GARAYINSKAYA, L.S.

Maps made for the Large Soviet Encyclopedia. Sbor.st.po kart. no.6:17-23 '54. (MLRA 10:9)

(Maps)

GARAYEVSKAYA, L.S.; EDEL'SHTEYN, A.V., redaktor; SHAMAROVA, T.A., redaktor; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Cartography] Kartografiia. Izd.2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry, 1955. 411 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Cartography)

GARAYEVSKAYA, L.S.

Some problems associated with the guidance of work involved in making special maps. Sbor.st.po kart. no.10:19-22 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Cartography)

S/035/62/000/009/050/060
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Garayevskaya, Lyudmila D. Stepanova; LYSYUK, V.N., red.; KOMAR'KOVA, L.M., red. izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

TITLE: Editing of small-scale maps and atlases
Redaktirovaniye melkomasshtabnykh kart i atlasov

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1962, 23, abstract 9G150 K (M., Geodezizdat, 1962, 112 pp, maps, 44k.)
Moskva.
(MIRA 15:6)

TEXT: The author describes main stages of editing work in compiling maps, principal tenets of organization and methods of editing work, and recommendations for its performance. Problems of general nature in editing various maps and atlases are paid a special attention. Editing works are described in their technical succession from the process of designing maps to their preparation for publication.

N. B.

Card 1/1

BLINOVA, N.I.; GARAYEVSKAYA, L.S.

Atlas of the world, published in 1959; book format. Sbor.st.po kart. no.13:69-78 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(Atlases)

KOCHETOV, V.I. (Moskva); [illegible], Ye.S. (Moskva); GA[illegible], P.M. (Moskva)

Effect of surface-active agents on the atomization of liquids.
Koll. zhur. 27 no.2:203-206 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GARAZDO-LESNYKH, G.A.

Variations of the period of the Cepheid DE Lacertae. Per.zvezdy 14 no.1:24-29 Ja '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tashkentskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.

ABIDOV, Z.; GARAZDO-LESNYKH, G.A.; KOSHKINA, L.N.

Some characteristics of the astroclimate of the Tashkent Astronomic Observatory. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.3:66-70 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Tashkentskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN UzSSR.

GARAZHA, M. (gorod Kustanay)

Feeding the "Uroshai" radio set with a 6-volt battery. Radio no.1: 25-26 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)

GARAZHA, M.

AID P - 4919

Subject : USSR/Electronics

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 3/17

Author : Garazha, M.

Title : Radio communication in rural communities

Periodical : Radio, 7, 16-17, Jl 1956

Abstract : The author finds that radio broadcasting stations of medium capacity as presently operated have considerable defects which he enumerates. He suggests the introduction of more powerful radio broadcasting stations of the "UROZhAY" type which have a 200 km radius of operation and can be operated by automatic remote control. He gives a brief technical description of the station and presents a two connection diagram.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GARAZHA, N.N., aspirant

Changes in the periodontium during chronic suppurative processes in the lungs. Teor. i prak. stom. no.5:193-197 '61 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Ye.Ye. Platonov), kafedry vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.F. Presnyakov) i kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. I.A.Shekhter) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

GARAZHA, N.N., assistent

Parodontopathies in bronchiectasis, subacute septic endocarditis, chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver. Uch. zap. Stavr. gos. med. inst. 12:436-437 '63.

"Atrophy" or "destruction" of the bony tissue of the interalveolar septa in paradentosis as a symptom of parodontopathy. Ibid.:438-439 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. dotsent Ye.M. Morozova) Stavropol'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GARAZHA, N.N., aspirant; KRITSKIY, A.A., assistent; PRESSMAN, A.P., dotsent

Effect of chronic hypoxia on the state of the periodontrium.
Teor. i prak.stom. no.6:102-108 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz kafedry vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.F.Presnyakov), kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Ye.Ye.Platonov) i kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. I.A.Shekhter) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.

BAYBORODIN, Yu.V.; GAMAYUNA, S.A.; [illegible], V.I.; [illegible], K.F.

Prismatic seal with periodic engagement. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.8:919-920 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

GARAZHA, V I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5576

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Astronomicheskiy sovet.

Byulleten; stantsiy opticheskogo nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli. no. 8 (18) (Bulletin of the Stations for Optical Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites. No. 8 (18) Moscow, 1960. 23 p. 500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Astronomicheskiy sovet Akademii nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: G. A. Leykin; Ed.: D. Ye. Shchegolev; Secretary: O. A. Severnaya.

PURPOSE: This bulletin is intended for scientists and engineers concerned with optical tracking of artificial satellites.

COVERAGE: The bulletin contains seven articles concerned with methods and equipment used for the photographic observation of artificial earth satellites, the brightness of satellites and equipment for its determination, and the results of photographic observation of satellites. No personalities are mentioned. There are 14 references, all Soviet.

Card 1/3

Bulletin of the Stations (Cont.) SOV/5576

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kiselev, A. A., and B. A. Firago. Determination of the Scale of Stellar Photographs and the Angular Velocity of a Celestial Body Moving at High Speed 3

Garazha, V. I., and Ye. F. Chaykovskiy. [Astronomicheskaya observatoriya Khar'kovskogo gosuniversiteta -- Astronomical Observatory of the Khar'kov State University]. Reconstruction and Investigation of the Shutter of the NAFA 3c/25 Camera in Khar'kov 5

Balazh, B. [Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the Hungarian People's Republic]. Observation of Satellites With the Visual TZK Telescope Supplied With a Photocamera for Photographing the Limbs 8

Bukhantsev, L. T., and V. M. Kharaput. A Device for Registration of a Satellite's Brightness and Determination of Its Variation 9

Card 2/3

Bulletin of the Stations (Cont.)

SOV/5576

Nikolov, N. S., and M. P. Kalinkov. [People's Republic of Bulgaria. Sofia Astronomical Observatory] Period of the Brightness Variation of the Rocket of Sputnik III Observed in the Sofia Astronomical Observatory 12

Grigorevskiy, V. N. [Odesskaya stantsiya nablyudeniya ISZ. Odessa Satellite Tracking Station] Variation of the Period of Rotation of Sputnik II 14

Results of Photographic Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites 20

Corrections (of No. 10, 1959, Nos. 4 and 5, 1960) 23

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AC/dwm/mas
10-27-61

29501
S/035/61/000/009/035/036
A001/A101

3.1550 (1057,1559)
3.2500 (1080)

AUTHORS: Barabashov, N.P., Garazha, V.I.

TITLE: On the structure of surface layers of the Moon and Mars

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1961, 70-71, abstract 9A616 ("Tsirkulyar Astron. observ. Kar'kovsk. un-t", 1960, no. 21, 3 - 18)

TEXT: The authors determine more precisely dimensions and shape of unevennesses covering the surface of the Moon and the size of grains which form the surface cover on Mars. Reflection law was investigated, by means of a photometric device, for 33 specimens; a part of them were artificial models built of gypsum and covered with unevennesses of various shapes, another part were magnatic rocks crushed into grains ranging in size from 0.1 to 8 mm. The results of measurements are presented in tables and graphs. A comparison of this material with data on the lunar surface shows that crushed tuffs with pointed unevennesses and grains from 2 to 5 mm are most similar to the lunar surface. Volcanic ashes correspond, to some extent, to lunar seas, and volcanic slag to continents, although slag differs from the lunar surface in polarization. Data for dust and

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On the structure of surface layers ...

molten rocks are not fit for the Moon. The consideration of an analogous material for Mars leads to the conclusion that fine powders with grain sizes from 0.05 to 0.1 mm correspond best to seas and continents of this planet, according to photometric data. A plant cover, represented by two samples of moss, differs very strongly from the surface of Mars. Ocherous hematite resembles best the surface of Mars, in its law of light reflection and spectral coefficients of brightness. There are 9 references.

I. Lebedeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

81842

S/033/60/037/03/011/027
E032/E314

B. 1550

AUTHORS: Barabashov, N.P. and Garazha, V.I.

TITLE: Some Ideas About Dust and Mist Formations on Mars

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol 37, Nr 3, pp 501 - 507 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to explain some of the properties of the mist and fog which frequently appeared on Mars during 1956 and persisted over considerable periods of time, particularly during September and October. Data reported by Barabashov and Koval' (Ref 1) are employed in the analysis. The conclusions drawn from these results are as follows:
1) the Martian surface is covered by very small dust particles whose dimensions do not exceed 0.01 - 0.1 mm.
2) Martian dust clouds apparently consist of even finer particles.
3) The fog which occasionally appears in the Martian atmosphere is transparent to infrared and red radiation but is entirely opaque in the ultraviolet.
4) The dust particles are rarely found in the upper layers of the Martian atmosphere.

Card1/2

Some Ideas About Dust and Mist Formations on Mars

5) The difference between the albedo of the "continents" and the "seas" has a maximum in the green.
6) The law of reflection from the Martian surface, or from the low-lying clouds near it, is close to Lambert's law.
7) The yellow fog appears to consist of particles having the same (or smaller) dimensions than those covering the Martian "continents".
There are 9 figures, 5 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy astronomicheskaya observatoriya
(Khar'kov Astronomical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1960.

Card2/2

41817

S/835/61/000/024/001/002
E032/E114

3,250(

AUTHORS: Barabashov, N.P., and Garazha, V.I.

TITLE: On the microstructure of the lunar surface

SOURCE: Khar'kov. Universytet. Astronomichna observatoriya. Tsirkulyar. no.24, 1961, 3-13.

TEXT: In a previous paper, the first of the present authors showed that some of the photometric properties of the lunar surface can be reproduced by assuming that the lunar surface can be represented by (a) infinitely deep cracks with vertical walls, or (b) discontinuous prismatic formations whose surfaces are smooth and reflect light in accordance with Lambert's law. However, these models do not account for some other photometric properties, for example, the uniform distribution of luminance along the intensity equator and the central meridian at full moon, and certain other effects. A better representation of the light-reflecting properties of the lunar surface can be obtained by assuming that the faces of the irregularities consist of porous tuff with its own specific reflecting properties. It was then concluded that the micro-structure of the lunar surface consists of two reference surfaces

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with irregularities of two different orders of magnitude, namely, second-order irregularities characteristic of the material of which the rocks forming the lunar surface is made, and first-order irregularities which are larger pores or bumps (of the order of millimetres) which are associated with cracks, meteorite impacts, and so on. In the present work this investigation was continued by considering the reflecting properties of various geometrical configurations such as regular arrays of prisms, pyramids and so on. Detailed numerical calculations showed that all the observed reflecting properties of the lunar surface can be reproduced with the aid of a model in which the surface consists of volcanic tuff which is covered by square cells of side equal to 1 m, wall thickness of 0.20 m, and depth between 1.5 and 2 m. Since the appearance of square cells can hardly be due to natural causes, the analysis was extended to cover six-sided cells. It was found that neither six-sided cells nor circular cells could be made to agree with the known reflecting properties of the lunar surface, and therefore the presence of a cell-like structure on the moon is improbable. The next model to consider was therefore a surface consisting of

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E052/E314

3.2500

AUTHORS: Barabashov, N.P. and Garazha, V.I.

TITLE: On the microstructure of the lunar surface

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v.39, no. 2, 1962, 305 - 314

TEXT: N.P. Barabashov and A.T. Chekirda (Ref. 1 - Izv. Komissii po fizike planet, no. 1, 1960) have reviewed the photometric characteristics of the lunar surface and have concluded that the latter is very similar to tuffaceous rocks in pulverized form. It is therefore of particular interest to determine the geometrical structure of the surface layers of the Moon. It is shown that by assuming that the surface consists of volcanic tuff with a square-cell honeycomb structure, all the known properties of the surface can be satisfactorily interpreted (wall thickness 0.20 m, depth 1.5 - 2 m, where m is the side of the squares). However, since the appearance of a square-cell honeycomb on the lunar surface is rather unlikely, six-sided cells have also been investigated. It is found that the latter cells lead to a disagreement with the

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On the microstructure of ....

known characteristics of light-reflection from the lunar surface. It is concluded from this that first-order irregularities on the lunar surface can hardly be of the honeycomb type. A more realistic assumption is that the surface consists of a porous or pulverized tuff with characteristic linear dimensions between a fraction of a millimetre and a few millimetres. To verify this hypothesis the authors have carried out some laboratory experiments on pulverized tuff with grain dimensions between 0.01 and 5 mm. A detailed comparison of the results with the known photometric properties of the Moon suggests that the best agreement is obtained by assuming that the lunar surface consists of pulverized tuff with linear grain dimensions between 1 mm and a few mm. This is said to be consistent with radar observations. There are 11 figures and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya
(Khar'kov Astronomical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1961

L 10779-65 EWT(l)/EWA(v)/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pae-2/Pa-4 ESD(gs)/AFWL/APGC(a)/AFETR/
BSD/SSD/ASD(a)-5/ESD(t) GW

ACCESSION NR: AP4047158 S/0033/64/041/005/0942/0950

B

AUTHOR: Garazha, V. I.; E. G. Yanovitskiy

TITLE: The optical properties of the Martian atmosphere in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 5, 1964, 942-950

TOPIC TAGS: Mars, Martian spectrum, atmospheric optics, atmospheric scattering, planetary atmosphere, aerosol, aerosol albedo, ultraviolet spectrum, Martian atmosphere

ABSTRACT: In this study, the author attempts to determine the optical properties of the Martian atmosphere in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum (λ = 360 mμ) on the basis of observations made by N. P. Barabashov and I. K. Koval' at the time of the opposition of 1956 (N.P. Barabashov and I. K. Koval'', Fotograficheskaya fotometriya Marsa so svetofil'trami v 1956 godu, Khar'kov, 1959). For this purpose the authors used formulas expressing the coefficient of atmospheric brightness for a case when the optical thickness of the latter $\tau_0 = \infty$. It is noted that there are two points of view concerning the nature of ultraviolet absorption in the Martian atmosphere: molecular absorption and absorption on aerosol particles. The authors accept the second point of view. As a simplification it

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047158

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is assumed initially that the ultraviolet layer consists only of an aerosol consisting of particles of a spherical form. The authors use one of the variants of the approximate theory of scattering on particles of a spherical form whose electrical properties differ little from the properties of the surrounding medium. This is the theory of J. Rocard (Rev. optique, 9, 97, 1930), somewhat modified. The following conclusions are drawn: At the time of the great opposition of 1956, the optical thickness of the Martian atmosphere in the region $\lambda = 360$ mμ was considerably greater than unity. On the assumption that the ultraviolet layer is formed by a gas + aerosol particle mixture, it is found that the albedo of single scattering of this mixture is $\tilde{\omega} = 0.5$. The Martian atmosphere for the region $\lambda < 400$ mμ can possess considerable true absorption. The indicatrix of scattering for the atmosphere for the region of wavelengths near $\lambda = 360$ mμ is greatly elongated forward ($x_1 = 1.6$). The concentration of aerosol particles in the ultraviolet layer is extremely high ($n = 0.36$). The aerosol particles possess strong true absorption; the albedo of single scattering for these particles is $\lambda a = 0.38$. The mean size of aerosol particles is $a = 0.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$ cm. It is shown that it is possible to obtain the mean indicatrix of scattering in the Martian atmosphere. The computations in the article are approximate due to the approximate character of the initial formula. Orig. art. has: 24 formulas and 9 tables.

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L 10779-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047158

2

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya (Khar'kov Astronomical Observatory); Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Akademiya nauk UkrSSR (Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Nov62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

L 15763-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6006777 SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/66/043/001/0144/0148

AUTHOR: Barabashov, N. P.; Garazha, V. I.; Dudinov, V. N. 13 B

ORG: Kharkov Astronomical Observatory (Khar'kovskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya)

TITLE: Some thoughts on the possibility of correcting planetary photometric cross sections

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 43, no. 1, 1966, 144-148

TOPIC TAGS: planetary astronomy, photographic photometry, Mars, ~~Martian disk~~

ABSTRACT: The method proposed by I. K. Koval' (Astron. tsirkulyar, no. 319, 1, 1965) for correcting the distortions in the brightness distribution of a planetary disk in photographic photometric investigations is reviewed and evaluated. In an attempt to correct the distortion in the brightness distribution of the Martian disk, Koval' first made comparisons against the brightness distribution of a star and then used the following integral equation for a one-dimensional case:

$$F(t)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)g(x-t)\,dx,$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 523.40

VINOKUR, S.B.; SOLOV'YEVA, M.Ye.; GARAZHA, V.M.

For improved industrial practices. Ogneupory 29 no.7:294-295 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Panteleymonovskiy ogneupornyy zavod im. K.Marksa.

BAYBORODIN, Yu.V.; GARAZHA, S.A. [Harazha, S.A.]; KRAVCHENKO, V.I.; SPIZHOVAYA, N.I. [Spizhova, N.I.]

Operation of a ruby laser with modulated Q-factor. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.4:455-457 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

AUTHOR: Garazha, Ye. F. SOV-115-58-3-5/41

TITLE: From the Working Experience of the Stalino State Control Laboratory for Measurement Techniques (Iz opyta raboty Stalinskoy gosudarstvennoy kontrol'noy laboratorii po izmeritel'noy tekhnike.)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Information is presented on the normal work methods of the state control laboratory for measuring devices in Stalino, which surveys the instruments used in industries of the Donets Basin.

1. Measurement--Equipment 2. Instruments--Control systems
3. Laboratories--Operation

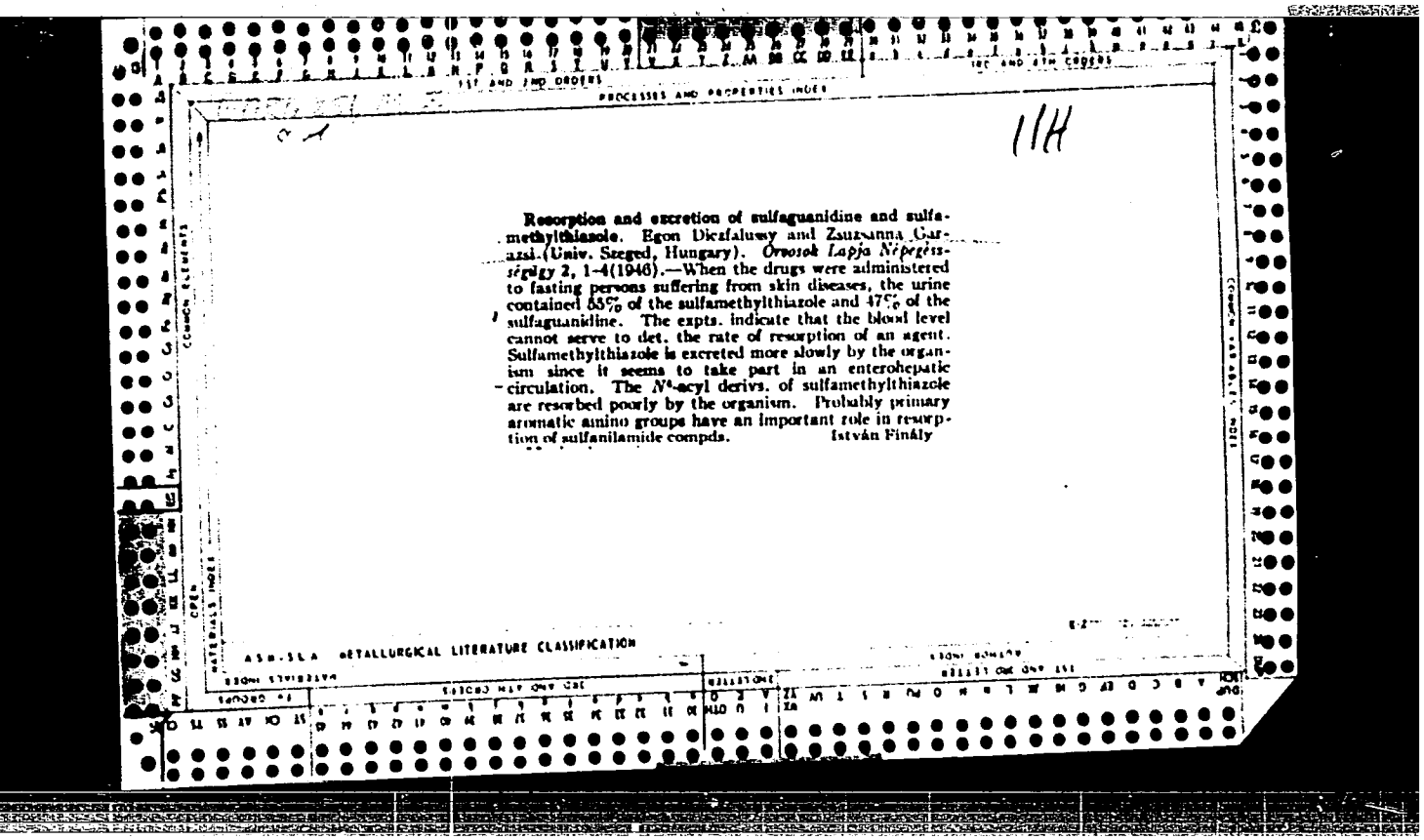
Card 1/1

GARAZHA, Ye.F.

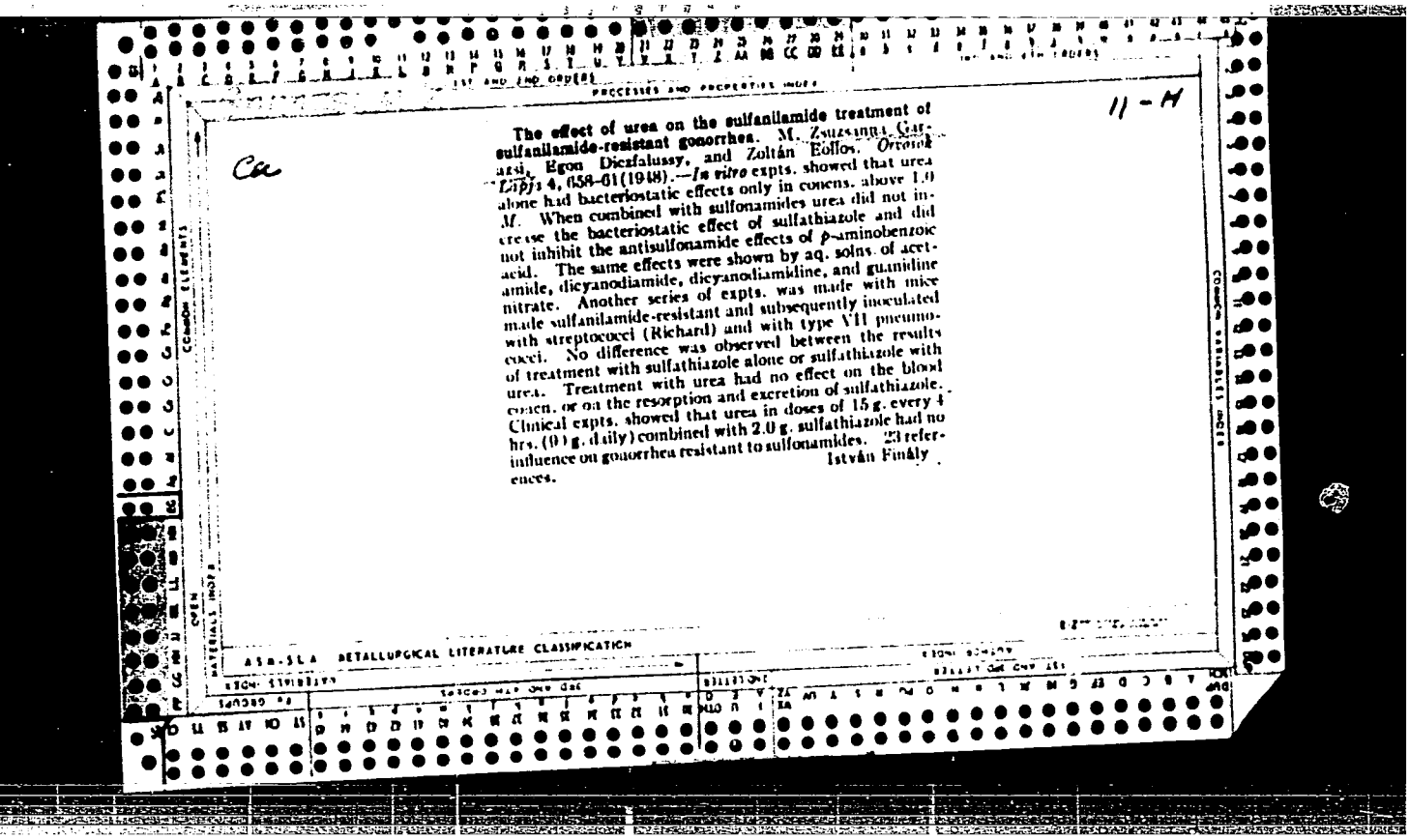
Introducing new measurement techniques in enterprises of the Donets Basin. Izm.tekh. 20 no.1:4-5 Ja '59. (MIRA 11:12)
(Donets Basin--Mensuration)

GARAZHA, Ye.F.

Activity of mensuration laboratories in Donets-Basin plants in the field of automation of technological processes. Izm.tekh. no.7: 51-54 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Donets Basin--Testing laboratories) (Automation)



Resorption and excretion of sulfaguanidine and sulfamethylthiazole. Egon Diczfalusy and Zsuzsanna Garazsi. (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Orvosok Lapja Népegészségügy* 2, 1-4(1946).—When the drugs were administered to fasting persons suffering from skin diseases, the urine contained 53% of the sulfamethylthiazole and 47% of the sulfaguanidine. The expts. indicate that the blood level cannot serve to det. the rate of resorption of an agent. Sulfamethylthiazole is excreted more slowly by the organism since it seems to take part in an enterohepatic circulation. The N^4-acyl derivs. of sulfamethylthiazole are resorbed poorly by the organism. Probably primary aromatic amino groups have an important role in resorption of sulfanilamide compds. István Finály



The effect of urea on the sulfanilamide treatment of sulfanilamide-resistant gonorrhea. M. Zsuzsanna Garzási, Egon Diczfalussy, and Zoltán Eöllös. *Orvosi Lapja* 4, 658–61 (1948).—*In vitro* expts. showed that urea alone had bacteriostatic effects only in concns. above 1.0 *M*. When combined with sulfonamides urea did not increase the bacteriostatic effect of sulfathiazole and did not inhibit the antisulfonamide effects of *p*-aminobenzoic acid. The same effects were shown by aq. solns. of acetamide, dicyanodiamide, dicyanodiamidine, and guanidine nitrate. Another series of expts. was made with mice made sulfanilamide-resistant and subsequently inoculated with streptococci (Richard) and with type VII pneumococci. No difference was observed between the results of treatment with sulfathiazole alone or sulfathiazole with urea. Treatment with urea had no effect on the blood concn. or on the resorption and excretion of sulfathiazole. Clinical expts. showed that urea in doses of 15 g. every 4 hrs. (90 g. daily) combined with 2.0 g. sulfathiazole had no influence on gonorrhea resistant to sulfonamides. 23 references.

István Finály

GARAZSI, M.; ZLATAROV, S.

Various problems of the diagnosis and therapy of gonorrhea. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 37:1056-1058 14 Sept 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Skin and Venereal Diseases Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Tamas Ravnay), Szeged Medical University.

RAVNAY, Tamas, dr.,; GARAZSI, Maria, dr.

Therapeutic effect of isonicotinic acid hydrazide (INH) in cutaneous tuberculosis. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 8 no.6:161-167 Nov 54.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetemi Bor- es Nemibetegklinika kozlemenye (Igazgato: Ravnay Tamas dr., egyetemi tanar)

(TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS, therapy
isoniazed)
(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, ther. use
isoniazid in cutaneous tuberc.)

RAVNAY, Tamas, dr.; GARAZSI, Maria, d:.

Investigations on hypersensitivity to Heliathus annuus. Borgyogy. vener.szemle 9 no.2:50-54 Mar 55.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Bor-es Nemibeteg Klinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Ravnay Tamas dr. egyetemi tanar)

(PLANTS,
Heliathus annuus)
(ALLERGY,
to Heliathus annuus)

DEME, Istvan, dr.; GARAZSI, Maria, dr.

Disulfide binding by the epidermis in alkaline hydrolysis in the course of development of white rats. Borgyogy.vener. szemle 40 no.1:22-23 F '64.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyegyetemi Bör- es Nemibetegklinika kozlemenye (Igazgato: Ravnay Tamas dr. egyetemi tanar).

OSOKINA, Ye.V.; GARB, A.A.

Some forms of health education and mass agitational work in Leningrad Province. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 3 no.9:20-22 S '59.
(MIRA 12:11)
(LENINGRAD PROVINCE--HEALTH EDUCATION)

GARB, M.G.

AUTHOR: None given SOV/106-59-2-10/11

TITLE: Authors' Certificates (Avtorskiye svidetel'stva)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 2, p 78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: S.P. Khlebnikov and P.A. Anikeyev - "A Method of Fixing Magnetic Heads in Recording Equipment Using a Rigid Carrier"; G.V. Braude - "A Method for Compensating for Irregular Film Movement in Travelling Beam Tube Systems"; M.G. Garb and V.M. Sigalov - "A Method of Centralised Synchronisation"; D.M. Khanukayev - "A Method of Synchronisation of Colour Television Receivers with Sequential Transmission of Colours by Fields"; B.I. Strelkov - "Trigger Apparatus"; A.I. Sapgir - "A Method of Extraction of Pulses from Pulse Trains"; N.N. Korovyanskiy - "A Method for Reducing the Time of Ascertaining the Transfer Characteristic of a Television Channel"; Karl-Heinz Geistrad and Heinz Lemann (German Democrat Republic) - "Apparatus for Recording Television Talks"; S.I. Yevtyanov - "A Method of Increasing the Stability Factor of an Oscillator (Regime)"; V.M. Zhukov and G.G. Rachkova - "Apparatus for Obtaining Frequency-modulated Pulses"; Yu.I. Serebryakov - "A Method of Cancellation of Constant Radio-echoes"; L.F. Abramova and M.Ye. Gertsenshteyn - "Co-axial Filters with Weak Coupling";

Card1/2

GARB, M.G.; SIGALOV, V.M.; SAF'YAN, D.A.

Driving synchronizing generator. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.7: 19-24 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Television--Transmitters and transmission)

GARB, Moisey Gesseleyevich; SIGALOV, Viktor Mayorovich; SAMOYLOV, V.F., otv. red.; VEYTSMAN, G.I., red.

[Synchronization in television engineering] Sinkhronizatsiia v televizionnoi tekhnike. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1964. 214 p. (MIRA 17:11)

GARB, M.R.

Therapeutic and prophylactic activity of the section for otorhinolaryngeal diseases at the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Leningrad Association of Opticomechanical Enterprises. Trudy Kaf. proped. vnutr. bol. LPMI no.3: 182-184 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

GARBA, A.S.

GARBA, A. S.

Cases of intracranial complications following surgery of the nasal cavity. Vest. otorinolar. 12:4, July-Aug. 50. p. 60.

1. Of the Lor (Otorhinolaryngological) Clinic (Director—Prof. A. O. Shul'ga), Chkalov Medical Institute.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

S/599/61/000/005/010/010
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Krasnik, V.Yu., Gus', S.Yu., Garba, L.S., and Tovetkov, V.I.

TITLE: Development and application of a method of titanium tetrachloride extraction from chloride pulp

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy, no. 5, Moscow, 1961. Metallurgiya i khimiya titana, 267-272

TEXT: A brief description is given of experiments which resulted in a new and better method of $TiCl_4$ extraction from pulp obtained in the chlorination of titanium ore being found. The only method used until recently was hydrolysis with the formation of hydrochloric-acidous hydrogel from which $TiCl_4$ precipitated in the form of metatitanic acid-pitch that had to be dryed and again melted in furnaces, so that ready $TiCl_4$ was being turned into raw material which had to be further reprocessed. The new method, developed by research workers, including the authors, is based on the property of molten mass of chlorides to demix and separate into two layers

Card 1/3

Development and application ...

at relatively high temperature. A bath of molten NaCl, or any chlorides of alkali metals or alkaline-earth metals may be used for producing a chloride bath in the furnace, and the $TiCl_4$ pulp, containing chlorides of Al, Fe, Mg, etc., is charged on the top of the chloride bath. A mass of aluminum chlorides and trivalent iron and sodium with a low melting point separates and rises from the bottom portion of the furnace and metal chlorides with a melting point above 500°C sink into the bottom layer. The difference in the top and bottom layer temperature promotes mixing and intensifies the reaction. A common electric shaft furnace, 3100 mm in diameter, was used, though other furnaces may be used, provided they have a heated lower zone. The furnace was fitted with an air-tight charging hopper with a screw feeder for pulp, and another hopper for NaCl, and was provided with a tap hole at the top, in addition to the usual bottom tap hole. The upper melt layer has to be tapped once daily through the top hole. The space between the furnace electrodes is filled with a carbon packing which serves as an electric resistor, providing heat and maintaining high temperature. The

Card 2/3

Development and application ...

product is tapped into conical steel containers and is removed from them without difficulty. A fluid chloride bath is maintained permanently in the furnace above the carbon packing, and pulp is loaded onto the top of it. Pulp is brought in containers from all chlorination furnaces and from the $TiCl_4$ purifying section, and poured into the charging hopper. The method has been tested and introduced industrially. The obtained $TiCl_4$ contains 0.01-0.046% Fe and 0.39-0.218% Al. The new method increased the $TiCl_4$ output by 5%.

Card 3/3

L 16312-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/ASD(f)-2/ASD(m)-3 JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5002053 S/0136/64/000/009/0076/0077

AUTHOR: Garmata, V. A.; Ustinov, V. S.; Petrun'ko, A. N.; Garba, N. I.; Arutyunov, E. A.

TITLE: Design of reaction vessel for reduction of titanium tetrachloride

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 9, 1964, 76-77 18 27 B

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, reduction, titanium compound, metal industry

Abstract: One of the main drawbacks of reduction reactors used in the industrial production of sponge titanium by the magnesiothermic method has been the inadequacy of the design of the upper part of the reactors. The presence of relatively cool zone in the upper part caused the formation of large amounts of lower chlorides which lowers the quality of the sponge titanium and the utilization factor of titanium tetrachloride and magnesium. After reviewing work done between 1959 and 1962 on the improvement of industrial reduction reactors, the authors describe the most successful design of a heated, inverted conical cover for such reactors, and illustrate it with a diagram.

Testing of the conical covers showed that they should be made of heat- and acid-resistant steel, since after each process the cover should be washed with an 8-12% HCl solution. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

Card 1/2

L 16312-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002053

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: MM
NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000	JPRS

Card 2/2

GARBACHEVA, V. S., MIKHAYLOV, N. V., FAYNBERG, A. S., TAPOKITASHOVA, V. N. SHLYK, T. J.

"Thermodynamic studies of the molecular structure of synthetic polyamides," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 28 Jan - 2 Feb 57, Moscow, Fiber Research Inst.

B-3,084,395

S/137/62/000/011/002/045
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Bęczkowski, Włodzimierz, Deminet, Henryk, Długosz, Józef, Garbaciuk, Tadeusz, Gąska, Bohdan, Gąska, Zdzisław, Izbicki, Wacław, Łuczak, Szymon, Maciesowicz, Roman, Morawski, Romuald, Szczepanik-Dzikowski, Zbigniew

TITLE: Continuous furnace for shield annealing

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 10, abstract 11B56P (Pol. pat., no. 44895, September 21, 1961)

TEXT: A continuous vertical type inverted U-shaped furnace for shield annealing consists of corresponding heating through compartments with electrical heating. A chain conveyer with suspenders (or baskets) for annealed pieces passes through the furnace, whereby in the lower part of the furnace the conveyer passes through gates with attachments filled with a liquid (e.g. water). When the workpieces are charged the conveyer with suspenders sinks into the liquid and emerges already in the heating compartments. In its surface part the liquid is in a state near to boiling and the vapor produces the necessary shield in the

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/011/002/045
A052/A101

Continuous furnace for shield annealing

furnace. To stir the shielding atmosphere and to equalize the temperature, ventilators are installed in the middle of two branches of the furnace.

S. Glebov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

5 (2)

AUTHOR: Garbalinskiy, V. A. SOV/32-25-6-12/53

TITLE: Determination of Hydrogen Sulfide in Polysulfide Hydrocarbon Gases (Opredeleniye serovodoroda v mnogosernistykh uglevodorodnykh gazakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, pp 676-677 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The standard method of determining hydrogen sulfide in hydrocarbon gases is not applicable to the analysis of polysulfide gases (Ref 1), since in the case of a content of more than 1% (Vol %) H_2S in the gas the absorption solutions (cadmium acetate and zinc acetate) are saturated already after the passage of the first liter of gas. In the case under review a saturated solution of copper sulphate was used as absorbent for the quantitative determination of H_2S in a content of more than 1% in hydrocarbon gases. The saturated hydrocarbons are not absorbed in this connection (Table 1). To determine the absorbability of the unsaturated hydrocarbons, the author investigated cracking gases from Tuymazy petroleum and Tuapse mazut and found that absorption is lower than in the cadmium acetate solution. The determination error amounts to

Card 1/2

Determination of Hydrogen Sulfide in Polysulfide Hydrocarbon Gases SOV/32-25-6-12/53

0.05-0.1 % on the gas analyzer VTI-1 and 0.1-0.2 % on the Orsat apparatus. Analytical results of a gas obtained from Tuymazy petroleum with thermal cracking are specified (Table 2). There are 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Odessa Petroleum Refining Plant)

Card 2/2

GARBALINSKIY, V.A.; SERGIYENKO, S.R.; ANBROKH, R.V.

Chemical mechanism of the production of oxidized petroleum bitumens from the cracking residue. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.3:33-39 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR i Odesskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.
(Bitumen) (Oxidation) (Asphalt)

GARPALINSKY, V. A., Cand. Sci.

Die chemie des oxydationsvorganges in erdolruchstanden zur produktion von oxydieten erdolbitumen

Akademie der Wissenschaften der Turkmenischen SSR der UdSSSR, Aschchabad

Report presented at Petroleum Conference, Budapest, 10-13 Apr. 62

S/202/63/000/001/003/006
E075/E136

AUTHORS: Sergiyenko, S.R., Garbalinskiy, V.A., Medvedeva, V.D., and Petrova, A.A.

TITLE: Selective dehydrogenation of paraffinic hydrocarbons on zinc chromate

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk. no.1, 1963, 30-37

TEXT: In an attempt to produce olefins from hydrocarbons having more than 2-5 carbon atoms, n-heptane and n-hexadecane were dehydrogenated on $ZnCrO_4$ supported on ZnO. ZnO was used as a support, since it was previously reported by S.R. Sergiyenko that it promotes the dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene to styrene and minimizes cracking reactions. The catalyst was prepared by adding $(NH_4)_2CrO_4$ to ZnO suspended in the solution of 203 g $ZnCl_2$ in 2 litres H_2O. For n-heptane the dehydrogenation proceeds most satisfactorily at 500 °C and the space velocity of 1.5 h^{-1}. The liquid product contains 10% olefins and no aromatic hydrocarbons.

Card 1/2

Selective dehydrogenation of ... S/202/63/000/001/003/006
E075/E136

About one quarter of the olefins is constituted by 1-heptene. The remainder contains 2-heptene and 3-heptene, their cis and trans forms being in equal quantities. n-hexadecane was dehydrogenated under the same conditions as n-heptane and gave 2.5 times as much olefins. Cracking in this case amounted to 3 - 8% and the liquid product contained 25 - 27% olefins, two thirds of which were C_{16} olefins.

There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii (Chemical Institute)
Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR
(Physicotechnical Institute, AS Turkmen. SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1962

Card 2/2

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; [illegible]; [illegible], Z.A.

Basic trends in the utilization of saturated high molecular weight hydrocarbons of western Turkmenian petroleums as a chemical raw material. Izv. AN Turk.SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.2:30-33 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

GARBALINSKIY, V.A.

Central Asian Conference on Petroleum Chemistry and Chemical Reprocessing of Hydrocarbon Gases. Izv. AN Turk.SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.2:124-125 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; TAIMOVA, B.A.; GARBALINSKIY, V.A.

Potential possibilities of high molecular hydrocarbons of Aligul petroleum. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.3:40-44 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; GARBALINSKIY, V.A.

Chemical characteristics of saturated high molecular hydrocarbons of Aligul petroleum. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.3:45-52 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

SERGIENKO, S.R., prof., dr.; GARBALINSKIY, V.A., dipl. ing., cand. sci.

Chemistry of the process of obtaining oxidized petroleum bitumens.
Acta chimica Hung 37 no.2:213-225 '63.

1. Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad.

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; MEDVEDEVA, V.D.; GARBALINSKIY, V.A.

Selective action of catalysts in the dehydrogenation of paraffin hydrocarbons. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim i geol. nauk no.3:25-30 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; GARBALINSKIY, V.A.; PETROVA, A.A.; CHIROVA, Ye.V.; MURADOVA, G.A.

Composition and properties of hydrocarbons from condensates of the Islim deposit. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.1:37-47 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP5008890 S/0202/65/000/001/0048/0053

AUTHOR: Sergiyenko, S. R.; Garbalinskiy, V. A.; Chelpanova, M. P.; Gukasova, R. G.

TITLE: Chemical nature of undersea petroleum of the Cheleken deposit

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 48-53

TOPIC TAGS: offshore oil, undersea petroleum, petroleum composition, Cheleken petroleum, selective dehydrogenation

ABSTRACT: Low-tar high-paraffin petroleum from an offshore well located west of the Cheleken peninsula in Turkmenistan was investigated. Selective liquid-phase dehydrogenation of the high-molecular hydrocarbons followed by chromatographic separation and spectroscopic analysis enabled the authors to explore the hybrid structure of these hydrocarbons and to determine the relative proportion of the hexa- and pentamethylene rings present. The content of the aromatic hydrocarbons in the benzine fractions ranged from 7 to 20%, and in the kerosene fractions, from 30 to 33%. In the latter, the content of normal paraffins was about 25%, and in the higher boiling fractions, 30 to 35%. The saturated (paraffin and paraffin-cycloparaffin) hydrocarbons comprised from 61 to 86% of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008890

the high-boiling (above 300C) hydrocarbon part of the petroleum. The aromatic hydrocarbons isolated from the high-molecular fractions are hybrid polycyclic structures containing an average of 2.5 to 5.0 rings per molecule, of which 2.0 to 5.0 rings per molecule are aromatic. As indicated by the high index of hydrogen deficit in the molecule (from 14 to 23), polycondensed systems make up a significant portion of the molecule. Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Institute of chemistry, AN Turkmen SSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP, ES

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; CHELPANOVA, M.P.; GARBALINSKIY, V.A.; KOZYREVA, A.S.

Chemical nature of the high molecular part of the sea petroleum of the Cheleken fields. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. khim. i geol. nauk no.3:33-43 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR. Submitted Dec. 14, 1964.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, 14-57-6-11988
p 47-48 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Styro, B., Garbalyauskas, C.

TITLE: Total Radiation in the Lithuanian SSR (Summarnaya radiatsiya na territorii Litovskoy SSR--in Lithuanian)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. soobshch. In-t geol. i geogr. AN LitSSR, 1955, Vol 2, pp 73-86

ABSTRACT: This study reports the results obtained from calculating daily totals of gross radiation (Q+q) for the city of Kaunas, based on actinometric observations made from 1938 to 1951. Mid-monthly totals are highest in June (14 000 cal/cm^2). Isolines (Q+q) in the Lithuanian SSR are aligned in an almost meridional direction. The annual progress of Q+q is asymmetrical. The further it moves from the sea, the greater its asymmetry becomes. In calculating total radiation,

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Total Radiation in the Lithuanian SSR (Cont.)

the relationship between Q+q and the length of sunshine S/Q+q = 48.54 S + 59.49 was used. The article contains the tables of heat totals for the vegetation growing and for the periods of sustained temperatures.

Card 2/2

I. N. L.

124-57-2-2087 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957 Nr 2 p 88 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Garbalyauskas, Ch. A.

TITLE: Investigation by Means of Alfa-radiography of the Radioactive Properties of Air Masses Impinging on the Territory of the Lithuanian SSR (Issledovaniye α-radiograficheskim metodom radioaktivnykh svoystv vozdushnykh mass, deystvuyushchikh nad territoriyey Litovskoy SSR)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Physical & Mathematical Sciences presented to the Vil'nyussk. un-t (Vil'nyus University), Vil'nyus, 1956

ASSOCIATION: Vil'nyussk. un-t (Vil'nyus University), Vil'nyus

1. Atmosphere--Radioactivity 2. Atmosphere--Radiographic analysis
3. Alpha particle detection

Card 1/1

GARBALYAUSKAS, Ch A.

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Liquids D-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6434

Author : Styro, B.I., Garbalyauskas, Ch.A.
Inst : Institute of Geology and Geography, Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR
Title : On the Coefficient of Coagulation of Drops

Orig Pub : Liet. TSR Mokslu Akad. Darbai, Tr. AN Sit SSR, 1956, B3 (6), 25-30

Abstract : The value of the coefficient of coagulation was experimentally determined for drops in a fog stream that are neutral, charged, or irradiated by means of ionizers. The dependence of the coefficient of coagulation on the charge was obtained for those parameters, which theoretically should be charge-independent.

Card : 1/1

80377

SOV/169-59-4-3760

3.9000

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 83 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Styro, B.I., Garbalyauskas, Ch.A.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Quantitative Radiographical Analysis of Radioactivity of the Atmospheric Air

PERIODICAL: Tr. AS LitSSR, 1958, Vol B 3, pp 55 - 68 (Lith. Res.)

ABSTRACT: A 6 x 9 cm photographic plate, covered with a 50 μ layer of A-2 emulsion, was placed in a special chamber isolated from light, into which atmospheric air was blown by a fan. The dynamic exposure of the photographic emulsion was carried out for two flow velocities differing from each other by a factor of about 10. The equilibrium was set in in the course of about 60 min. It was found that the α -track concentration in the emulsion is practically independent of the flow velocity, which indicates a process close to physical adsorption. One hundred α -tracks per 1 cm^2 of the plate were counted on the average when the photoexposure was short. The equations were derived connecting the concentration of the radioactive

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80397
SOV/169-59-4-3760

On the Problem of the Quantitative Radiographical Analysis of Radioactivity of the Atmospheric Air

matter in the air with the α-track concentration in the emulsion, for the cases of one and two elements. For determining the numerical values of the coefficient, the well-known average quantity of Rn-atoms in the atmosphere was used. The concentrations of U, RaF, and AcB in the atmospheric air were computed by the formulae obtained; they amount to 6.10^5, 19.8 and 0.4 atoms/cm^3 respectively. Bibl. 14 titles.

V.Yu. Vasil'yev

4

Card 2/2

GARBALIAUSKAS, C.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

LITHUANIAN PERIODICALS.

GARBALIAUSKAS, C.: "Some dynamic characteristics of the climate of the Lithuanian SSR. In Russian. p. 1[illegible]

Vol. 7, 1958/

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 3 March 195[illegible], Unclass.

GARBALYAUSKAS, Ch.A. [Garbaliauskas, C.]

Synthetic method in climatological studies and its application in evaluating the climatic conditions of North America. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B no.1:199-208 '62 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii i geografii AN Litovskoy SSR.

S/236/62/000/004/002/009
D218/D308

AUTHORS: Styro, B. I. and Garbalyauskas, Ch. A.

TITLE: On the natural radioactivity of atmospheric precipitation and some associated problems

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Litovskoy SSR. Trudy. Seriy B. no. 4, 1962, 23-38

TEXT: Measurements of the artificial radioactivity of samples of atmospheric precipitation were carried out at the authors' Institute between the autumn of 1957 and February 1960. The samples were collected in open vessels and the residues remaining after filtering and evaporation were examined with a Geiger counter incorporating an aluminum cathode of 39.5 mg cm^{-2}. A detailed list of all the measurements is reproduced showing the radioactivity as a function of time and type of precipitation. These data are then used to determine the specific radioactivity of various types of precipitation. However, no definite conclusions can as yet be drawn as regards these different types of precipitation in view of

Card 1/3

On the natural radioactivity ...

the relatively small number of cases examined so far. Analysis of the results is continuing. A further series of experiments was concerned with correlating the radioactivity with synoptic conditions. Determinations were made of the radioactivity as a function of the form of the atmospheric pressure field and the type of fronts. It was found that the average value of artificial radioactivity of atmospheric precipitation during the above period was 1.69×10^{-11} C g^{-1}. The maximum value recorded during that period was 16.1×10^{-11} C g^{-1}. It was found that light snow precipitation is characterized by the maximum specific radioactivity. This is explained by the capture of the radioactive aerosol in the lower layers of the atmosphere during additional sublimation of vapor from crystals. It was found that the 'age' of the precipitation, i.e. the minimum time spent by the droplets in the cloud, tends to decrease as the time during which the precipitation takes place increases. Maximum values of the specific radioactivity correspond to precipitation associated with transient parametric fields, and with cold fronts in the case of frontal-type weather. An increase

On the natural radioactivity ...

in the natural specific radioactivity of precipitation during the last ten years was established and this is attributed to additional 'pseudonatural' radioactivity due to the fallout of uranium from nuclear tests. There are 2 figures and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geografii AN Litovskoy SSR, Vil'nyus (Institute of Geology and Geography, AS Lithuanian SSR, Vilna)

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1962

Card 3/3

STYRO, B.I.; GARBALYAUSKAS, Ch.A.; MATULEVICHUS, V.P.; POTSYUS, V.Yu.; SHOPAUSKAS, K.K.

Presence of alpha-emitting "hot" aerosols in the atmosphere. Atom. energ. 15 no.3:262-264 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Aerosols)

STYRO, B.I.; GARBALYAUSKAS, Ch.A.; LUYANAS, V.I.; MATULYAVICHUS, V.P.; NEDVETSKAYTE, T.N.; TOMKUS, I.S.

Secondary dust component of radioactive contaminations in the bottom atmospheric layer. Atom. energ. 15 no.4:339-341 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

GARBANEY A.I.

USSR.

62

Preparation of soda from sodium sulphate by the gaseous reduction process. I. II. A. I. Garbancy. (*Zhur. prikl. Khim.*, 1954, 27, 804—815, 921—929).—I. Conversion of Na_2SO_4 into Na_2CO_3 by the action of steam and CO involves the stages: $Na_2SO_4 + 4CO = Na_2S + 4CO_2$, and $Na_2S + CO_2 + H_2O = Na_2CO_3 + H_2S$. The former reaction is faster than the latter, so that Na_2S tends to accumulate, giving rise to a fusible surface mixture of Na_2S and Na_2CO_3, which hinders access of the gas into the interior of the granules. The second reaction is accelerated by raising the H_2O content of the gas, to an optimum value which depends on the reaction temp. taken. Na_2SO_4 is mixed thoroughly with aq. $Fe(NO_3)_3$, and made up into tablets 6—7 mm. thick, diam. 10·5 mm., which are dried at 160—180°, giving a product containing 0·5% of finely dispersed Fe_2O_3, and a CO–steam mixture, $pH_2O = 0·3$ atm., is passed at 660°. Under these conditions the Na_2S content rises to a max. after 1 hr., falling gradually thereafter; 95—97% conversion of Na_2SO_4 is achieved after 4 hr., giving a product containing 90—92·5% of Na_2CO_3.

II. Better results are obtained with producer gas containing 14·6% CO than with CO alone, at 670°, with a partial H_2O v.p. of 0·4 atm. The Na_2SO_4 is mixed intimately with Fe_2O_3 and Sb_2O_3 to give a content of 0·2% Fe and 0·15% Sb, and air saturated with H_2O at 82° is passed over the tablets for 4 hr., before passing producer gas. The yield of Na_2CO_3 varies inversely as the rate of flow of the gas.

R. Tauscoe.

Garbar, A.K.

68-10-1/22

AUTHORS: Garbar, A.K. and Gomelauri, N.G.

TITLE: Local Resources of Coking Coals of the Transcaucasian Metallurgical Works (Mestnaya ugol'naya baza koksovaniya Zakavkazskogo Metallurgicheskogo Zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, Nr 10, pp. 3-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to plan, the above works were to operate using local coals only, 50-60% of the coal required was to be delivered from the Tkvarchelsk deposits. In actual fact only 20-25% of coal is supplied from the above deposits, the remainder is brought up from the Donets Basin. On the basis of the properties of the Tkvarchelsk coals, their present utilisation as well as the cost of Donets and Transcaucasian coals the author points out that in order to improve coal resources of the Zakavzk Metallurgical Works some redistribution of the coal supplies from the above deposits is required, namely high ash, difficult to beneficiate coals from Nrs 1 and 4 mines should be directed to electric power production and coals from Nrs 2, 3, 5 and 6 should be used for coking. Moreover, the output of concentrates should be increased and their price decreased. The latter will stimulate the use of local coals by the metallurgical works. There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: UkhIN and Transcaucasian Metallurgical Works (UKhIN and Zakavkazskiy Metallurgicheskiy Zavod)

Card 1/2

MIROSHNICHENKO, A.M., SHTROMBERG, B.I., GARBAR, A.K., MOISEYEVA, Kh. M., STRUYEV, M.I., SAVKOVA, V.P., CHUGUNOVA, A. Ye.

Technological properties of lower carboniferous coals in the Western Donets Basin. Koks i khim. no.3:3-8 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Trest "Ukruglegeologiya" (for Struyev, Savkova, Chugunova).
2. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Miroshnichenko, Shtromberg, Garbar, Moiseyeva).
(Donets Basin--Coal)

GARBER, I.S.; MOLCHANOVA, K.P.

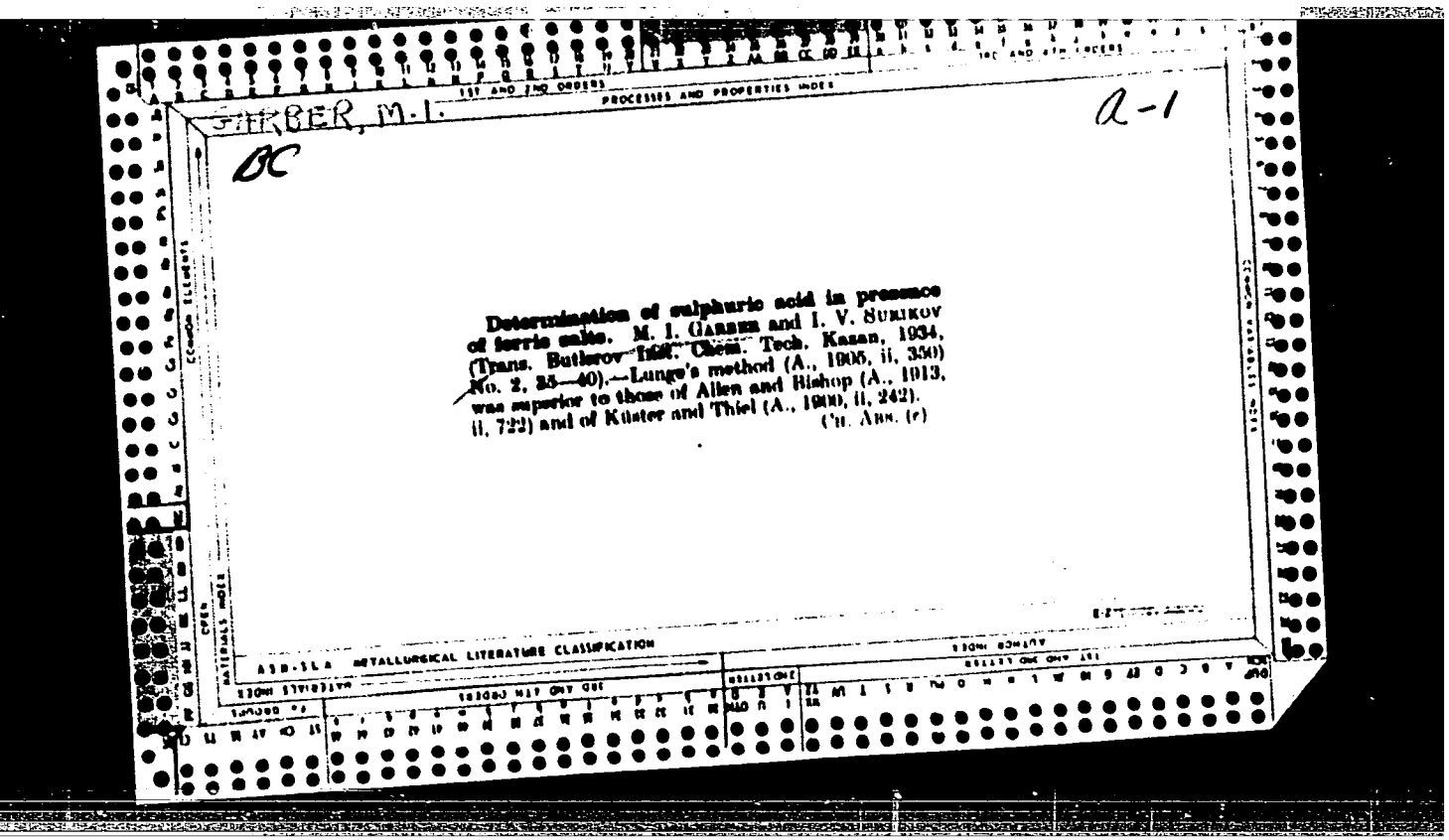
Selection of an expedient net of prospecting holes in exploitation prospecting under conditions present at the Kamenskiy underground gasification station. Nauch. trudy VNIIPodzemgaza no.8:27-34 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy marksheyderskiy institut i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut podzemnoy gazifikatsii ugley.
(Donets Basin--Coal gasification, Underground)
(Boring)

GARBE[illegible], I.S., [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]

Quantitative evaluation of the accuracy of [illegible] in coal deposit[illegible]. [Trudy] VNI[illegible] no.[illegible] (Coal 17:1[illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514310018-8"



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

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4

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C. S. Shapiro

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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YEFIMOV, A.N., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SPASSKIY, S.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GARBAR, M.I., inzhener, redaktor; KUDASHEV, A.I., redaktor; MEVRAYEVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Plastics in machine building; collection of papers of the Ural conference on plastics] Plasticheskie massy v mashinostroenii; sbornik trudov Ural'skogo soveshchaniia po plastmassam. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 249 p. (MLRA 8:10)

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2 May

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