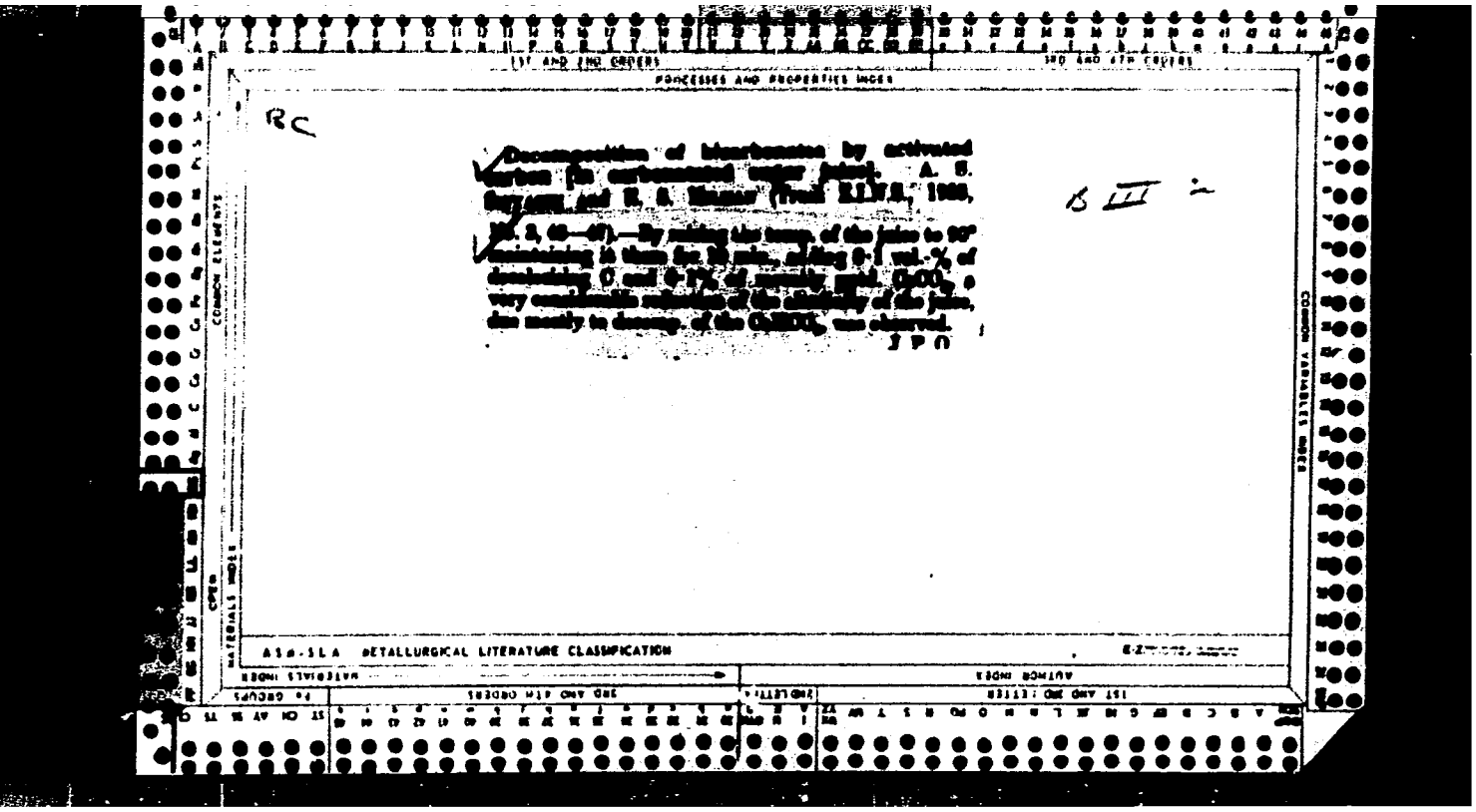


ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SIPYAGIN, A. S.; A. A. [illegible]; N. A. PAKANOV; B. A. PYTHKOV; S. F. KRAVCHENKO; V. A. VERSILOV; V. I. LUKOYANOV; ED.

Tekhnologiya Krakhmalopatochnogo Proizvodstva. (Technology of Starch-Syrup Production). Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1950.
423 p. Illus., Tables, Diagrs.
At Head of Title: A. S. Sipyagin, etc.
"Literatura": p. 420-(421)

So: N/5
722.31
.S6

KRAVCHENKO, S.F.; TRUKHACHEVA, A.A.; SIPYAGIN, A.S., professor, retsenzent; BURMAN, M.Ye., inzhener, retsenzent; PRITYKINA, L.A., redaktor; MEDVEDEVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technochemical control and calculation of the production of cornstarch products] Tekhno-khimicheskii kontrol' i uchet proizvodstva krakhmaloproduktov iz kukuruzy. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1954. 162 p. (MLRA 8:1)

(Cornstarch)

SIPYAGIN, A.S., prof.; SIDOROVA, Ye.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

On the theoretical yield of sirup. Trudy TSNIIKPP no.3:283-291 '59. (MIRA 13:9)
(Sirups)

S/028/60/000/009/005/006
B015/B058

AUTHOR: Sipyagin, L. A.

TITLE: The Plants of the Stalinskiy sovnarkhoz (Stalino sovnarkhoz) Do Not Comply With the ГОСТ (GOST Standards)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1960, No. 9, pp. 51 - 52

TEXT: After the 21st Congress of the CPSU, many changes were made in the plants of the Stalino Economic Rayon for the purpose of increasing production and raising the quality. The biggest installation in the world for continuous steel casting was put into operation at the Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Stalino Metallurgical Plant), a calcining process in quasiliquid charge was introduced at the Nikitovskiy rtutnyy kombinat (Nikitovka Mercury Kombinat), production of heavy automatic lathes of the type КЖ-36 (KZh-36) and КЖ-37 (KZh-37) as well as КЖ-25 (KZh-25) was started at the Kramatorskiy zavod tyazhelogo stankostroyeniya (Kramatorsk Plant for Heavy Machine Construction) and the production of a new rotary excavator with an hour output of 1000 m^3 was started at the Stalinskiy mashinostroytel'nyy

Card 1/4

The Plants of the Stalinskiy sovnarkhoz (Stalino sovnarkhoz) Do Not Comply With the ГОСТ (GOST Standards)

S/028/60/000/009/005/006
B015/B058

zavod im. 15-letiya LKSMU (Stalino Machine Construction Plant imeni 15th Anniversary LKSMU). It was however, established that some plants of the Stalino sovnarkhoz do not pay enough attention to quality, and the activity of these plants was therefore investigated by the Stalinskaya gosudarstvennaya kontrol'naya laboratoriya po izmeritel'noy tekhnike (Stalino State Control Laboratory for Measuring Technology). The deficiencies established thereby are mentioned in the present paper, and it is stated that a deviation from the standards laid down is mainly the reason for a deterioration of quality. The following plants are mentioned and criticized: Konstantinovskiy zavod ogneupornykh izdeliy "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (Konstantinovka Plant for Refractories "Krasnyy Oktyabr'"), Yasinovatskiy zavod gornoprokhodcheskogo oborudovaniya (Yasinovataya Plant for Mine Sinking Equipment), Slavyanskiy armaturno-izolyatornyy zavod im. Artema (Slavyansk Fittings- and Insulator Plant imeni Artem), Khartsyzskiy trubnyy zavod (Khartsyzk Tube Plant), Zhdanovskiy zavod "Tyazhmash" (Zhdanov "Tyazhmash" Plant) and Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy (Chasov Yar Kombinat for Refractories). The plants neglect the following standards in the specification

Card 2/4

The Plants of the Stalinskiy sovnarkhoz (Stalino sovnarkhoz) Do Not Comply With the ГОСТ (GOST Standards)

of drawings: "System of Administration of Drawings" and "Drawings in Machine Construction". A change of the ОСТ (OST) 10210-40 standard takes place at the "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" Plant and there is no OST NKTP 5853/140 standard "Methods of Measuring the Blunting of Angles and Ribs in Refractories" at that plant. There are various inaccuracies in the technical documentation of the Yasinovataya Plant, with reference to GOST 977-53, GOST 1284-45, BH-46-51 (VN-46-51); in some drawings, for example, the weight of individual parts is not mentioned (АК1-13-0101 (DK1-13-0101), АК4-148 (DK4-148)), some drawings of bushes of the type АК1-0212 (DK1-0212) and lids of the type АК1-0206 (DK1-0206) are used without introducing the essential modification; technical references for the crusher of the type АА3-1М (DDZ-1M) are missing. At the Plant imeni Artem, articles are produced according to a modified GOST 2634-44 standard, instead of the valid GOST 2634-59 standard, and certain notes are missing in the drawings for suspension insulators of the type ПМ-4.5 (PM-4.5). Furthermore, technological discipline is not kept up in the plants being criticized, i.e., the production process is modified arbitrarily, and the quality of production is thus impaired. At the

SHEYNFAYN, F.I.; SIPYAGIN, L.A.

Cooperation of a state testing laboratory and basic organizations. (MIRA 14:3)
Standartizatsiia 25 no.3:38-39 Mr '61. (Testing laboratory)
(Standardization)

SIPYAGIN, V. A., Eng. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Dust-Collecting Process During Blast Holes Drilling by a Dry Method." Moscow Mining Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 10 Apr 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Apr, 1947 (Project #17336)

SIPYAGIN, Vladimir Aleksandrovich,; SACHKOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich,; BARON, L.I., red.; SHUSTOVA, V.M., red. izd-va,; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Dust elimination in mines; a practical handbook] Obespylivanie atmosfery rudnikov; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 400 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Mine dust)

STOGNIY, Nikolay Ivanovich; SIPYAGIN, V.A., otv. red.; YEROKHIN, G.M., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of mine air] Analiz rudnichnogo vozdukha. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 226 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Mine gases) (Air--Analysis)

L 17063-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS S/062/63/000/004/009/022
ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A., Klimova, M. I., Khananashvili, L. M., and Sipyagina, M. A.

TITLE: On the condensation of α, ω-dihydroxymethylsiloxanes with 1, 3-diaceto-1, 3-dimethyl-1, 3-diphenyldisiloxane

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1963, 651-654

TEXT: The synthesis of linear polymers by the reaction of polycondensation of oligomers of the dimethylsiloxane type with the hydroxyl groups at the end of chains with oligomers containing the acetate groups, for example, 1, 3-diacetoxy-1, 3-dimethyl-1, 3-diphenyldisiloxane was of interest to the authors. The reaction of alpha, omega-dichloromethylphenylsiloxanes with acetic anhydride was studied and several alpha, omega-diacetoxymethylphenylsiloxanes were synthesized. The condensation between alpha, omega-dihydroxyoctamethyltetrasiloxane and 1,3-diacetoxy-1, 3-diphenyldisiloxane was conducted. The polymer formed has a higher vitrification temperature (-55°) than the polymer based on

Card 1/2

L 17063-63

S/062/63/000/004/009/022

On the condensation of .....

heptamethylphenylcyclotetrasiloxane (-70°). There are 2 figures. The 2 English-language references read as follows: W. H. Davdt, J. F. Hyde, J. Amer Chem. Soc., 74, 386 (1952); P. George, L. Sommer, F. Whitmore, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 75, 1585 (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1962

Card 2/2

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; SIPYAGINA, M.A.; GASHNIKOVA, N.P.; FROLOVA, Z.M.

Synthesis of α,ω-disodiumhydroxymethylphenylsiloxanes and α-sodiumhydroxy-ω-trimethyl(triphenyl)siloxymethylpenylsiloxanes. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.9:1441-1446 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

ACC NR: AP6019547 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/006/1113/1116

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A.; Sipyagina, M. A.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Polymerization of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane in the presence of α, ω disodiumhydroxymethylphenylsiloxanes

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1113-1116

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, siloxane

ABSTRACT: Polymerization of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane has been carried out in the presence of α, ω-disodiumhydroxymethylphenylsiloxanes generally described by: $NaO[(CH_3)(C_6H_5)SiO]_xNa$, where x = 3, 6, and 9 and conditions for the synthesis of dimethylsiloxanes with a high average molecular weight have been found. It has been shown that the average molecular weight of polymers decreases as the distance between the terminal groups of the catalyst α, ω-disodiumhydroxymethylphenylsiloxane increases. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 11Jun65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 009/

Card 1/1 UDC: 66.095.26+678.8

SIPYAGINA, M. I.

New colorimetric method for determining nitrogen trioxide in chamber and battery sulfuric acid. A. V. Baleev and M. I. Sipyagina. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 21, 164-6(1955).—The method is based on the use of N_2O_3 for diazotizing sulfanilamide and coupling with *N*-ethyl-1-naphthylamine-HBr for the production of a deep-purple azo dye.
W. M. Sternberg

Sci. Res. Inst. Fertilizers & Insectofungicides

88407
S/079/61/031/001/021/025
B001/B066

5.3700

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., Ugarova, T. A., and Sipyagina, M. A.

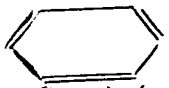
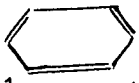
TITLE: Some Organosilicon Diketodicarboxylic Acids

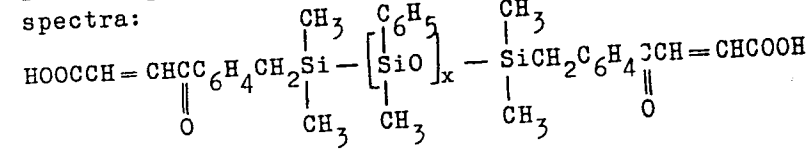
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1961, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 234 - 238

TEXT: Following the paper of Ref. 1 on the acylation of organosilicon compounds, the authors in the present paper studied the synthesis of organosilicon diketodicarboxylic acids. Phthalic and maleic anhydride were used as acylating agents, and methyl-phenyl-siloxane groups were introduced into the molecule of diketodicarboxylic acids at the same time. When changing the ratio of the acylation product (I) to methyl-phenyl-dichlorosilane in the hydrolysis process, organosilicon diketodicarboxylic acids resulted, which contained X methyl-phenyl-siloxane groups (X = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 10). These acids are well soluble in alcohol, acetone, ether, benzene, toluene, CCl_4, and chloroform; in unpurified and purified state they are viscous, transparent liquids, and do not crystallize even on prolonged standing at room temperature. Their viscosity is related to the number of methyl-phenyl-siloxane groups in the molecule; it increases with

Card 1/3

Some Organosilicon Diketodicarboxylic Acids

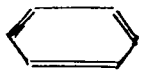
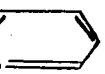
the number of these groups. Composition and structure of the resultant acids were confirmed by chemical and spectroscopic analysis. Diagram 1 gives the infrared absorption spectrum of diketodicarboxylic acids with X = 10 in the molecule. The vibration frequencies correspond to the groups  —Si(450 cm^{-1}) and  (500 cm^{-1}), Si-CH_3(815 cm^{-1}), $Si(CH_3)_2$(855 cm^{-1}), OH(936 cm^{-1}), Si-O(1036, 1072, 1088 cm^{-1}), COOH(1285, 1306 cm^{-1}), C=O(1678, 1700 cm^{-1}). In the cohydrolysis of compound (III) with methyl-phenyl-dichlorosilane, acids were formed with X methyl-phenyl-siloxane groups in the molecule (X = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10). They are viscous liquid products well soluble in the above solvents. The following structure is confirmed by ultimate analysis and their infrared spectra:



Card 2/3

Some Organosilicon Diketodicarboxylic Acids S/079/61/031/001/021/025
B001/B066

Diagram 2 gives the infrared absorption spectrum of diketodicarboxylic acid (IV) with X = 3 in the molecule; this spectrum discloses the presence of the following groups in the compound:


$-Si$(450, 1127 cm^{-1}),  (1155 cm^{-1}), $Si-CH_3$(798 cm^{-1}), $Si-(CH_3)_2$(842 cm^{-1}), OH(940 cm^{-1}), SiO(1040, 1090 cm^{-1}), COOH(1304, 1328 cm^{-1}), $C=O$(1661, 1698 cm^{-1}). There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Lenina (All-Union Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1960

Card 3/3

SMYSLOV, N.I.; SIPYAGINA, M.I.; KRASNUSHKIN, V.V.; LEVIN, M.N.

[Combined contact-tower process for sulfuric acid manufacture] Kombinirovannyi kontaktno-bashennyi protsess polucheniia sernoi kisloty. Moskva, 1962. 39 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moscow. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam. 2. Laboratoriya bashennoy sernoy kisloty Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam imeni prof. Ya.V.Samoylova (for Smyslov, Sipyagina). 3. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu zavodov osnovnoy khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Krasnushkin, Levin).

(Sulfuric acid)

S/062/62/000/008/007/016
B117/B180

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K. A., and Sipyagina, M. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of α,ω-dihydroxy-methyl-phenyl siloxanes and their reactions with silicon tetrachloride and tetrabutoxy titanium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 8, 1962, 1392-1395

TEXT: α,ω-dihydroxy-methyl-phenyl siloxanes were synthesized by hydrolyzing pure α,ω-dichloro-methyl-phenyl siloxanes. At -5°C, the following were obtained from an ethereal solution of α,ω-dichloro-methyl-phenyl siloxanes with 4% aqueous caustic soda: -α,ω-dihydroxy-1,3-dimethyl-1,3-diphenyl disiloxane, m.p. 77°C, 84.7% yield; α,ω-dihydroxy-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-triphenyl trisiloxane, 76.1% yield; α,ω-dihydroxy-1,3,5,7-tetramethyl-1,3,5,7-tetraphenyl tetrasiloxane, 74.5% yield. Cross-shaped compounds with a silicon atom at the center and hydroxyl groups at the ends of the arms were obtained by reacting (excess) α,ω-dihydroxy-methyl-phenyl siloxanes with silicon tetrachloride at 23°C in the presence of pyridine: α,ω-dihydroxy-1,3-dimethyl-1,3-diphenyl disiloxane gave tetracid-(3,5-di-

Card 1/2

Synthesis of α,ω-dihydroxy- ...

methyl-3,5-diphenyl-disiloxane-5-hydroxy) silane, (49.0% yield); α,ω-dihydroxy-1,3,5-trimethyl-1,3,5-triphenyl trisiloxane gave tetracid-(3,5,7-trimethyl-3,5,7-trihydroxy-trisiloxane-7-hydroxy) silane, (44.2% yield). Cross-shaped compounds with a titanium atom at the center were obtained by reacting α,ω-dihydroxy-methyl-phenyl siloxanes with tetrabutoxy titanium at 40°C in vacuo (1 mm Hg): tetracid-(3,5-dimethyl-3,5-diphenyl-disiloxane-5-hydroxy) titanium, 96.5% yield; tetracid-(3,5,7-trimethyl-3,5,7-triphenyl-trisiloxane-7-hydroxy) titanium, 95.2% yield. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1962

Card 2/2

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; KLIMOVA, M.I.; KHANANASHVILI, L.M.; SIPYAGINA, M.A.

Condensation of α,ω-dihydroxymethylsiloxanes with 1,3-diacetoxy-1,3-dimethyl-1,3-dimethyl-1,3-diphenyldisiloxane. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim. nauk no.4:651-654 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Silicon organic compounds) (Polymerization)

POLONSKIY, Mikhail Isaakovich; LESHCHINSKIY, Vladimir Grigor'yevich; SIPYAGINA, Z.A., otv.red.; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Hole boring in underground mining] Burenie shpurov i skvazhin pri podzemnoi dobyche rud. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 225 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Mining engineering)

SIR, A.

"A Suggestion for Improving the Cleaning of Economizers". p. 111 (ENERGETIKA, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954, Unclassified.

STAUD, Miloslav; RAODS, Miloslav; SIR, Emanuel; SKARVADA, Ales

Hydrogenation of Romashkino crude oil. Ropa a uhlie 5 no.7: 205-208 Jl '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav Kralovopolske strojirny, zavody chemickych zarizeni, n.p., Brno.

SIR, J.

A further experimental road construction with a stabilized foundation.

P. 12, (Silnice) Vol. 6, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 19 57, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

STALEWSKI, Ryszard; GIL, Jan; FLEK, Tadeusz

A case of coexistance of multiple myeloma and pulmonary cancer. Nowotwory 15 no.2:203-207 Ap-Je '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Pomorskiej AM w Szczecinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. K. Gregorczyk) i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Pomorskiej AM w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. K. Stojalowski).

POSVAR, Jiri, inz., CSc.; SIR, Josef, inz.

Reinforcement of nondurable roads with local material. Siln doprava 11 no.7:2-5 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav dopravni (for Posvar).
2. Silnicni vyvoj Brno (for Sir).

SADEK, Jaromir; SIR, Ladislav

Effect of suture thread on wound healing. Cas. lek. cesk. 91 no.27:786-790 4 July 52.

1. Z chirurgickeho oddeleni nemocjice OUNZ v Ostrave 1, prednosta doc. dr. C. Vohnout; z chirurgickeho oddeleni nemocnice KUNZ v Ostrove-Zabrehu, prednosta doc. dr. J. Sejhar.
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
healing, eff. of suture thread)
(SUTURES,
eff. on wds. healing)

9830

SOUREK, J.; SIR, Z.

Antigenic relationships between native culture filtrate of certain representatives of Mycobacteria. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 8 no.1:33-41 Jan 59.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze Vyzkumny ustav tuberkulosy v Praze. J. S., Praha 12, Srobarova 48.
(MYCOBACTERIUM, culture
antigenic relationships between native culture filtrates of certain Mycobact. (Cz))

Sir, Z.

715. **Compleximetric titrations (chelatometry). XII. 1:2-Diaminocyclohexane-NNN'N'-tetra-acetic acid as a volumetric reagent. Determination of iron, aluminium and titanium.** Z. Šir and R. Přibil (Inst. Org. Chem., Prague). *Coll. Czech. Chem. Commun.*, 1955, **20** (4), 871–875.—Aluminium interferes in the indirect complexiметric titration of Fe with 1:2-diaminocyclohexane-NNN'N'-tetra-acetic acid (Chenta reagent) (I). Aluminium, as well as Ti, forms a stable complex with I in a soln. buffered with pyridine or with a mixture of pyridine, aq. NH_3 and NH_4Cl. All three metals can be determined singly in weakly alkaline pyridine soln. by the addition of an excess of 0·05 *M* I, the unchanged I being back-titrated with 0·05 *N* $ZnCl_2$ or $ZnSO_4$ soln.; Eriochrome black T is used as the indicator. When the ions of all three metals are present, Fe^{III} can be determined if $Al^{\cdots}$ and $Ti^{\cdots\cdot}$ are complexed by the addition of a 2 per cent. soln. of NH_4F. J. H. WATON

ŠÍR, Z.

CZECH

Complexometric titrations (chelatometry). XII. 1,2-Diaminocyclohexane-*N,N,N',N'*-tetraacetic acid as a volumetric reagent. Determination of iron, aluminum, and titanium. Zdeněk Šír and Rudolf Přibil (Výzkumný ústav farm. biochem., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 49, 879–83(1955); cf. *C.A.* 49, 8031*f*.—*Di-Na salt of 1,2-diaminocyclohexane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid* (I) was used for the indirect complexometric detn. of Fe, Al, and Ti based on the titration of the excess I in pyridine soln. with $ZnCl_2$. Detn. of Fe and Al or Fe and Ti, resp., can be carried out after screening Al or Ti with NH_4F. To det. Fe, Al, or Ti, add to an acidic sample an excess of 0.05*M* I, dil. to 150–300 ml., add pyridine or a pyridine buffer dropwise to a slightly acidic reaction, and titrate the excess of I with 0.05*M* $ZnCl_2$ (with Eriochrome Black T as indicator) until violet to red color. To screen Al or Ti, add to the sample 15–20 ml. 2% NH_4F, to maintain the slightly acidic reaction, then excess I, dil. to 200–300 ml., and continue as described above.

M. Hudlický

ZDENĚK, SIR.

Complexometric titrations (chelatometry). XVII. Determination of copper, iron, aluminum, and titanium. Zdeněk Šir and Rudolf Přibil (Výzk. ústav met., Vestec, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 50, 1221–8 (1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 3146*i*.—Fe, Al, and Ti were detd. in solns. buffered with pyridine which increased the stability of Ti and Al complexonates and prevented the interfering influence of Fe complexonate on the indicator. The excess of di-Na ethylenediaminetetraacetate (I) was back-titrated with 0.5*M* $ZnCl_2$ and Eriochrome T or with 0.5*M* $CuSO_4$ and Pyrocatechol Violet as indicator. Fe or Cu was detd. in the presence of Al and Ti, provided these were masked with NH_4F. The methods described were successfully applied in the analysis of alloys and minerals. Other metals, with the exception of Mg and alk. earths, interfered and had to be removed by pptn. as hydroxides. XVIII. Determination of nickel and copper in cobalt and its salts. František Vydra and Rudolf Přibil (Pharm. Research Inst., Prague). *Ibid.* 539–41.—After removing the bulk of Co (up to 1 g. Co) by Goldstein's method (Goldstein, *C.A.* 48, 9263*b*) the filtrate is made slightly acidic with HCl (pH 5–6), 0.05*N* I added, and the excess I detd. with 0.05*N* $MgSO_4$. After adding 2 ml. 30% H_2O_2 and 0.2–0.5 g. KCN the liberated I is titrated with $MgSO_4$. The same procedure is used in detg. total Ni and Cu. Cu is detd. in a similar way with 0.05*N* 1,2-diaminocyclohexanetetraacetic acid (II) (*C.A.* 49, 8031*f*). The content of Ni is calcd. from the difference between consumption of I and II.

L. J. Urbánek

Sir Z.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12144

Author : Sir Z., Komers R.
Title : Organosilican Compounds. VI. Determination of Silicon in Organosilicon Compounds. VII. Determination of Halogen Linked to the Silicon.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1956, 50, No 1, 88-93; 162-163(Czech); Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1956, 21, No 4, 873-879; 1066-1068

Abstract : VI. A simple method was worked out for quantitative determination of Si in organosilicon compounds (OSC). Mineralization of analyzed substance is effected by wet procedure with a mixture of oleum or H_2SO_4 and fuming HNO_3. With most OSC mineralization occurs readily, only lower alkyl silanes (in particular tetramethyl silane) exhibit considerable stability. To avoid losses in the case of more

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12144

volatile halogenated silanes, the authors recommend to weigh the latter in cooled pyridine. Determination of Si is effected by acidimetric method based on formation of K_2SiF_6 in acid medium. Use is made of mixed indicator (methyl red and bromcresol green at a ratio 6:5). In order to obviate hydrolysis of K_2SiF_6 at high pH values it is necessary to carry out the titration with a small volume of liquid being titrated and in a solution saturated with K ions. By the above-stated method the Si content was determined in several hundred samples of OSC with very good results.

VII. The authors have developed a reliable method for determination of halogen in OSC of the type R_nSiX_{4-n} (R -- alkyl, aryl or hydrogen, X -- halogen). The determination is carried out as follows: The substance is hydrolyzed

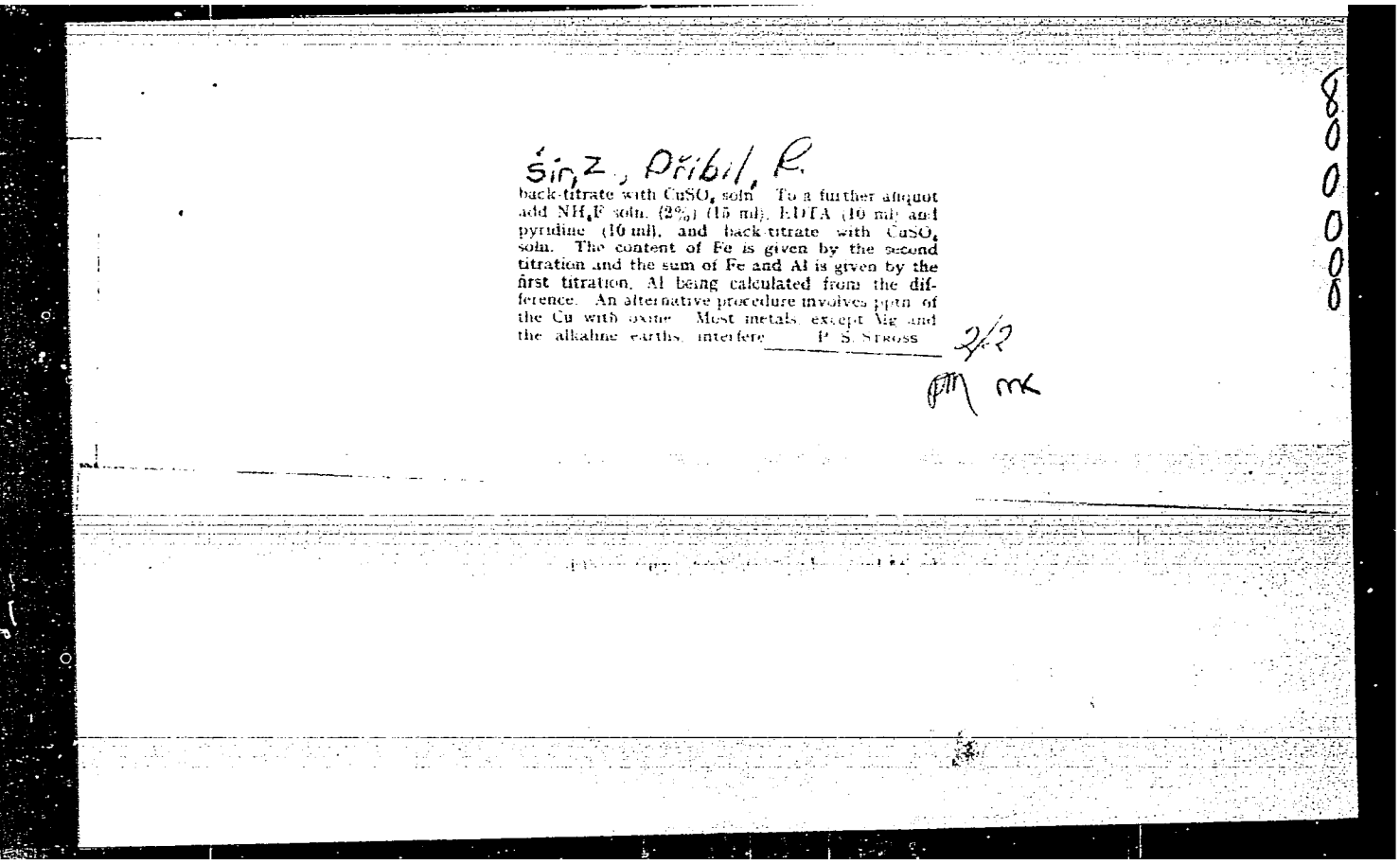
Card 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances G-3

822 Complexіmetric titr[illegible]ions [illegible] chelatometry XVII The determination [illegible] copper, iron, aluminium and titanium. [illegible]

Chem [illegible]., 1956, 21 [illegible] 866 872 (in German).

A method for the det[illegible] Fe Al and [illegible] If NH_4F is added [illegible] is determined in the presence of Al and Ti. Iron and [illegible] give a deep blue [illegible] I [illegible] acetate buffer [illegible] the detection of the end-point in EDTA titrations. Since Cu and Fe do not form complexes with F^- they can be determined in the presence of Al and Ti. The following methods are recommended for the analysis of Fe - Al - Cu alloys. Dissolve 1 g of alloy in HBr (5 ml), add KCl (2 g) and evaporate to dryness on a water bath. Dissolve the residue in dilute HCl (1 + 1; [illegible] ml) and water (100 ml). [illegible] H_2S [illegible] the [illegible] and determine the Cu [illegible] EDTA [illegible] I [illegible] the Fe and Al portions [illegible] to expel H_2S and dilute to 500 ml. To an aliquot (25 ml) add 0·05 M EDTA (30 ml), pyridine (5 ml) and I (10 drops) and

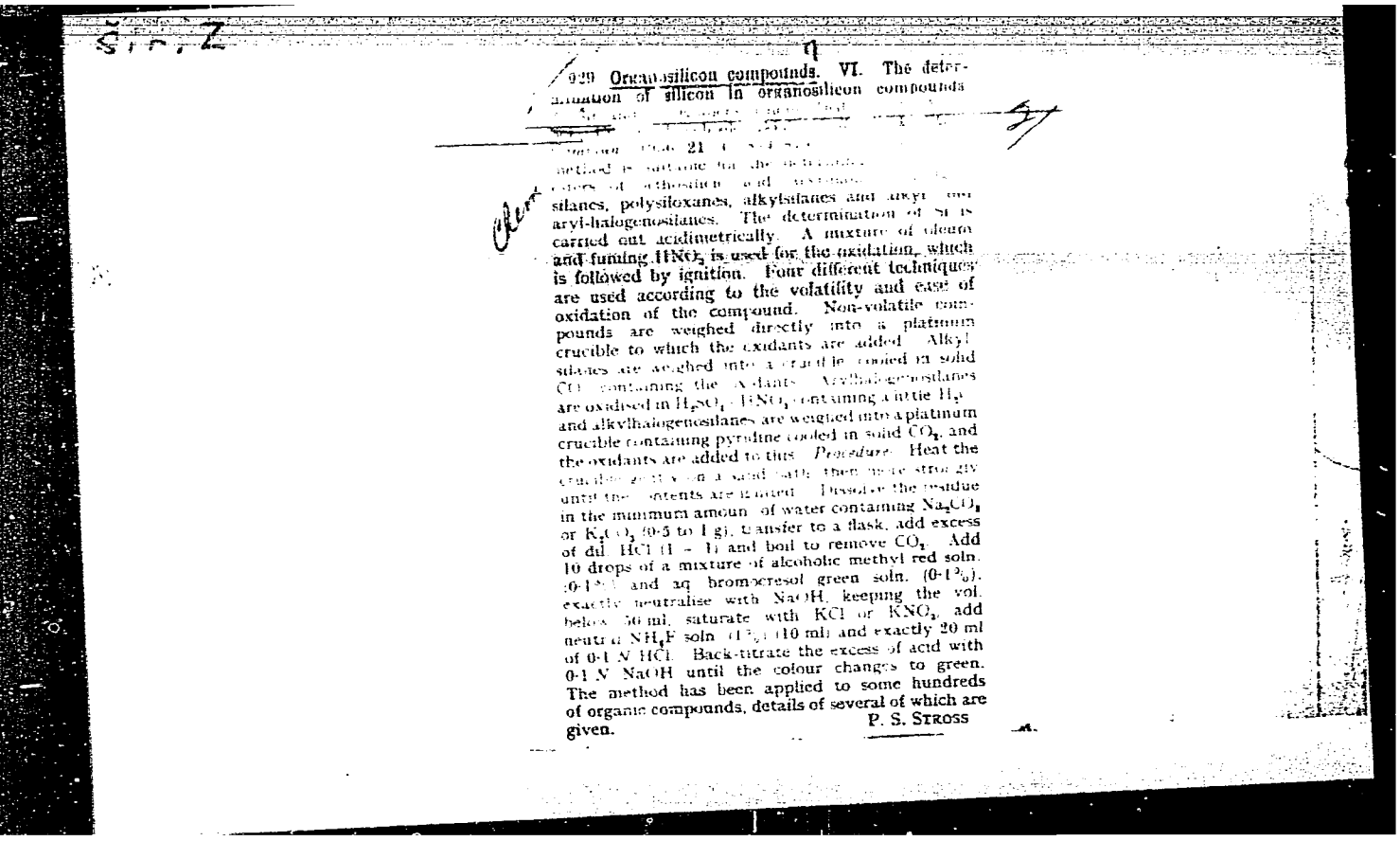


Sin, Z., Pribil, R.

back-titrate with $CuSO_4$ soln. To a further aliquot add NH_4F soln. (2%) (15 ml), EDTA (10 ml) and pyridine (10 ml), and back-titrate with $CuSO_4$ soln. The content of Fe is given by the second titration and the sum of Fe and Al is given by the first titration, Al being calculated from the difference. An alternative procedure involves pptn of the Cu with oxine. Most metals except Mg and the alkaline earths interfere. — P. S. Stross

2/2

pm mk



929 Organosilicon compounds. VI. The determination of silicon in organosilicon compounds

[illegible] 21 [illegible]

[illegible] method is suitable for the determination of silicon in [illegible] silanes, polysiloxanes, alkylsilanes and aryl- or aryl-halogenosilanes. The determination of Si is carried out acidimetrically. A mixture of oleum and fuming HNO_3 is used for the oxidation, which is followed by ignition. Four different techniques are used according to the volatility and ease of oxidation of the compound. Non-volatile compounds are weighed directly into a platinum crucible to which the oxidants are added. Alkylsilanes are weighed into a crucible cooled in solid CO_2 containing the oxidants. Arylhalogenosilanes are oxidised in H_2SO_4 - HNO_3 containing a little H_2O and alkylhalogenosilanes are weighed into a platinum crucible containing pyridine cooled in solid CO_2, and the oxidants are added to this. *Procedure.* Heat the crucible gently on a sand bath then more strongly until the contents are ignited. Dissolve the residue in the minimum amount of water containing Na_2CO_3 or K_2CO_3 (0·5 to 1 g), transfer to a flask, add excess of dil. HCl (1 + 1) and boil to remove CO_2. Add 10 drops of a mixture of alcoholic methyl red soln. (0·1%) and aq. bromocresol green soln. (0·1%), exactly neutralise with NaOH, keeping the vol. below 50 ml, saturate with KCl or KNO_3, add neutral NH_4F soln. (1%; 10 ml) and exactly 20 ml of 0·1 *N* HCl. Back-titrate the excess of acid with 0·1 *N* NaOH until the colour changes to green. The method has been applied to some hundreds of organic compounds, details of several of which are given.

P. S. Stross

ŠIR, Zdenek

Organosilicon compounds. VI. Determination of silicon in organo silicon compounds. Zdeněk Šír and Radko Komers (Čsl. akad. věd, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 50, 88-93 (1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 3276g.—The detn. of Si in organosilicon compds. is based on mineralization with a mixt. of fuming HNO_3 and oleum, and on the acidimetric detn. of SiO_2 by the equation: $Si(OH)_4 + 6F^- + 4H^+ = SiF_6^{--} + 4H_2O$. Weigh a sample contg. 3.5–8.5 mg. Si into a Pt crucible contg. 0.5 ml. 20% oleum and 0.1 ml. fuming HNO_3 (special care must be taken in weighing volatile or easily hydrolyzable Si compds. such as alkyl silanes and alkyl halogen silanes which are weighed differentially from a glass capillary). Heat the crucible at first gently on the sand bath, finally ignite over a free flame. Fuse the SiO_2 thus obtained with 0.5–1 g. $NaKCO_3$, digest the melt with cold H_2O, acidify the soln. with 6*N* HCl, boil off the CO_2, add after cooling 6–10 drops of the indicator prepd. by mixing 6 parts of 0.1% alc. soln. of methyl red with 5 parts of 0.1% soln. of bromocresol green to which 0.57 ml. 0.1*N* NaOH for each 100 ml. had been added, neutralize the soln. with 5% NaOH and finally exactly with 0.1*N* NaOH (the vol. must be kept below 50 ml.), sat. the soln. with neutral solid KCl or KNO_3, add 10 ml. exactly neutral 1% soln. of NH_4F, 20 ml. 0.1*N* HCl, and titrate the excess HCl with 0.1*N* NaOH until the red color turns green. One ml. 0.1*N* HCl corresponds to 0.7015 mg. Si. VII. Determination of halogen bound to silicon. *Ibid.* 102–3.—To det. Cl in alkyl- and arylhalogensilanes, suck a sample contg. 8–25 mg. Cl into a weighed thin-walled vial 5–10 mm. in diam., seal the capillary end, weigh the vial, let it sink into a slender cylinder contg. 1–2*N* NaOBu (forming a layer at least 8 cm. high), crush the vial with a glass rod, transfer the liquid into a 250-ml. flask, wash the cylinder with three 3-ml. portions of EtOH, then with H_2O, add 3 drops of 0.1% phenolphthalein, neutralize the soln. with HNO_3 1:1, add 6 more drops of the acid, and titrate the soln. potentiometrically with 0.05*N* $AgNO_3$.

M Hudlický

SIR, Z.

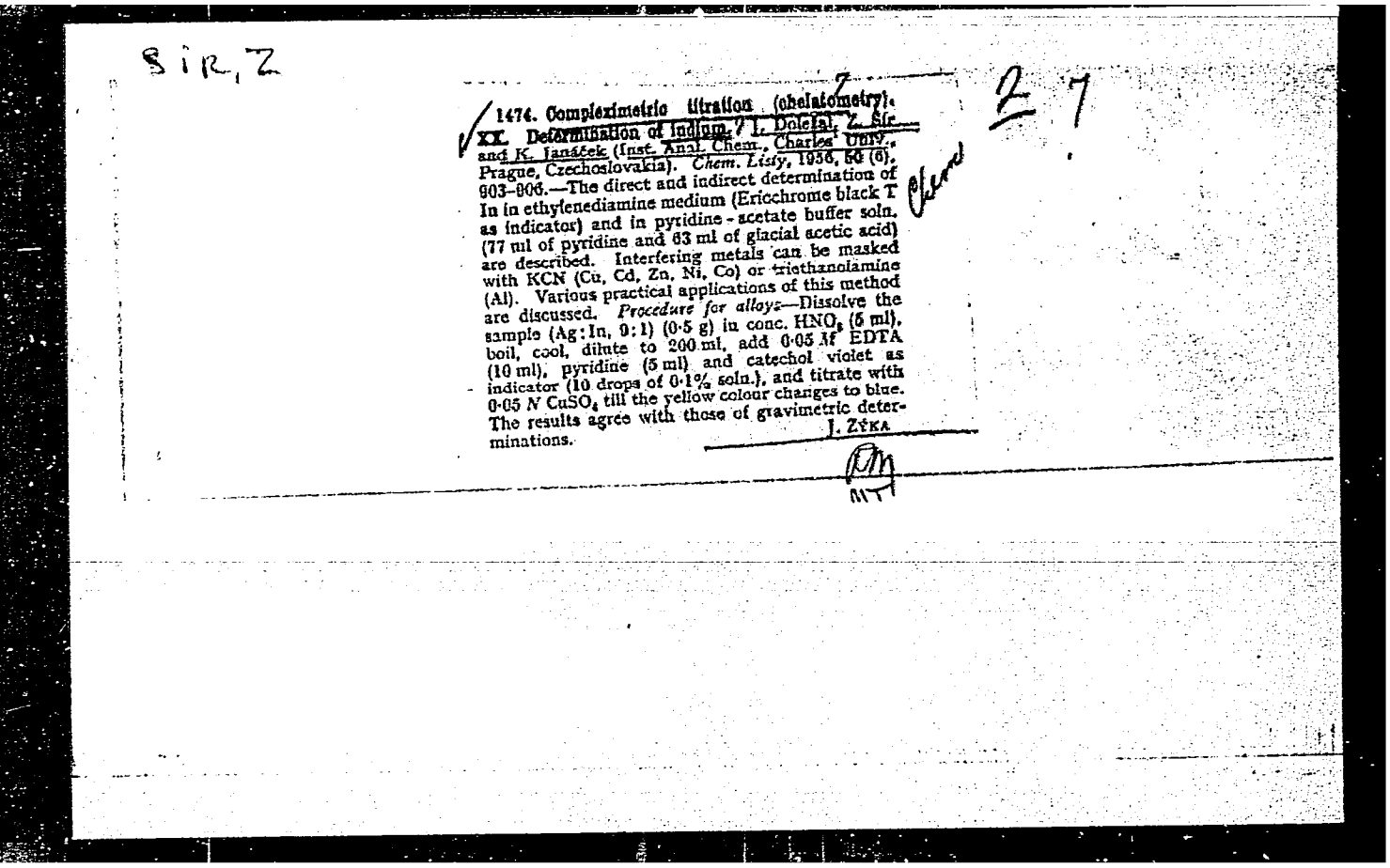
SIR, Z. Silicon organic compounds. VII. Determination of halogene bound to silicon. p. 162 VOL. 50 no. 1. Jan. 1956 CHEMICKE LISTY, Praha, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 April 1957

SIR, Z.

SIR, Z. - Complexometric titrations (chelatometry). XVII. Contribution to the determination of copper, iron, aluminum, and titanium.
p. 221. Vol. 50, no. 2, Feb. 1956
CHEMICKE LISTY (Ceskoslovenska amademie ved. Chemicky ustav)
PRAHA, CZECH.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 April 1957



Sir, Z

1474. Compleximetric titration (chelatometry). XX. Determination of indium. J. Doležal, Z. Šír and K. Janáček (Inst. Anal. Chem., Charles' Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia). *Chem. Listy*, 1956, 50 (6), 903–906.—The direct and indirect determination of In in ethylenediamine medium (Eriochrome black T as indicator) and in pyridine - acetate buffer soln. (77 ml of pyridine and 63 ml of glacial acetic acid) are described. Interfering metals can be masked with KCN (Cu, Cd, Zn, Ni, Co) or triethanolamine (Al). Various practical applications of this method are discussed. *Procedure for alloys*—Dissolve the sample (Ag : In, 9 : 1) (0·5 g) in conc. HNO_3 (5 ml), boil, cool, dilute to 200 ml, add 0·05 *M* EDTA (10 ml), pyridine (5 ml) and catechol violet as indicator (10 drops of 0·1% soln.), and titrate with 0·05 *N* $CuSO_4$ till the yellow colour changes to blue. The results agree with those of gravimetric determinations.

J. Zýka

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SIR, Z; GALLIOVA, J; CEJNAROVA, M; SVANDOVA, K.

1. Research Institute of Tuberculosis (Vyzkumny ustav tuberkulozy), Prague; 2. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie), Prague

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose, No 9, 1963, pp 605-611

"Comparison of Results of Tuberculin Tests after Mantoux and after Monrad in Studies on Postvaccination Allergy following BCG and Dubos Vaccine."

(4)

Sira, O.

Economic study of the utilization of sodium sulfate, waste material in the production of lactam. p. 101.

Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1955.
CHEMICKY PRUMYSL

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.

SIRACKA, E.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SIRACKA, E.

Research Institute of Oncology (Vyskumny ustav onkologicky), Bratislava

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 3, 1963, pp 129-132

"The Use of Telecobalt Therapy in the Treatment of Gynaecological Carcinoma and its Advantages."

SIRACKA, E.; KNOTZ, F.; SANDOR, L.

An attempt to increase the radiosensitivity of experimental tumours by inducing a state of hypermetabolism. Neoplasma 10 no.3:231-235 '63.

1. Institute of Cancer Research, Bratislava, CSSR.
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(RADIATION EFFECTS)

SIRACKA, E.

The effect of thyroid hormone on the growth of irradiated and unirradiated tumors. Neoplasma (Bratisl) 12 no.2:193-197 '65

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

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SIRACKY, Jan; KLAUBER, Ernest; SIRACKA-VESELA, Eva

Problem of so-called cellule claires, a variation of the cervical cancer. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 4 no.2:165-169 1957.

1. Onkologisches Forschungsinstitut in Bratislava. Anschrift der Verfasser: Dr. J. Siracky und Mitarb., Bratislava, ul. Cs. armady 17. Eingegangen bei der Schriftleitung am 1. November 1956.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, anat. & histol.
malignity of clear-cell-type cancer, morphol. (Ger))

SIRACKY, J.;SIRACKA-VESELA, E.

To the problem of histochemical testing of the radiosensitivity of carcinoma of the uterine cervix. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 6 no.4: 425-430 1959.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, CSR.
(CERVIX UTERI neopl.)
(RADIOTHERAPY)

SIRACKA-VESELA, E.

A survey of the treatment of leukemias in the 1946-1955 decade and the correlation of results of various therapeutic methods. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 6 no.4:431-436 1959

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava
(LEUKEMIA ther.)

KUZMA, I.; SIRACKA-VESELA, E.

The application of the antikinetic therapeutic agent "Marzine" in the treatment of the radiation sickness. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 7 no.4:404-407 '60.

1. Radiological Department of the Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.
(ANTIHISTAMINICS ther)
(RADIATION INJURY ther)

SIRACKA-VESELA, E.; SIRACKY, J.

The possibilities of the treatment of the advanced carcinoma colli uteri by means of cobalt 60 teletherapy. Neoplasma,Bratisl.8 no.1: 71-74 '61.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.
(CERVIX NEOPLASMS radiother)
(COBALT radioactive)

SIRACKA, E.; SIRACKY, J.

The relationship between the radiosensivity and the size of tumors irradiated in a state of hypermetabolism induced by 3-5-3-L triiodothyronine. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 11 no.3:269-273 '64.

The influence of 3-5-3-L triiodothyronine on the radiosensitivity of vaginal epithel in rats. Ibid.:275-278

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

SORM, Frantisek, akademik; MASTOVSKY, Otakar; KASPAR, Jan; SIRACKY, Andrej; VANA, Josef; ZACHOVAL, Ladislav; RASKA, Karel; BLASKOVIC, Dionyz, akademik; WICHTERLE, Otto, akademik; PRANTL, Ferdinand; CUTA, Frantisek; JERIE, Jan; HENNER, Kamil, akademik; CAPEK, Ladislav; LINK, Frantisek; STRNAD, Julius

Report on the activities of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences made at its 12th General Assembly, and the discussion. Vestnik CSAV 70 no.1: 26-34 '61.
1. Namestek presidenta Ceskoslovenska akademie ved (for Sorm).
2. Clen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Mastovsky, Kaspar, Siracky, Vana, Zachoval, Raska, Prantl, Cuta, Jerie, Capek, Link and Strnad). 3. Predseda Slovenskej akademie vied (for Siracky).

KOVAROVA, Valeria; SIRACKY, Jan; SIMKOVIC, Dusan

Attempt of serial passaging of Ca cervicis uteri on the chorionalantoic membrane of chick embryos. Cesk. onkol. 3 no.3:201-204 1956.

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(CERVIX NEOPLASMS,
tissue culture in chick embryo)
(TISSUE CULTURE,
cultivation of cervix tumors in chick embryo)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol.11/8 Obstetrics Aug 58

1341. THE SO-CALLED CLEAR-CELL IN CERVICAL CANCER - Zum Problem der sog. cellules claires-Variante des Kollumkarzinoms - Sirackỳ J., Klauber E. and Siracká-Veselá E. Onkol. Forsch. Inst., Bratislava - NEOPLASMA 1957, 4/2 (165-169) Illus. 4

Referring to the work of Angell and Wittig, who found complete actino-resistance, and early recurrence after operation, in cases of cervical cancer containing nests of clear cells (i.e. with unstainable protoplasm), the authors reviewed their own material for similar cases. In 253 cases of planocellular carcinoma of the cervix uteri they found 13 with clear cells; all of them were without cornification, 8 were anaplastic forms. The protoplasm did not take any stains for fat, mucin, or glycogen, nor was it stained by p.a.S. The nuclei stained by Feulgen's method and with methylgreen-pyronine-orange-G did not differ from the rest of the cancer cells, but showed much more intensive staining than cells with marked regressive changes (protoplasm-vacuolization). Comparison with the clinical picture did not give as straightcut results as in the series of Angell and Wittig. Of the 13 patients, 4 were without recurrences 2-3 yr. after actino-therapy, and 1 patient 16 mont s after Wertheim's operation. Though these are short intervals, they rebut the notion of complete actino-resistance. As to the cause of the morphological changes of the cells, the authors consider them to be regressive changes (hydropic degeneration) in a quickly growing cancer (high percentage of anaplastic cases), though the results of nuclear staining seem to be evidence against this view.

Rohan - Valašské Meziříčí (X, 5, 16)

SIRACKY, J.

KIAUBER, B.; SIRACKY, J.

Comments on the choice of surgical methods for prolapse after radiotherapy of primary vaginal carcinoma. Ceak. gyn. 22[36] no.6: 459-461 Sept 57.

1. Gyb. odd. Vyskumneho ustavu onkologickeho v Bratislave.

(VAGINA, neoplasms
radiother., causing prolapse, surg. technic (Cz))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in var. dis.
cancer of vagina, causing prolapse, surg. technic (Cz))
(GENITALIA, FEMALE,
prolapse, caused by radiother. of vaginal cancer, surg. technic (Cz))

KLAUBER, Ernest; DZMJEN, Stefan; SIRACKY, Jan

Plastic surgical therapy of cutaneous lesions following radiotherapy of vulvar carcinoma. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 6 no.1:21-26 1959.

1. Onkologisches Forschungsinstitut, Bratislava, Klinik fur Plastische Chirurgie der Medizinischen Fakultat der Komensky Universitat, Bratislava. Dr. E. Klauber und Mitarb., Bratislava, ul. Cs. armady 17.
(VULVA, neoplasms,
radiother., plastic repair of perivulvar radiation inj. (Ger))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in var. dis.
cancer of vulva, plastic repair of perivulvar radiation inj. (Ger))

SIRACKY, J.;SIRACKA-VESELA, E.

To the problem of histochemical testing of the radiosensitivity of carcinoma of the uterine cervix. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 6 no.4: 425-430 1959.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, CSR.
(CERVIX UTERI neopl.)
(RADIOTHERAPY)

SIRACKY, J.

Some morphological and cytochemical problems of vaginal cytology.
Neoplasma,Bratisl. 7 no.3:289-94 '60.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, C.S.S.R.
(VAGINAL SMEARS)
(GENITALIA FEMALE neopl)

BELOHORSKY, B.; SIRACKY, J.; SANDOR, L., KLAUBER, E.

Comments on the development of amenorrhea caused by myleran in cases of chronic myelosis. Neoplasma, Bratisl.7 no.4: 397-403 '60.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.
(BUSULFAN toxicol)
(AMENORRHEA etiol)
(LEUKEMIA ther)

KLAUBER, Ernest;SIRACKY, Jan

Contribution to the treatment of pyometra with special reference to late pyometra after actinotherapy of uterine cancer. Cesk. gyn. 25[39] no.1/2:135-139 Mr '60.

1. Vyskumny ustav onkologicky, Bratislava.
(UTERUS NEOPLASMS radiother.)
(UTERUS dis.)

SIRACKA-VESELA, E.; SIRACKY, J.

The possibilities of the treatment of the advanced carcinoma colli uteri by means of cobalt 60 teletherapy. Neoplasma,Bratisl.8 no.1: 71-74 '61.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.
(CERVIX NEOPLASMS radiother)
(COBALT radioactive)

HUPKA, S.; SIMKO, S.; SIRACKY, J.; SKUPENOVA, A.

Experience with intracavitary treatment with colloidal radiogold.
Neoplasma 8 no.3:295-303 '61.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

(GOLD radioactive) (PERITONEAL CAVITY)
(NEOPLASMS radiother)

SIRACKY, J.

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1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.
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SIRACKY, J.

On the problem of histochemical testing of radiosensitivity of carcinoma of the uterine cervix. Neoplasma 8 no.5:531-536 '61.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.
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BELOHORSKY, B.; SIRACKY, J.

Cytological picture of intraoperative smears in endometrial carcinoma. Neoplasma 9 no.5:495-499 '62.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, CSSR.
(ADENOCARCINOMA) (UTERUS NEOPLASMS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SIRACKY, J.

Research Institute of Oncology (Vyskumny ustav onkologicky), Bratislava

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 7, 1963, pp 411-417

"Prognostic Evaluation of Cancer of the Uterine Cervix."

SIRACKY,J.; BIELOHORSKY, B.; RIEDEL,J.

On the problem of the prognostic value of the Graham sensitization response and the radiation response in cervical cancer. Neoplasma 10 no.5:533-546 '63.

1. Onkologisches Forschungsinstitut, Bratislava, CSSR.

*

SIRACKA, E.; SIRACKY, J.

The relationship between the radiosensivity and the size of tumors irradiated in a state of hypermetabolism induced by 3-5-3-L triiodothyronine. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 11 no.3:269-273 '64.

The influence of 3-5-3-L triiodothyronine on the radiosensitivity of vaginal epithel in rats. Ibid.:275-278

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

BELOHORSKY, B.; SIRACKY, J.

The problem of clinical interpretation of histological findings in Ca corporis uteri following the radiation. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 12 no.1:51-56 '65

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

SIRACKY, J.

Sex chromatin in cancer of the uterine cervix. Neoplasma (Bratisl) 12 no.2:199-203 '65.

1. Oncological Research Institute, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

RUSIYA, Zaur; KHURTSILAVA, Gigla; SMAKHARADZE, Kukuri; MIKAYA, Zurab; SIRADZE, Bondo; AVAZASHVILI, Guguli; PIRTSKHALASHVILI, Pavle; TATUASHVILI, Anzor

Search goes on. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.5:16-18 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zavod "Elektroavtomat", g. Tbilisi.
(Tiflis--Labor and laboring classes)

Siradze, K. F.

USSR/ Geology - Paleontology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 46/54

Authors : Siradze, K. F.

Title : Relic elements in Middle-Sarmatian fauna in eastern Georgia (USSR)

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106/2, 345-346, Jan 11, 1956

Abstract : Geological-paleontological data are presented on certain relic elements found in Middle-Sarmatian deposits (fauna) of eastern Georg-SSR. Two USSR references (1935 and 1940).

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Georg-SSR, Paleobiological Sector

Presented by: Academician N. S. Shatskiy, August 9, 1955

BULEYSHVILI, D.A.; SIRADZE, K.F.

On the development of Mactridae in the upper Sarmatian of East Georgia. Dokl.AN SSSR 107 no.4:585-587 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Sektor paleobiologii Akademii nauk Gruz.SSR. Predstavlene akademikom N.S.Shatskim.
(Georgia--Lamellibranchiata fossil)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Forage Crops. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958, No. 104714

AUTHOR : Siranze, Sh. K.
INST. : Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture
TITLE : On the Problem of the Application of Mineral Fertilizers Under Grass Mixtures in the Conditions of Irrigation in Gardaban'.

ORIG. PUB. : Mitsatmokmedebis sametsniyerokvieviti institutis shromebi Sakartvelo SSR, Tr. N.-i. in-ta zemledeliya. GruzSSR, *)

ABSTRACT : Results of the experiments at Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture during 1953-1954 on the application of fertilizers under mixtures of alfalfa and multicrop ryegrass, according to the following scheme; N40P90K60 before plowing + additional spring dressing with N20 (I); P90 K60 before + supplementary spring dressing with N20 (II); without supplementary dressing (III) and supplementary dressing with P30 K30 (IV). Experiments were conducted on light-chesnut soil with 4 replications. Difference in the state of the plants on fertilized and unfertilized plots

*) 1958, 10, 93-106

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