AUTHOR KOZLOV, V.P., and TOKAREV, L.V.,

TITLE Geochemical Characteristics of Organic Substances and Bitumens Dispersed in the Deposits of Coal Measures of the lower Carboniferous of the Kuyibyshev Near-Volga Region. 20-2-42/67
(Geokhimicheskya kharakteristika organicheskogo veshchestva i bitumov, rasseyannykh v otlozeniyakh uglenosnogo gorizonta hizhnego karbona Kuybyshevskogo Povolzhya - Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 391-394, (U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957 Reciewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT The deposits of coal measures of the (Stalinogorsk) lower Carboniferous within the conventioal limits of limestones with a Turney-fauna up to the bottom of the first intermediate layer from below of the limestone with a tula-fauna are on the whole formed by terrogene rock. The thickness of the horizon fluctuates up to some 300-400 m. In the east of the area it has its greatest thickness and is devided into layers:1. a chiefly loamy lower on which developed in a bay filled with fresh water at times, 2. an essential-y sand upper one which in its lower part developed under different conditions: from a bay filled with fresh water to continueus sea-coast marshes. Its upper part was mainly formed by mainland accumulations: by lakes, swamps and rivers, and possibly also by their deltas. In the present paper the organic substances and bitumens of these layers are investigated from a geochemical point of view.

Card 1/3

Geochemical Characteristics of Organic Substances and Bitumens Dispersed in the Deposits of Coal Measures of the lower Carboniferous of the Kybyshev Near-Volga Region. 20-2-42/67

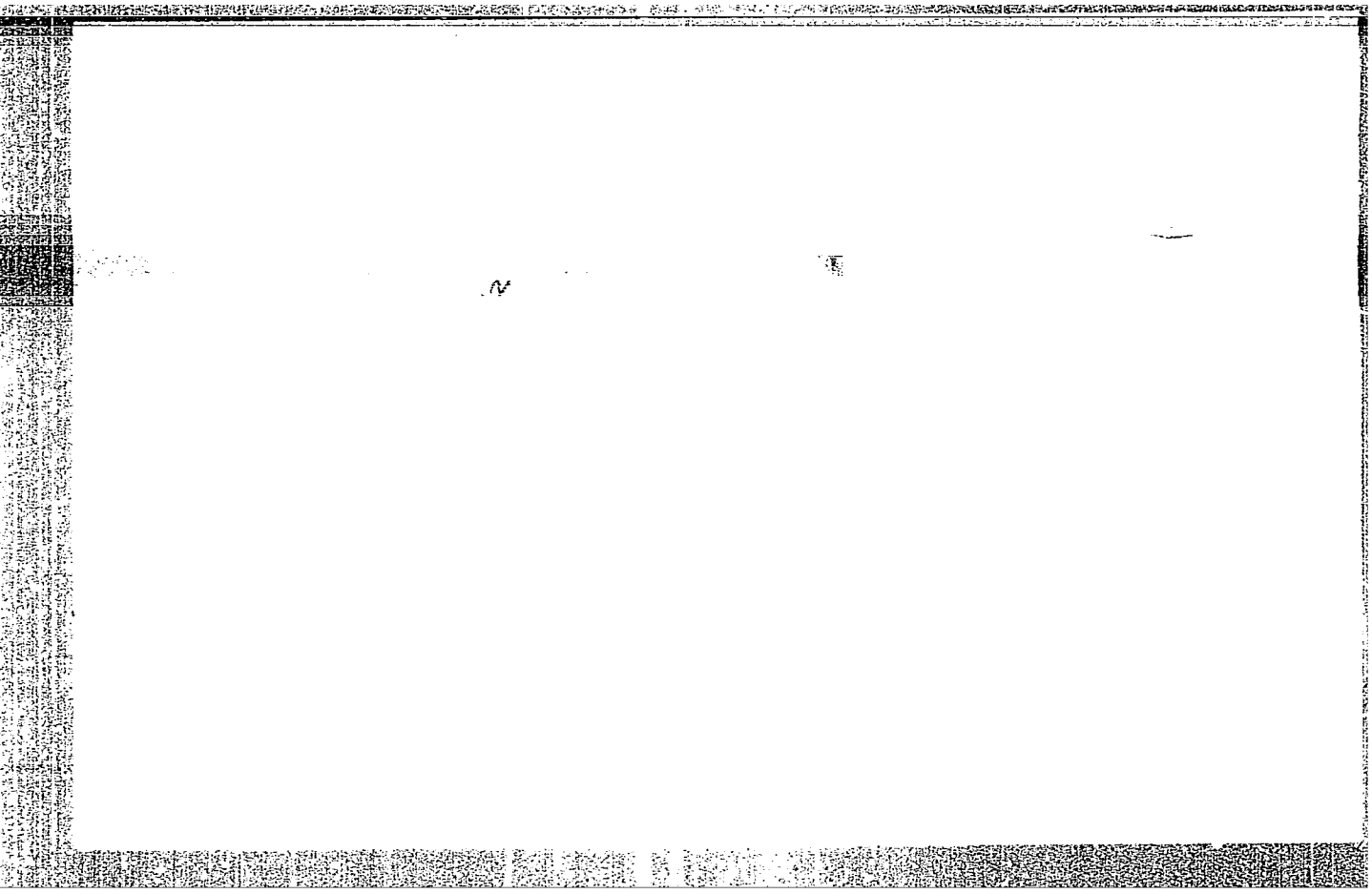
Results show that also those rock varieties at which macrosopically no coal is noticeable have an increased content of organic carbon. The content of free bitumen A and the total content of bitumen (A + C) generally falls from limestone inthe direction of loam and further - coal, that is with increasing quantiy of the organic matter. The content of the undissoluble organic residual matter is high and increases from the aleurolites into the direction of coal. If the content of Bitumen is related to the quantity of rock (schelule 1) a different graph comes out. The yield of the chloroform-extraction of the free bitumen A generally grows with the increase of the coal-organic substance in the rock. Elementary analysis shows that extractions even from a highly carbonaceous rock are reduced to the highest extent. This relatively also concerns bitumen C. The combination of components of the A-extraction shows that the bitumen from loam and argillitene as well as from the highly carbonaceous aleurolitene is relativelly more reduced than that from slightly carbonaceous aleurolitene, carbonaceous slates and coals. Thus, the chlotoform-extraction of the bitumen in coal and carbonaceous slates according to its elementary

Card 2/3

Geochemical Characteristics of Organic Substances [redacted]
and Bitumens Dispersed in the Deposits of Coal Measures of the lower Carboniferous of the Kyibyshev Near-Volga Region. 20-2-42/67

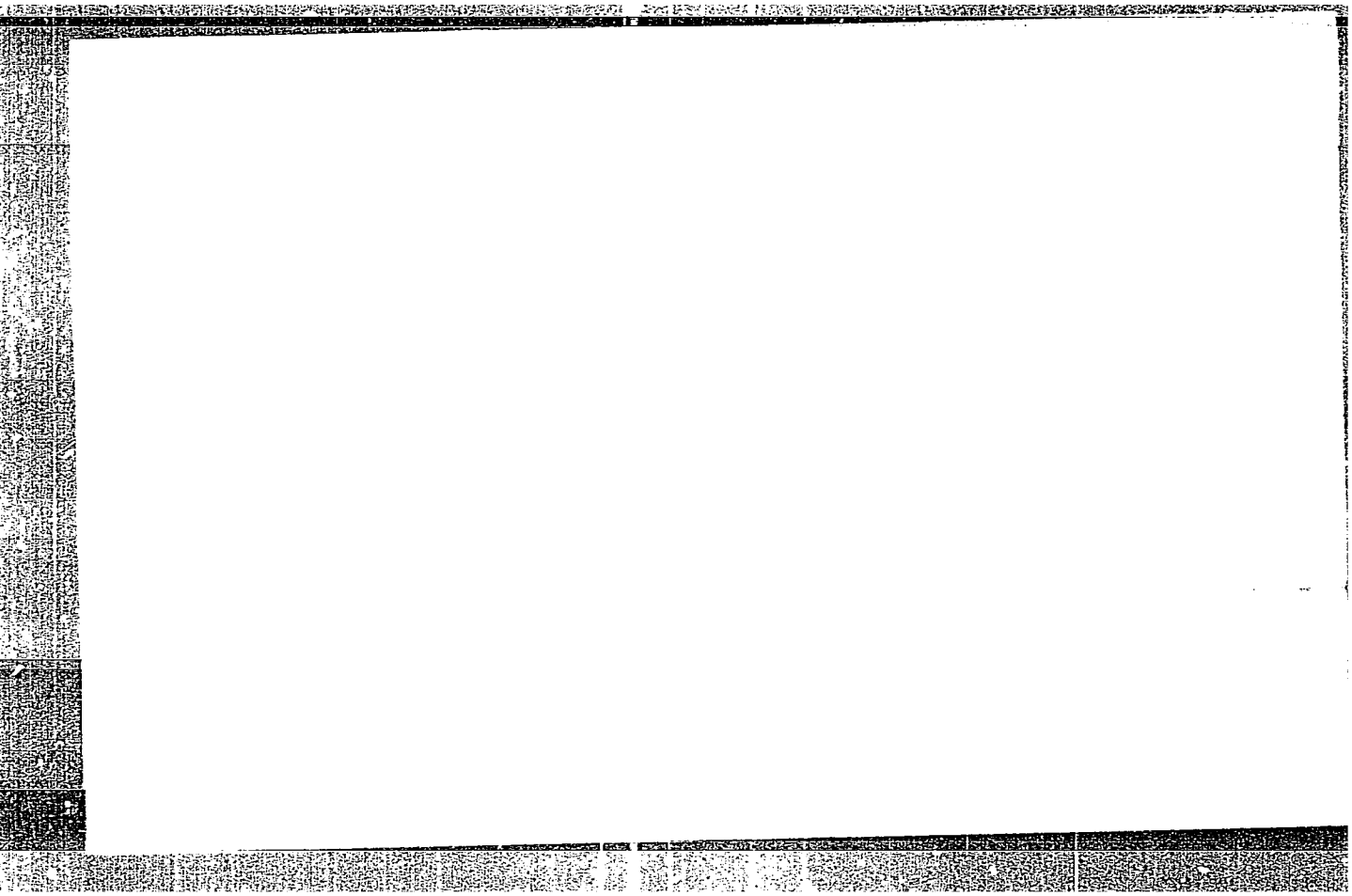
composition belongs to the most reduced ones, whereas, according to the component composition, it belongs to the least reduced ones. On the other hand in the carbonaceous loam and argillitene the opposite is found. The oils originating from the least carbonaceous rocks are the most reduced. The elementary composition of the benzol-resins, from the chloroform-extract fluctuates in the case of single sorts of rocks even less that of the oils. The chloroform-extractions gravitate according to their elementary composition mostly towards the lines of the coal bitumens (ill.1). Thus it can be presumed that these substances appoach the bitumens of the coal series. From the diagram (ill.2) it is obviously that the main part of coals and aleurolite bitumens are farthest distant from those of the mineral oil. Considering the paleaographical situation and the above described properties of bitumen it can be concluded that if a mineral development here took place atall, it can only have been to a very limited extent. (2 ill.,3 citations from publications)

ASSOCIATION Allunion Scientific Geological Research Institute for Mineral Oil, Moscow
PRESENTED BY STRAKHOV, N.M., Member of the Akademy.
SUBMITTED 22.10.1956
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 3/3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756020006-4"

TOKAREV, Lev Vladimirovich. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- "Study of the coal-bearing carbon stratum of the Kuybyshev Volga region in connection with its petroleum-bearing ~~quality~~." Mos, 1961 (Min of Geol and Mineral Conservation USSR. All-Union Sci Res Geol Prospecting Petroleum Inst "VNIGNI"). (KL, 4-61, 190)



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GLADYSHEVA, G.A.; KOZLOV, V.P.; TOKAREV, L.V.; GULYAYEVA, L.A., red.; KULYANINA, T.A., vedushchiy red.

[Studies on the geochemistry of organic matter in coal-bearing deposits of the lower Carboniferous in the Perm area of the Kama Valley with reference to petroleum genesis] Opyt izucheniia geokhimii organicheskogo veshchestva uglenosnykh otlozhenii nizhnego karbona Permskogo Prikam'ia v sviazi s genezisom nefti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl.in-t nauchn.i tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 59 p.
(Perm Province--Petroleum geology) (MIRA 13:9)

TOKAREV, L.V.

Genesis of oil in the Kuybyshev upper Carboniferous coal formation in the Volga Valley. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.4:65-77 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)

KOZLOV, V.P.; TOKAREV, L.V.

Genetic classification of caustobiolites. Neft.khoz.33 [i.e.34] no.9:44-47 S '56. (Caustobiolites) (MLRA 9:10)

KOZLOV, V.P.; TOMILOV, L.V.

Gas distribution in sedimentary formations exemplified by the studies in the Donets basin. Sov.geol. 4 no.7:19-33 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institute prirodnogo gaza.

(Donets Basin--Gas natural, Geology)

TOKAREV, M., tekhnoruk

At the lowest cost. Prom.koop. 13 no.11:24 N '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Artel' "Galantereya," L'vov.
(L'vov--Plastics industry)

BALOCHENOK, P., mayor; TOKAREV, M., podpolkovnik yustitsii

In distant units. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.15:52-54 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

TOKAREV, M., podpolkovnik yustitsii

So that there should be no "unbearable ones." Kom. Vooruzh. (MIRA 18:9)
Sil. 46 no.15:34-35 Ag '67.

VYSOKOSOV, N.V.;DOVGELI, B.A.; LEONOV, I.Ye.; POPOV, N.M., red.; TOKAREV, M., red.

[Planning state farm production and financial operations] Planirovanie proizvodstvenno-finansovoi deiatel'nosti sovkhoza. Izd. 2. Moskva, Vses.zaochnye uchetnye kursy (VZUK). No.1. [Planning state farm production (lectures three-six)]Planirovanie proizvodstva v sovkhozakh (lektsii tret'ia-shestaia). 1960. 63 p. (MIRA 15:1)

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TOKAREV, M.

Erecting frameless large panel apartment house. Stroitel'2 no.6:6-7 Je '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Apartment houses) (Precast concrete construction)

TOKAREV, Mikhail Fedorovich, polkovnik; LEVIN, M.V., polkovnik, red.; GAVRILOVA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Soldier-builders] Voennye stroiteli. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1958. 95 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Construction industry)

RYABOV, Vasiliy Sergeyevich; TOKAREV, M.F., polkovnik, red.; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

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VAZHIN, Fedor Afanas'yevich, podpolkovnik, voyennyy zhurnalist;
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[Aviation in combat] Aviatsiia v boiu. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 74 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Russia--Air force) (Air warfare)

BORISOGLEBSKIY, Viktor Valer'yanovich, general-mayor yustitsii; TOKAREV, M.F., polkovnik, red.; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Maintaining military discipline] Na strazhe voinskogo poriadka. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 78 p. (MIRA 12:12)

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(Military discipline)

MARINTSEV, Petr Fedorovich, polkovnik; TOKAREV, M.F., red.; KRASAVINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[The infantry on the offensive] Pekhota v nastuplenii. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1960. 78 p. (MIRA 13:9)
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DERKACHENKO, Ivan Grigor'yevich, polkovnik v otstavke; TOKAREV, M.F., polkovnik, red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Military drivers] Voennye voditeli. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1960. 99 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Transportation, Military)

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Equipment for "small" motion-picture studios. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.9:43-44 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Motion-picture studios--Equipment and supplies)

MARTYNOV, M.L., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: BUDILENKO, L.F.; TOKAREV, M.N.; SHAMIN, V.P.; DOBROVA, M.A.

Automatic control of water boilers. Ispol'. gaza v nar. khoz. no.2:226-230 '60. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdel konstruirovaniya sredstv mekhanizatsii i avtomatiki Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta po ispol'zovaniyu gaza v narodnom khozyaystve.

TOKAREV, MIKHAIL SERGEYEVICH

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Mnozhitel'nyye tablitsy dlya ischisleniya ob"yemov kruglykh le nykh materialov po GOST 2708-44 (Factor tables for the computation of the volume of circular timber materials according to GOST 2708-44) Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1955.
413 p. tables.

TOKAREV, Mikhail Sergeyevich; MAKHNEV, N.A., red.; KIMMEL', L.S., red. izd-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Multiplication tables for calculating the volumes of round lumber in accordance with the All-Union State Standard 2708-44] Mnozhitel'nye tablitsy dlia ischisleniia ob"emov kruglykh lesnykh materialov po GOST 2708-44. Izd.5. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 413 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Lumbering--Tables and ready-reckoners)

TOKAREV, Mikhail Sergeyevich

[Multiplication tables for the computation of the volume of round timber in accordance with State Standard 2708-44] Mnozhitel'nye tablitsy dlia ischisleniia ob"emov kruglykh lesnykh materialov po GOST 2708-44. Izd.6. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 413 p. (MIRA 18:12)

TRIFONOV-YAKOVLEV, D. A., inzh.; AMATOV, N. N., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOKAREV, M. V., inzh.

Testing of an experimental soil packing machine with pneumatic-impulse action. Energ. stroi. no. 16:27-32 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu organizatsiy energeticheskogo stroitel'stva.

AMATOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOKAREV, M.V., inzh.

New design of buckets for transporting concrete mixtures. Energ. stroi. no.16:50-54 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

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TOKAREV, M.V.

AMATOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOKAREV, M.V., inzh.

The unloading and transportation of cement at the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station. Mekh.trud.rab. 11 no.7:6-11 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Stalingrad hydroelectric power station) (Cement)

GRODZOVSKIY, G.L.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.Ye.; TOKAREV, M.V.

Approximate calculation of axisymmetric supersonic flows under internal problem conditions. Prom.aerodin. no.24:152-157 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Aerodynamics, Supersonic)

TOKAREV, N. (g. Dzhambul)

People fight the elements. Pozh.delo 4 no.10:18 O '58.
(MIRA 11:11)
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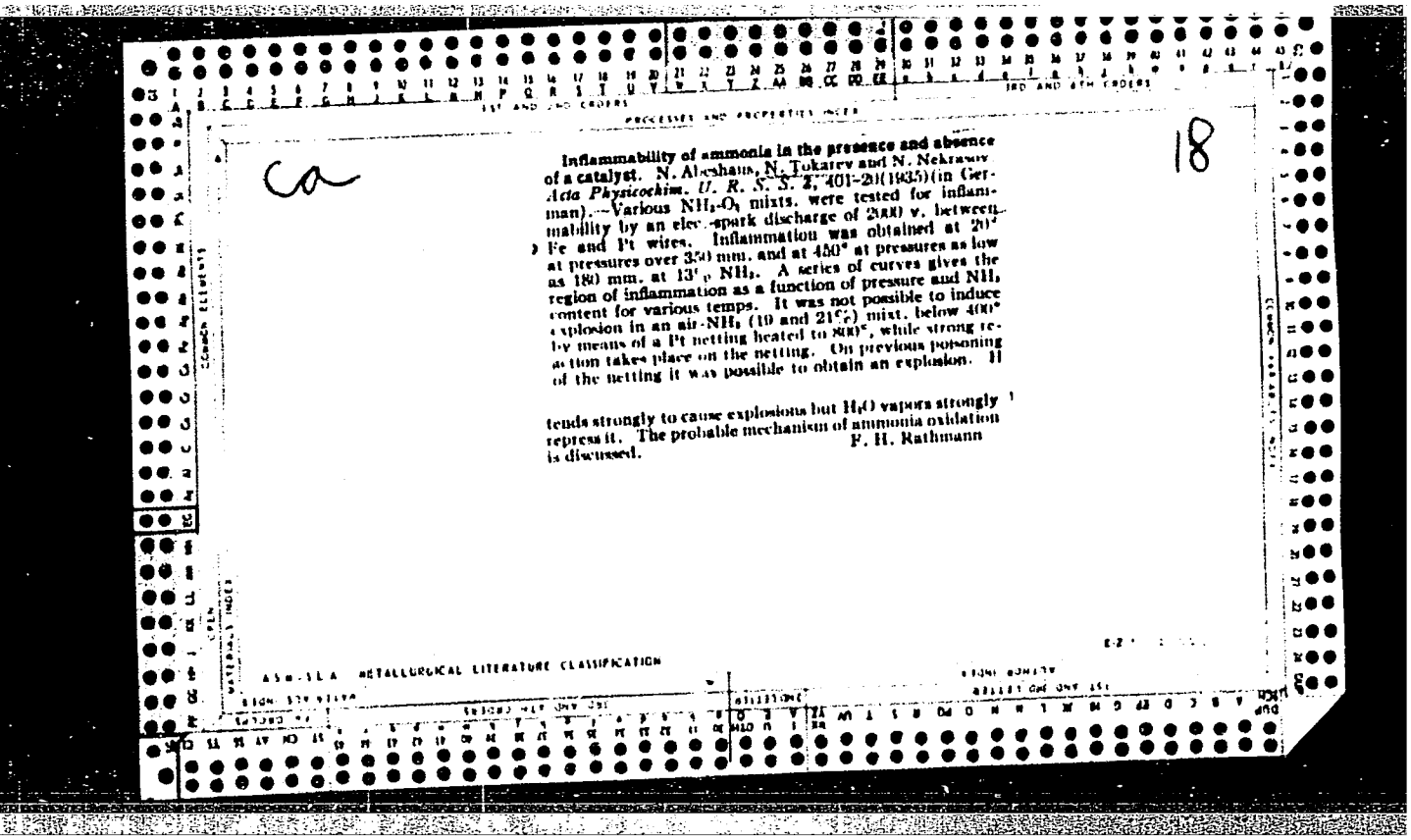
TOKAREV, N.A.

The KHU mounted universal stack carrier. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.9:61-62 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Agricultural machinery)

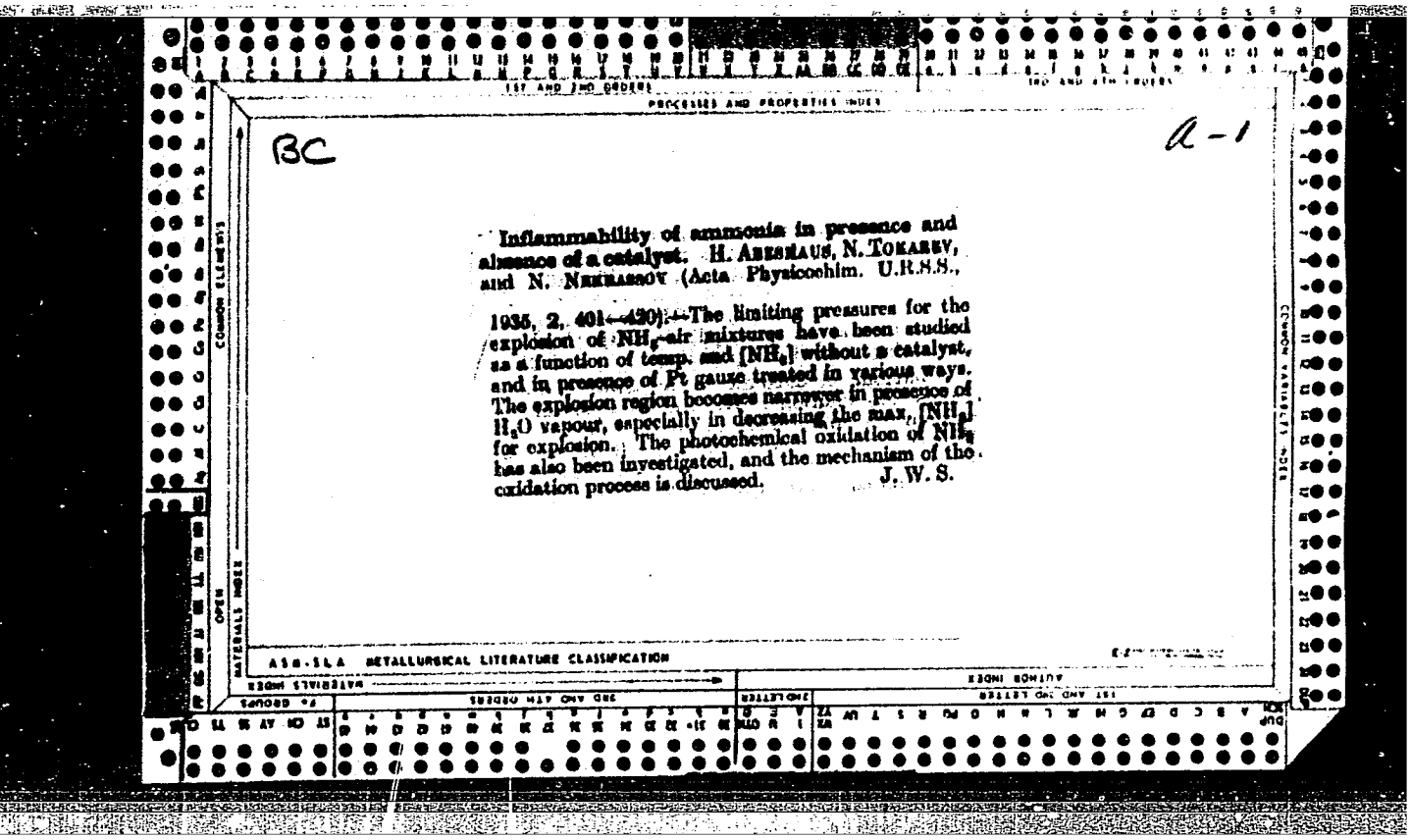


Ca

18

**Inflammability of ammonia in the presence and absence of a catalyst.** N. Alexbaum, N. Tokarev and N. Nekrasov *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 2, 401-20(1935)(in German).—Various $NH_3$-$O_2$ mixts. were tested for inflammability by an elec. spark discharge of 2880 v. between Fe and Pt wires. Inflammation was obtained at 20° at pressures over 350 mm. and at 450° at pressures as low as 180 mm. at 13% $NH_3$. A series of curves gives the region of inflammation as a function of pressure and $NH_3$ content for various temps. It was not possible to induce explosion in an air-$NH_3$ (10 and 21%) mixt. below 400° by means of a Pt netting heated to 800°, while strong reaction takes place on the netting. On previous poisoning of the netting it was possible to obtain an explosion. $H_2$ tends strongly to cause explosions but $H_2O$ vapors strongly repress it. The probable mechanism of ammonia oxidation is discussed.

F. H. Rathmann



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Inflammability of ammonia in presence and absence of a catalyst. H. ARSENIAUS, N. TOKAREV, and N. NEMNASSOV (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1935, 2, 401—420).—The limiting pressures for the explosion of $NH_3$-air mixtures have been studied as a function of temp. and $[NH_3]$ without a catalyst, and in presence of Pt gauze treated in various ways. The explosion region becomes narrower in presence of $H_2O$ vapour, especially in decreasing the max. $[NH_3]$ for explosion. The photochemical oxidation of $NH_3$ has also been investigated, and the mechanism of the oxidation process is discussed. J. W. S.

TOKAREV, N. M.

TOKAREV, N. M. I IRINARKHOV, G. S.

29180 Regulirovanie zakhoda proizvoditeley na ekstensivnuye nerestilishcha. Ryb. khoz-vo, 1949, No. 9, s. 27-28.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskov, 1949

TOKAREV, N. N.

"Sorption of uranium from carbonate solutions and pulps."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

L 46106-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6000435 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/65/000/009/G018/G018

AUTHORS: Laskorin, B. N.; Tokarev, N. N.; Vodolazov, L. I.

TITLE: Continuous methods for sorptional extraction of rare and nonferrous metals from pulps

12
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 9G159

REF SOURCE: Sb. Ionoobmen. tekhnologiya. M., Nauka, 1965, 55-62

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, physical metallurgy, metal extracting, nonferrous metal

ABSTRACT: A filterless-sorptional method for extracting nonferrous and rare metals is described. Under industrial conditions this method has been approved in 1953--1954, producing excellent results (it assures the increase of plant productivity by a factor of 1.5--3.0, increases the extraction of useful components by 5--10%, raises the productivity of key workers by a factor of 2--3, diminishes the use of chemicals and auxiliary materials). Working plans and descriptions of static variant of the sorptional treatment of pulp are presented, as is the method for the sorptional treatment of pulp in the suspended layer of ionite, in the moving layer of ionite, in the apparatus with pneumatic mixing, and in the continuous method for sorptional extraction of nonferrous and rare metals. 10 illustrations. V. Semakin [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 JS

UDC: 669.85/.86.09

L 45716-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/RO/JK/RM
ACC NR: AP6025400 SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/007/1267/1269

AUTHOR: Vol'nov, I. I.; Tokareva, S. A.; Klimanov, V. I.; Pilipenko, G. P. 44 B

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences, SSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Synthesis of potassium ozonide via potassium superoxide suspended in Freon-12

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Ser khim, no. 7, 1966, 1267-1269

TOPIC TAGS: ozonide, superoxide, potassium compound

ABSTRACT: The reaction of $KO_2$ with ozone was carried out in Freon-12, a liquid inert toward ozone. Potassium superoxide had the following composition: $KO_2$, 90.22%; $K_2O_2$, 3.85%; KOH, 2.75%; $K_2CO_3$, 1.85%; $H_2O$, 1.33% (by difference). Its particle size was 0.05 mm or less. The ozone content of the ozone-oxygen mixture was 9 wt. %. The step of extraction with liquid ammonia was omitted. Analysis of the ozonized product gave $KO_3$, 77.2; $KO_2$, 6.4; KOH, 10.6; $K_2CO_3$, 5.6 wt. %. The increase in the amount of KOH and $K_2CO_3$ impurities in the end product as compared to their content in the original potassium superoxide is due to the reaction of $KO_3$ with atmospheric moisture and $CO_2$ during the withdrawal of the samples for analysis, despite all the precautions taken. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

UDC: 542.91+542.943.5+621.384.5+546.32

Card 1/1 UDC

TOKAREV, N. S.

The hydrogeological subdivisions of the Eastern Siberian Region. Irkutsk, Vostochnosibirskoe kraevoe izd-vo, 1936. 37 p. map. (50-44539)

GB707.T6

1. Water-supply - Siberia.

TOKAREV, N.S.

Division of the territory of the U.S.S.R. on the basis of climate, subsurface and surface water conditions. Trudy NPI 128:3-24 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Climatology) (Hydrology)

POSOKHOV, Ye.V.; LAZAREV, K.G., otv.red.; TOLSTIKHIN, N.I., prof., retsenzent; TOKAREV, N.S., prof., retsenzent; SIMKIN, S.M., red.izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Studies in the hydrochemistry of underground waters in central regions of Kazakhstan] Ocherki po gidrokhimii podzemnykh vod tsentral'nykh raionov Kazakhstana. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 158 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Kazakhstan--Water, Underground)

TOKAREV, N. S.

"The Relation of the Underground and Surface Water System to Climatic Variations." Dr Geol-Min Sci, Novocherkassk Polytechnic Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Novocherkassk, 1954. (Pochved, No 2, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

TOKAREV, N.S.

Dislocation of climatic zones in the present and in the geological past and their effect on the chemistry of underground waters. Trudy NPI 156:3-22 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

ZAKHAROV, V.V.; TOKAREV, N.S.

New simple method for determining the level of underground waters for any given date. Trudy NPI 128:25-41 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Astrakhan Province--Water, Underground)
(Volgograd Province--Water, Underground)

TOKAREV, N. V. [illegible]

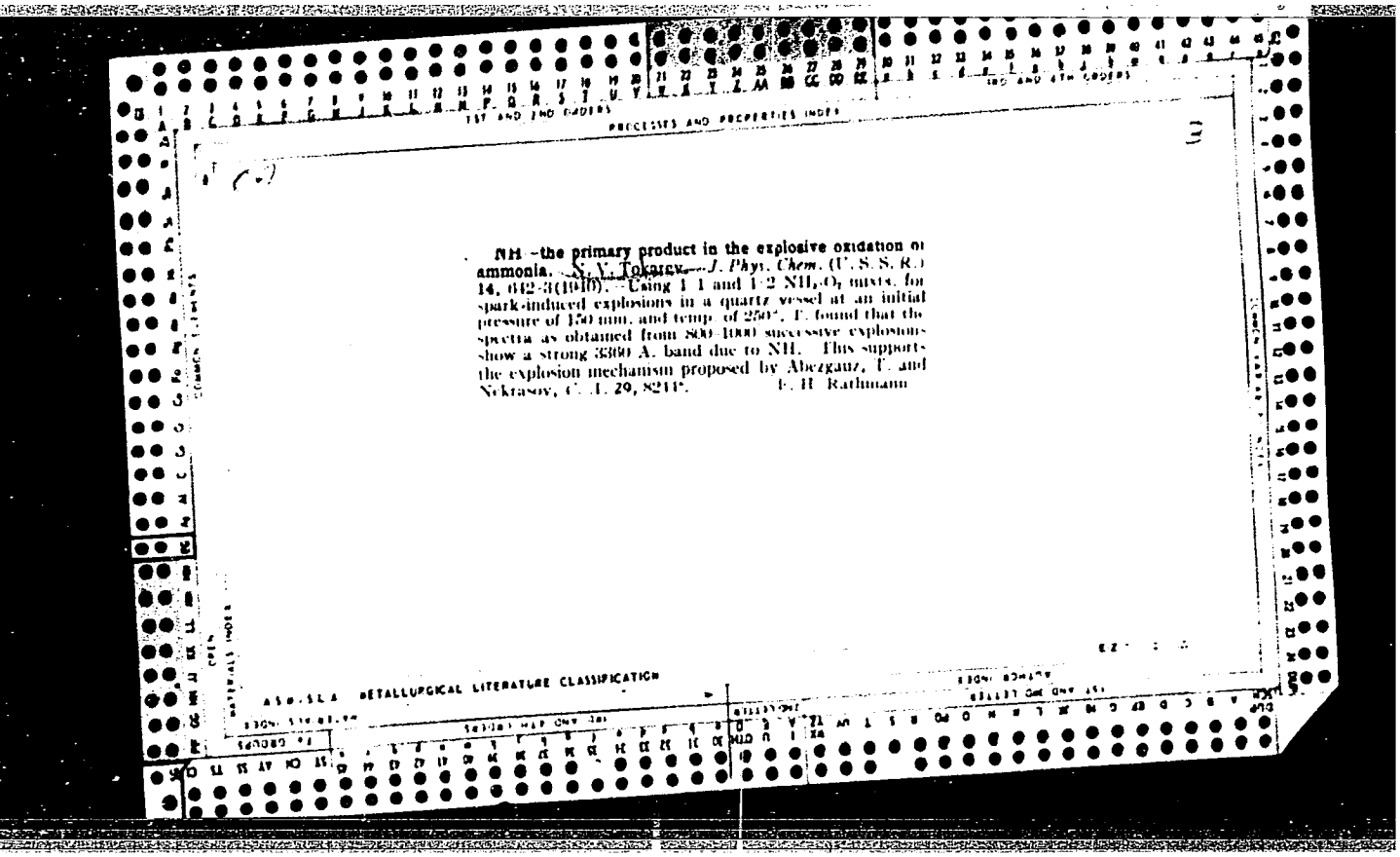
"The Dependence of the Pressure Increment During an Explosion on the Initial Conditions."

Zhur. Fiz. Khim., Vol. 14, No. 4, 1940

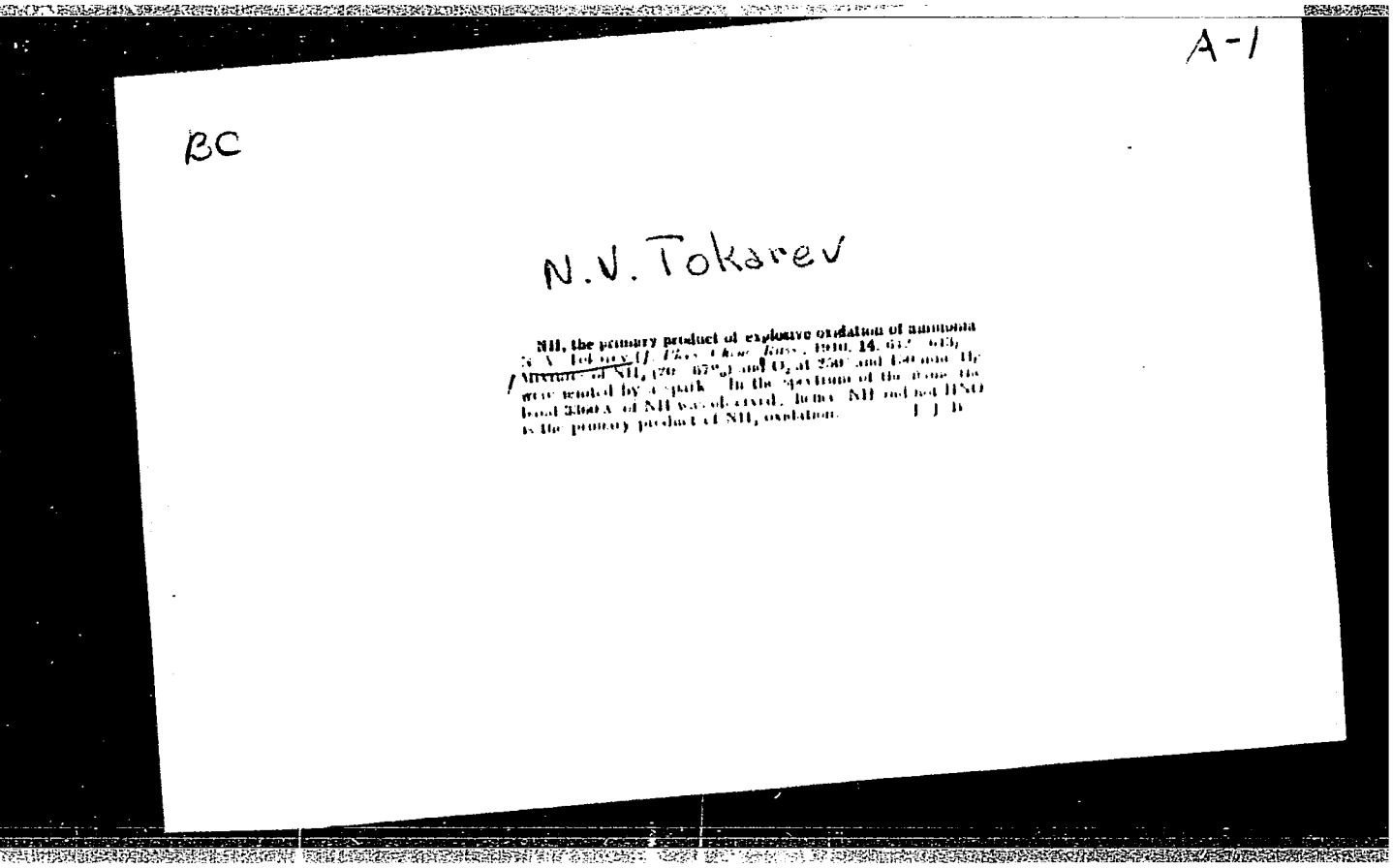
TOKAREV, N. V.; NEKRASOV, N. I.

"The Dependence of the Pressure Increment During an Explosion on the Initial Conditions."

Zhur. Fiz. Khim., Vol. 14, No. 4, 1940.



NH –the primary product in the explosive oxidation of ammonia. S. V. Tokarev. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 14, 642-3(1940). Using 1:1 and 1:2 $NH_3$:$O_2$ mixts. for spark-induced explosions in a quartz vessel at an initial pressure of 150 mm. and temp. of 250°, I. found that the spectra as obtained from 800-1000 successive explosions show a strong 3380 A. band due to NH. This supports the explosion mechanism proposed by Abezgauz, T. and Nekrasov, C. A. 20, 8211°. F. H. Rathmann

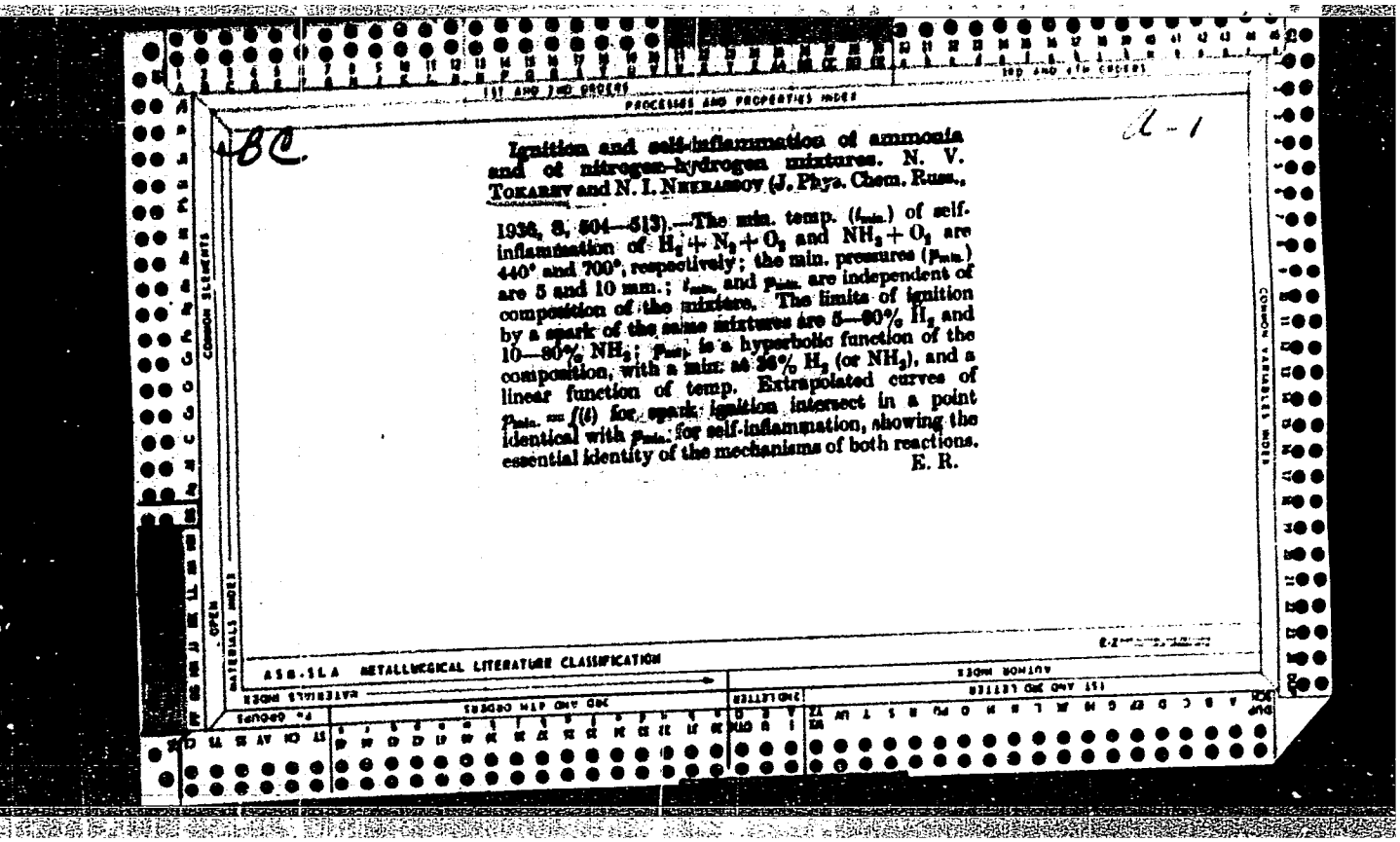


A-1

BC

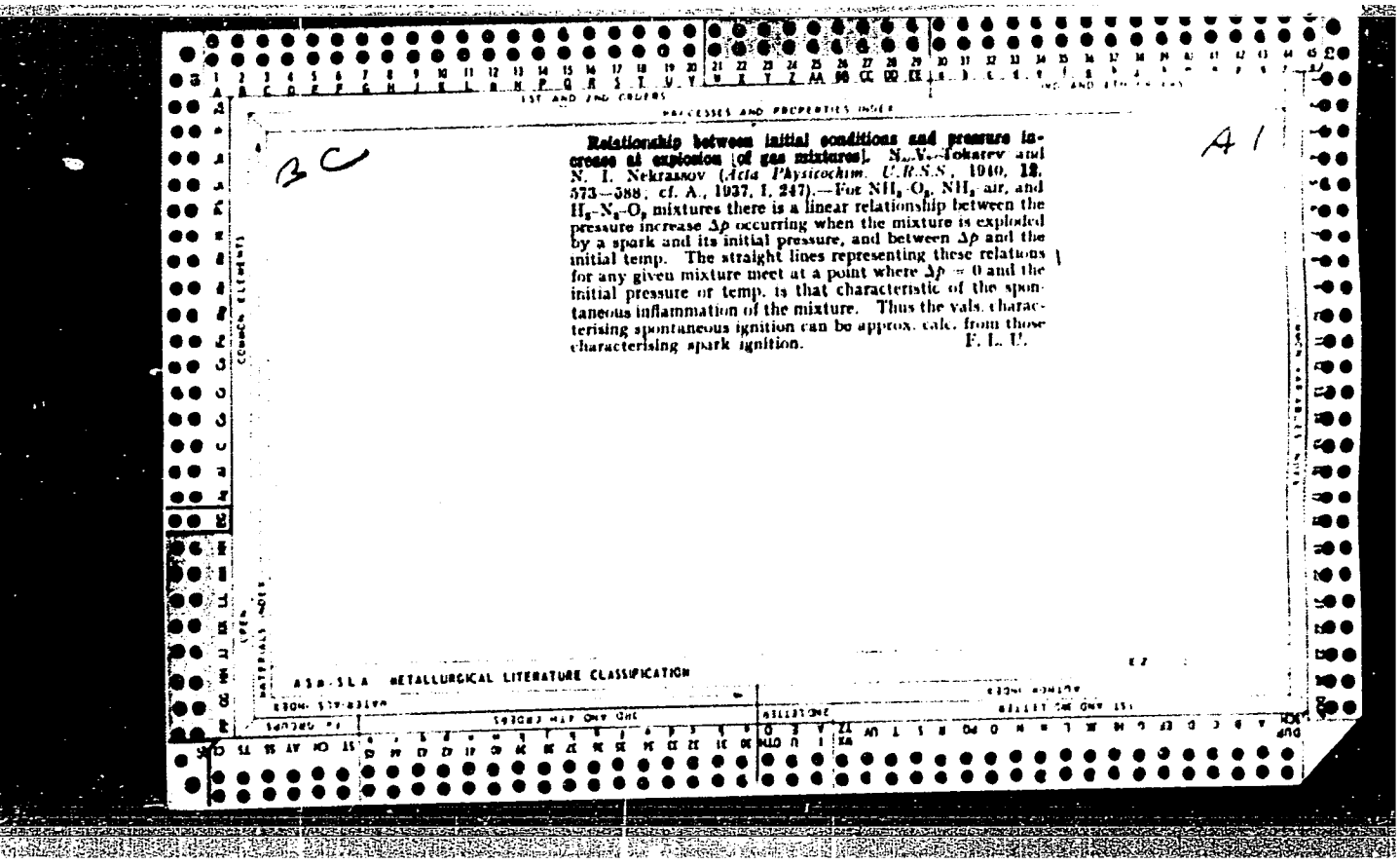
N.V. Tokarev

NH, the primary product of explosive oxidation of ammonia
[illegible] / Mixtures of $NH_3$ (20–67%) and $O_2$ at 250° and 1 atm are ignited by a spark. In the spectrum of the flame the band 3360 Å of NH was observed. Hence NH and not HNO is the primary product of $NH_3$ oxidation. [illegible]

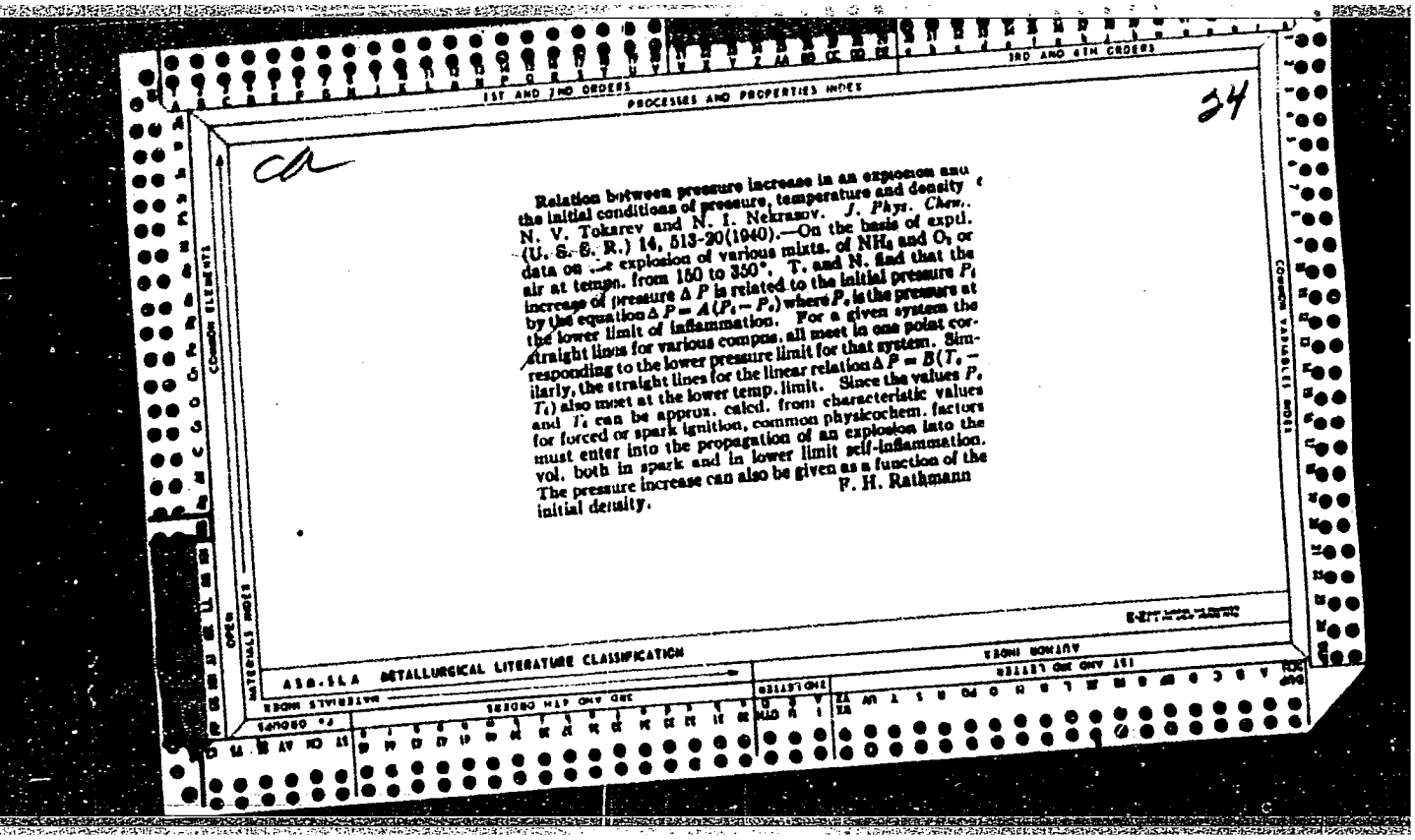


Ignition and self-inflammation of ammonia and of nitrogen–hydrogen mixtures. N. V. Tokarev and N. I. Nekrasov (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1936, 8, 504—513).—The min. temp. ($t_{min.}$) of self-inflammation of $H_2 + N_2 + O_2$ and $NH_3 + O_2$ are 440° and 700°, respectively; the min. pressures ($p_{min.}$) are 5 and 10 mm.; $t_{min.}$ and $p_{min.}$ are independent of composition of the mixture. The limits of ignition by a spark of the same mixtures are 5—80% $H_2$ and 10—80% $NH_3$; $p_{min.}$ is a hyperbolic function of the composition, with a min. at 26% $H_2$ (or $NH_3$), and a linear function of temp. Extrapolated curves of $p_{min.} = f(t)$ for spark ignition intersect in a point identical with $p_{min.}$ for self-inflammation, showing the essential identity of the mechanisms of both reactions.

E. R.



**Relationship between initial conditions and pressure increase at explosion [of gas mixtures].** N. V. Tokarev and N. I. Nekrasov (*Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.*, 1940, **12**, 573—588; cf. A., 1937, I, 247).—For $NH_3$–$O_2$, $NH_3$–air, and $H_2$–$N_2$–$O_2$ mixtures there is a linear relationship between the pressure increase $\Delta p$ occurring when the mixture is exploded by a spark and its initial pressure, and between $\Delta p$ and the initial temp. The straight lines representing these relations for any given mixture meet at a point where $\Delta p = 0$ and the initial pressure or temp. is that characteristic of the spontaneous inflammation of the mixture. Thus the vals. characterising spontaneous ignition can be approx. calc. from those characterising spark ignition. F. L. U.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

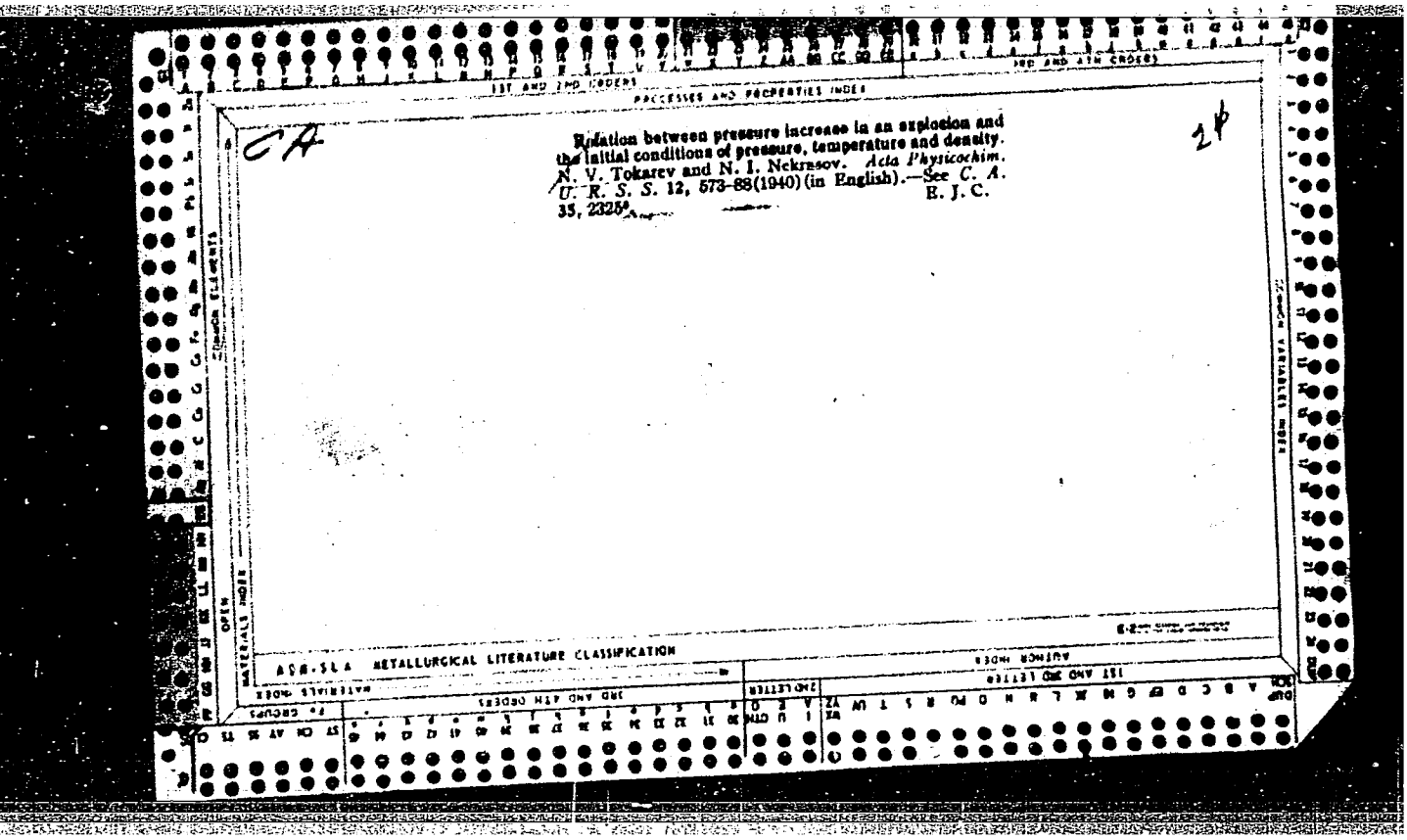
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

24

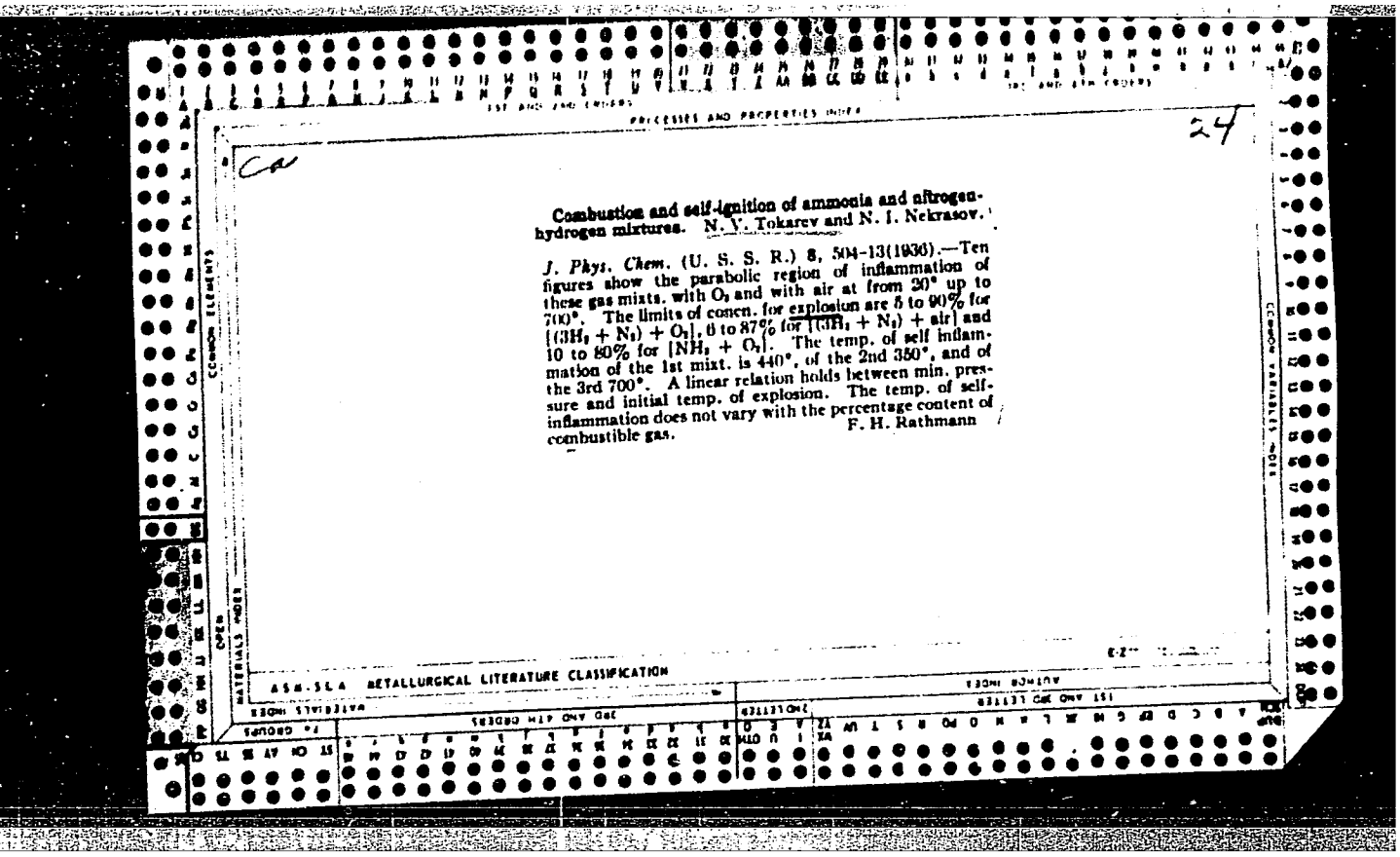
Relation between pressure increase in an explosion and the initial conditions of pressure, temperature and density. N. V. Tokarev and N. I. Nekrasov. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 513-20(1940).—On the basis of expti. data on the explosion of various mixts. of $NH_3$ and $O_2$ or air at temps. from 150 to 350°, T. and N. find that the increase of pressure $\Delta P$ is related to the initial pressure $P_i$ by the equation $\Delta P = A(P_i - P_0)$ where $P_0$ is the pressure at the lower limit of inflammation. For a given system the straight lines for various compns. all meet in one point corresponding to the lower pressure limit for that system. Similarly, the straight lines for the linear relation $\Delta P = B(T_i - T_0)$ also meet at the lower temp. limit. Since the values $P_0$ and $T_0$ can be approx. calcd. from characteristic values for forced or spark ignition, common physicochem. factors must enter into the propagation of an explosion into the vol. both in spark and in lower limit self-inflammation. The pressure increase can also be given as a function of the initial density.

P. H. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Relation between pressure increase in an explosion and the initial conditions of pressure, temperature and density. N. V. Tokarev and N. I. Nekrasov. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 12, 573-88(1940) (in English).—See *C. A.* 35, 2325⁶. E. J. C.



24

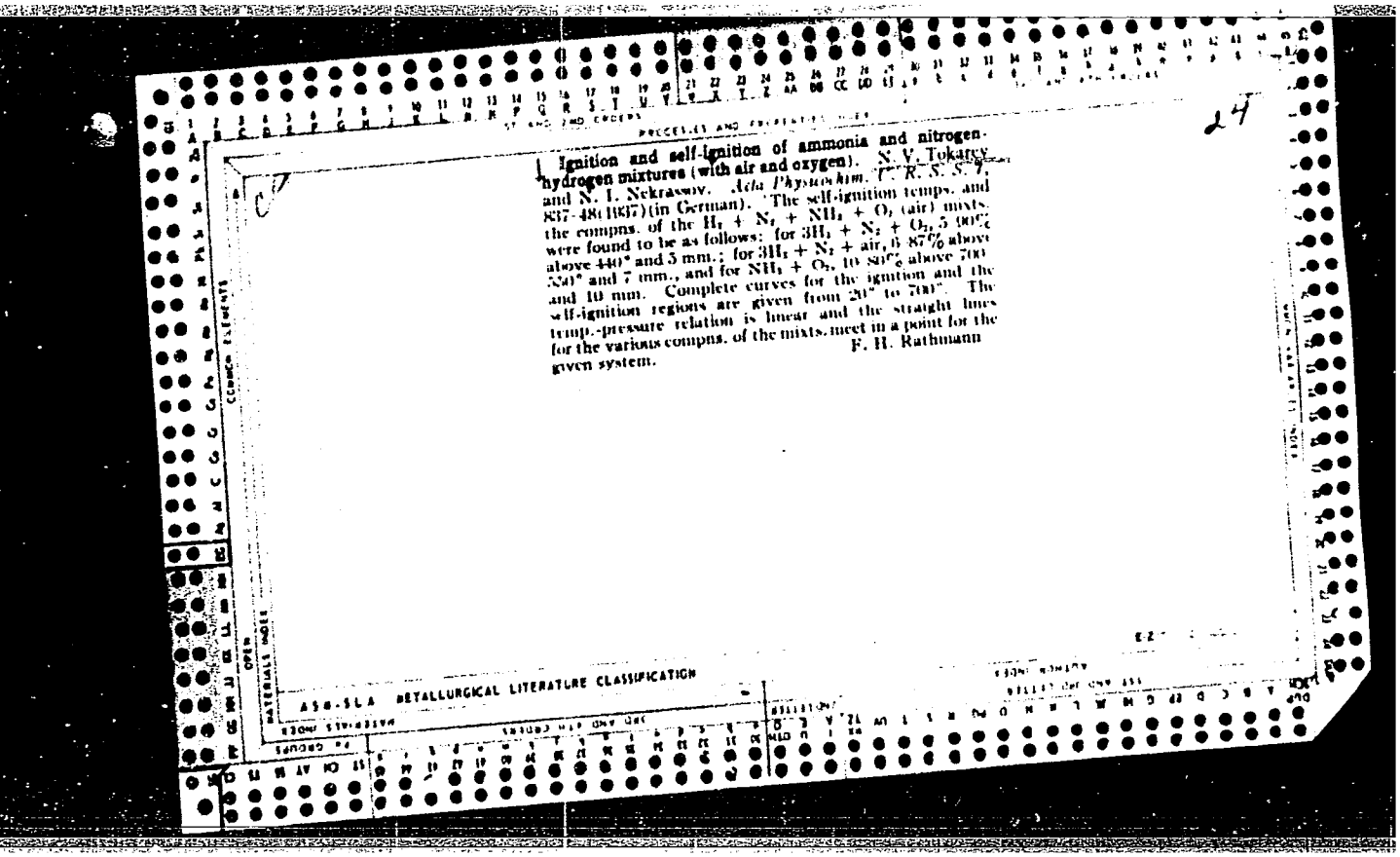
Ca

**Combustion and self-ignition of ammonia and nitrogen-hydrogen mixtures.** N. Y. Tokarev and N. I. Nekrasov.

*J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) **8**, 504-13(1936).—Ten figures show the parabolic region of inflammation of these gas mixts. with $O_2$ and with air at from 20° up to 700°. The limits of concn. for explosion are 5 to 90% for $[(3H_2 + N_2) + O_2]$, 6 to 87% for $[(3H_2 + N_2) + air]$ and 10 to 80% for $[NH_3 + O_2]$. The temp. of self inflammation of the 1st mixt. is 440°, of the 2nd 350°, and of the 3rd 700°. A linear relation holds between min. pressure and initial temp. of explosion. The temp. of self-inflammation does not vary with the percentage content of combustible gas.

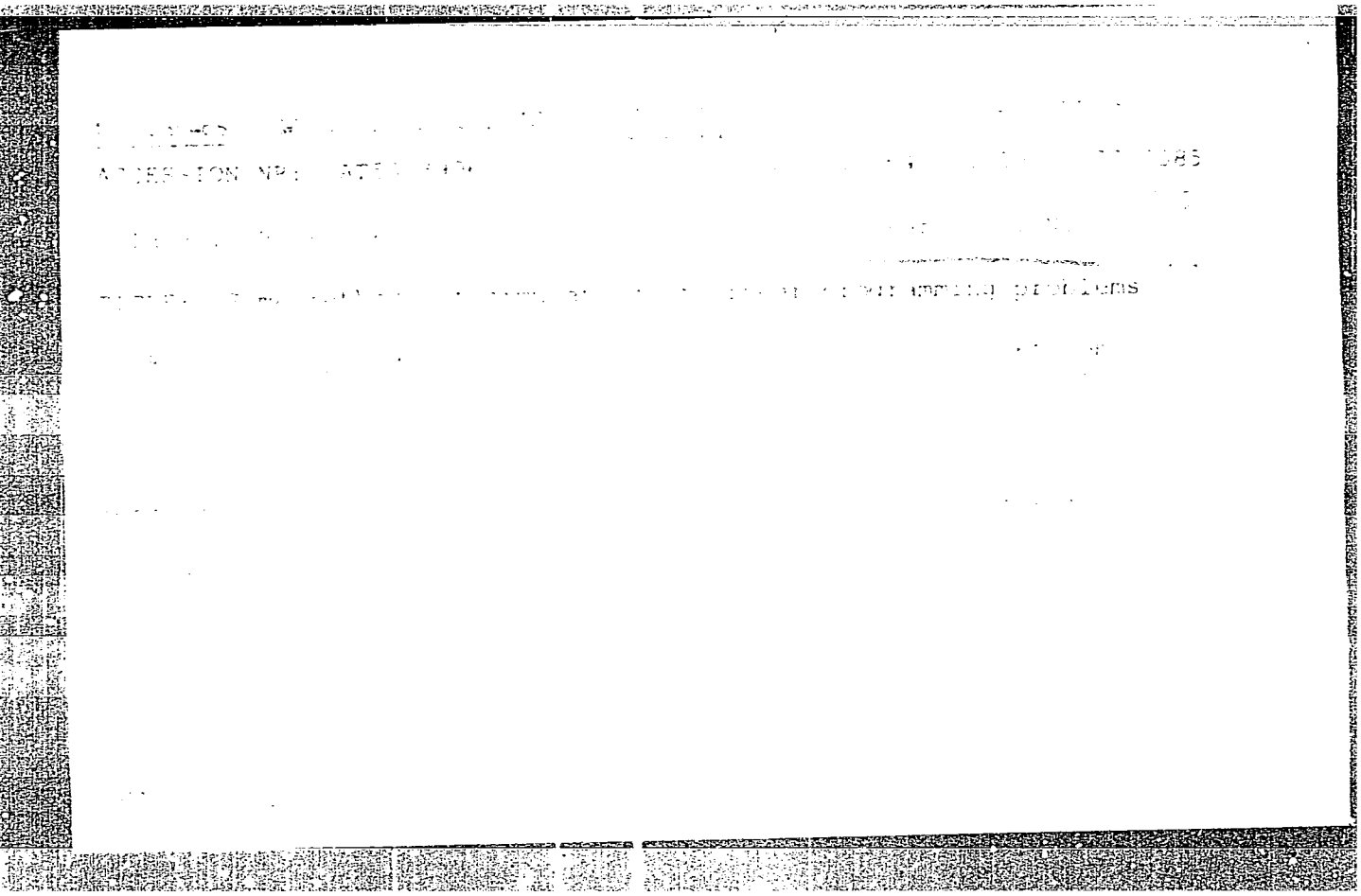
F. H. Rathmann

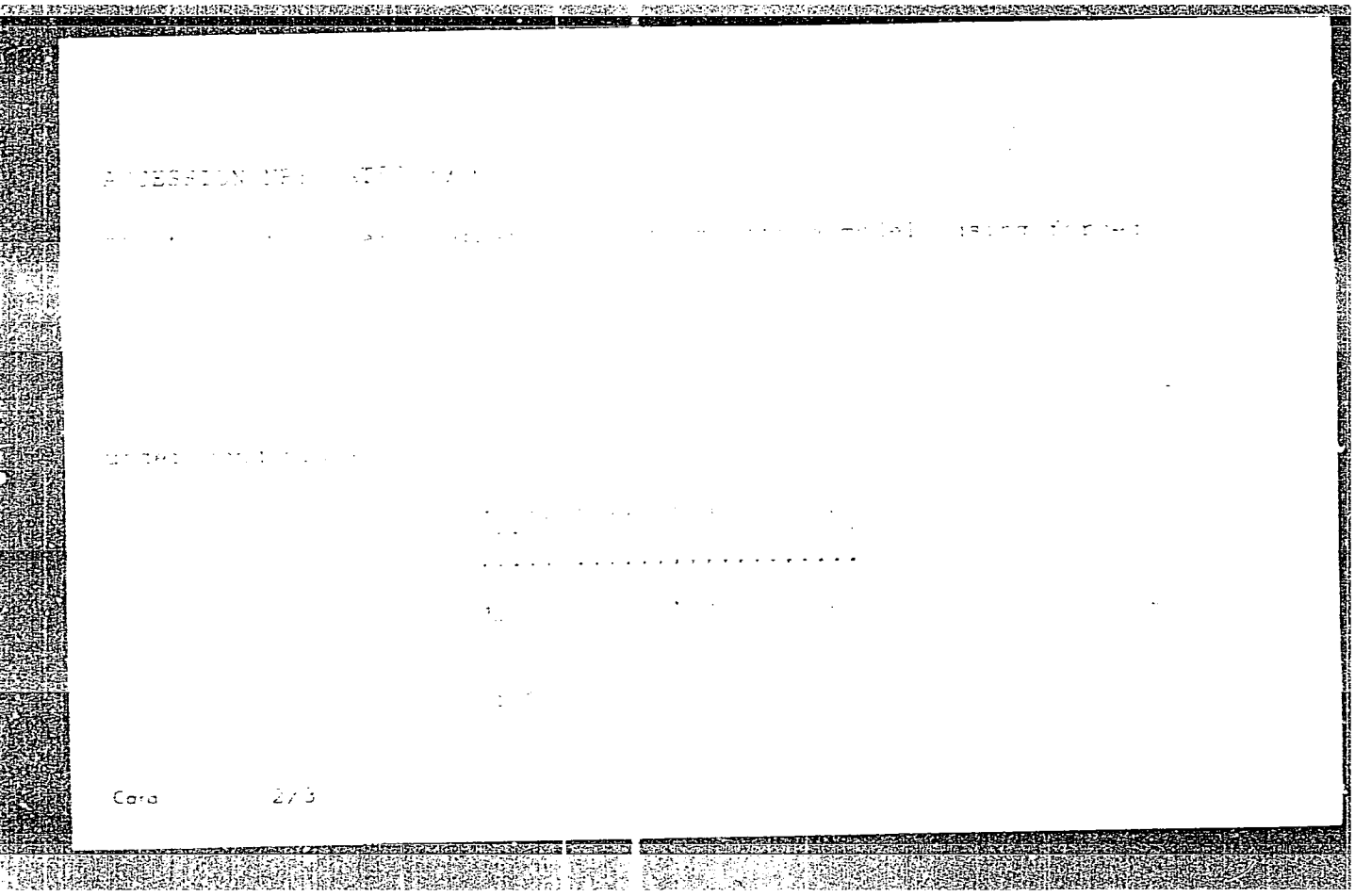
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



**Ignition and self-ignition of ammonia and nitrogen-hydrogen mixtures (with air and oxygen).** N. V. Tokarev and N. I. Nekrasov. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 7, 837-48(1937)(in German). The self-ignition temps. and the compns. of the $H_2 + N_2 + NH_3 + O_2$ (air) mixts. were found to be as follows: for $3H_2 + N_2$ + air, 0.87% above above 440° and 5 mm.; for $3H_2 + N_2$ + air, 0.87% above 520° and 7 mm., and for $NH_3 + O_2$, 10.80% above 700° and 10 mm. Complete curves for the ignition and the self-ignition regions are given from 20° to 700°. The temp.-pressure relation is linear and the straight lines for the various compns. of the mixts. meet in a point for the given system.

F. H. Rathmann





Card 3/3

OYVIN,I.A.; BALUDA,V.P.; SHEGEL,S.M.; TOKAREV,O.Y.; VENGLINSKAYA, E.A.; YAGODKINA,E.G.

Anticoagulant and antiphlogistic properties of phlogodym (neodymium pyrotechol disulphonate). Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.3:373-379 '64

1. Department of Pathological physiology, Kuban Medica. Institute, Krasnodar, USSR.

*

OYVIN, I.A.; BALUDA, V.P.; SHEGEL, S.M.; TOKAREV, O.Y.; VENGLINSKAYA, E.A. YAGODKINA, E.G.

Anticoagulatn and antiphlogistic properties of phlogodym (neodymium pyrocatechol disulphonate). Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.3:373-379 '64

1. Department of Pathological Physiology, Kuban Medical Institute Krasnodar, USSR.

TOKAREV, O.Yu.

Effect of aseptic inflammation on fibrinolytic activity of dog blood. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. no.2:88-89 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Oyvin) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar.

OYVIN, I.A.; MILASH, G.P.; SHUBICH, M.G.; VENGLINSKAYA, Ye.A.; LUTSENKO, N.M.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, I.A.; TOKAREV, O.Yu.; SHCHEGEL', S.M.; YAGODKINA, Ye.G. (Krasnodar)

Relation of the development of inflammation to the state of the blood coagulation system. Arkh. pat. 26 no.2:63-68 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A. Oyvin), kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dotsent G.P. Milash) i kafedra gistologii (zav. - dotsent M.G. Shubich) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PONOMAREV, Yu.T.; TOKAREV, O.Yu.

Changes in the blood coagulation system in rabbits, rats and dogs in sudden death. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 57 no.5:39-41 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra patologicheskiy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A.Oyvin) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar. Submitted July 3, 1962.

OYVIN, I.A.; KIR'YAKOV, M.A.; KOROLEVA, L.V.; ROMANOVSKAYA, L.L.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A.; TOKAREV, O.Yu.; UKLONSKAYA, L.I.

Radiometric study of problems of the pathogenesis and experimental therapy of inflammatory edemas. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.9:87-93 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Obninsk.

TOKAREV, P. [Tokariev, P.], inzh.

Glass heat-resistant pipe. Bud. mat. i konstr. 4 no.2:26-29 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Pipe, Glass—Testing)

ТОКАРЕВ, ПЕТР [illegible]

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 242

Tokarev, Petr Alekseyevich, Engineer Colonel

Khozyain samoleta; rasskaz ob aviatsionnom mekhanike samoleta (The Master of the Aircraft; Aircraft Mechanic's Story) Moscow, Voyen. izd-vo Min-va obor. SSSR, 1957. 118 p. (Series: Nauchno-populyarnaya biblioteka)

Ed.: Zakharov, D.M., Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel; Tech. Ed.: Mednikova, A.N.

PURPOSE: The book is intended to aid young draftees of the Soviet Air Force in choosing a specialty in the aviation field.

COVERAGE: The author discusses in popular terms the basic concepts of aviation, such as control surfaces, drag, propeller or jet engine thrust, forces acting on aircraft in flight, material for aircraft parts, prevention of corrosion, turbojet engines, structural rigidity of wings, banking, etc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:



Card 1/2

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TL671.9.T6)

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7-24-58

Card 2/2

TOKAREV, PETR ALEKSEYEVICH

TOKAREV, Petr Alekseyevich; inzhener-polkovnik; ZAKHAROV, D.M., inzhener-podpolkovnik, redaktor; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Master of the airplane; story about an airplane mechanic] Khoziain samoleta; rasskaz ob aviatsionnom mekhanike samoleta. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1957. 118 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

TOKAREV, P.D.; LEPIN, A.E., red.; SMIRNOV, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Repair and use of television sets] Ekspluatatsiia i remont televizorov. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1959. 190 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Television--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

KUSHNIR, Yu.M.; FETISOV, D.V.; RASPLETIN, K.K.; POCHTAREV, B.I.; SPEKTOR, F.U.; GUROVA, R.P.; TOKAREV, P.D.; OSIPOV, V.N.; PAVLOV, V.A.

Improving the scanning electron microscope -- X-ray local microanalyzer; some of its applications. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 27 no.3:415-419 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(X-ray spectroscopy)

KUSHNIR, Yu.M.; FETISOV, D.V.; DER-SHVARTS, G.V.; POCHTAREV, B.I.; TOKAREV, P.D.; RASPLETIN, K.K.; SPEKTOR, F.U.; GUROVA, R.P.; POSTNIKOV, Ye.B.; OSIPOV, V.N.; PAVLOV, V.A.; POGUDINA, M.V.

Combined scanning electron microscope and X-ray microanalyzer with magnetic electron optics. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.9: 1166-1172 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electron microscope) (X-ray spectroscopy)

KUSHNIR, Yu.M.; FETISOV, D.V.; DER-SHVARTS, G.V.; POCHTAREV, B.I.; TOKAREV, P.D.; RASPLETIN, K.K.; GUROVA, R.P.; POSTNIKOV, Ye.B.

The REMP-1 scanning-type electronic microprobe instrument. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1510-1512 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

L 36554-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6015760 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0764/0765

AUTHOR: Kabanov, A. N.; Fetisov, D. V.; Tokarev, P. D.; Glushkova, E. D.; Kushnir, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: The MESEM-A-40 electrostatic electron microscope energy analyzer /Report, Fifth All-Union Conference on Electron Microscopy held in Sumy 6-8 July 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 764-765

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscope, electron diffraction, electron scattering, inelastic scattering, electron energy

ABSTRACT: A type MESEM-40 electrostatic electron microscope, described elsewhere by V.I.Milyutin, D.V.Fetisov, K.K.Raspletin, F.U.Spektor, and B.I.Pochtarev (Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 23, 454 (1959)), has been modified for use as an electrostatic energy analyzer for investigation of inelastic scattering of electrons. The modified instrument can also be used as an electron diffraction camera. Two auxiliary sections were fabricated to replace the section of the MESEM-40 microscope that contains the objective, intermediate, and projection lenses. One auxiliary section is inclined and contains the condensing lens for work with electron reflection. The other auxiliary section contains the specimen holder, the mechanism for controlling the motion of the

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6015760

slit, the objective, and the analyzer lens. The accelerating potential can be continuously varied; its maximum value is 40 kV. The microscope can produce light field, dark field, and steroscopic images at magnifications from 3000 to 11 000 and with a resolution of 40-50 A. The energy resolution of the analyzer is 0.5-0.7 eV. The electron microscope images, electron diffraction patterns, and electron energy spectra are recorded photographically. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mlp

TOKAREV, P.G.

Production of heat-resistant glass pipes has been mastered. Stek.i ker. 18 no.5:32-34 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Konstantinovka--Pipe, Glass)

TOKAREV, P.I.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 11
December, 1953
Geometry

Tokarev, P. I. Geometric theory of the second variation in the variational problem of Lagrange. Trudy Sem. Vektor. Tenzor. Analizu 9, 431–455 (1952). (Russian)

The theory of the variational problems of Lagrange [see Bliss, Amer. J. Math. 52, 673–744 (1930)] is presented in geometrical form according to the theory of V. V. Vagner [see the paper reviewed above]. The second variations and the equations corresponding to those of Jacobi in the ordinary variation problem are considered in particular. The essential point of Vagner's method is to introduce a local density (for the simple problem) or a local vector (for the general problem) along admissible curves and to apply his theory of local hyperstrip fields and of composite manifolds [same Trudy 8, 11–72, 197–272 (1950); these Rev. 13, 281, 778]. In the first of the two parts of this paper, the simple problem of Lagrange, there is defined a given local curve field in $X_3$: $x^\alpha = f^\alpha(\xi^\lambda, \eta)$, named the indicatrix of the problem, $\eta$ being a density. Then admissible curves are integrals of the differential equations $\pi_\alpha^{(-1)}\xi^\alpha = 0$, $\pi_\alpha^{(-2)}\xi^\alpha = 0$, where $\pi_\alpha^{(-2)}$ and $\pi_\alpha^{(-1)}$ represent respectively the components of the affine

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(8)
2

binormal and the affine principal normal of the local curve of the indicatrix in a local centro-affine space $E_3$ associated with the point $\xi^\lambda$ in $X_3$. By virtue of the local frame $(l_\alpha, m_\alpha^{(-1)}, n_\alpha^{(-2)})$, the first and second variations of the arc length $s=\int_{t_1}^{t_2} l_\alpha(\xi^\lambda, \eta)\xi^\alpha dt$ and the corresponding equations of Jacobi are expressed in geometrical, invariant forms. The same method is applied also to the Euler-Lagrange multiple rule and similar results are obtained. When the local curve of the indicatrix is a central plane curve, the results have somewhat different forms. In the second part the method is generalized in order to discuss the general problem of Lagrange, by introducing the local $(m-1)$-dimensional hyperstrip field: $x^\alpha = l^\alpha(\xi^\lambda, \eta^\alpha)$, $y_\alpha = l_\alpha(\xi^\lambda, \eta^\alpha)$ $(\alpha, \lambda = 1, \cdots, n;$ $\alpha = 1, \cdots, m-1)$ in $X_n$. The system of Pfaff equations $l_\alpha \xi^\alpha = 0$, $n_\alpha{}^p \xi^\alpha = 0$ $(p = m+1, \cdots, n)$ defines the basic measurable curves in $X_n$ whose arc lengths are given by $S=\int_{s_1}^{s_2} l_\alpha(\xi^\lambda, \eta^\alpha)\xi^\alpha ds$. The vectors $n^p$ are defined by $l_\alpha n_\alpha{}^p = 0$, $l^\alpha n_\alpha{}^p = 0$, $n_q{}^\alpha n_\alpha{}^p = \delta_q{}^p$, where the vectors $n_p{}^\alpha$ define $(n-m)$-directions, characterizing the hyperplanes of the hyperstrip, i.e., $l_{\alpha\alpha} n^\alpha = 0$, $l_\alpha n^\alpha = 0$. Then the first and second variations of the integral $S$ and its equations of Jacobi are expressed in terms of the affine invariants, where again Vagner's theory of hyperstrips is applied. Their specific forms are too complicated to be described here.

*A. Kawaguchi* (Sapporo).

TOKAREV, P.I.

Geometric theory of the second variation for the variational Lagrange problem. Trudy Sem.po vekt.i tenz.anal. no.9:431-455 '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(Calculus of variations)

TOKAREV, P. I.

"Geodesic Nets Not Determined by a Network Angle"

Trudy, t. 1. Transactions of the Mathematics and Mechanics Section, Kazakh SSR, Acad. Sci., Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1958, 207pp.

TOKAREV, P.I.

Geodesic nets undetermined by the net angle. Trudy Sekt.mat. i mekh.AN Kazakh.SSR 1:194-201 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Geodesy)

TOKAREV, P.I.

Deep focal plane and relation between earthquakes and the relief of the Kuriles-Kamchatka zone. Biul. Vulk. sta. no.27: 66-81 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Kurile Islands--Earthquakes) (Kamchatka--Earthquakes)

TOKAREV, P.I.

Relationship between the volcanic and seismic activity in the Kuril-Kamchatka zone. Trudy Lab.vulk. no.17:156-182 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Soviet Far East--Volcanoes)
(Soviet Far East--Seismic waves)

S/169/62/000/001/007/083
D228/D302

AUTHOR: Tokarev, P. I.

TITLE: The Kozyrevsk seismic station

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 13, abstract 1A115 (Byul. Vulkanol. st. AN SSSR, no. 29, 1960, 54-55)

TEXT: A seismic station was organized in 1958 near the settlement of Kozyrevsk to study volcanic earthquakes in the area of the Klyuchesvskaya group of volcanoes. The station's substratum is: An upper layer (1.5 m) of ashy deposits, then come dense clayey glacial deposits down to a depth of 6 m, below which lies a dense lava flow. The station is provided with seismographs of the regional type of D. A. Kharin's system for three components; therate of rotation of the recording drum is 60 mm/sec. The observations of the station will be published in the Byulleten Vulkanologicheskoy stantsii. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

39078
S/169/62/000/006/011/093
D228/D304

3.9300

AUTHOR: Tokarev, P. I.

TITLE: Energy estimation of the force of earthquakes of the Bezymyannyy volcano

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 10, abstract 6A60 (Byul. Vulkanol. st. AN SSSR, no. 31, 1961, 38-45)

TEXT: A method is proposed for estimating the energy of earthquakes near the Bezymyannyy volcano from the flow of seismic energy $E_k$:

$$E_k = \rho c \int_0^t \dot{x}^2 dt \qquad (1)$$

where $\rho$ is the rock density, c is the velocity of elastic waves,

Card 1/3

Energy estimation of ...

t is the time, and x is the displacement. To simplify the calculations, it is assumed that

$$x = Ae^{-\varepsilon(t-t_o)} \cdot \sin \omega(t - t_o) \qquad (1)$$

where A is the maximum displacement amplitude for all components, $t_o$ is the wave arrival time, $\varepsilon = 0.0204$ sec$^{-1}$ (the mean for $80 \leqslant t - t_o \leqslant 150$ sec, with an average relative error of 6.5% according to 50 earthquakes with $A = [1 - 465]\mu$), $\omega = 2\pi/T$, and T is the period of oscillations. Integrating in (1) to $t = \infty$ with allowance for $\varepsilon \ll \omega$ gives

$$E_k = \frac{\pi^2 \rho c}{\varepsilon} \cdot \left(\frac{A}{T}\right)^2 \qquad (2)$$

Card 2/3

In the case under investigation the surface wave energy constitutes 96.8% of the seismic wave energy. Therefore the (estimated) value of the group velocity of Love waves -- $c_Q$ = 1.87 km/sec -- is taken for c. The method's relative error does not exceed 10% (without taking into account the uncertainty of the magnitude of $\rho c/\mathcal{E}$), which follows from the comparison of the results of calculations of $E_k$ for 9 earthquakes according to formulas (1) and (2), when $E_k$ from (2) exceeds $E_k$ from (1) by an average of 3.9%. This appears to be related to the fact that (2) takes the earthquake "tail" into account. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

ACC NR: AT6036298 SOURCE CODE: UR/3233/66/000/041/0015/0019

AUTHOR: Tokarev, P. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Seismicity of the region of the northern Kamchatka volcanoes in 1964

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut vulkanologii. Byulleten' vulkanologicheskikh stantsiy, no. 41, 1966, 15-19

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake, seismicity, seismologic station, upper mantle, volcano/ Kamchatka

ABSTRACT: The present article analyzes the seismicity of the region of the northern Kamchatka volcanoes during 1964. Only tectonic and volcanic earthquakes not directly associated with eruptions are investigated. A table of earthquakes recorded in 1964 is given which shows date, origin time, coordinates of the focus, and log E of the earthquake (where E is the energy in joules). A map of epicenters shows two distinct epicentral zones: the Sredniy Range zone with 76 earthquakes and depths of 0—20 km, and the Kumroch Range and Khapitsa River zone with 20 earthquakes of which 10 have focal depths exceeding 70 km. The strongest earthquakes recorded were shocks with log E = 12. A great increase in seismicity at focal depths of 80—270 km is noted in the area. It is attributed to the eruption of Sheveluch

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036298

Volcano on 12 November 1964 confirming the author's earlier deductions that seismicity due to earthquakes at depths of 70—200 km and volcanic activity of the Kurile-Kamchatka region are the result of tectonic processes in the upper mantle. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5108

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AM6022705 Monograph UR

Tokarev, Pavel Ivanovich

Eruptions and sesmic regime of volcanoes in the Klyuchevskiy group, 1949-1963 (Izverzheniya i seysmicheskiy rezhim vulkanov Klyuchevskoy gruppy, 1949-1963 gg) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1966. 116 p. illus., biblio., tables. 700 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: earthquake, seismology, volcanic activity, seismologic station, geodynamics / Kamchatka peninsula

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This booklet, based on seismic data collected at the Kamchatka Volcanological Station and the Klyuchi Seismic Station by the author, B. I. Piyp, and G. S. Gorshkov, investigates earthquakes associated with the Bezymyannyy and Klyuchevskiy volcanoes. An attempt is made to determine patterns of behavior between the seismic activity of the volcanoes and eruptions. Characteristic seismic data signalling the onset of an eruption serve as the basis of a system of forecasting explosive eruptions. In addition to the existing stations (Klyuchi, Kozyrevsk, Apakhonchi) in the region, the author calls for the establishment of at least one more station near

Card 1/3 UDC: 551.21+624.042.7

ACC NR: AM6022705

Bylinkina Crater in order to ensure the precise determination of the foci of volcanic-generated earthquakes. The booklet has about 100 references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:



Card 2/3

ACC NR: AM6022705

Ch. 7. Relationship between the seismic activity and the eruptions of the Klyuchevskiy volcano -- 84

Supplement -- 106

References -- 114

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 11Feb66/ ORIG REF: 073/ OTH REF: 021/

Card 3/3

KOMISSARUK, A.M. (Minsk); TOKAREV, P.I. (Ural'sk)

Surfaces admitting of geodesic nets not determined by the net angle. Volzh. mat. sbor. no.1:106-114 '63.
(MIRA 19:1)

TOKAREV, P.I.

Recording of the explosions of the Klyuchevskiy Volcano in 1962. Biul. vulk. sta. no.37:52-59 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

TOKAREV, P.I.

Earthquake swarms of the Sheveluch Volcano in May 1964.
Biu. vulk. sta. no.38:41-44 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

MARKHININ, Ye.K.; TOKAREV, P.I.; PUGACH, V.B.

Studying the state of the volcanoes of the Klyuchevskoy group and the Sheveluch Volcano in 1961. Biul.vulk.sta. no.35:3-8 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

MARKHININ, Ye.K.; SIRIN, A.N.; TIMERBAYEVA, K.M.; TOKAREV, P.I.; MAKHORKIN, I.F., red.

[Volcanoes of Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands] Vulkany Kamchatki i Kuril'skikh ostrovov. Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii, Knizhnaia red. "Kamchatskaia pravda," 1959. 85 p. (MIRA 17:4)

TOKAREV, P.I.

Some problems in the geometrical theory of the second variation in Lagrange's variational problem. Trudy Sekt. mat. i mekh. AN Kazakh. SSR 2:49-51 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

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