

POZHIDAYEV, N.N.; ~~SERGEYEV, V. Ya.~~; KHMELEVSKIY, B.P., dotsent,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MEN'KOV, V.G., dotsent;
KOFMAN, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Response to M.P.Gorbachev, V.S.Kudriavtseva, and T.A.
Frolovaia's review of N.I.Truevtsev's book "Mechanical
technology of fibrous materials". Tekst.prom. 15 no.1:
50-54 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy materialovedeniya Kiyevskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (for
Pozhidayev). 2.Glavnyy inzhener fabriki tekhnicheskikh
sukon kombinata im. Tel'mana (for Sergeyev). 3.Preпода-
vatel' Leningradskogo tekstil'nogo instituta (for Khme-
levskiy, Men'kov and Kofman).
(Truevtsev, N.I.)(Textile industry)

SERGEYEV, V.Ye.; TROPMAN, A.G.; GORBUNOV, N.I.; SLOBODKIN, L.V.

Industrial testing of the R30A vibrating conveyer. TSvet. met.
34 no.12:38-43 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh
metallov (for Sergeyev, Tropman). 2. Ust'-Kamenogorskiy
svintsovo-tsinkovyy kombinat imeni V.I. Lening (for Gorbunov,
Slobodkin).

(Conveying machinery--Testing)

1. SERGEYEV, V.Z.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wheat
7. Effect of low temperatures on increasing the vigor of spring barley. *Agrobiclogiia* no.5, 1952.

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

1. SERGEYEV, V. Z.; ZAKTYAN, M. Kh.
2. USSR (600)
4. Plants, Effect of Temperature on
7. Problem of spring frost damage to farm crops. Dokl. Akad. sel'-khoz. 18 No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SERGEYEV, V. Z.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34624

Author : Sergeyev, V. Z.

Inst : Institute of Biology of Rostov on the Don.

Title : Sub-Hibernal Sowing of Summer Wheat and Barley
in the District of Rostovskaya Oblast

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Rostovsk. na Donu un-ta, 1956, 26,
77-82.

Abstract : Research conducted by the Biological Institute
of the University of Rostov in the years 1949-
1952 has produced the following data: The sub-
hibernal sowing of summer wheat and barley in-
creases the vitality of plants; they show a
stronger biological resistance, higher yield,
high breed quality of seeds, and are less af-
fected by smut. The yield of grain in 2nd

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Grains.

II

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68101

ungerminated state. This may be effected by sowing before the soil freezes. The optimal depth for planting the seed is 10 cm. Snow retention and sowing on black fallow or semi-fallow soil improves the hardiness of barley. Persikum 64, Trebi, and Odesskiy 14 barley varieties were the hardiest; Donetskiy 650 was the least hardy. -- Yu. L. Guzhev

Card : 2/2

SERGEYEV, V.Z., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Changing spring wheat into winter wheat by controlled development.
Agrobiologiya no.2:13-22 Mr.-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Wheat)

SERGEYEV, V.Z., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Controlled mutation of spring barley into winter species. Dokl. Akad.
sel'khoz. 23 no.3:3-10 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavlena akademikom
L.A. Zhdanovym.

(Barley)

SERGEYEV, V.Z., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Formation of winter crop properties and winter hardiness in barley
by controlled conditioning. Agrobiologia no.6:852-859 N-D '60.
(MIRA 1342)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Barley) (Plants—Frost resistance)

SERGEYEV, V.Z., CHAKHALOVA, I.P.

Using unripe seeds in changing spring barley into winter barley.
Agrobiologia no.6:796-799 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Barley)

SEMGEYEV, V.Z., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Characteristics of the durum winter wheat obtained from spring
wheat by conditioning. Agrobiologiya no.2:177-183 Mr-Apr '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Wheat Varieties)

SERGEYEV, V.Z., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Ways for controlling wintering characteristics and winter hardiness in the controlled raising of spring barley and wheat. *Agrobiologiya* no.1:27-32 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Rostovskiy universitet, kafedra pochvovedeniya i agronomii.
(Wheat) (Barley) (Plants—Frost resistance)

SERGEYEV, V.Z., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Importance of autumnal conditions for the formation of
winter hardiness in barley. Agrobiologiya no.3:411-416
My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SEGEYEV, Ya.

Road Machinery

Mechanization of road building. Nauka i zhizn' 19 No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions. Library of Congress. September 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

SERGEYEV, YA. A.

Digestion

Digestion of various types of feed. Sov. zootekh. 7 No. 10, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SECRET

e, A. V-48
Jan 10, 1954
Zoods

Effect of various feeds and rations on the digestive functions of cattle. Ya. A. Sergeev. *Izvest. Timiryazev. Sel'skokhoz. Akad. (Moscow)* No. 1, (2) 197-212(1953).— The chyme of different types of ration fed to a bull was analyzed by using the Pavlov method of fistula (bridge) in the duodenal and ileocecal (colon) sections of the digestive system. Detns. are reported on: pH, H₂O content, dry matter, cellulose, fat, protein N, soluble-N compds., ash and its compn., Ca, P, K, Na, Cl; the N-free ext. was detd. by difference. From time to time analyses of the feces and urine were made. The tests continued for 1 year. The results show that the chyme compn. varies with the type of feed, the dry matter varying up to 3.8%, and the N content by 50%. The data are presented in a series of tables. It is pointed out that silage is an important constituent of the ration which favors digestion. J. S. Joffe

2

SERGEYEV Ya. A.

USSR/Farm Animals. Small Horned Cattle

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49984

Author : ~~Sergeyev Ya. A.~~
 Inst : Timiryazev Academy of Farming
 Title : Peculiarities of Digestive Processes in Large Horned Cattle
 when Various Diets are Used.

Orig Pub : Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. akad., 1957, No 2, 175-187

Abstract : In a series of tests performed on an animal with 2 fistulae anastomoses of the intestines, it was established that the amount of chyme, the composition and content of digestive juices which are secreted from the upper section of the bovine gastrointestinal tract in the course of digesting various rations, depend upon quantity and quality of feeds which are used. Differences in the chemical composition of chyme from this section (up to the "upper bridge") in various diets reached the magnitude of 37 percent for dry substances, and of 50 percent for nitrogen content. The amount of secreted digestive juice reached 8.09-17.5 l per one kg of dry substance.

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USSR/Farm Animals. Small Horned Cattle

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49984

The amount of chyme passing through the upper bridge was 2.2-5.2 times higher than the weight of daily rations and water consumed by the animal. From the ration's dry substance, 32.58-56.72 percent (depending on the kind of the ration) were digested and absorbed in the upper section of the gastrointestinal tract. In the small intestine, 63.3-79.6 percent of the entering chyme were absorbed. In the light of I.P. Pevlov's teachings with regard to food digestibility, rations containing silage proved to be the best for winter diets. The best summer diets are to be found in the after-crops of meadows and in the grass from various soft plants during their first stages of growth. Sunflower oil cakes proved to be best in oil cake diets. A 50 percent increase in protein content above the accepted norm proved to be unexpedient. -- A.D. Musin.

Card : 2/2

SERGEYEV, Ya.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk, dotsent

Dietetic properties of some feeds and rations for cattle.
Izv. TSKHA no.2:141-154 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SERGEYEV, Ye., inzh.

Amphibious automobiles. Izobr. i rats. no.7:22 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Vehicles, Amphibious)

BOGDANOV, A.; KRASHENINNIKOV, G.; LANGE, O.; SERGEYEV, Ye.; SMIRNOV, V.

In memory of Academician Nikolai Sergeevich Shatskii, 1895-1960.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 15 no.6:73-75 N-D '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Shatskii, Nikolai Sergeevich, 1895-1960)

SERGEYEV, Ye.

Gunpowder instead of pressing. Izobr. 1 rats. no.11:2 of cover and
12-13 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Forging)

SERGEYEV, Ye.

Necessary condition for reducing construction costs. Fin. SSSR
23 no.8:46-49 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Construction industry--Costs)

SERGEYEV, Ye., inzh.

Foucault currents in the role of Sherolck Holmes. Izobr.i rats.
no.12:7-8 D '62.

(Magnetic testing)

(MIRA 15:12)

0001

SERGEYEV, Ye.

Invisible cutters. Izobr.1 rats. no.3:10-11 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric metal cutting)

SERGEEV, E.A.

RT-55 (Ionic method of geophysical prospecting). Ionnyi metod geofizicheskikh poiskov.
Materialy Tsentral'nogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Geologo-Razvedochnogo Instituta.
Geofizika, (3): 1-10, 1937.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Method of introducing solid material into the electric arc in spectral analysis. E. A. Sergeev. Russa. 57,442, July 31, 1940. The sample is placed near the arc, and introduced into it by spreading the arc by means of a magnetic field.

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10000 110 02100

10000 110 02100

10000 110 02100

SERGEEV, E.A.

RT-171 (Geochemical method of prospecting for ore deposits). Fiziko-khimicheskii metod poiskov rudnykh zalezhei.

Materialy Vsesoiuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Geologicheskogo Instituta. Geofizika.
(9-10): 3-55, 1941.

1946

PA 49738

USSR/Hydrology
Geological Prospecting

Mar 1946

"Study of Water as Means of Locating Semimetallic Deposits," Ye. A. Sergeev, 5 pp

"Razvedka Nedr" No 2

Claims that in many instances small streams find their sources near mineral deposits. During the course of years they wear away these deposits and wash them down their currents. Claims therefore that study of the concentrations of minerals in streams and rivers would in many cases lead to discovery of mineral deposits. Explains method for making these tests and using data obtained for locating mineral deposits.

LC

49738

SERGEV, E.A.

RT-165 (A new luminoscope for field use). Novyi polevoi luminskop.
Razvedka Nedr, 12(5): 41-42, 1946.

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

3

CA

A method for exciting spectra in the arc, with the superposition of a magnetic field. E. A. Sergeev. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 13, 231-3(1947).—A pair of C electrodes is placed with axes horizontal about 0.5 mm. above the surface of a powd. rock sample. An electromagnet with d.c. excitation is situated so that its core is 15-20 mm. above the axis of the arc. As the sample melts, and its vapor is swept up into the arc, the sample tray is moved about under the arc. The spectra are comparatively free of background; sensitivities of 0.001% for Sn and W, and 0.01% for As have been obtained in rock powders.
Cyrus Feldman

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

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

48577-65 EEO-2/EWG(j)/EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(s)/EEC(a)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3/
 EWP(v)/EEC(k)-2/EWG(v)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWG(a)-2/EWP(k)/EWG(c)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/P1-4/
 Pa-4/Pf-4/Pg-2/Peb TT/DD/EM/ENS/RD/GA
 UR/0025/65/000/004/0014/0018
 ACCESSION NR: AP5011582

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, Ye. (Candidate of medical sciences); Alekseyev, V.
 (Candidate of medical sciences)

85
83
B

TITLE: Cosmonaut leaves the spaceship

SOURCE: Nauka i zhizn', no. 4, 1965, 14-18

TOPIC TAGS: manned spacecraft launching, manned orbital laboratory, weightlessness,
 astronaut training, manned space flight, manned spacecraft

ABSTRACT: In a largely speculative article entitled, "A cosmonaut leaves the
 spaceship," the authors discuss problems relating to future manned or-
 bital laboratories, manned lunar flights, and weightlessness training of
 cosmonauts.

It is anticipated that the initial weight of a lunar spacecraft holding
 3 cosmonauts for a 10-day trip would have to be 10.5 tons if launched from
 the surface of the earth, with a multistage rocket weighing 3200 tons.
 However, if the rocket were launched from a terrestrial orbit, it would
 have to weigh only 180 tons. Such a rocket would be assembled while in orbit.
 Card 1/8

L 48577-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011582

While it has been established that short exposures to weightlessness can be withstood safely, the biological effects of prolonged exposure, such as would occur on a lunar flight, are largely unknown. For this reason, an orbiting laboratory is proposed as a means of preparing cosmonauts for prolonged exposure to weightlessness. Physiological, psychological, morphological, and clinical studies would be conducted on such a laboratory. Unlike most orbiting spaceships in which cosmonauts have spent much of their time in fixed positions, an orbiting laboratory would permit free-floating experiments for the purpose of developing working habits in preparation for prolonged interplanetary flights. Fig. 1 shows a proposed orbiting laboratory.

It is speculated that the assembly of future manned orbiting laboratories will be accomplished with automatic devices, small "space tugboats," and by the cosmonauts themselves. Orbital laboratory assembly will require that cosmonauts spend a great deal of time in free space. Fig. 2 shows the latest spacesuit design with an autonomous life-support system.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011582

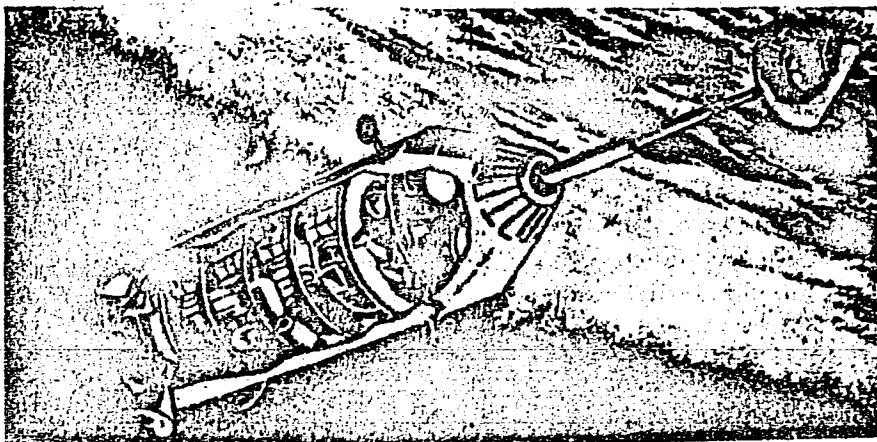


Fig. 1. A proposed orbital laboratory

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011582



Fig. 2. Latest spacesuit with
autonomous life-support system

Other authorities have suggested the use of microcapsules or platforms powered by small rockets. It is also suggested that cosmonauts have small power units attached to their backs for maneuvering in free space.

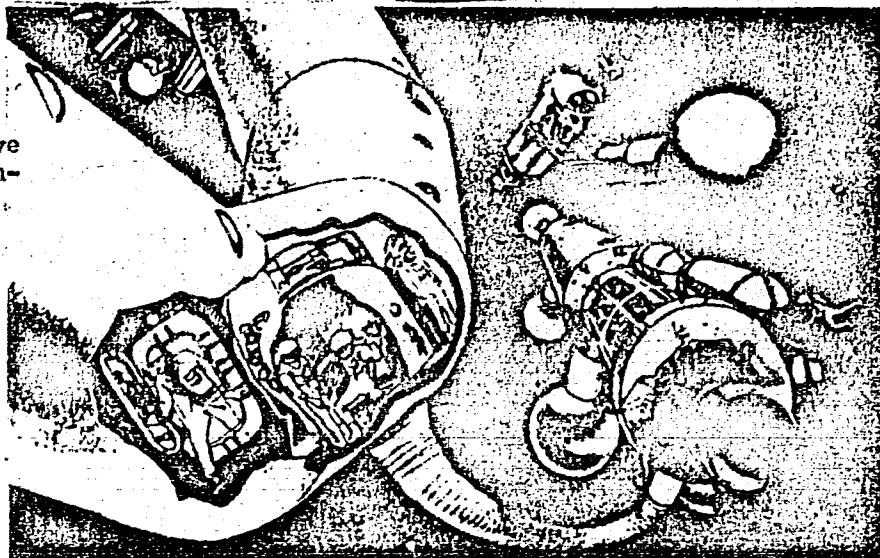
Card 4/8

L 48577-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011582

Fig. 3 shows the proposed assembling of an interplanetary spaceship in orbit.

Fig. 3.
Assembling a spaceship. A "space tug-boat" is above the interplanetary spaceship.



Card 5/8

L 48577-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011582

Since Leonov's egress into free space from Voskhod-2, a great deal of attention has been given to training cosmonauts for more prolonged ventures under these conditions. The greatest problem in this area is training man to orient and control his movements while in a near-vacuum state in space. To overcome this, a variety of approaches and devices are being used on earth. Figs. 4 and 5 are examples of some weightlessness training procedures.

The authors conclude by asserting that while weightlessness training procedures on earth are necessary and useful, the most effective training of cosmonauts for working under weightless conditions would be in space itself.

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Card

L 48577-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011582

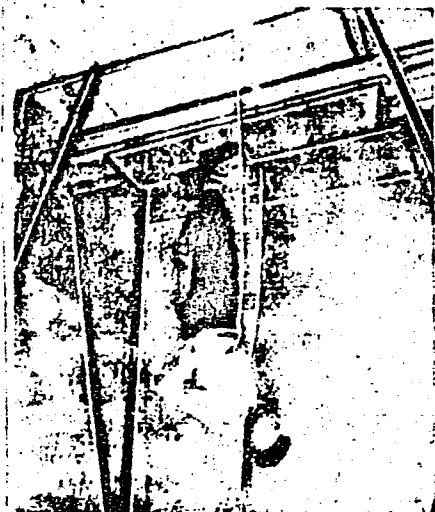


Fig. 4. Walking with magnetic shoes in a training device



Fig. 5. Walking with magnetic shoes during weightlessness

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L 48577-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011582

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SV, PH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3244-F

8/8
Card

KRASNIKOV, V.I., glavnyy red.; BRODSKIY, A.A., red.; PEREL'MAN, A.I., red.;
SAUKOV, A.A., red.; SAFRONOV, N.I., red.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A., red.;
KHITAROV, N.I., red.; SHARKOV, Yu.V., red. ~~SECRETINA, V.V., red.~~;
GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Geokhimicheskie poiski rudnykh mestorozhdenii v SSSR; trudy soveshchaniia. Pod red. V.I.Krasnkova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1957. 466 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po geokhimicheskim metodam poiskov rudnykh mestorozhdeniy. 1st, Moscow, 1956.
(Geochemical prospecting)

SERGBLYEV, Ye. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1169

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki

Novoye v metodike i tekhnike geologorazvedochnykh rabot (New Developments in the Methods and Techniques of Geological Exploration) Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 423 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov I) 2,000-copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.

Eds.: Volosyuk, G.K., Maramzin, A.V., Safronov, N.I., Semenov, A.S.; Executive Ed.: Ragina, G.M.; Tech. Ed.: Yashchurzhinskaya, A.B.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for professional geologists and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles reviews geological and geochemical methods of exploration used in the Soviet Union, and the recent achievements in the search of polymetallic deposits in Zabaykal'ye, Rudnyy Altay, and in the Soviet Far Northeast. The first group of articles describes discoveries of mineral deposits and the development of new industrial complexes in the USSR during the last 25 years, the latter based on the discovery of iron ore deposits, coal fields and new oil fields (like the Second Baku, situated between the Urals and the Volga)

Card 1/ 6

New Developments (Cont.)

1169

Likharev, B.B. Combined Rational Exploration Methods in Searching for Deposits of Nonferrous and Rare Metals 11

Safronov, N.I., Sergeyev, Ye.A. Geochemical Ore Searching Methods and Possibilities of Further Development 22

Savadskiy, O.A. Qualitative Evaluation of Dispersion Aureoles in Polymetallic Ore Deposits in Eastern Zabaykal'ye 40

Polikarpochkin, V.V., Kas'yanova, I.V., Utgof, A.A., Cherbyanova, L.F. Geochemical Exploration for Polymetallic Ore Deposits in the Waters and Silts of East Zabaykal'ye Water Systems 46

Sveshnikov, G.B. Hydrogeochemical Surveys in the Principal Polymetallic Regions of Rudnyy Altay 74

Safronov, N.I., Polikarpochkin, V.V., Utgof, A.A. Spectrographic Gold-Test Surveying as a Method of Searching of Gold Deposits Without Mechanical Aureoles of Dispersion (Placer Deposits) 100

Card 3/26

New Developments (Cont.)

1169

Rotshteyn, A.Ya. Principles in Designing Solenoidal Elements of Nucleus-resonance Magnetometers for Geological Exploration	258
Rotshteyn, A.Ya., Tsirel', V.S. Nucleus-resonance Method of Measuring Components of the Earth's Magnetic Field and Its Application to Magnetic Exploration	267
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Andreyev, N.S., Andreyeva, K.S. Experimental Seismic Surveys of Bauxite Deposits	308
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Shpak, V.A. The Present and Future of Logging Techniques	334
Makarov, A.N., Frish, V.F., Dorota, P.P. New Methods in Borehole Logging of Brown Coal Deposits	340

Card 5/6

SAFRONOV, N.I.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.

Geochemical methods of prospecting for ore deposits and possibilities of developing them. Trudy VITR no.1:22-39 '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Geochemical prospecting)

SERGEYEV, Ye.A.; STEPANOV, P.A.

Method for the spectrum analysis of metallometric samples for mercury. Fiz.sbor. no.4:371-374 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki.

(Mercury--Spectra)

SOV/137-59-1-2094

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 274 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aleskovskiy, V. B., Miller, A. D., Sergeyev, Ye. A.

TITLE: Concentration and Determination of Traces of Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc (and Nickel) in Natural Waters [Kontsentrirvaniye i opredele-niye sledov serebra, medi, svintsa, tsinka (i nikelya) v prirodnykh vodakh]

PERIODICAL: Tr. Komis po analit. khimii AN SSSR, 1958, Vol 8 (11), pp 217-226

ABSTRACT: The authors propose the use of "sinking-particles" method, which is convenient in field work, instead of the ion-exchange column. The completeness of extraction of microcomponents depends upon the size of the resin particles, the amount of resin used, and the concentration of cations. The best extraction of Cu^{2+} at a concentration of 80 γ /liter is attained with 10 grams of resin of 100-150 μ particle size. The joint extraction of Cu, Zn, and Pb from solutions produced good results. Fe did not impede the determination. The second method for concentrating Cu, Zn, Pb, and Ag consists of coprecipitation with CaCO_3 . Methods for the determination are described

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SOV/137-59-1-2094

Concentration and Determination of Traces of Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc (cont.)

Minimum amounts determined by concentration from 1 liter of water by either method are (in μ /liter): Ag 10, Cu 5-10, Pb 5-10, Zn 5-10.

P. K.

Card 2/2

LIBINA, R.I.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MILLER, A.D.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.

Method for analyzing natural waters and water extracts with
extraction concentration of diethyldithiocarbamate microelements.
Trudy VITR no.3:317-337 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Water, Underground--Analysis)
(Trace elements) (Carbanic acid)

S/031/62/000/005/032/112
3149/3101

AUTHORS: Stepanov, P. A., Sergeyev, Ye. A., Leshchinskaya, M. S.
TITLES: Methods of rapid semi-quantitative analysis of metallometric samples for lithium, beryllium, boron and fluorine
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 162, abstract 5D133 (Syul. nauchno-tekhn. inform., M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr SSSR, no. 2(19), 1959, 108-109)

TEXT: A method has been developed of simultaneous determination of Li, Be, B and F, together with the determination of some scores of other elements. The spectrum is excited by introducing the dispersed powder of the sample into the arc discharge between horizontal copper electrodes. To obtain the excess of Ca in the discharge zone, which is needed to form molecular bands of CaF_2 and to reduce the influence of the base, the weighed samples are mixed with CaCO_3 in the volume ratio of 3:1. F is determined by molecular band 5290 \AA , Be by bands 2348, 3131 and 2650 \AA ; B by 2497.7 and 2496.7 \AA . The simultaneous determination of Li is

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S/081/62/000/005/032/112
B149/B101

Methods of rapid semi-quantitative...

performed per band 6707 Å. For this purpose the cassette on the WCR-28 (ISP-28) is moved 4-5 mm to the right of the usual stop, and in the case of WCR-22 (ISP-22), by turning the collimation mirror the spectrum is displaced in such a way that its red region is placed 5 mm from the edge of the cassette. The photographing is performed on two plates: an ordinary diapositive and on a low-sensitivity "panchrom" plate. The power of the arc current is 20 a, exposure 15 sec, the slit of 5μ, sample weight 200 mg. The apparatus AEP-2 (AVR-2) can be used for introducing the sample into the discharge. The funnel with the mesh of this apparatus must be replaced by a small vibrating chute. The interpretation of spectrographs is performed by the method of stepwise weakening. Reproduction capacity: in 85 % of the cases the results of the repeated experiments differ between 200 and 300 %. The sensitivity of analyses for Be and B is $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ %, Li $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ %, F $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ %, which is sufficiently close to Clarke's values. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/006/031/117
B102/B101

AUTHORS: Stepanov, P. A., Sergeyev, Ye. A., Belobragina, M. V.

TITLE: A method for semiquantitative spectral analysis of
metallometrical samples for rare alkaline elements

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 126, abstract
6D67 (Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr
SSSR, no. 3 (20), 1959, 89-91)

TEXT: A method is proposed for quick semiquantitative spectral analysis
of metallometrical samples for Li, Rb, and Cs. A K vapor excess is
produced in an arc to stabilize the plasma temperature in the arc
discharge, to raise the sensitivity, and to eliminate the effect of
variable K and Na content of natural samples on the analytical results.
The surface of the sample placed on an electrode is moistened with
alcohol and 2-3 drops of KCl solution (0.05 ml of 20% KCl) are added. The
lines 6707.8 Å and 8126.5 Å (Li), 7847.6 Å or 7800.2 Å (Rb), and 8521.1 Å
(Cs) are used for analysis. Spectroscopic conditions: current strength
20 a, electrode channel 4mm wide, 3 mm high, exposure 40 sec. A high

Card 1/2

A method for semiquantitative ...

S/081/62/000/006/031/117
B102/B101

sensitivity (0.0002%) for Li, Rb, and Cs determination is reached by using "Infra-840" plates. An *ИОН-51* (ISP-51) spectrograph with an *УФ-84* (UF-84) camera (16 μ slit of apparatus) is most efficient for the analysis. The prismatic arrangement corresponds to the spectral range 6500-9000 Å being placed only on the left-hand side of the plate (9 · 12 cm). The number of spectra per plate may reach 210 when the photographs are taken successively, first on the left half of the plate and then, after turning by 180°, on the right half. The conditions of applicability of the present method with the spectrographs *ИОН-28* (ISP-28) and *ИОН-22* (ISP-22) are also given. The blackening of the analytical lines is measured with a microphotometer. The spectral quality is controlled by comparing the K-line blackening and the background. In the range 0.0005 - 0.05% the concentrations are estimated from log C-versus-S plots on special forms; each plate is exposed to 5 standards (with respect to two spectra). Reproducibility of results: for Li and Cs, in 85% of the cases repeated results are within a twofold, for Rb within a threefold concentration range. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

24(7)

COV/48-23-9-44/57

AUTHORS: Stepanov, P. A., Sergeyev, Ye. A., Belobragina, M. V., Leshchinskaya, M. S.

TITLE: A Rapid Spectral Analysis of Metallometric Samples With Respect to Alkali, Boron, Fluorine, and Other Elements

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1149 - 1150 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By the mass-spectral analysis the elements Li, Rb, Cs, B, F, and Be are not determined with sufficient accuracy. The first three of these elements may, if the pulverized samples are evaporated from a channel of the carbon electrode, be determined with sufficient accuracy. The lines used for the analysis with respect to these elements are then given, in which case the content of these elements was determined according to the absolute blackening of the lines. The error is given as amounting to 0.0002%. The calibration curves for the determination of these three elements are shown by figure 1, and it is found that the mineralogical state of the samples does not essentially influence the results. The analysis of metallometric samples

Card 1/2

A Rapid Spectral Analysis of Metallometric Samples With SOV/48-23-9-44/57
Respect to Alkali, Boron, Fluorine, and Other elements

with respect to boron, lithium, and beryllium, with a simultaneous determination of some ten other elements, is carried out by the introduction of powder into the arc discharge, in which case copper electrodes are used. Lines are given, according to which boron, lithium, and beryllium were determined. In the determination of fluorine calcium carbonate was added to the samples in order to be able to reproduce the CaF band. It was found on this occasion that the addition of calcium diminishes the influence of the base material in the determination of Be, B, and Li. The error in these analyses is given as amounting to $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for boron, to $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for lithium, and to $5 \cdot 10^{-2}\%$ for fluorine. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

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.; PETROPAVLOVSKAYA, L.A.; POPOVA, T.P.; REZNIKOV, A.A.; ~~SERGEYEV, Ye.A.~~; SETKINA, O.N.; STEPANOV, P.A.; SUVOROVA, Ye.G. [deceased]; SHERGINA, Yu.P.; PANOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, 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.

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(Continued on next card)

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.—(continued) Card 2.

Popova, Petropavlovskaya). 2. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (for Aydin'yan). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki (for Miller, Sergeyev, Margolin). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut (for Mulikovskaya, Reznikov). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Komarova, A.).
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)
(Water, Underground—Analysis)

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kand. geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.

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Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 104 p. (MIRA 17:5)

TAUSON, L.V., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; DUBOV, R.I.,
red.; POZHARITSKAYA, L.K., red.; POLIKARPOCHKIN, V.V.,
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SIMKINA, G.S., tekhn. red.

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· SERGEYEV, Ye.D.

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no.10:38-39 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

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REF ID: A66001

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The problem of correlating a number of properties of the soil. B. M. Sergiev. *Vestnik Muzk. Univ.* 1947. No. 2, 30-31. S. investigated the correlation between known soil properties and the underlying causes responsible for them. For this purpose, the data of Morozov was used (C.I. 35, 6721) in which the chem. and phys. properties of a number of soils and their separates were used to det. the heat of wetting. The phys. properties of mixts. of quartz and kaolinite, quartz and bentonite, chernozem, columnar solonetz, gray forest loam, a loam of the Moscow region, and chestnut-brown soil were studied also. The heat of wetting upon satg. them with Ca, Na, and H was detd. Data are given on the mech. and chem. compn. of the above mentioned soils. A review is made of the concepts of different investigators on combined soil water held by hydrophilic colloids, namely, the adsorbed and loosely held water and whatever other designations are given for this. S. found that the ratio of H_m/H_c (H_m = the max. hygroscopicity, in percent, H_c = hygroscopicity) in the soil and the particles <0.001 mm, varies for different soils, from 1.88 to 2.15, with an av. of 2.2 in the soil proper, and 2.24 to 2.49, with an av. of 2.31, in the <0.001 mm. fraction. S. calcd. the coeff. of correlation $r = 2\sqrt{\sum x^2 \cdot \sum y^2} - 1/2$. With this formula the value 0.98 ± 0.005 was obtained. The ratio of the max. mol. moisture holding capacity (Wm)

to the max. hygroscopicity (W_m) was detd. By using the data on mixts. of quartz and kaolinite (from 1 to 20% kaolinite) the different horizons varying in clay content would give different ratios. The heat effect that accompanies the formation of combined water was studied and data are presented on correlation coeffs. of the ratios of max. hygroscopicity and heat of wetting (W_m/H_c). Another set of coeffs. is presented on the ratio of the different values of exchange capacity (P) and W_m , and ratio of $P/20$. S. also discusses the ratios between the magnitudes in the values of plasticity (P) and W_m .

J. S. Hoff

CA

Classification of soils in the light of Lomonosov's book on the earth's layers. R. M. Sergeev. Vestnik Mosk. Univ. 5, No. 8, Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk No. 5, 55-68 (1950).—A review, showing how Lomonosov's proposal of 1763 of a geol. basis of soil classification is a suitable basis, fitting modern ideas. W. Eitel

SERGEYEV, YE. M.

Soil Mechanics

Historical reasons for developing soil mechanics into an independent science in the epoch of Stalin five year plans. Vest. Mosk. un. 5 no. 10, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November, 1952 ~~1953~~ Unclassified.

SERGEYEV, YE. M.

Soils - Classification

Classification of sands according to granular composition.,
Uch. zap. Mosk. un, no. 119, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,
March, 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

SERGEYEV, YE. N.; POLIAROV, S. S.

Soils

Possibilities of freeing compound water from soils.,
Uch. zap. Mosk. un., no. 149, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,
March, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SERGEYEV, Ye. M.

Water. Underground

Method of determining the heat of wetting in soils.
E.M. Sergeev. Uch. zap. Mosk. un. No. 149, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,
March, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SERGEYEV, Ye. M.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Sergeyev, Ye. M.	"General Soil Studies"	Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

SERGEYEV, E. M.

General science on soils. Textbook for students of the Geological Department at the State University. Moskva. Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1952. 382 p. (53-15302)

S591.S47

STROVY, VE. M.

Soil Mechanics

Soviet soil mechanics as a branch of geology, *Trud. Vost. Otd. geol.*, 27, No.1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, October 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

СЕРГЕЕВ, YE. M.

Characteristics of the sand sediments of West Kara-Kuma. G. A. Kuppina and E. M. Sergeev. *Vestnik Morskoy Floty*, No. 6, Ser. Fiz.-Mat. i Estestvoz. No. 3, 121-32 (1953).—Four genetic classes and horizons of sand sediments in the Kara-Kuma regions are distinguished: (1) delta formations, with interspersed clayish sediments; (2) marine sands, derived from the transgression of the Caspian Sea; (3) lacustrine sands; (4) Aeolian sands, chiefly derived from (2). The geol., lithological, and granulometric characteristics are given. The fractions of 0.10-0.25 mm. are predominant. The mineralogical compn. of the sands is normal: quartz, feldspar, and calcite are the chief components, and mica, amphibole, and ore minerals are only accessories in the heavy fractions. Among the H₂O- and HCl-sol. components, Ca⁺⁺ and SO₄⁻⁻ are the most abundant, Na⁺, K⁺, Cl⁻, and CO₃⁻⁻ mostly subordinate, and Mg⁺⁺ is variable in wide limits, evidently dependent on the presence of dolomite. The concn. of CaSO₄ (gypsum) in those parts of the basins (pans) in which the sands have been subjected to a most intense solar irradiation; in a highly arid climate, is made evident by a chem. profile of the Demirdshah pan, on the slopes of which the enrichment in CaSO₄ is striking. Capillary suction in the highly porous sediments (25% porosity in av.) is the reason for this phenomenon; the capillary rise to 50-100 cm. height is experimentally measured. The transmittance (permeability) for H₂O and solns. depends on the genetic type of the sands and the soil conditions, especially on the vegetation. The ground waters of the pans are relatively high in CaSO₄. W. Eitel.

AGRONOMY

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59-55

SERGEYEV, Ye.M.

Soviet soil mechanics as one of the chapters of geological science. Vest.
Mosk.un. 8 no.3:7-19 Mr '53. (MLBA 6:6)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya.

(Soil mechanics)

SERGEYEV, Ye.M.

Granular mineralogical classification of sands. Vest.Mosk.un. 8
no.12:101-109 D '53. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya. (Soils--Classification) (Sand)

PETROVSKIY, I.G.; VOVCHEENKO, G.D.; SALISHCHEV, K.A.; SERGEYEV, ^YE.M.;
MOSKVITIN, V.V.; SRETENSKIY, L.V.; GEL'FOND, A.D.; GOLUBEV, V.V.;
ALEKSANDROV, P.S.; SOBOLEV, S.L.; BAKHVALOV, S.B.; OGUBALOV, P.M.;
KREYNES, M.A.; MYASNIKOV, P.V.; ZHIDKOV, M.P.; GAL'PERN, S.A.;
ZHEGALKINA-SLUDSKAYA, M.A.

Vsevolod Aleksandrovich Kudriavtsev; obituary. Vest.Mosk.un. 8
no.12:129 D '53. (MLRA 7:2)
(Kudriavtsev, Vsevolod Aleksandrovich, 1885-1953)

SERGEYEV, Ye. M.

USSR/Geophysics - Ground's Composition

FD-1242

Card 1/1 : Pub. 129-4/25

Author : Sergeyev, Ye. M.

Title : Interconnection between the mineralogical and granulometric composition of grounds.

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 9, No 1, 41-50, Feb 1954

Abstract : Concludes that it is still difficult to analyze the influence of the various natural processes upon the manifestation of an interconnection between the mineralogical and granulometric composition of grounds. A greater accumulation of data is needed in order to utilize grounds for engineering-constructional purposes. Gives a number of tables showing the correlation between ground components and physical characteristics for various common grounds.

Institution : Chair of Ground Science

Submitted : September 9, 1953

SEROBYEV, Ye.M.

Concerning the interrelationship between the mineralogical and
granulometric composition of soils. Vest.Mosk.un. 9 no.2:41-49 P '54.
(MLRA 7:5)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya. (Soils--Analysis)

SERGEYEV, Ye M.

USSR/Geophysics - Limestones

FD-1211

Card 1/1 Pub. 129-14/19

Author : Sergeyev, Ye. M.

Title : Problem of the content of organic matter in limestones

Periodical : Vest. Mos. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 9, No 5, 133-136,
Aug 54

Abstract : The author presents the content of calcium carbonate and organic substance in limestones of the Upper Devonian in Ul'yanovskaya Oblast'; namely, in the Famenskiy and Franskiy formations (stages) and the horizons Yeletskiy, Zadonskiy, Livonskiy, Yevlanovskiy, Semilukskiy and Voronezhskiy, at various depths (1500-1900 meters). He poses the problem of whether it is possible to determine the genetic type of paleontologically uncertain limestones from their content of organic substance. Further work is necessary to solve this problem. Reference: N. M. "True roles of bacteria in the formation of carbonate rocks," Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geol., No 3, 1948.

Institution : Chair of Ground Science

Submitted : June 15, 1954

СЕРГЕЕВ, YE. M.

USSR/Geophysics - Filtration retardation

FD-1137

Card 1/2 Pub. 129-1/23

Author : Sergeyev. Ye. M.

Title : Role of the chemico-mineralogical composition of matter in the process of retarding filtration in sands

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikom. i yest. nauk, 9, No 7, 3-18, Oct 1954

Abstract : The author states that the necessity for sharply decreasing the filtration capacity of sandy grounds frequently arises in the construction of dams, canals, and irrigation systems. He remarks that the problems connected with such retardation of filtration [kol'matatsiya] have been mainly studied by: R. Eliassen ("Clogging of a Rapid Sand Filter," J. American Water Works Assn., 33, No 5, 1941); V. P. Kryshtul ("Study of retarding capacity of quartz filters of municipal water works stations," candidate dissertation, Acad. of Communal Economy, 1951); Yu. M. Shekhtman ("Filtration of slightly concentrated mixtures of liquid with suspended solid particles," Inzh. sb. In-ta mekh. AN SSSR [Engineering Symposium of Inst. of Mechanics, Acad. Sci. USSR], XIV, 1953); D. M. Mints ("Kinetics of filtration of slightly concentrated aqueous suspensions in water purifying filters," DAN SSSR, 72, 1951); T. A. Negovskaya ("Kol'matatsiya' as a method for fighting filtration from channels," Gidrotekh. stroitel'stvo, No 7, 1949); and F. I. Pikalov ("Methods against losses of water to filtration from irrigation channels,"

Card 2/2 . Pub. 129-1/23

FD-1137

Abstract : Agriculture Press, 1952). From his studies the author concludes that the behavior of filtration in sands is determined essentially by the chemico-mineralogical composition of the sand, clay and water, and that the general lowering of the coefficient of filtration of sands can be made 100 times lower as a result of retardation of filtration [kol'mata-siya].

Institution : Chair of Ground Science

Submitted: : July 10, 1954

FD-1613

USSR/Geophysics - Land improvement

Card 1/1 : Pub. 129-16/23

Author : Sergeyeu, Ye. M.; Polyakov, S.S.; and Kuprina, G. A.

Title : Improvement of sandy land by silt deposition from flood waters which erode denuded hills

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 9, No 8, 109-116, Dec 1954

Abstract : The author remarks that 'kolmatatsiya' (improvement of land by silt deposition) applied to sandy land is one of the most successful methods for decreasing their water permeability, as experimentally demonstrated by Ye. M. Sergeyeu ("Role of chemico-mineralogical composition of material in the kolmatatsiya processing of sandy land," *ibid.* No 10, 1954). The authors discuss investigations conducted in the southern border of the sandy massif of Western Kara-Kumy in the region of Lake Chokrok (60 km northeast of the city of Kazandzhik) and Oraz-Kuym landmark (60 km north of the city of Kizyl-Arvat), Lake Chokrok being 8 square kilometers. They conclude that their results possess great practical significance for the creation of artificial reservoirs and impounds in the sandy foothills of the Kopet-Dag valley.

Institution : Chair of Ground Science

Submitted : September 14, 1954

SERGEYEV, Ye. M.

Organic matter content of limestones. Vest.Mosk. un.9 no.8:
133-135 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya.
(Limestone)

SERGEYEV, E. M.

The role of chemical and mineralogical composition of the materials used in the process of silting of sandy soils. E. M. Sergeyev. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 9, No. 10, Ser. *Fiz.-Mat. i Estestven. Nauk* No. 7, 3-18(1954).—For construction of irrigation systems, ship canals, weirs, and dams, the porosity of a sandy soil can be decreased by percolating through it a water suspension of very small particles, preferably of clay. The presence of water-sol. salts (and exchange cations) greatly affects this process. Lab. expts. are reported in treatment of a fine-grain quartz sand with a silt material varying in dispersity from 86% of < 0.001-mm. fractions of a bentonite to an argillaceous soil of 0.05-0.01-mm. particle size, contg. 3.6% water-sol. salts and 1.14% gypsum. These argillaceous materials were made into suspensions of about 0.1% concn. Dispersing agents used were $\text{Na}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, Na_2CO_3 , or water glass. In one set of expts. the water permeability of the sand was decreased to about 0.001 of its original value. V. H. Gottschalk

SERGEYEV, Ye.M.; POLYAKOV, S.S.; KUPRINA, G.A.

Flood water silt deposition on sand. Vest.Mosk.un.9 no.12:109-116
D '54. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya.
(Kara Kum---Silt)

SERGEYEV, Ye. M.

N/5
632.898
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SERGEYEV, Ye. M.

Ornatskiy, N. V. Issledovaniye Protsessa Kol'matatsii Peskov (Investigation of the process of improving land by sand deposition, by) N. V. Ornatskiy, Ye. M. Sergeev, i Yu. M. Shekhtman. Moskva, Izd-vo Moskovskogo Universiteta, 1955.

181 p. diagrs., graphs, tables.
Bibliography: p. 178-180.

SERGEYEV, Ye. M., professor, doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

The Moscow University is 200 years old. Nauka i zhizn' 22
no.5:1-4 My '55 (Moscow University) (MIRA 8:6)

~~SERGEYEV, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich; GARANINA, N.S., redaktor; TEREKHOVA, D.P.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor~~

Mikhail Mikhailovich Filatov. [Moskva] Izd-vo Moskovskogo univ..
1956. 51 p. (MLRA-10:1)
(Filatov, Mikhail Mikhailovich, 1877-1942)

SERGEYEV, Ye. M., Professor

"Theoretical Principles of Engineering-Geological Estimates of Rocks of Arid Zones," Lomonosov Lectures in 1956, Vest. Mosk. U., Physico Math and Natural Sciences Series, 4, No. 6, pp 147-160, 1956, Geology Faculty

Translation U-3,054,363

SERGEYEV, Ye.M.; BURAVLEVA, E.M.

Problems of soil science and engineering geology in the Russian periodical literature in the 19th and in the beginning of the 20th centuries. Vest.Mosk.un.11 no.2:113-117 F '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya i inzhenernoy geologii.
(Soil mechanics) (Buravleva, E.M.)

СЕРГЕЕВ, YE. M.

15-1957-7-8881

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 1 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gordeyev, D. I., Sergeyev, Ye. M.

TITLE: Geology Department of the MGU on the Bicentennial
Anniversary of the University. (Geologicheskii
fakultet MGU k 200-letiyu universiteta (1755-1955))

PERIODICAL: Uch. Zap. Mosk. un-t, 1956, nr 176, pp 5-15

ABSTRACT: Geology was originally taught at Moscow University as
a branch of natural history in the department of medi-
cine and partly in the department of philosophy. An
important role in the teaching of geology was played
by the Museum of Natural History at the University,
which contained a mineral display compartment -- the
nucleus of the subsequently organized mineralogical,
geological, paleontological and petrographical museums
of the University. A course in mineralogy and agri-
culture was established in 1804; in 1835 a course in
mineralogy and geognosy was separated from it, and

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15-1957-7-8881

Geology Department of the MGU on the Bicentennial Anniversary of the University (Cont.)

geological-soils department was established at the University; it was subsequently reorganized in 1949 as a geology department and its soils division was adjoined to the department of biology. On its 200th anniversary the department of geology included 14 courses of study: dynamic geology; historical and regional geology; paleontology; geology and geochemistry of fossil fuels; geophysical methods of investigation of the earth's crust; geochemistry; crystallography and crystallochemistry; mineralogy; petrography; hydrogeology; soils and engineering geology; permafrost; and the history of geological sciences. The article includes lists of professors and names of courses, and indicates the scope of the scientific research work.

Card 3/3

D. I. Gordeyev

SERGEYEV, Ye.M.

Bound water in soils and its effect on their dispersion and
microstructure. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.176:221-231 '56.
(Soil moisture) (Soil particles) (MLRA 9:12)

MOROZOV, S.S.; SERGEYEV, Ye.N.; FADEYEV, P.I.

Kara Kum sands. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.177:3-8 '56.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Kara Kum--Sand)

~~SERGEYEV, Ye. M.~~

Principles for compiling a granular-chemical-mineralogical
classification of soils. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.177:85-97 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Soils--Classification)

15-57-10-14695
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 221 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, Ye. M., Vakhtangova, A. N.

TITLE: The Relationship Between the Optimum Compressive Load
and the Grain-Size Distribution in Soil (Zavisimost'
optimal'noy nagruzki uplotneniya ot granulometri-
cheskogo sostava gruntov)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. un-ta, Nr 177, pp 193-200, 1956

ABSTRACT: The author presents the concept of optimum compressive
load on clay soils, introduced by him (Vestn. Mosk.
un-ta, 1959, Nr 10). He suggests that the value of the
optimum load depends on the grain-size distribution in
the soil, i.e., on its degree of dispersion. He cites
the results of experiments on ten samples of various
clay soils. The experiments confirm the hypothesis
concerning the indicated relationship between value of
optimum compressive load and grain dispersion in the
soil, and leads one to conclude that there is a

Card 1/2

SERGEYEV, Ye.M.

Principles underlying a geological study of rocks in arid regions for construction engineering purposes. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.1:83-95 '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya i inzhenernoy geologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Geology, Economic) (Building materials)

СЕРГЕЕВ, Ye.M.

Development of the geological science at the Moscow University during the
40 years of Soviet rule. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog.
12 no.3:3-17 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Moscow University) (Geology)

SERGEYEV, Ye. M.
AUTHORS: *Kotseruba, L. A., Sergeyev, Ye. M.*

20-3-31/52

TITLE: On the Problem of the Genesis of "Greyish-Blue" Loamy
Rocks of the Lower Course of the Ob'River
(K voprosu o genezise "sizykh" suglinkov doliny nizhnego
techeniya reki Obi)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 3, pp. 471-472 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These loams are widely distributed in Western Siberia.
Neither their age nor the genesis were researched exactly.
In the district of the villages Kondinskoye - Berezovo
they are tied to high-water mark of the Ob'river, and they
oftenly occur in the block of the flood district. Their
rock exposures are oftenly accompanied by landslides. The
occurrence of these rocks in the upper part of ferriferous
intermediate layers, as well as accumulations of the same
kind of marbles is characteristic. One of the properties
of the mentioned loams is represented by a high content of
exchange - Na⁺ (on the average 82 % of the absorptive
power) and water soluble salts. The dry residue of the
water extract exceeds 1 %, whilst in the other rocks
occurring here, it amounts to some hundredth % as a rule.
With respect to the granulometric properties these loams

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On the Problem of the Genesis of "Greyish-Blue" Loamy
Rocks of the Lower Course of the Ob' River

20-3-31/52

depression had low temperatures. Predominating of kaolinite and hydromica, as well as small quantities of gypsum and carbonates prove that. It had a low degree of alkalinity according to the fresh water supply by mighty streams. During the following period the original Ob'-delta advanced to the district of the former bay. The shore sediments came under reducing conditions. With respect to this fact, they got the greyis-blue coloring in connection with ferrous oxide forms and organic substances. Further delta swamping led to the formation of swamp ore in the upper part of the loams.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: July 5, 1957, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

SERGEYEV, Ye.M.

All-Union conference on soil stabilization. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;
geol.-nauki no.4:212-213 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Soil stabilization)