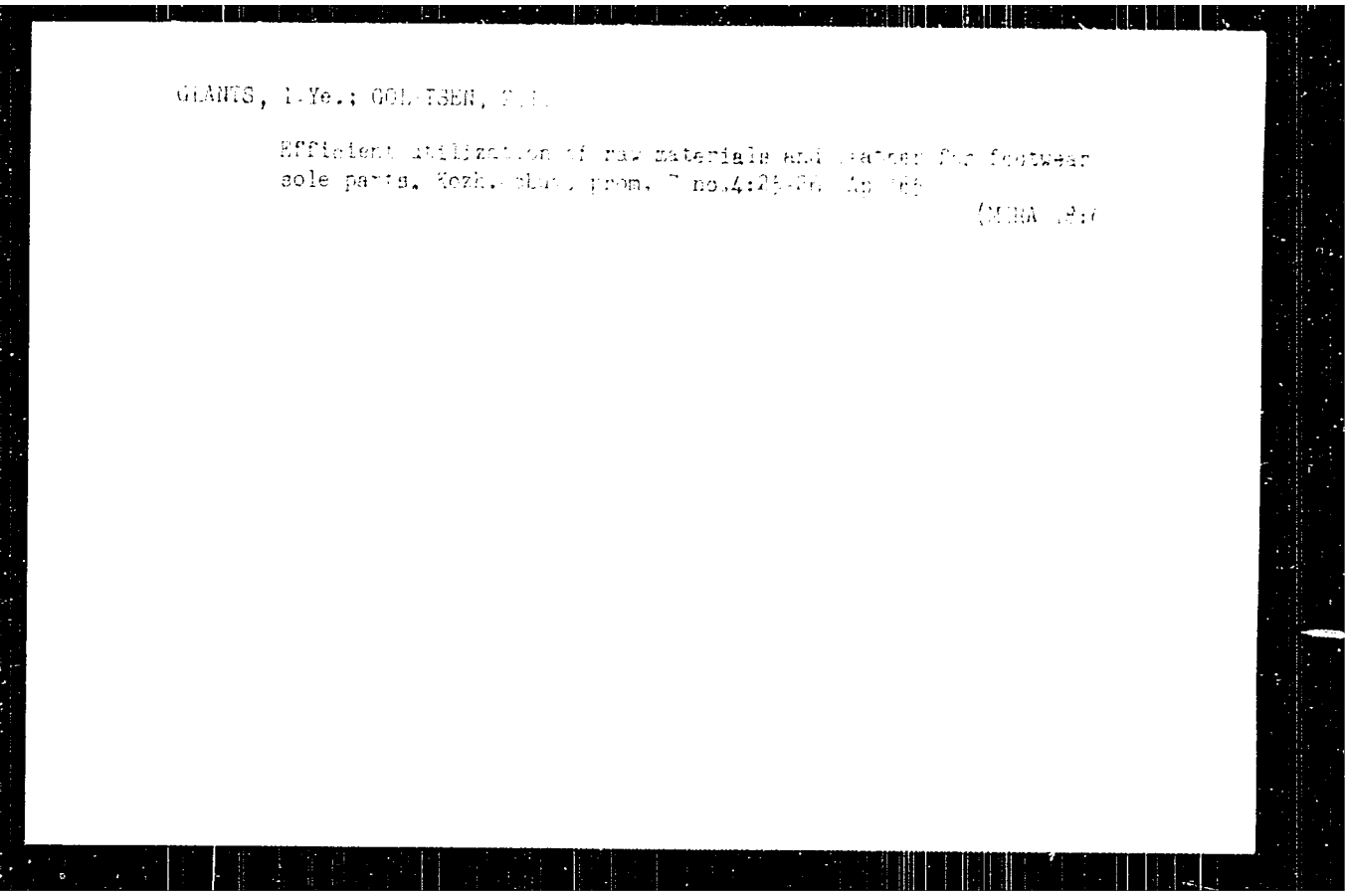
GLANTS, I. Ye.

SUBBOCHEV, N.M., inzhener; GLANTS, I.Ye., inzhener.

Mechanization of labor-consuming processes. Leg.prom. 14 no.6: 50-52 Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Leather industry)

GLANTS, I.Ye.; KHLUDOV, V.M.

Modernization of the technological equipment for leather manufacture.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.8:14-16 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Leather industry--Equipment and supplies)



GLANTS, I.Ye.; GOL'TSER, T.I.

Efficient utilization of raw materials and leather for footwear sole parts. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no.4:21-24. Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6

LEVENKO, P.I.; TIMOKHIN, N.A.; GLANTS, I. Ye.

Prospects of the utilization of protein raw materials from hides and skins. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no. 11:9-11 N '65
(MIRA 19:1)

GLANTS, E. M.
25859

Vlichniye Zhelez Vnytrenney Sekrets 11 Na Kholinergicheskiye Reaktsii
Organizma Vracheb. Delo, 1948, No 6, STB 513-16

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948