

21727

S/078/61/006/007/004/014
B107/B2175.2300AUTHOR: Vagina, N. S.

TITLE: Complex formation of lanthanum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 7, 1961, 1565-1568

TEXT: The possibility of separating lanthanum from the other rare earths by applying ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid or nitrolo triacetic acid, was studied. A mixture of the following composition was used for experimenting: 12.5% La, 2.5% Ce, 7.0% Pr, 56.1% Nd, 11.5% Sm, 13.5% Gd, 0.9% Tb, 1.5% Dy, 4.5% Y (the values were determined by spectral analysis). The respective complexone was added to the mixture and the non-complex bound portion precipitated with ammonium oxalate or adsorbed on a cation exchanger KU-2 (KU-2). The lanthanum and neodymium concentrations were radiometrically determined by means of the indicators La¹⁴⁰ and Nd¹⁴⁷. Systematic experiments with ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) showed the following: No essential lanthanum enrichment takes place in the range pH = 3.0 to 7.0 and Nd/EDTA = 1:0.5 to 1:1.5. Different results

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Complex formation of lanthanum

were obtained with nitrilo triacetic acid (NTA): At a Nd:NTA = 1:2 ratio and a pH of 5.0 to 5.5, the solution contains approximately 3% La, the precipitate 35% La. Even more favorable results are obtained with the ion exchanger KU-2: 2% La in the solution, 70% La in the adsorbed mixture. From another initial mixture, 1 kg was obtained by the latter method. The composition of the products was determined by spectral analysis. The Table shows that it is possible to separate lanthanum successfully in the above described way. There are 6 tables and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: H. Fogg, Z. Hess. J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 58, 1751 (1936). X

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1960

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Complex formation of lanthanum ...

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Table	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Gd	Tb	Dy	Y
Initial mixture	60.0	2.5	11.0	20.0	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
Solution	6.0	1.5	15.0	60.0	12.0	-	1.0	-	4.0
Precipitate	93.0	2.5	1.0	3.0	0.1	-	-	-	-

Contents in %

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2107/8217

5.2300

X

AUTHORS: Vagina, N. S., Yang Yu-liang

TITLE: The different capability of neodymium and praseodymium of complex formation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 7, 1961, 1569-1573

TEXT: The possibility of separating neodymium and praseodymium by application of ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) or nitrolo triacetic acid (NTA) was studied. A mixture of the following composition was used: 10.5% La, 4.5% Ce, 22.5% Pr, 36% Nd, 1.0% Sm, 0.2% Tu, 5.0% Y (the values were determined by means of spectral analysis). The respective complexone was added to the mixture in the form of the ammonium salt and the non-complex bound part separated by precipitation with ammonium oxalate or by means of the cation exchanger KY-2 (KY-2). The praseodymium- and neodymium content was radiometrically determined by the Pr¹⁴² and Nd¹⁴⁷ indicators. Systematic experiments with EDTA showed the following results: the Nd:EDTA ratio between 1:0.5 and 1:2.0

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and pH between 3.0 and 7.0 shows little effect on the Nd/Pr ratio in the solution or in the oxalate precipitate. Apparently, EDTA is too strong a complex former to permit fractionation. Experiments carried out with NTA show, however, the following: at a Nd/NTA ratio = 1:1 to 1:4, the neodymium content of the rare earths solution is approximately 90%, the praseodymium content only 8-15%. Praseodymium, in turn, is concentrated in the oxalate precipitate. An ammonium oxalate excess of between 1:1.5 and 1:6.0 causes a greater amount of precipitate of the rest of the rare earths, remains, however, without effect on the praseodymium distribution, as well as the pH between 4.0 and 6.0. In conclusion, the following may be said: At a ratio of between 1:3 and 1:4 between the rare earth element and NTA, and a pH of between 5.0 and 5.5, Pr is enriched by 30% in the oxalate precipitate, the neodymium content reduced to 8-10%. If, instead of ammonium oxalate, the ion exchanger KU-2 is used for separation, the mixture in the ion exchanger contains 40-50% Pr at a ratio of Nd:NTA = 1:2 to 1:3. The method developed thus permits the production of mixtures with 40-50% Pr and 90-95% Nd. A further treatment with the ion exchanger permits the production of high-purity preparations (99.9%) in one operation cycle. There are 7 tables and 6 references:

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B107/B207

The different capability of ...

2 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: L. Gordon, K. Shavor, *Analyt. Chem.*, 25, 794, (1953); F. Fitch, D. Russel, *Canad. J. Chem.*, 29, 364 (1951); R. Vickery, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4357 (1952).

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1960

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S/078/62/007/008/008/008
B101/B138AUTHOR: Vagina, N. S.TITLE: Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry, Production, and
Analysis of Rare Earth Elements

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 8, 1962, 2025-2026

TEXT: The second vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po khimii, polucheniyu i analizu redkozemel'nykh elementov (see title) convened by the Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot (State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for the Coordination of Scientific Research Works), Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the AS USSR), and the Nauchnyy sovet po problemam redkikh metallov (Scientific Council for Rare Metal Problems) was held in Moscow, November 21-25, 1961. 500 representatives participated from research institutes of the Academy of Sciences, ministries, industries, and from Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics. 120 reports were given in the plenary meeting and in the three Subdivisions for Chemistry, .

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Second All-Union Conference on the ...

S/078/62/007/008/008/006
B101/B138

Production and Analysis of REE. Academician A. P. Vinogradov opened by reporting the state of scientific work in the chemistry and analysis of REE. He mentioned a considerable increase in production and outlined the extensive possibilities of REE. The general reports dealt with the main types of deposits and new tendencies in industry. D. I. Ryabchikov reported on "Complex-formation as a basis of REE production technology"; M. M. Senyavin indicated the importance of complex formation in chromatography and emphasized the necessity of further theoretical development; he said that columns with a fixed ionite layer can easily be automated. Yu. S. Sklyarenko emphasized the advantages of separation methods based on the different properties of REE in normal and abnormal valency states, and recommended development of such processes for Pr and Tb. 30 reports were given in the Chemistry Subdivision on production methods and investigation of simple REE compounds. G. V. Samsonov et al. reported on the examination of Y, Sc, Ce, and La carbides and nitrides and their melts. The following reports were also given by: M. Ye. Kost and V. I. Mikheyeva, on the production of La, Y, Nd, and Sc hydrides with maximum H saturation; Ye. I. Gladyshevskiy et al., on intermetallic compounds of REE; S. Z. Makarov (deceased) and L. V. Soboleva, on La, Nd,
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Second All-Union Conference on the ...

S/078/62/007/008/008/008
B101/B138

Pr peroxides of the composition $M_2O_4(1-2)H_2O$ and $M_2O_5 \cdot 2H_2O$; V. I. Yermolenko and S. A. Shevchenko, on the salicylates of REE. S. B. Pirkes and Ya. Ya. Dodonov are the first to have synthesized salts of REE with α -camphor- β -sulfonic, α -bromo- β -camphor- π -sulfonic, and other organic acids. La and Ce are separable from other REE by recrystallizing the α -camphor- β -sulfonates. Further reports were by: N. V. Aksel'rud, N. M. Mironov and N. P. Chernyayev, on the formation of hydroxides and basic salts of REE; V. I. Grebenshchikova, V. N. Bobrova and A. A. Prokudina, on the coprecipitation of REE with K_2SO_4 and $Fe(OH)_3$;

A. I. Ul'yanov, on cerium phosphates; Kh. M. Minachev and M. A. Markov, on the catalytic properties of REE oxides; N. K. Davidenko, on the complex formation of La and tartaric acid; Ya. D. Fridman, R. K. Drachevskaya and V. A. Shestakova, on the stability of solutions of complex compounds of REE with different addenda; Ya. I. Kononenko and N. S. Poluektov, on the possibilities of extracting REE phenanthroline complexes by benzene; L. S. Serdyuk and V. S. Smirnaya, on xylenol orange complexes of Y and La; N. A. Kostromina on complex gluconates of REE. 15 reports were given in the Production Subdivision: I. N. Plaksin, S. P. Zaytseva ✓

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Second All-Union Conference on the ...

S/078/62/007/008/008/008
B101/B138

and Yu. S. Kuznetsova, on the concentration and extraction of RE minerals; Yu. S. Sklyarenko, on Pr oxidation in the melt for the purpose of separating Pr from Nd; V. P. Meleshko and V. B. Voytovich, on the chromatographic separation of REE by ethylene diamine tetra-acetic acid; A. M. Sorochan and M. M. Senyavin, on the effect of inhibitors on the separation of REE; G. V. Korpusov on the extraction process and on laboratory extraction devices for the separation of REE; A. V. Nikolayev and A. A. Kolesnikov, on the examination of La extraction by physico-chemical analysis; E. A. Sheka, Ye. Ye. Kriss, and E. I. Senyavskaya, on complex formation during the extraction of REE by alkyl phosphates. V. P. Khromov demonstrated the elution of elements of the Ce group by a HCK (MSK) cationite. The resolution of the conference; recommended intensification of research work, improvement of methods of instrumental analysis, development of automatic control, determination of REE impurities of the order of 10^{-5} - $10^{-9}\%$, and examination of the practical possibilities of various REE compounds. The next conference is scheduled for 1963 - 1964. ✓

Card 4/4

RYABCHIKOV, D.I., prof., otv. red.; VAGINA, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KORCHEMNAYA, Ye.K., kand. khim. nauk, red.; RUSANOV, A.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; RYABUKHIN, V.A., kand. khim. nauk, red.; SENYAVIN, M.M., kand. khim. nauk, red.; SKLYARENKO, Yu.S., kand. khim. nauk, red.; STROGANOVA, N.S., nauchn. sotr., red.; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Rare-earth elements] Redkozemel'nye elementy. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 391 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i kvaliticheskoy khimii.

VAGINA, N.S.

Solubility of yttrium and erbium phosphates. Zhur.neorg.
khim. 10 no.8:1938-1939 Ag '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.
Vernadskogo. Submitted August 18, 1964.

ACC NR: AP6031750 SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/007/1618/1621

AUTHOR: Vagina, N. S.

ORG: Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. V. I. Vernadskiy,
Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii Akademii nauk
SSSR)

TITLE: o-Phthalates of ²¹yttrium-group elements

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 7, 1966, 1618-1621

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium compound, erbium compound, ytterbium compound, phthalic acid,
CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS

ABSTRACT: o-Phthalates of yttrium, erbium and ytterbium were synthesized in aqueous solutions from the chlorides and ammonium phthalate. High-frequency and potentiometric titration showed the formation of a complex form of yttrium and erbium phthalates of the composition $\{Me[C_6H_4(CO_2)_2]_3\}^{3-}$. The influence of the hydrolyzability of the phthalates on the distribution of the rare earths between the solution and the precipitate at various pH values was studied in experiments with Y and Yb, using radioactive tracers. Up to pH 7.0, the distribution of Y and Yb is not affected. As the pH rises, the rare earth content drops substantially as a result of hydrolysis of the phthalates. The greatest difference in the hydrolysis of these compounds was observed at pH 7.75 and pH 8.0 (at ratios of the components of 1:3 and 1:5 respectively). The amount of phthalate ions present has a marked effect on the complexing of the rare

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UDC: 546.66

ACC NR: AP6031750

earths. The solubility of basic yttrium and erbium phthalates in water, HCl solutions and ammonium phthalate solutions was compared at $25 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$; the solubility of yttrium phthalates was found to be several times higher. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 20Nov64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 *29/6*

VAGINA, T.A.

Dynamics of the development of grass cover on pastures of the southern Baraba Steppe. Trudy Bot. sada Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.1:113-132 '56. (MIRA 14:7)
(Baraba Steppe--Pastures and meadows)

VAGINA, T.A.

Problem of the classification of Baraba meadows. Izv. Novosib.
otd. Geog. ob-va SSSR no. 1:15-22 '57. (MIRA 12:4)
(Baraba Steppe--Pastures and meadows)

USSR/Meadow Cultivation.

L

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 14, 1958, 63263

Author : Vagina, T.A.

Inst : Eastern Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : An Experiment in the Improvement of Baraba's Saline Soils.

Orig Pub : Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR, No 9, 119-132, 1957

Abstract : For the improvement of Baraba's meadows, certain agro-engineering applications are recommended. On meadows, located on solonetz soils, best results were obtained when the soil was plowed without the use of a moldboard. On meadows, located on meadowsod soils, plowing with a layer turnover to a depth of 25-28 cm, in conjunction with disking the sod before and after plowing, furnished positive results. In drought years, the favorable period

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USSR/Meadow Cultivation.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 14, 1958, 63263

for soil preparation and sowing is in summer (July).
Autumn sowing is feasible in years of normal humidity.
On solonetz and meadow soils, a grass mixture from
meadow brome, rootless wheatgrass and esparcet or al-
falfa yielded the greatest produce (50-85 c/ha).

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- 10 -

VAGINA, T. A.

USSR/Meadow Cultivation.

L.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95887

Author : Vagina, T.A.

Inst : Tomsk University.

Title : Improvement of the Baraba Meadows and Their Rational Utilization.

Orig Pub : Tr. Tomskogo un-ta, 1957, 141, 12-13

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

VAGINA, T.A.

Improvement of meadows and pastures on solonchaks and solonchaks
soils of the Baraba lowland. Trudy Biol. Inst. Sib. otd. AN
SSSR no.9:273-278 1962 (MIRA 17:8)

VAGINA, T. A.

Dissertation defended in the Botanical Institute imeni V. L. Komarov
for the academic degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences:

"Meadows of Baraba."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

VAGINA, T.A.

Saline meadows of Baraba and Kulunda and their origin.
Trudy TSSBS no.6:163-182 '63.

Measures for the improvement of hayfields and pastures in
Novosibirsk Province. Trudy TSSBS no.6:363-377 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

VOLGINA, K.P.; VAGINA, T.S.

Effect of the improvement of the Baraba saline meadows on
changes in the chemical composition of forage grasses. Trudy
TSSBS no.6:183-187 '63. (MIR: 17:7)

GORBUNOV, Petr Ivanovich; VAGINA, T.P., red.; KOVALENKO, V.L.,
tekhn.red.

[Official documents] Delovye bumagi. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-
pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 49 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Legal documents)

KUMINOVA, A.V.; VAGINA, T.V.; LAPSHINA, Ye.I.

Phytogeographical zoning of the southeast of the West Siberian
Plain. Trudy TSSBS no.6:35-62 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

VAGINA, V.S.; RASSULOVA. Kh.N.; DMITRIYEV, O.V.

Morbid states following resection of the stomach and their compound treatment. Sbor. nauch. rab. vrach. san.-kur. uchr. profsoiuzov
no.1:98-104 '64, (MIRA 18:10)

1. Zheleznodorozhnyy bazovyy sanatoriy imeni XX s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuz (glavnyy vrach R.S.Chubarov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' kand.med.nauk Yu.S.Vishnevskaya).

VOLOVA, N.A.; VAGINA, Ye.G.

Analysis of the causes of late hospitalization of children with
tuberculous meningitis. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.1:66-70 Ja-F '50.

(MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz Detskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy rannego vozrasta. Vserdlovsk
(glavnyy vrach N.A.Volova)

(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

VAGIZ, T.

Turkery - Taxicabs

Strike of the taxi drivers in Ankara, Vsem. prof. dviz. no. 11, '52.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

YAGIZOV, A.Kh., inzh.

Device for machining eye bolts. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 2
no.12:28 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Machine tools--Attachments)

GOSSE, N.P., inzh.; KISLUKHIN, S.V., inzh.; NIKOL'SKIY, G.A., inzh.;
POPOV, G.S., inzh.; SHAKHOVTSEV, V.I., nauchnyy red.; VAGNER, A.A.,
red.; RUNOVA, A.P., red.; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.F., tekhn. red.; VIINOGRADOV,
Ye.A., tekhn. red.; IL'YUSHENKOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Electric equipment and devices of motor vehicles; catalog and
reference book] Avtotraktornoe elektro-oborudovanie i pribory; katalog-
spravochnik. Moskva, TSentr.in-t nauchno-tekhn.informatsii mashino-
stroeniia. Pt.1. 1961. 371 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po koordinatsii
nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
eksperimental'nyy institut avtotraktornogo elektrooborudovaniya i
priborov (for Gosse, Kislukhin, Nikol'skiy, Popov). 3. Direktor Na-
ucho-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta avtotraktornogo
elektrooborudovaniya i priborov (for Shakhovtsev).
(Motor vehicles—Electric equipment)

RUNOVA, A.P., red.; VAGNER, A.A., red.; KOGAN, F.L., tekhn. red.; KOVAL'-
SKAYA, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Bicycles and motorcycles; catalog] Velosipedy i mototsikly; ka-
talog. Moskva, 1960. 159 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii mashino-
stroyeniya.

(Bicycles) (Motorcycles)

RUNOVA, A.P.; VAGNER, A.A.; VELICHENKO, M.F., red.; VINOGRADOV,
Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Catalog-handbook "Motor vehicles of the U.S.S.R."]Ka-
talog-spravochnik "Avtomebili SSSR". Moskva. Pt.1.[Motor-
trucks and motorbuses] Avtomobili i avtobusy. 1963. 137 p
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii
po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.
(Motortrucks--Catalogs) (Motorbuses--Catalogs)

ADESTOV, N.A.; YUSHMANOV, N.A.; PROSVIRIN, A.D., otv. red.; YAGNER, A.A., nauchn. red.; RUNOVA, A.P., nauchn. red.; ZAVALISHIN, V.M., red.; ALEKSEYEVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

["Motor vehicles of the U.S.S.R."; the M-13 and M-13B "Chaika" automobiles; structural changes and the interchangeability of parts and units] Katalog-spravochnik "Avtomobili SSSR; avtomobil' "Chaika" modeli M-13 i M-13B; konstruktivnye izmeneniia i vzaimozameniaemost' detalei, uzlov i agregatov. Moskva, 1963. 52 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu. 2. Glavnyy instruktor Gor'kovskogo avtozavoda (Prosvirin). (Automobiles--Catalogs)

PAVLAK, Radko, As., MUDr.; BROTHANKOVA, Helena, MUDr.; VAGNER, Boris, MUDr.

Treatment of basilar meningitis by cyclic administration of antibiotics. Cesk. neur. 19 no.1:24-28 Mar 56.

1. Z neurologické kliniky university v Brně, prednosta prof. MUDr. K. Popok.

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, therapy, chemother., cyclic technic. (Cs))

10/16/58
POPEK, K., Prof. MUDr.; VAGNER, B., MUDr.; DOSTAL, J., MUDr. (adb. asist.)

Interrelation of signaling systems in man determined with the aid of suggestion supported by amplitude changes of heart contraction as an indicator. Cesk. neur. 21 no.2:76-89 Mar 58.

1. Klinika nemoci nervovych, prednosta prof. MUDr K. Popek, I. vnitřni klinika MU v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr M. Stejfa.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.

interrelation of signaling systems in humans, determ.

by suggestion & amplitude changes of heart contraction (Cz))

(SUGGESTION

role in determ. of interrelation of signaling systems in humans, with tests of amplitude changes of heart contraction (Cz))

(HEART, physiol.

contraction, amplitude changes caused by suggestion in determ. of interrelation of signaling systems in humans (Cz))

CHRAST,Bohumil; VAGNER,Boris

Role of the visualization of the arteria cerebialis posterior
in angiography of the arteriae carotis internae (arteriographic
studies). Rozhl. chir 34 no.2:81-93 F '60.

1. Neurologicka klinika v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. Karel Popek;
neurochirurgicke oddeleni I. chirurgicke kliniky v Brne, prednosta
prof. dr. J. Podlaha.

(CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY)

VAGNER, B.

Significance of contrast visualization of the anterior choroidal artery in carotid angiography for the diagnosis of cerebral tumors. Cesk. rentgen. 17 no.6:391-398 N '63.

1. Neurologická klinika lékařské fakulty UJEP v Brně, před-
nosta prof. dr. X. Popsek Radiologická klinika lékařské fakulty
UJEP v Brně, přednosta prof. dr. J. Holy, DrSc.
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS) (NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS)
(CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY) (CAROTID ARTERIES)

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HRAZDIRA, C.L.; HANAK, L.; SKALNIK, J.; VAGNER, B.; Neurological
Clinic, Medical Faculty, J.E. Purkyne University (Neurologická
Klinika Lek. Fak. UJEP), Brno, Chief (Prednosta) Prof Dr K. POPEK.

"ACTH in the Treatment of Multiple Sclerosis."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 30, No 1, Jan 67, pp
48 - 51

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Results obtained
in treating 60 patients with ACTH are described. Best results
were obtained with the disease in the acute form particularly
in the initial stages of the disease. Autonomic and met-
abolic tests proved that ACTH treatment reacts on the general
mechanism of adaptation. Close supervision of patients who re-
ceive ACTH is necessary. 1 Table, 10 Western, 1 Czech reference.
(Manuscript received 25 Jan 66).

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DZHURINSKIY, B.F.; Printed rezhivnye VAGNER, D.B.

State of Co^{2+} ions in potassium borate glasses. Izv. Ak. SSSR.
Neorg. mat. 11 no.2:272-276 F 195.

Spectrophotometric study of halide complexes of cobalt in sodium
borate glasses. Ibid.:277-280 (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova.

VAGNER, Endre

Continuous weighing of piece goods. Elelm ipar 18 no.8/9:264-265
Ag-S '64.

1. Canning and Paprika Industry Research Institute, Budapest.

S/799/62/000/002/003/011

AUTHORS: Barilovskiy, V. L., Vagner, E. N., Glukhov, Yu. N., Datsko, A. V.,
Stupin, E. F.

TITLE: Potential static trigger having a current key with back coupling through
logical diode networks.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin.
Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva. no. 2. 1962, 36-43.

TEXT: The paper presents a potential static trigger network utilizing a current
key which serves for the making of systems of elements that are fairly fast-acting
and are free, to a significant extent, of the shortcomings of other current-switching
schemes which require the use of a large number of semiconductor triodes which
must be fairly uniform in some of their parameters, such as the voltage between the
emitter and the base of the open triode, the base current of the closed triode, and
must have fairly elevated values of the current-amplification coefficient, also the
unavoidable limitations to the scatter in the values of the resistances and of the sta-
bility of the power supply. A circuit diagram of the trigger is shown. The outstand-
ing characteristic of this current key (Author's Certificate no. 130240, entitled
"Shaper-inverter") consists in the fact that the collector circuits of its triodes in-
clude fairly high ohmic resistors and diodes which on the collectors of the triodes
Card 1/2

Potential static trigger having a current key

S/799/62/000/002/003/011

of the key affords fixed voltage drops of the order of 5-10 v, which are then amplified by the emitter-repeaters, which employ triodes. These magnitudes of the voltage differences at the trigger output permit one to employ logical diode networks in the construction of computers, an arrangement which reduces significantly the number of transistors employed. A circuit diagram of a logical diode scheme is shown. The frequency characteristics of the network and the design problems of a system of elements are discussed, and the basic requirements for the portions and design elements of the circuitry are set forth. The potential static trigger described in the paper is fairly fast-operating. All of the triodes of the trigger operate in a nonsaturated regime. The fairly large voltage differences afforded by the current key permit the use of the trigger in conjunction with diode circuits. The starting of the trigger and the feedback in it are performed through logical diode networks. There are no reactive elements, since all connections are by DC. A large scatter in the parameters of the transistors and diodes is permissible. The requirements relative to the resistances and the stability of the power supply become more stringent as a result thereof. However, they are readily fulfilled. There are 2 figures and 9 references (8 Russian-language Soviet and 1 English-language: R. K. Richards, *Arithmetical operational on digital computing machines*, in Russian-language translation, Moscow. Foreign Literature Publishing House, 1957).

Card 2/2

VAGNER, F.A., inzh.

Argon arc welding of weld roots in butt joints on nonrotatable pipelines. Svar. proizv. no.8:41-42 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 22646-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001172

ASSOCIATION: Trest "Tsentroenergmontazh" ("Tsentroenergmontazh" Trust)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

Vagner, G.
KOSTKOVA, H; VAGNER, G.

Biologic diagnosis of pregnancy on frogs. Cas. lek. ceak.
89 no.31:878-880 4 Aug 1950. (CJML 20:1)

1. Of the Biological Institute of the Medical Faculty in Hradec Kra-
love (Head--Prof. Bohumil Krajnik, M. D.)

SOV/80-59-1-22/44

AUTHORS: Berezin, I.V., Vagner, G. and Emanuel', N.M.

TITLE: Paraffin Oxidation Initiated by Chlorine During the Initial
 State of the Reaction (Okisleniye parafina, in-
 itsirovaniye khlorom v nachal'nyy period razvitiya reaktsii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, ^{32.} Nr 1, pp 173-180 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of stimulating liquid-phase oxidation reactions by means of small admixtures to the air of certain catalyzing gases (NO₂, HBr, etc) was named the method of gas initiation [Ref. 1]. The present investigation was aimed at establishing main regularities of the initiation effect caused by admixtures of chlorine in the oxidation process of lignite paraffin of the "Küpsen" type (East Germany). As the main products of oxidation are aliphatic acids, the principal attention was paid to the kinetics of their formation and accumulation. The results of experiments are presented in graphical form. It can be concluded that the gas initiation of the reaction by chlorine has a strong stimulating effect on the paraffin oxidation process; at that the initiation is brought about during a short initial period in the development of the process. The accumulation of acids is described by the kinetic curves obtained experimentally. It was established that the low maximum effect in the kinetic

Card 1/2

SOV/80-59-1-28/4:

Paraffin Oxidation Initiated by Chlorine During the Initial Stage
of the Reaction

curves of acid formation is due to the presence in "K#psen"-
type paraffin of aromatic substances.
There are 8 graphs, 1 diagram and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1956

Card 2/2

VAGNER, G.F.

Colorimetric determination of the complement energy of the blood.
Lab. delo 8(1.e.9) no.1:44-46 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Pervaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach I.V.Shapiro),
Novokuybyshevsk.
(COMPLEMENTS (IMMUNITY)) (COLORIMETRY)

KRUGLITSKIY, N.M.; OVCHARENKO, F.D., akademik; NICHIPORENKO, S.P.;
VAGNER, G.R.

Salt resistance of dispersed argillaceous minerals. Dokl.
AN SSSR 165 no.2:380-382 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskey khimii AN UkrSSR.
2. AN UkrSSR (for Ovcharenko).

changes in conditions of the machine between different tests
friction. On a ring of Ni-Cr steel were exposed to friction
samples covered with platinum, tungsten, stannous bronze,
cast iron, and Cr of various hardnesses (610, 1200, 1300
kg/cm²). Friction in the oil film was observed with
the standard device. The load was increased from 9 to

GOL'VERK, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; VAGNER, I.V., inzh.

Selecting the best setting for a fuel pump cam. Trakt. i sel'khozmasb
no. 7:24-27 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Fuel pumps)

VAGNER, I.V.; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A.I.; TITARENKO, L.P.

The beta concentration meter for potassium salt solutions.

Avtom.i prib. no.1:64-68 '59.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Potassium salts--Testing) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

VAGNER, I.V.; GOL'VEK, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating injection characteristics of the 4TH-8, 5x10 fuel pump.
Avt.prom. no.9:27-29 S 160. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Motor vehicles--Fuel systems)

YAGNER, I.V.; NOVOSEL'SKAYA, A.I.; TITARENKO, L.P.

Beta-ray concentration indicator for potassium salt solutions.
Zav.lab. 26 no.3:342-344 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR.
(Potassium salts--Spectra)
(Potassium--Isotopes)

5.5500

68924

AUTHORS: Vagner, I. V., Novosel'skaya, A. I., B/032/60/036/03/035/064
Titarenko, L. P. B010/B117

TITLE: Beta Ray Concentration Meter¹⁹ for Solutions of Potassium Salts

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 342-344 (USSR)

TEXT: A device has been designed which permits the determination of the concentration of potassium salts from the natural radioactivity of K^{40} within 15 to 20 minutes, with a maximum relative error of 1%. The device is intended for use in plant laboratories. Because of the low specific activity of K^{40} , ten counters of the type STS-6 connected in parallel are used to determine the number of decays. The concentration of the solution is determined by measuring the maximum counting rate. It was shown by calculations that, for an accuracy of measurement of 1% and a probability of 0.95, 40000 pulses must be positively recorded. Under these conditions, it takes 15 minutes to measure a 20% KCl solution. A block diagram (Fig 2) as well as a circuit diagram of the electronic counting arrangement (Fig 3) are given. The device is calibrated with KCl solutions, with a calibration curve being drawn for each channel. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR (Institute of Automation of the Gosplan, UkrSSR)

Card 1/1

GOL'VERK, A.A. [Gol'verk, A.A.], kand.tekhn.nauk; VAGNER, I.V., inzh.

Devices for determining engine loads. Mekh.sil'.hosp. 13
no.12:27-28 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Tractors—Engines—Testing)

GOL'VERK, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VAGNER, I.V., inzh.

Propagation speed of fuel pressure waves in pipelines. Trakt. i
sel'khoz mash. 32 no.6:10-12 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Diesel engines)

GOL'VERK, A.A.; VAGNER, I.V.; NAGORNYI, A.G., red.

[Testing the fuel system of diesel engines] Metodika is-
pytani topivnoi apparatury dizeloi. Kiev, Izd-vo
"Urozhai," 1964. 148 p. (MIRA 17:8)

L 35503-65 EWI(1)/FA/ENG(v)/EWG(m)/EPR/T-2 Pz-6/Pe-5/Ps-4 WW
ACCESSION NR: AR5005134 S/0273/64/000/012/0032/0032

31
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya. Otd. vyp., Abs. 12.39.223

AUTHOR: Gol'verk, A. A.; Vasner, I. V.

TITLE: An electronic fuel gauge

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-f. in-t mekhaniz. i elektrifik. s. kh., no. 5, 1964, 76-85

TOPIC TAGS: injector fuel flow, continuous flow gauge, fuel injection, fuel gauge

TRANSLATION: Studies of the injection process and relationships between the injection pressure and the tilt of the injector needle established as a result of

SUB CODE: FR, EC

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

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L 23478-65

ASSIGNMENT NR: AR5000901

S/0273/64/003/010/0014/0015

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya. Otd. vyp., Abs. 10.39.104

AUTHOR: Gol'verk, A.A., Vagner, I.V.

TITLE: A procedure for measuring the indicated power of an engine *gm*

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t mekhaniz. i elektrifik. s. kh., v. 5, 1964

TOPIC TAGS: indicated engine power, electronic measuring unit, indicated pressure, piston travel simulation, proportional voltage simulation, continuous yield integrator, rotary commutator simulation, instantaneous power measurement

TRANSLATION: The indicated power of an engine is directly proportional to the work per cycle multiplied by the angular velocity of crankshaft revolution. Existing methods of measuring the indicated power involve recording of an "expanded" indication diagram, replotting it into pressure-piston stroke coordinates and planimetry. The use of electronic equipment makes for a much simpler solution of the problem. Indicated power can be measured by using an instrument in which the electrical voltage proportional to indicated pressure is multiplied by the voltage proportional to a piston travel derivative related to the angle of crankshaft revolution. The product is then integrated in time and

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ACCESSION NR: AR5000901

multiplied by the square of the angular velocity. A piezoelectric sensor was fastailed in the combustion chamber to record indicated pressure. The derivative of piston travel in time was recorded by electric simulation of that function. The signal was fed into an integrator after these two functions were multiplied. A potentiometer with a slider positioned to correspond to the square of the rpm of the engine's crankshaft was used to multiply the electric signal from the integrator by the square of the angular velocity. Engine power values were recorded by a vacuum tube voltmeter. Infrications of the integrator must be erased automatically after the power stroke is completed, to insure that the instrument indicates work per single cycle. This is done by a switch periodically shorting the integrator output to a ground after each work cycle. The authors describe the design of a piezoelectric sensor combined with an inductor. The simulator used to obtain electric voltage proportional to a piston travel derivative related to the angle of revolution was in the form of a rotary commutator with a grounded slider. The width of the slider exceeded the distance between successive commutator bars, to prevent interruptions in the circuit and a drop in voltage to zero during travel from one bar to another. Two groups of ohmic resistances, forming an electric voltage divider, were connected to the commutator bars. The midpoint of the divider was connected to the input element of an oscillograph. The evolved procedure makes it possible to determine the

Card 2/3

L 23478-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5000901

indicated power of an engine by means of continuous indications of an integrator. One can determine not only the summary power, but also the instantaneous power in a cylinder at any given moment of the cycle. Seven illustrations. P. Shelest

SUB CODE: PR

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

VAGNER, J.; JAKOUBEK, M.

"Economic analyses in the fuel industry." p. 137.

UHLI. (Ministerstvo paliv). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 1, No. 4,
Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 6,
August 1959.
Uncla.

VAGNER, Jiri

Preparation of state standards in the 4th quarter of 1964. Normalizace
12 no.9:258-260 S '64.

VACNER, J. *Wagner*

Amplifier of Class B efficiency, p. 113, SDELOVACI TECHNIKA (Ministerstvo strojerenstvi) Praha, Vol. 3, No. 3, Mar. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1956

VAGNER, J.

R-C filters for low vibration, p. 114, SDELOVACI TECHNIKA (Ministerstvo strojerenstvi) Praha, Vol. 3, No. 3, Mar. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

VAGNER, J.

Amplifier with capacitive and resistive cathode coupling, p. 117,
SDELOVACI TECHNIKA (Ministerstvo strojerenstvi) Praha, Vol. 3,
No. 3, Mar, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1956

VAGNER, J.

Tesla 512070 Tabor radiophonograph, p. 123, SDELOVACI TECHNIKA
(Ministerstvo strojerenstvi) Praha, Vol. 3, No. 3, Mar, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

VAGNER, Jaroslav, inz.

Peak-limiting amplifier with photoelectric resistor from
cadmium sulfide. Slaboprcudy obzor 23 no.2:114-115 F '62.

VAGNER, Jaroslav, inz.

Semiconductor rectifiers in the low-frequency power amplifiers
of wired radio. Cs spoje 9 no.4:21-26 Ag '64.

1. Tesla National Enterprise, Hloubetin.

VAGNER, Jaroslav, inz.

Photoelectric potentiometers. Slaboproudy obzor 25 no.11:677
N '64.

VAGNER, Jaroslav, Ing.

Low frequency amplifier with 3-wire circuit diagram. 1-wire program
obzor 25 no. 12:1982-1983 p. 1-4.

VAGNER, Jiri

Preparation of state standards in the second quarter of 1965.
Normalizace 13 no.3:98-102 Mr '65.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Instruments and Automation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12075.

Author : Vyhnaal, Rudolf; Vagner, Josef.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Mechanization and Automation of Processes for
Working Limestone.

Orig Pub: Automatisace, 1958, No 3, 72-77.

Abstract: A description is given of mechanization and auto-
mation systems used in the preparation and milling
of limestone in the production of mineral fertili-
zers. -- Ye. Stefanovskiy.

Card 1/1

4

~~VAGNER~~, Josef, inz.

Problems of long-term studies on new methods of handling materials in factories. Tech praca 15 no.4:261-265 Ap '63.

1. Chemoprojekt, Praha.

VAGNER, Julius, inz.

Share and importance of mechanization in industrial construction. Inz stavby 10 no.4:Suppl. 40-44. Ap '62.

1. Priemstav, n.p., Bratislava.

VAGNER, Julius, inz.

Potimna transportation of heavy building elements from
production plants to the building sites. Inz stavby 11
no. 12: Supplement: Mechanizace no. 12: 177-184 '63.

1. Priemstav, n.p., Bratislava.

S/0203/64/004/001/0090/0101

ACCESSION NR: AP4013143

AUTHOR: Vagner, Kh. U.

TITLE: Investigation of the state of the lower ionosphere at sunrise

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 90-101

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, sunrise, electron density, electron trapping, electron recombination

ABSTRACT: The author has measured the field strengths of commercial transmitters as a means of determining the state of the lower ionosphere. The effects of sunrise were compared for different frequencies and at different incident angles. It was found that the lower ionosphere is in disequilibrium during the entire time between sunrise at an altitude of 100 km and sunrise on the earth. Sunrise causes the electron density to increase, and this increase occurs in jumps. The density of liberated electrons may not be very great, however, since only rays at 16 kilocycles show a marked simultaneous lowering of reflection height, when shorter wavelengths are strongly absorbed but show no change in height of reflection (or practically none). On the other hand, at sunrise on the earth, incident light at the point of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013143

reflection has already passed into the lower layer of dense air. The author states that trapping of electrons leads to equilibrium much more quickly than recombination. After studying the effects of sunrise on the field strength of waves from 15 to 300 kilocycles, he concludes that the effects may be explained by the liberation of electrons from negative ions through the influence of light. All observational and other data support this hypothesis. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 4 tables, and 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Geomagnetnyy institut AN GDR, Potsdam (Geomagnetic Institute AN GDR)

SUBMITTED: 03Aug63

DATE ACQ: 02Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 013

Cord 2/2

RABINOVICH, P.M., inzh.; KHRISANFOV, G.A., inzh. (Moskva); VAGNER, L.A.,
inzh. (Moskva); SHITKOV, A.M., inzh. (Leningrad).

Revising standards "System of mechanical drawing." Standartizatsia
23 no.2:43-47 F '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i
mashinostroyeniya (for Rabinovich). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut (for Shitikov).
(Mechanical drawing)
(Drawing-room practice standards)

VAGNER, L. B.

Effect of wheat chaff extract on the gain in weight of children. L. B. Vagner (District Sci. Research Maternity Inst., Kulbyshev). *Voprosy Pediat. Okhrany Materinstva i Detsstva* 21, No. 4, 48-50(1953).—Clinical tests with the hot water exts. of wheat chaff indicate a satisfactory improvement of body weight in young or premature infants. Similar expts. with mice show a 3.5-10.8% increase relative to a diet of rice ext. G. M. Kosolapoff

(2)

VAGNER, L. B.

VAGNER, L. B. — "The Question of the Mechanism of the Reaction of Male Frogs to the Introduction of Chorionic Gonadotropin and the Significance of this Reaction for the Determination of Pregnancy." Kuybyshev State Med Inst, Kuybyshev, 1955. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 3 September 1955

VAGNER, L.B. (Kuybyshev)

Mechanism of detachment of spermatozoa and their release from the seminal vesicle. Probl.endokr. i gorm. 2 no.2:81-87 Mr-Apr '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR M.V.Sergiyevskiy) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SPERMATOZOA

prod. & release in frogs, eff. of gonadotropin)

(GONADOTROPIN, eff.

on prod. & release of spermatozoa in frogs)

VAGNER, L.B.

Pregnancy test methods using male frogs. Akush. i g. 33 no.2:43-45
Mr-Apr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (sav. - prof. I.T.Mil'chenko)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PREGNANCY TESTS
frog test)

VAGNER, L. B. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the Problem of the Mechanism of the Reaction of Male Frogs to the Introduction of Chorionic Gonadotropin and the ^{significance} Importance of This ^{(reaction for} Test ~~to~~ the Determination of Pregnancy." Kuybyshev, 1957. 16 pp 20 cm. (Kuybyshev State Medical Inst), 200 copies (KL, 27-57, 109)

- 67 -

VAGNER, L.B.

*Hormonal methods for diagnosing pregnancy" by A.IA.Krupko.
Reviewed by L.B.Vagner, Akush. i gin. 33 no.4:123-124 J1-Ag '57.
(PREGNANCY--SIGNS AND DIAGNOSIS) (MIRA 10:11)
(KRUPKO, A.IA.)

J

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Category: Soil Science Soil Biology

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63055

Author : Vagner, Maria

Inst : Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences

Title : The Effect of Spring Wheat on Certain Soil Micro-organisms.

Orig Pub: Sbor. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved Rostl. vyroba, 1956, 29, No 9-10, 871-877

Abstract: A report on a three-year study of quantitative and qualitative variations of rhizosphere microflora of spring wheat during the vegetative period, and on the connection between these changes and the organic matter content -- V.A. Kanzyuba.

Card : 1/1

J-22

VAGNER, Maria

Some problems of carbon and nitrogen cycles in the soil
from the viewpoint of fertilization methods. Rost vyroba
9 no.7/8:780-784 J1-Ag '63.

1. Vysoka skola zemedelska, katedra botaniky a mikrobiologie,
Brno.

VAGNER, M.A.

Repairing instruments. Izm.tekh.no.5:79 S-0 '56.
(Measuring instruments--Repairing)

(MIRA 10:2)

VAGNER, N.N.; ALEXANDROV, V.G.; PONOMAREVA, L.K., redaktor; LAPUN, K.I.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Chemists of the Western Urals contribute to agriculture; a
collection of articles] Khimiki Zapadnogo Urala sel'skoyu
khozaystvu; sbornik statei. Molotov. Molotovskoye kn-vo, 1956.
53 p. (MIRA 10:2)
(Agricultural chemicals)

KLIMOV, Vasilii Pavlovich; VAGNER, N.N., red.; LAPRUN, K.I., tekhn.red.

[Kama Hydroelectric Power Station; popular study] Kamskaiia GES;
populiarnyi ocherk. Molotov, Molotovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956.
96 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Kama Hydroelectric Power Station)

VAGNER, Nikolay Petrovich; SIDOROV, P., red.; MARKOVSKAYA, E.,
tekhn. red.

[Blue lands; travel sketches, meditations, stories] Golu-
bye zemli; putevye zarisovki, razdum'ia, rasskazy. Moskva,
Goslitizdat, 1963. 477 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Yakutia--Description and travel)

VAGNER, O., polkovnik

Fire control of units on the defensive. Voen. vest. 44
no.6:115-119 Je '64. (MIRA 1966)

VAGNER, O R

CA

Methods of determining low concentrations. R. V. Tris and O. R. Vagner. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 4, (1973) 1814; *Tr. C. A.* 26, 1211. Dil. solns. of acids and bases, ranging from 0.1 to 0.002 N, were titrated by the potentiometric method, with Cu-W electrodes, extreme care having been taken to prevent absorption of CO₂ from the air by the solns. Concn. of the titrated

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soln. Was in every case 1/3 the concn. of the titrating soln. With HCl soln. titrated with NaOH, a comparison was made between the potentiometric and indicator methods, with methyl orange as indicator. The potentiometric method gave higher results than the indicator method. Potentiometric titration of mixts. of very dil. soln. or NaOH and Na₂CO₃ with HCl gave less satisfactory results.

J. L. Madorsky

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM 574 0110

VOLUME PER ONE INCH

REVISIONS

FROM 574 0110

12

RAKOV, A.I., prof.; VAGNER, R.I. (Leningrad)

Skin cancer and modern methods of treating it. Med.sestra
18 no.6:20-25 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(SKIN--CANCER)

VAGNER, R.I.

Results of the use of Crile's operation. Trudy Inst. onk. AMN
SSSR no.3:68-79 '60 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz II khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-prof. A.I.Rakov)
Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR.

VAGNER, R.I.

Successful radiation therapy of a patient with large lupus-carcinoma
of the face. Vop. onk. 6 no.6:97-99 Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(LUPUS) (FACE---TUMORS)

VAGNER, R.I.

Anatomical basis for the radical removal of the cervical lymph
nodes (Crile's operation). Vop. onk. 6 no. 10:23-31 0 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(LYMPHATICS—SURGERY) (HEAD—TUMORS)