

DALLAKYAN, A., inzh.

~~Mortar mixer. Stroitel' no.4:21 Ap '58.~~
(Mixing machinery)

(MIRA 11:5)

DALLAKYAN, G. A.

Dissertation: "Improvement of Alpine Meadows With Sibbaldia."
Cand Agr Sci, Yerevan Zooveterinary Inst, 31 May 54. Kommunist,
Yerevan, 15 May 54.

SO: SUM,284, 26 Nov 1954

DALLAKYAN, G.B., red.; ROSSOSHANSKAYA, V.A., red.; BYKOVA, M.G.,
red.

[Manual on the seed production of vegetable and vine plants]
Spravochnik po semenovodstvu ovoshchnykh i bakhchevykh kul'-
tur. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 694 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BORODAY, K.; GCLUBEV, V.; DALLAKYAN, L.; VASIL'YEV, O., inzh.

Letters to the editors. Voen. znan. 41 no.8:28 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Chlen prezidiuma rayonnogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu SSSR, Yerevan (for Dallakyan). 2. Shtab grazhdanskoy oborony Leningrada (for Vasil'yev).

DALLAKYAN, R.

Present status and future development of fish culture in
Lake Sevan. Prom.Arm. 4 no.2:11-12 F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener trasta "Armryba".
(Sevan, Lake--Fish culture)

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.
Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 5396.

Author : Dallendörfer, R.

Inst :

Title : Tests of Surface of Ceramic Raw Materials by Photomicro-
scopic and Electron-Microscopic Methods.

Orig Pub: Epitšanyag, 1958, 10, No 4-5, 118-124.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

DALLENDORFER, R.; LANGHAMMER, L.

Method for an accelerated determination of the granular structure of ceramic raw materials. Epitoanyag 12 no.7:251-253 J1 '60.

L 15517-66 EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AT6007371

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/OOX/0007/0007

AUTHOR: Dallo, J.; Held, Katalin; Knoll, J. 32

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, Medical University of Budapest (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet) B+1

TITLE: Analysis of the various types of learning reactions in the rat by the use of drugs affecting behavior [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 7

TOPIC TAGS: rat, drug effect, pharmacology, conditioned reflex, nervous system drug, psychology

ABSTRACT: In the jumping test (110 V shock, bell ringing), the conditioned reflex of a non-extinguishable character is not inhibited by sedatives, hypnotics, small doses of narcotic anesthetics or single electroshocks. The hallucinogens cause slight inhibition. Major tranquilizers and massive electroshock result in complete deconditioning. In the modified jumping test (45° plate), the first escape is completely blocked by central depressants, hallucinogens and massive electroshock, and slightly by single electroshock. Conditioned reflex can not be developed with any stimulus under
Card 1/2

L 15517-66

ACC NR: AT6007371

these conditions even if the unconditioned escape reaction is evoked several times daily throughout the life of the animal. On the other hand, a different type of learning develops which can be demonstrated by the changes in the sensitivity of drugs affecting behavior. It was found that if the animals escape the experimental situation once daily for 30 days, the reaction is not inhibited by the drugs and electroshocks described, indicating that this type of learning reaction differs from the usual conditioning. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 05 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

DALLOS, A.; MURANYI, J.

"Characterization of stands in forestry-operational plans." p. 193.

AZ ERDO. (Országos Erdészeti Egyesület). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 8,
No. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

79. The high-frequency input resistances of electronic valves.
A. Dallos, L. Takács. *A TűkÉrték Kutató Intézet Közleményei*. (Research Institute for Telecommunication).
Vol. 3, 1958, No. 1, pp. 35-41, 10 figs., 8 tabs. 75/4

The study refers to electronic valves controlled by small signals. The results obtained in the course of the investigations are both theoretical and experimental. For the sake of simplicity the theoretical discussion reduces the electronic valves to a plane-electrode triode. The plane-electrode triode is however substituted by a model containing two plane electrodes; one diode substituting the cathode-grid field and the other the grid-anode field of the triode. Besides this simplification the calculations do not include any other omissions. Furthermore the paper discusses electronic valves and loads, the impedances of the coupled circuit are regarded as a unit system and the effect of the feedback is also examined. The section of the paper dealing with the experiment explains the applied measuring methods and results at 30, 60, 120, 240 and 480 mcps. frequencies. The measurements were performed by the determination of resonance resistance. A superheterodyne selective tube-voltmeter was used as a voltmeter. The receiving valves were operated with grounded electrodes or with leading impedances. A good agreement was reached between the results of experiments and calculations.

DALLOS, Andras, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa; BUDINCSEVITS, Andor;
KENCZLER, Odon; ERDELYI, Janos; SARKANY, Tamas

Hungarian products of the vacuum technique for microwave installations; also, remarks by A. Budincsevits, and others. Muszaki közl
MTA 26 no.1/4:57-70 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet (for Dallos)
(Hungary--Electron tubes)
(Microwaves)

DALLOS

~~DALLES~~, Andras, dr.; MAGE, Kalman

Thus we think of cooperating with other organizations!
Radiotechnika 12 no.6:178 Je '62.

1. Főosztályvezető, Tavkozlesi Kutató Intézet. 2. ~~sz~~
laboratórium (for Dalles). 2. Osztályvezető, Tavkozlesi
Kutató Intézet. 2. ~~sz~~ laboratórium (for Mage).

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

A 53
R

SA

537.542 : 621.317.35 : 621.385.15

5862. Pulse spectrograph. A. DALLER. *Acta Phys. Hungarica*, 1 (No. 1) 56-65 (1951).

A simple method is described for determining the amplitude distribution of pulses arising in the anode circuit of an electron multiplier. The rise and decay times are $< 10^{-6}$ and 10^{-6} sec respectively, but by means of pulse-lengthening circuits, incorporating a multivibrator triggering circuit, the pulses can be made visible on a c.r.t. using a linear sawtooth sweep and grid modulation. The vertical deflection is controlled by the same circuits and is \propto the pulse amplitude. The distribution is evaluated by placing an opaque screen with a horizontal slit in it in front of the c.r.t. and a photomultiplier tube in front of the slit. Readings are then taken of the tube output current as a d.c. bias, applied to the Y-plates of the c.r.t., is varied. If the pulse rate is high, e.g. 10^6 pulses/sec, a sawtooth voltage is substituted for the d.c. bias and this voltage is also applied to the X-plates of a second c.r.t. while the Y-plates are fed from the amplified output of the measuring photomultiplier tube. The trace on the second tube is the amplitude distribution curve required. A quick and accurate method of evaluation for slow-rate pulses is also described. It is shown that, if a long photographic exposure, e.g. 10 min., is taken of the whole of the first c.r.t. screen when a quadratically time-dependent linear sweep is used, the contour of the illuminated portion on the photograph depicts the amplitude spectrum.

H. G. M. SPRATT

A 58-32.8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E 2

DALLOS, A.

DALLOS, A. Function of the magnetron; also, remarks by G. M. de G. and others.
p. 45.

Vol. 10, No. 1, 1958.

KÖZLEHETÉS

TECHNOLÓGIÁ

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1966

DALLOS, Endre

Waste water system of chemical plants. Magyar kem lap 17
no.8:344-353 Ag '62.

DALLOS, Gyorgy, dr.

The physician's advice: let us sit comfortably. Auto motor 15 no.14:
27 21 J1 '62.

*

DALLOS, Gyorgy, dr.

Influenza and the drivers. Auto motor 16 no.22:27 21 II '63.

DALLOS, Gyorgy, dr. (Budapest); JUHASZ, Andor (Budapest); FOLDVARI, F.
(Budapest)

Motorists' letters. Auto motor 16 no.18:5 21 S '63.

DALLOS, I.

Investigation of the dynamics of underground waters by means of radioisotopes. p.199

FOLDRAJZI ERTESITO. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 39, no. 3, June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAD), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

DALLOS, Illea

Examination of deepwater movement conditions by means of
radioactive isotopes. Hidrologiai kozlony 39 no.3:199-
204 Je'59.

DALLOS, Illes, okleveles vegyeszmernok

Experiences with well surveying by means fo open radio-isotopes in the Hungarian oil fields. Bany lap 96 no.10: 803-807 0'63.

1. Orszagos Koolaj - es Gazipari Troszt osztalyvezetoje, Budapest.

DALLOS, Istvan, dr.

Biological Day in Szombathely. Elovilag 5 no.2:61-62 Ap-Je '60.

1. Tudományos Ismeretterjesztő Társulat Vas megyei
Elnökségének tagja.

WILSON, Herman

What can technologists expect from the Digital Preset Control?
Gepgyartastechnika no. 9:329-330 D '61.

"Role of coolants and lubricants in the field of cutting" by
Antoni Niedzwieski. Reviewed by Herman Wilson. Ibid. 355-357

1. Budapest Machine Tool Factory, Budapest.

DALLOS, Kalman

Typical faults in metalization. Gepgyartastechn 1 no.2:76 My '61.

HAUSE, Ber, dr.; KRASINSKI, Chryzogon; LEJMAN, Sylvester; SZENCZEK, Marian;
DALLOS, Kalman [translator].

Organization of large serial production of machine tools.
Gepgyartastechn 2 no.2:41-45 F '62.

KACZMAREK, Jan, dr.; DALLOS, Kalman [translator]

Method for the selection of cutting speed and the feed
in high-precision turning. Gephyartastechn 2 no.7:259-260
J1 '62.

SZMI T. K.; ZAK, T.; DALLOS, Kalman [transiator]

Fine surface processing by the Roto-Finish method. Gepgyartastechn
2 no.12:470-472 D '62.

DALMADY, J.

DALMADY, J. Janecko, Krebs, and Cifra's Spustrate pody a ich zalesovanie
(Waste Lands and Their Afforestation); a book review. p. 23.

Vol. 12, no. 2, Feb. 1956

LESS

AGRICULTURE

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

Dalmady, J.

A contribution to the occurrence and distribution of the species *Anthericum* L.
in the karst area of southern Slovakia. p. 536.

ETIOLOGIA, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 7, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct, 1959.
Uncl.

D. DALMAN, A. R.

Category: USSR/General Biology. General Histology.

E-3

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March 1957, 2149⁴

Author : Dalman, A.R.

Inst : not given

Title : The morphologic mutations in follicular epithelium cells
of a hen's ovary.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta eksperim. meditsini AN LatvSSR, Riga, 1955, 8,
123-132

Abstract: The ovarian follicular epithelium (FE) of Leghorn hens (1 to 10 months old) was studied. In the transition period of FE through many stages there appear "dark cells" to which the author ascribes a supporting function. In the light FE cells which convey nutritive substances to the oocyte and produce hormones, the complexity of the reticulate apparatus, chondriosome and the cellular center are described. The latter, 3-4 μ in diameter, possesses a complicatedly constructed centrosphere, which consists of external and internal zones. The mutations

Card : 1/2

-3-

D 22516-66 ENT(m)/T/EMP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AF6010202

SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/66/000/001/0055/0061

AUTHOR: Lyakhovich, L. S.; Varashnin, L. R.; Dalmanov, F. V. 36ORG: Belorussian Polytechnic Institute (Belorusskiy Politekhicheskiy Institut) 30TITLE: The effect of alloying elements on the properties of borated layers

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 1, 1966, 55-61

TOPIC TAGS: metal diffusion, borate, boride, alloy steel, phase analysis

ABSTRACT: The study deals with the results of the effect of saturation and alloying elements on the depth of the borated layer, its phase compound and properties. It has been established that the process of formation of the borated layer is accompanied not only by the redistribution of carbon (between the boride phases and the parent metal) but alloying elements as well. In the process of saturation, carbide-forming elements diffuse into the transition zone, while nickel, silicon, and manganese -- into the borated phases. While being diffused in the boride and the parent metal, the alloying elements control the relative content of boride phases in the layer. Emphasis is placed upon the effect of alloying elements on borating kinetics and the properties of the borated layers in the process of complex alloying of steel. The chemical composition of the steels tested as well as the other results of tests are given in tabular form. The authors offer recommendations on the selection of steels for borating. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUEM DATE: 20Nov65/ ORIG REF: 003 Diffusion¹ Boron² [AM] 2

Card 1/1

TAJMAN, A. E.

TAJMAN, A. E. -- "The Morphology and Histology of the Fertilization of Yolk in the Oocytes of Man." *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 1959. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: *Medical Journal*, No 1, 1959

DAIMATOV, B.I.

Mean value of tangential forces in ground swelling (laboratory
data). Mat.po lab.issl.mersl.grunt.1:135-143 '53. (MLRA 7:2)
(Soil mechanics)

DALMATOV, B.I., dotsent

Directions for laboratory determination of stable strength of
ground freezing with timber and concrete. Mat.po lab.issl.
merzl.grunt. no.2:151-161 '54. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Instituta merzlotovedeniya
Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Frozen ground) (Foundations)

DALMATOV 57
DALMATOV, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MENDELEYEV, L.M., inzh.

Building foundations on ribbon clays according to construction
experience in Leningrad. Biul.tekh.inform. 3 no.1:23-26 Ja '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Foundations) (Soil mechanics)

DALMATOV, Boris Ivanovich -- awarded sci degree of Doc Tech Sci for the
29 May 57 defense of dissertation: "Effect of frost expansion in the
ground on building foundations" at the Council, Leningrad Engr-Constr
Inst; Prot No 14, 21 May 58.

(BMVO, 11-58,19)

DAVIDSON, M.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; DALMATOV, B.I., doktor tekhn.nauk;
KARPOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KAPLAN, M.Ya.,
red.izd-va; VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Deformations of buildings and their prevention; measures for
winter conditions]. Deformatsii zdanii i mery ikh preduprezhde-
niia (primenitel'no k zimnim usloviiam). Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 205 p.
(Building--Cold weather conditions) (MIRA 12:2)

DALMATOV, B.I.; LASTOCHKIN, V.S. (Leningrad)

Ensuring the stability of underground communication wells in
swelling soils. Vod. i san.tekh. no.1:22-25 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Underground construction--Cold weather conditions)

DALMATOV, B.I. (Leningrad)

Rated resistance of clayey soil foundations. Osn., fund. i mekh.
grun. no.2:13 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Soil mechanics) (Foundations)

DALMATOV, B.I. (Leningrad); KARPOV, V.M. (Leningrad)

Depth for laying foundations in districts of deep seasonal freezing.
Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 3 no.4:3-5 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Foundations) (Frozen ground)

DALMATOV, B.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Basic aspects of the design and erection of the foundations of
buildings and structures on ground which freezes to great depths.
Sbor. nauch. trud. LISI no.37:5-18 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Foundations) (Frozen ground)

DALMATOV, B.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LASTOCHKIN, V.S., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Artificial salinization of cohesive soils. Sbor. nauch. trud.
LISI no.37:19-34 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Salt) (Soil mechanics)

DALMATOV, B.I.; KARPOV, V.M.

Stability of foundations in clayey soils during deep
seasonal freezing. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 5 no.4:4-7
'63. (MIRA 16:11)

KANANOV, N.K.; DALMATOV, B.I. (Leningrad)

Calculation of sanc cushions. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 5
no.4:24-25 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KUZ'MIN, Petr Gavrilovich; FERRONSKIY, Vasiliy Ivanovich;
DALMATOV, B.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
BORODINA, N.N., red.; CHIZHEVSKIY, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Designing foundations for limiting states] Proektirova-
nie fundamentov po predel'nyim sostoianiam. n.p. Rosvuz-
izdat, 1963. 66 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for
Dalmatov).

DAIMATOV, B.I. (Leningrad)

Seminar on Laying Foundations in Areas of Deep Permafrost. Osn., fund.
i mekh.grun. 6 no.6:30-31 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

ABELEV, Yu.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ABELEV, M.Yu., inzh.;
BAKHOLDIN, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BEREZANTSEV, V.G.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; VYALOV, S.S., doktor tekhn.
nauk; CODES, E.G., inzh.; GORBUNOV-POSADOV, I.I., doktor
tekhn. nauk, prof.; DALMATOV, B.I., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof.; DOKUCHAYEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRUTOV, V.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; KSENOFONTOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MARIUPOL'SKIY, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MORAKESKUL, N.N.,
inzh.; PERLEY, Ye.M., inzh.; SAVINOV, O.A., doktor tekhn.
nauk; SIDOROV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMORODINSKIY,
N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, N.M., doktor tekhn.nauk;
FRADKIN, A.Ya., inzh.; SHASHKOV, S.A., kand. tekhn.nauk;
SHEYKOV, M.L., inzh.; YAROSHENKO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,
[deceased]; KHALIZEV, Ye.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn.red.

[Manual for the designing of industrial plants, apartment
houses, and public buildings and structures; foundations]
Spravochnik proektirovshchika promyshlennykh, zhilykh i
obshchestvennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy; osnovaniya i funda-
menty. Leningrad, Stroiizdat, 1964. 268 p.

(RISA 18:1)

DALMATOV, Boris Ivanovich, doktor nauk (1933), inzh.,
red.

[Determining the dimensions of the base of a foundation
and the normative pressure on the soil of the foundation
bed; verbatim report of a lecture delivered at the
Leningrad House of Science and Technology, Leningrad,
October 1963] Opredelenie razmerov osnovaniya i normativnogo
davleniia na grunt pod osnovaniem. Doklad na konferentsii
normativnogo davleniia na grunt pod osnovaniem. Leningrad,
oktjabr 1963. Prezentatsionnyy doklad na konferentsii v
Leningrad, 1964. 34 p.

DALMATOV, B.I.

Twenty Third Conference of the Leningrad Engineering and Construction
Institute. Osn., fund. i nauch. gran. 7 nr.4108 '67.

Determining design depth of fenders and d. diam. of

Q. W. 1970
S. W. 1970

DALMATOV, Boris Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; LISITSYN, B.V., red.

[Practical calculation of the settling of a foundation by the
method of the limited thickness of a compressible formation]
Prakticheskii raschet osadki fundamenta metodoi ogranichennoi
moshchnosti szhivacnoii tolshchi. Leningrad, 1965. 31 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

DAIMATOV, D.M.

Material for the study of cardiovascular conditions in patients
with typho-paratyphoid diseases. Terap.arkh. 33 no.3:101-105
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent V.P.
Konstantinov) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni M.I.
Kalinina.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (TYPHOID FEVER)
(PARATYPHOID FEVER)

DALMATOV, D.M.

Allergic reaction to vaccination against tularemia. Sov.med. 26
no.10:127-128 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent V.P.
Konstantinov) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni M.I.
Kalinina.

(TULAREMIA--PREVENTIV INOCULATION)(ALLERGY)

DALMATOV, D.M.

Clinical characteristics of an epidemic outbreak of tularemia
in 1961 in Omsk; author's abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i
immun. 40 no.5:83-84 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Kalinina.

REF ID: A6609007
ACC NR: A6609007

JK
(N)
SOURCE CODE: UR/0399/66/000/006/0069/0071

AUTHOR: Elmatov, D. M.; Lyamova, Z. S.; Yefimovich, Ye. I. 26

ORG: Department of Infectious Diseases and Microbiology, Omsk Medical Institute
(Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney i mikrobiologii Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Role of microbiologic studies in the evaluation of results of treatment of
typhoid and paratyphoid bacterial carriers

SOURCE: Sovetskaya meditsina, no. 6, 1966, 69-71

TOPIC TAGS: man, electron microscopy, bacterial disease, disease control, disease
therapeutics, morphology

ABSTRACT: Electron-microscope studies were conducted of changes in properties of the carriers pertaining to their morphology, cultivation and biochemistry. The studies were made during treatment of 100 bacterial carriers, 80 of abdominal and 20 of paratyphus A and B, until bacterial excretion had stopped. Thirty microphotographs were taken of each culture from the bile of the carriers and the following features were studied: monomorphism, loss of flagellae (negative agglutination reaction with H-antigen), increase of cell membranes lacking protoplasm (upon antibiotic therapy), and increase of all bacteriophagic stages (under the effect of daily therapy with abdominal typhus bacteriophage introduced by the duodenal tube). Homocultures from

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UDC: 616.927+616.927.7-008.97

I. 10043-67

ACC NR: AF6029007

acute cases served as controls. Treatment with oxytetracycline and bacteriophage every day or every other day for 3 weeks resulted in morphologic changes from S- to C-forms, curliques and R-forms, changes in or absence of cultivability on the usual media, and progressive changes of color on bismuth-sulfite medium. These changes afford evaluation of the effect of treatment. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06 ~~27~~ / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

DALMATOV, D.M.

Some epidemiological characteristics of typhoid and paratyphoid bacterial carriage in Western Siberia. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43 no. 1:45-47 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Omskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Kalinina, Submitted February 26, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6030339 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/004/0423/0425

AUTHOR: Dalmatov, D. M.

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, Omsk Medical Institute (Kafedra farmakologii Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta); Department of Infectious Diseases, Omsk Medical Institute (Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: New achievements in the combined treatment of opisthorchosis and typhoid carrier state

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 4, 1966, 423-425

TOPIC TAGS: disease therapeutics, drug treatment, typhoid, opisthorchosis, human ailment

ABSTRACT: A combined therapeutic preparation for opisthorchosis and chronic typhoid was administered to 15 patients who had been treated unsuccessfully for the latter. Chloxyl (hexachloroparaxylene) was used for opisthorchosis while oxytetracyclin, chloromycetin, and typhoid bacteriophage were used for the carrier state. Treatment in the first week consisted of 50,000 units of oxytetracyclin administered intra-

UDC: 616.995.122.21-06:616.36-008.87 (Bact. typhi)-085.7

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6030339

muscularly twice a day, chloromycetin (3 g/day), bacteriophage (50 ml), and a 33% magnesium solution for bile-duct drainage. Thereafter, for the second, third, and fourth weeks of treatment, patients were duodenally administered 10^6 units of an oxytetracyclin suspension, 100 to 150 ml of bacteriophage, garlic tincture (1:5 dilution), and chloxyl (6 g/day in two day series). A duodenal probe one day after the last chloxyl treatment revealed an increased elimination of eggs in all patients which decreased by the end of the second week. After 3 months, of the 15 patients studied, 6 were completely cured. Seven were substantially improved, while 2 were unchanged. The authors, therefore, concluded that the chloxyl treatment of opisthorchosis had a good therapeutic effect and that the combined treatment of this disease and chronic typhoid was more effective than the treatment of the latter alone. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

11 AND 7th COPIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Essential oil from rose petals. K. K. Dalmatov, U.S.S.R. 66,659, July 31, 1946. Rose petals are covered with a salt soln., e.g., a satd. NaCl soln. The essential oil is then steam-distd. By this method the loss of oil of roses is reduced from 20-30 to 5-8%. M. Hosh

17

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPER

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

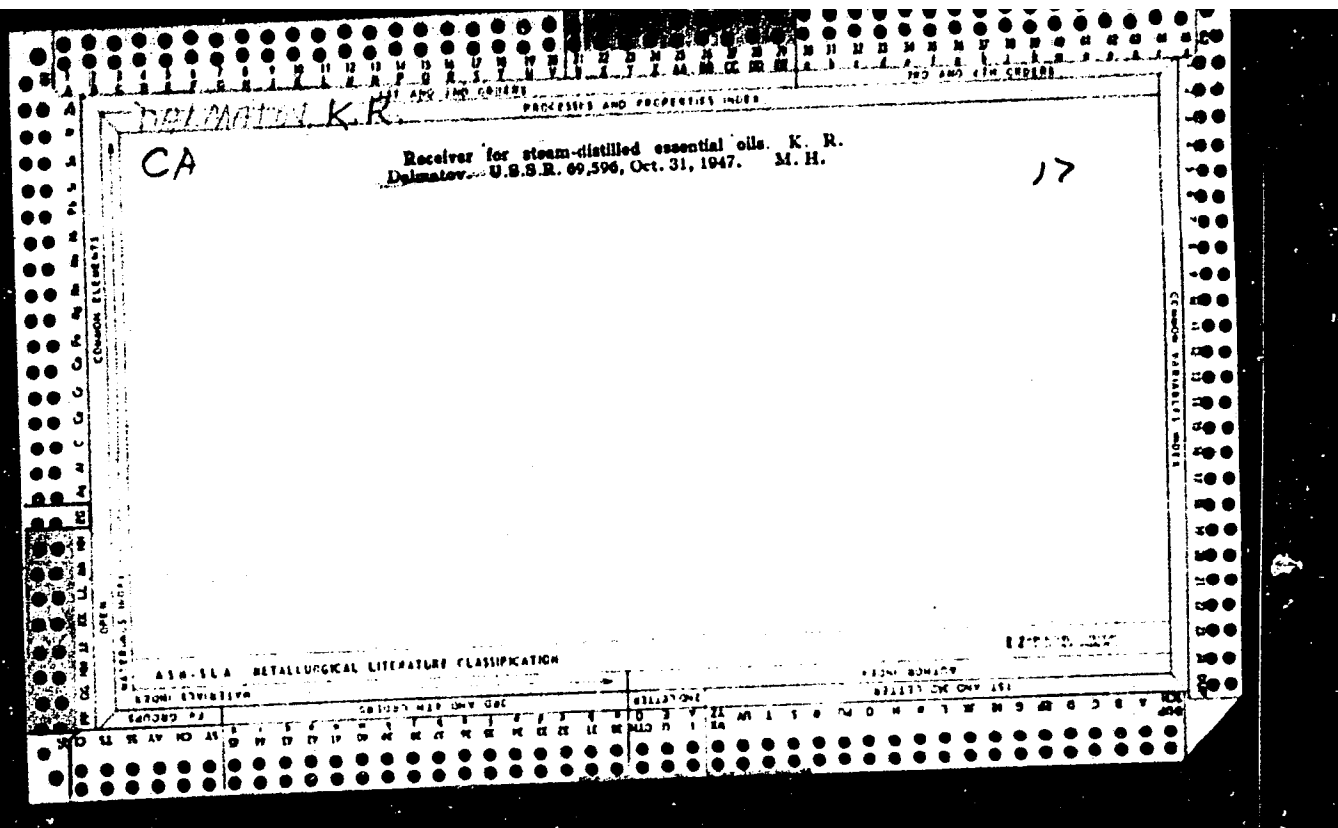
FROM DIVISION

SECTION

CLASSIFICATION

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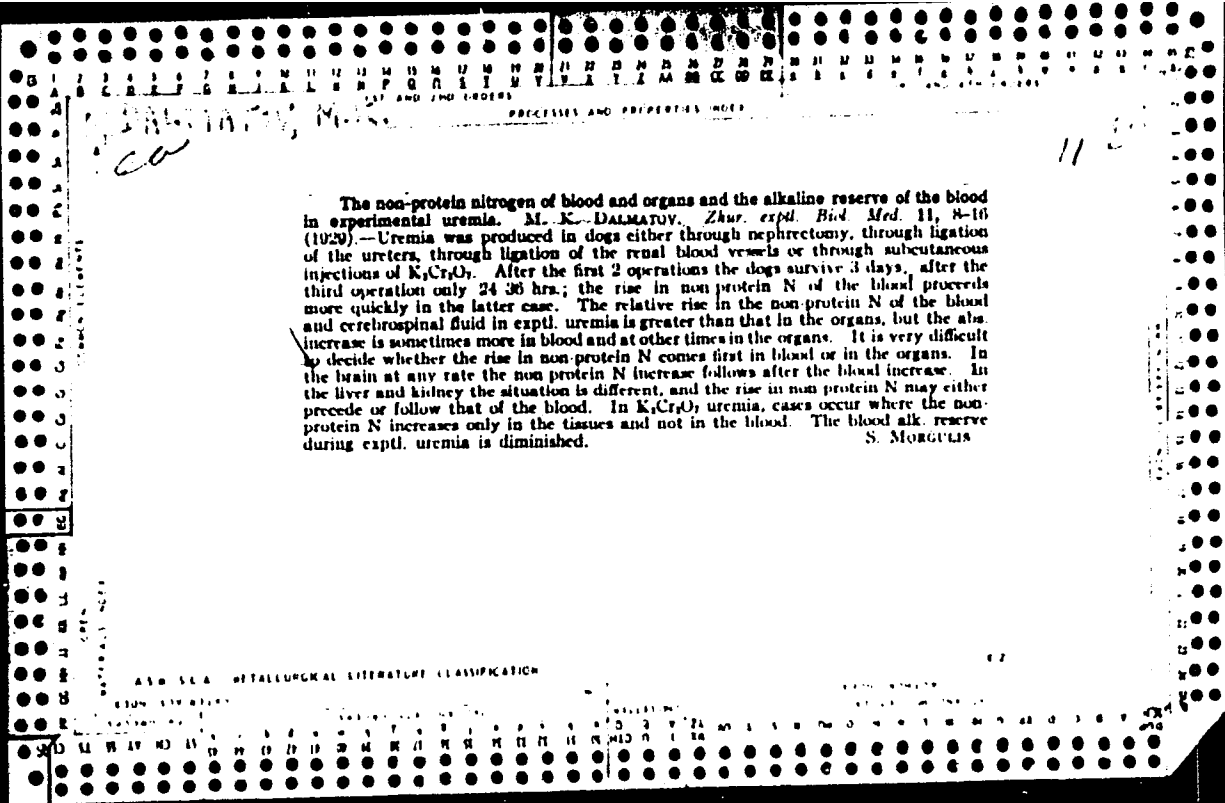


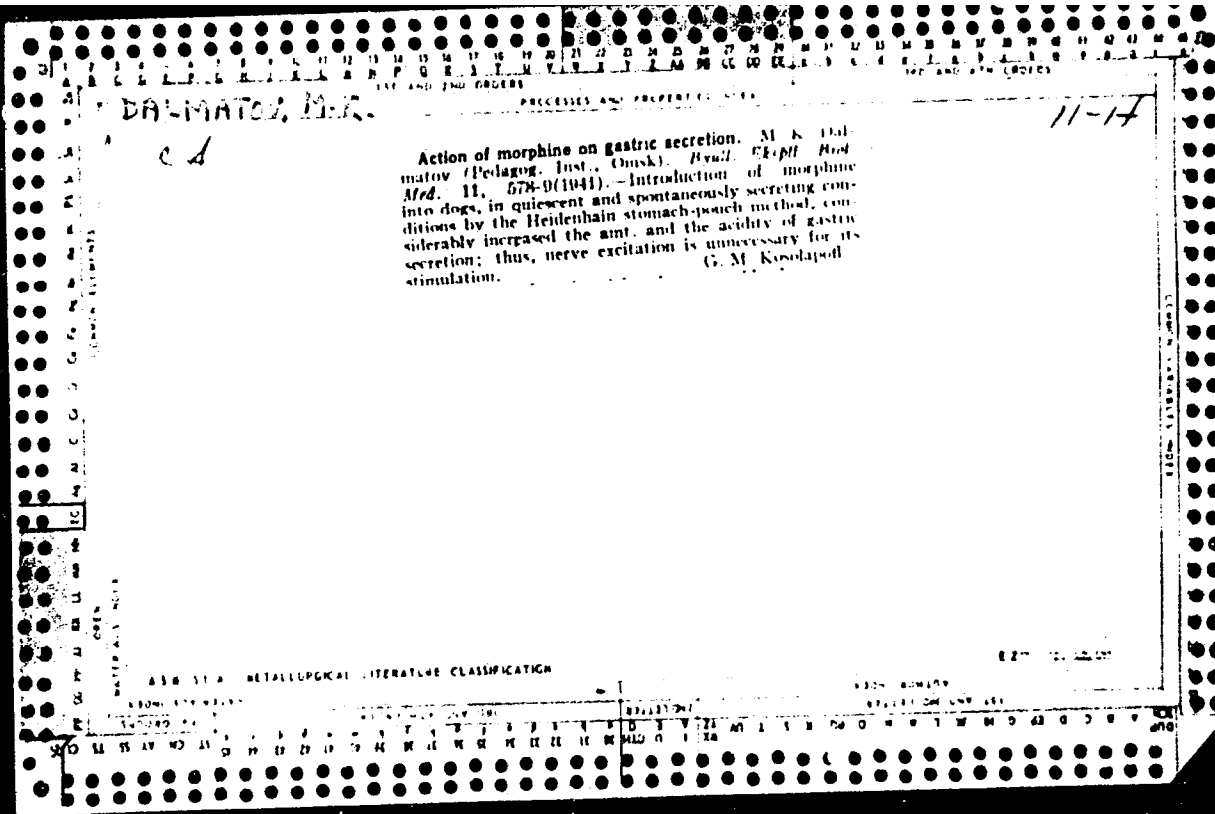
DAKMATOV, ENG. K. R.

Attar of Roses

Ways to improve the production of rose oil. Masl. zhir. prom. 18 no.1, 1953

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





DALMATOV, M.K.

Role of the I. P. Pavlov in the study of protective function of
the liver. Arkh. pat., Moskva 15 no. 1:3-12 Jan-Feb 1953. (GIMM 24:2)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Physiology (Head -- Prof. M. K.
Dalmatov), Omsk Veterinary Institute.

DALMATOV, M.K.

[The role of I.P.Pavlov in the development of immunology] Rol'
I.P.Pavlova v razvitii immunologii. Moskva [Sel'khozgiz] 1954. 82 p.
(Immunity) (MLRA 8:2)
(Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich, 1849-1936)

DALMATOV, M. K.

USSR/Medicine - Ideology

Card 1/1

Author : Dalmatov, M. K.

Title : The ideological connection between the scientific creativity of I. P. Pavlov and that of I. I. Mechnikov

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 5, 5-9, May 1954

Abstract : Both Pavlov and Mechnikov are reported to have admired I. M. Sechenov. They had similar ideas concerning the creation of immunity within inoculated organisms. Their approaches to research on tumors had common features. They both opposed Virchow's cellular theory, and the Weisman-Morgan theories on heredity. They acknowledged the possibility of the hereditary transmission of acquired characteristics. Finally, they both had differences of opinion with members of the "anglo-american bloc."

Institution :

Submitted : September 29, 1953

DAIMATOV, M.K.

[Pathological physiology of farm animals] Patologicheskaiia fiziologiia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhiivotnykh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1955. 349 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Veterinary medicine)

DALMATOV, M.K.

DALMATOV, M.K., professor (Omsk)

Endocrinological problems in the works of I.P.Pavlov. Probl.
endokr. i gorm. Moskva 1 no.3:111-115 Mr-Apr '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(BIOGRAPHIES,

Pavlov, Ivan P.)

(ENDOCRINOLOGY, history,
contribution of I.P.Pavlov)

DALMATOV, M.K. (Omsk)

Shortcomings of a valuable book ("S.P.Botkin and the neurogenic theory of medicine." F.R.Borodulin. Reviewed by M.K.Dalmatov)

Fiziol.shur. 42 no.3:330-334 Mr '56.

(MLRA 9:7)

(BYKOV, KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH, 1886-)

(MEDICINE, PSYCHOSOMATIC)

(BORODULIN, F.R.)

DALMATOV, Mikhail Konstantinovich; ZHURAVEL', A.A.; KOROPOV, V.M.;
SOLOVEY, A.S., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.; DEYZVA,
V.M., tekhn.red.

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fiziologiya sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhiivotnykh. Izd.2., perer.
i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 511 p.

(MIRA 13:9)

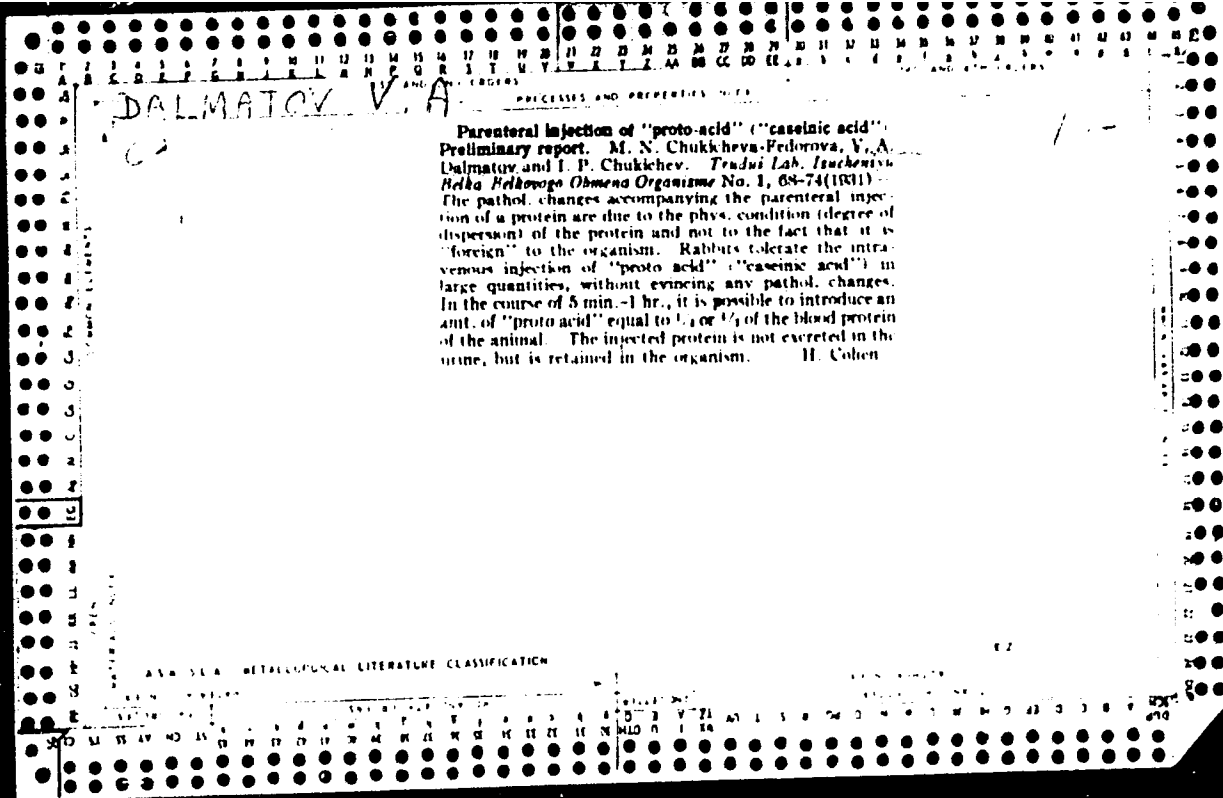
(Veterinary pathology)

PAVLOVSKIY, V.; OSTAPENKO, K.; MENDELEVICH, M.M.; BATANOV, Yu.P.; ANTONETS,
G.I.; ONIPENKO, N.I.; GORCHAK, G.K.; ANDRIYASH, L.T.; AMELIN, I.;
IGNATOVICH, N.; CHIZHOV, A.; DALMATOV, M.K.; SIKORSKIY, A.N.; KOVA-
LENKO, Ya.R.

Information and brief news. Veterinariia 40 no.9:83-93 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

ALESKEROVA, Z.T.; YEGOROV, S.V.; OSYKO, T.I.; ROSTOVTSEV, N.N.;
DALMATOV, P.S., vedushchiy red.; GANNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Geology, hydrogeology, and oil and gas potentials of
the Petropavlovsk area in the West Siberian Plain, based
on deep drilling data] Geologicheskoe stroenie, gidrogeologiya
i perspektivy neftegazonosnosti Petropavlovskogo raiona
Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti po dannym glubokogo burenia.
Leningrad, Gos.nauchn.-tekhn.izd-vo nef't.i gorno-toplivnoi
lit-ry Leningr.otd-nia, 1959. 117 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoiuznyi
geologicheskii institut. Trudy no.25). (MIRA 12:12)
(West Siberian Plain--Petroleum geology)
(West Siberian Plain--Gas, Natural--Geology)



CLASS. EXTENT

CLASS. SOURCE

CP
Vegetable "proto acid." S. S. Pevov and M. Lisitzin. *Trudy Belkovo Lab. Nizhny 1933*. 60 pp.—Proteins are usually present in seeds in the form of Ca proteates and adsorption compls. of these proteates with Ca phosphate. A 2-3% soln. of AcOH decomps. these com- plexes and liberates the free protein. The seeds are then extd. with dil. NaOH, and the "proto acid" is pptd. with dil. AcOH. Thus, to prep. the "proto acid" of kidney beans, 50 g. of finely ground beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) is kept for 24 hrs. in 250 cc. of 0.1 N AcOH. The solid residue is filtered and washed with H₂O until free of AcOH. The washed residue is then allowed to stand for 2 days (with frequent stirring) in 250 cc. of 0.05 N NaOH. Dil. AcOH is added to the filtered alk. soln., and the "proto acid" is pptd. at pH 4.5. The filtered and washed proto acid is redissolved in 0.05 N NaOH (1 g. in 20 cc. 0.05 N soln.), and repptd. with AcOH. The procedure is repeated 6-10 times. The proto acid, after dehydration with alk., is obtained as snow-white powder, insol. in H₂O, sol. in solns. of NaCl and easily in dil. alkali and acid. The proto acid is sol. in the "natural solvent" (cf. preceding abstr.), and in a soln. of Na salicylate. A 1% soln. in the "natural solvent" requires for neutralization 8.2 cc. 0.1 N NaOH (phenol- phthalein). The proto acid is not coagulated when a rise in temp. increases the soly. The proto acid differs markedly from the "phaseolin" described by Osborne.

ADD. S.A. METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11A
If the beans are extd. with H₂O ("albumin") or with 10% NaCl ("globulin"), acidification of the ext. with dil. AcOH at pH 4.5 yields the same proto acid, as when the extn. is carried out with NaOH. Oats, peas, beans, wheat and almonds yield the same proto acid (1 g. of substance requires 8.2 cc. of 0.1 N NaOH). This proto acid is similar to "caseinic acid" (cf. *Ibid.*). Thus, 1% solns. of the "proto acid" of peas and casein possess the same elec. cond., η , viscosity and surface tension. The "proto acid" of the field nut. V. Dalmatov. *Trudy Lab. Belkovo Belka Belkovo Obshcha Organizatsiya No. 4*, 50 (1933). The kernels of the field nut (*Corulus avellana*) were freed from fat by extn. with ether. The "proto acid" was then extd. with NaOH, by Pevov's method. This protein is similar to casein in that it possesses the same acidity (1 g. requires 8.2 cc. 0.1 N NaOH), N content (15.8%), elec. cond., viscosity, surface tension and η (determ. in 1% soln.). The "proto acid" of fibrin. S. S. Pevov. *Ibid.* No. 5, 39-54 (1933).—P. criticizes the current classification of the blood proteins, which is based on the temp. of coagulation, and the salt concn. needed for their soln. or coagulation. Blood contains a "proto acid," which is similar to casein ("caseinic acid"). The differences observed in the blood proteins are ascribed to complexes, consisting of the proto acid in a salt or ester union with other compls. The identity of the racemization curves of some "proto acids." I. Leont'ev and K. Markova. *Ibid.* No. 7, 17-25 (1935). Every protein when dissolved in weak alkali possesses a definite speed of racemization.

copy

which may be plotted on a curve. The "proto acid" of egg white, fibrin, casein, soybeans, peas and *Ph. radg.* L. have identical curves of racemization. These substances therefore yield the same "proto acid." The "proto acid" of soybean (vegetable casein) S. S. Petrov, P. D'yachenko and K. Shelpakova. *Ibid.* 39-51. The "proto acid" is prepd. by shaking, for 5-6 hrs., 1 kg. of the fat-free, ground soybeans with 20 l. of a satd. soln. of $Ca(OH)_2$. The extn. is repeated. The "proto acid" is then pptd. by 3% AcOH at a *pu* of 4.6-4.7, and is finally purified by several reppns. from dil. alkali. The "proto acid" has the same chem. compn. and physicochem. const. as the casein of milk (including coagulation by rennin). The "proto acid" of lupine. S. S. Petrov, P. D'yachenko and V. Savetina. *Ibid.* 52-4. The proto acid was extd. with dil. NaOH (computed by taking 8.2 or 0.1 N NaOH for 1 g. of protein), and pptd. by 3% AcOH. In physicochem. properties, this "proto acid" does not differ from casein ("casein acid"). The "proto acid" of lupine may replace casein in the manuf. of films and plastics. The "proto acid" of egg white. S. S. Petrov. *Ibid.* 55-61. The "proto acid" of egg white possesses the same chem. and physicochem. const. as casein ("casein acid"). The method of prepn. consists in

first dialyzing egg white for 5 days in running water. The clear liquid in the dialyzing tube is sepd. from the ppt. and is treated with NaOH to bring the concn. up to 1%. The mixt. is heated at 80° on the water bath for 2 hrs. The "proto acid" of egg white is pptd. by HCl at a *pu* of 4.7. The product is purified by a tenfold reppn. of 1.7. The product is purified by a tenfold reppn. from alkali with HCl at a *pu* of 4.7. The transformation of globulin into "proto acid." P. D'yachenko. *Ibid.* 67-75. The protein glycemin, prepd. from fat-free soybeans according to Osborne's method, is transformed into the "proto acid" thus: crude glycemin is suspended in H₂O, and KOH is added to bring the concn. up to 0.05%. After complete soln., the "proto acid" is pptd. by dil. AcOH at a *pu* of 4.6-4.7, and is purified by several pptns. from dil. alkali at a *pu* of 4.7. This acid is identical with casein ("casein acid"). Both "proto acids" possess the same N content, titer, viscosity, surface tension, and elec. cond. H. Cohen

DALMATOV, V. A.

23489. KOWLENIYe BYKOVPROIZ-VODITELEY BELKAMI, PRIGOTOVLENNYMI IZ KONGYIKH BOBOV I OVSYANKI. SOV. ZOOTEKHNIYA, 1949, № 2, c 68-74.--
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SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949.

38217. DAIMATOV, V. A. and SIMON, YE. I.

Kormleniye podsvinkov myazgoy rapsa. Sov. zootekhnika, 1949, No 8,
s. 66-68

DAMENOV, V. A.

practice of feeding pigs with pure feed protein. Sov. zootehn. 7 No 10, 1952.

DAIMATOV, V.Ya., kadr. tekhn. nauk; SUROV, A.N., inzh.

Utilization of polyvinyl acetate-cement-concrete fibers.
From. strof. 43 no.9:9-11 '65. (NIRA 1819)

DALMATCV, V. Ya.

"Effective Selection of Design for Concrete Floors in Industrial Buildings."
Sub 8 May 51, Central Sci Res Inst of Industrial Structures (TsNIFS)

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SC: Sum. No. 180, 9 May 55

DAIMATOV, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOUSOV, Ye.D., inzh.; BULICHEV,
G.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; MALYSHEVA, N.I., tekhn.
red.

[Device for testing floors under loading (deformer)] Fribor
dlia ispytaniia polov pod nagruzkoi (deformator). Moskva,
Izd. Nimosstroia, 1959. 10 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Floors—Testing)

DALMATOV, Vsevolod Yakovlevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOUSOV, Yevgeniy Dmitriyevich, inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.S., inzh., red.

[Floors made of planks o parquetry i residential and public buildings] Poly iz parket ykh dosok v zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdaniyakh; iz opyta Glav osstroia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 25 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Rukovoditel' sektora polov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektno-eksperimental'nogo instituta promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Dalmatov).
3. Rukovoditel' gruppy polov nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Glavnogo upravleniya po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu v g. Moskve Glavnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu i vostanovleniyu zheleznodorozhnykh mostov (for Belousov).
(Parquet floors)

DALMATOV, Vsevolod Yakovlevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOUSOV, Yevgeniy Dmitriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, Valeriy Mikhaylovich, inzh.; EYDENOV, Yu.S., inzh., red.

[Floors of particle board tiles in apartment houses and public buildings; practices of the Moscow Woodworking Combine No.3, the Vitebsk Housing Construction Combine, and the Main Administration for Housing and Civilian Construction in Moscow] Poly iz drevesno-struzhechnykh plit v zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdaniyakh; opyt Moskovskogo DOK No.3, Vitebskogo DSK i Glavmosstroia. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1964. 35 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Rukovoditel' sektora polov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Gosstroya SSSR (for Dalmatov). 3. Rukovoditel' gruppy polov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Glavnogo otdeleniya po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu v gorode Moskve (for Belousov).

DALMATOVA, K. A.

"Beta-Longitudinal Spectrometer with Compensated Spherical Aberration."

dissertation defended for the degree of ^{Sc.D.} Doctor of Phys. Math. Sci. at the Inst.
for Phys-Tech. Sci.

Defense of Dissertations (Jan-Jul 1957)

Sect. of Phys. Math. Sci.

Vest. AN SSSR, v. 27, No. 12, pp. 108-9

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; BELEKHOVA, V.N.; BRODSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GLEBOVICH, T.A.; DALMATOVA, T.V.; KOMAROVA, A.I.; KOMAROVA, Z.V.; KOPYLOVA, M.M.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, M.M.; LIBINA, R.I.; LOGINOVA, L.G.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MARKOVA, A.I.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.L.; MILLER, A.D.; MULIKOVSKAYA, Ye.P.; NECHAYEVA, A.A.; OZEROVA, N.V.; PALKINA, I.M.; PETRO'AVLOVSKAYA, L.A.; POPOVA, T.P.; REZNIKOV, A.A.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.; SETLINA, O.N.; STEPANOV, P.A.; SUVOROVA, Y. G. [deceased]; SHERGINA, Yu.P.; PANOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; IVA, A., A.G., tekhn.red.

[Methodological handbook on the determination of microcomponents in natural waters during prospecting for ore deposits] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po opredeleniiu mikrokomponentov v prirodnykh vodakh pri poiskakh rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1961. 287 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii (for Sokolov, Brodskiy, Glebovich, Ozerova, Kudryavtseva, Loginova, Markova, Medvedev, Belekhoval, Palkina,

~~(Continued on next card)~~

DAIMATS'KA, Ye.I. [Daimats'ka, IE.I.]; ZELIKIN, M.B.

Preparation of granulated active aluminum oxide. Kilm. prom.
[Ukr.] no.1:24-28 Ja-Mr'63 (MIRA 1963)

AVROV, P.Ya.; DAL'YAN, I.B.; ZAMAPENO", A.K.; FOSADSKAYA, A.S.

New data on the subsurface structure of the Izhusy fold in the Ural Mountain portion of Aktyubinsk Province. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. 21 no.2:61-67 Mr-Ap'64.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk imeni Satpayeva AN Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata, Trest "Aktyubnefterazvedka", gorod Aktyubinsk i Gur'yevskiy institut geologii i geofiziki, Gur'yev.

DALENSKAYA, I. I.

New species of Fusulinidae from the lower part of the Middle Carboniferous deposits of the Russian Platform. *Trudy VSEGEI*. Ser. Geol. 1, 1951.

NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik, redaktor; MENNER, V.V., redaktor; RAUZER-CHE-
NOUSOVA, D.M.; REYTLINGER, Ye.A.; BALASHOVA, N.N.; DALMATSKAYA,
I.I.; CHERNOVA, Ye.I.

[Regional stratigraphy of the U.S.S.R.] Regional'naiia stratigra-
fiia SSSR. Vol. 2. [Stratigraphy of the middle carboniferous de-
posits in the central and eastern parts of the Russian Platform;
on the basis of foraminifera study] Stratigrafiia srednekamennougol'-
nykh otlozhenii tsentral'noi i vostochnoi chastei Russkoi platfor-
my; na osnove izucheniia foraminifer. Pt. 1. [The Moscow Basin]
Moskovskaia sinekliza. Glav. red. D.V.Nalivkin, V.V.Menner. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. 1954. 270 p. (MLR8:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologicheskikh nauk.
(Moscow Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

013. M. K. L. V. I.
RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M. ; DAIMATSKAYA, I.I.

New middle Carboniferous foraminifera from the Mordvinian S.S.S.R.
and Penza Province. Paleont.sbor. no.1:82-90 '54. (MIRA 8:10)
(Mordvinian A.S.S.R.--Foraminifera, Fossil) (Penza Province--
Foraminifera, Fossil)

15-57-5-5770
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5.
p 9 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rauzer-Chernousova, D. M., Dalmatskaya, I. I.

TITLE: Stratigraphy and the Foraminifera of the Middle Carboniferous Strata in the Southeastern Border of the Moscow Synclase (Tokmovsky Arch) / Stratigrafiya i foraminifery srednekamennougol'nykh otlozheniy yugo-vostochnoy okrainy Moskovskoy sineklizy (Tokmovskiy svod) /

PERIODICAL: V sb: Regional'naya stratigrafiya SSSR, Vol 2, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1954, pp 201-254.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

DALMATSKAYA I.I.

AUTHOR SEMIKHATOVA S.V., YELINA L.M., DALMATSKAYA I.I. 20-5-48/67
TITLE The Moscow Stage of Middle Carboniferous in the Melekess Depression.
(Moskovskiy yarus Srednego karbona v Melekesskoy vpadine -Russian)
PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 5, pp 1119-1122 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 7/1957 Received 8/1957
ABSTRACT The deposits of the Moscow stage near the city of Melekess (in the territory of Kuybyshev-Samara) were laid open in a depth of 1167-785 m. The deposits of the Verey horizon (44 m) are concordantly stratified on the rocks of the upper part of the Bashkir stage. This horizon is subdivided into 3 lithological stratified packets. The lowest (8 m) consists of limestone with a sparse admixture of clay and intermediate strata of aleurites and dolomites. In limestone there is a lot of organogenic detritus of foraminifera, crinoids, brachiopods, and algae. The middle packet (30 m) is a varying stratification of clays, marls, aleurites, limestone, and rare dolomites. Clays are predominant, with 7-27% aleurite admixture, with calcareous intermediate strata which contain fragments of crinoids, brachiopods, as well as remains of plant tissue and lentiform intermediate strata of crushed brachiopod shells. The Kashir horizon consists of 2 stratified packets. The lower one (22 m) consists of limestone with inferior dolomites. The top packet (58 m) consists of limestone with thin clayey intermediate strata, its structure, however, is on the whole similar to that on the lower packet. The Fodol horizon is at the top faintly characterized by fauna and its boundary is traced according to electric corrotage. Compared to the Kashir horizon the dolomites are here more developed than the limestone. Among limestone, alga-

Card 1/3

The Moscow Stage of Middle Carboniferous in the Melekess 20-5-48/67 Depression.

limestones are characteristic. 3 stratified packets: 42, 19, and 36 m. In the lower organogenic-detritic clayey limestone with thin dolomite-intermediate strata and lentils of green clay dominate. Among the remains of organisms there are up to 20% bryozoa-flakes, elsewhere up to 15% siphonic-algae. In the second packet dolomites with clayey intermediate strata and rare prints of brachiopods predominate, inclusions of gypsum, anhydrite, and flint are found. The top packet is chiefly built of organogenic-detritic limestone with dolomite-intermediate strata in the middle part. The Myachkovo horizon consists of limestone with dolomite- and clayey intermediate strata as in the Podol horizon. There are three packets: 6, 5, 25, and 60 m. Also here anhydrite, gypsum, and flint are to be found. The first packet consists of organo-detritic limestone with clayey intermediate strata, frequently such of shell-rock are up to 1,5-3 cm thick. The second packet consists of dolomites with intermediate strata of organogenic-splintery and sometimes co-lithic limestone. Foraminifera and brachiopods were determined. The third packet consists of varying stratifications of limestone, dolomite, and thin clayey strata of similar character as on the top. The total thickness of the deposits of the Moscow stage amounts in Melekess to 380 m and thus surpasses those of the right bank of the Volga to some extent. According to the rock-types of the single horizons and the total composition of the fauna the deposits of this stage in Melekess are equal to the deposits of the same age in the Tataric vault and in the central parts of the Moscow syn-clysis although local peculiarities are to be noticed.

Card 2/3

The Moscow stage of Middle Carboniferous in the Amirkoss Depression. 20-1-1957

ASSOCIATION Allunion-Scientific Research-Institute for Geological Petroleum-investigations.
PRESENTED BY STRANCOV N.K., Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED 22.10.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 3/3

SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., RYZHOVA, A.A., DALMATSKAYA, I.I.

Middle Carboniferous sediments in Buzuluk District, Orenburg
Province. Geol. nefti Supplement to no. 7:68-74 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut.
(Buzuluk District--Geology, Stratigraphic)

20-2-5a/6a

Deposits of the Bashkirskiy Stage in Melekess

numerous Archaediscus-species gives this horizon a certain similarity with the complex of the Krasnopolynaskiy horizon. It can, however, not be classified with this due to the presence of Pseudo-staffella antiqua. It should rather be classified with the Molotovskiy horizon. The upper part of the Bashkirskiy stage is 19 m thick and may lithologically be subdivided in 2 parcels. The lower one consists of limes which are very similar to the above-mentioned ones lying in the lower part of the stage. The upper parcel, of small thickness, is formed by an alternating sedimentation of organogenic and micro-granular clayey limes, marls and clays. The upper part of the Bashkirskiy stage according to the foraminifera fauna may also be subdivided in 2 parts, but the boundary between them does not agree with that between the two lithological parcels. The comparison of the foraminifera complexes of the two above-mentioned parts of the stage with the complexes of the same stage of other districts shows a certain peculiarity of the two complexes of the Bashkirskiy stage of Melekess. Deviations from the vertical distribution of the species and in connection with them, the local differences in the amount of the complexes which characterize the horizons undoubtedly indicate peculiarities of the existence of the fauna in the Melekess section of the Bashkirskiy waters or the peculiarity of the settlement of this section by the fauna. The

Card 2/3

20-2-50/60

Deposits of the Bashkirskiy Stage in Melekess

differences of the fauna stand in the complexes render their assimilation difficult. Nevertheless the upper complex may be equated with the upper part of the Podvereyskiy horizon (according to the first occurrence of Aljutovella and Verella). The first occurrence of Schubertella here might be explained by its belated penetration to this part of the water. Thus only the upper half of the sediments of the Bashkirskiy stage is apparently present in the Melekess. There is no gap between the Bashkirskiy- and Vereyskiy sediments, here. The Bashkirskiy sediments at the right bank of the Volga approximately have a similar extension in the Uljanovskiy support bore-hole, but the thickness here decreases toward the west to 25 m and still further. These facts reflect the existence of apparently large elevations during the Carboniferous.

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