

VETISKA, Ales, doc., inz., dr.; SVEJCAR, Jiri

Problem of verifying hardness testers. Hut listy 16 no.9:664-666  
S '61.

1. Vysoke uceni technicke, Brno.

OBRAZ, J., inz., C.Sc.; VETISKA, A., inz., dr., C.Sc.

New methods for determining the elastic constants of materials. Strojirenstvi 2 no.10:748-773 10 0 '62.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav tepelne techniky, Praha (for Obraz).
2. Vysoke uceni technicke, Brno (for Vetiska).

VETISKA, A.; TILL, A.

Contribution to the study on a dynamic impact test.

P. 37. (HUTNICKE LISTY.) (Brno, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 13, No. 1. Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

AUTHOR: Vetiška, Aleš, Docent Ing. Dr. CZECH/34-59-1-6/28

TITLE: Contribution to the Study of the Deformation of Spheroidal Cast Iron and of Soft Steel. (Příspěvek ke studiu deformace tvárné litiny a měkké oceli)

PERIODICAL: Hutnické Listy, 1959, Nr 1, pp 30-38 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: The micro-structure of the spheroidal iron selected for the tests consisted of a ferritic base with inclusions of spheroidal graphite of a regular shape with rare occurrence of islands of partly globular pearlite. The composition of this iron was: 3.24% C, 2.7% Si, 0.64% Mn, 0.099% P, 0.007% S and 0.043% Mg. For comparison, tests were also made on a standard structural rimming steel (CSN 11 341), the micro-structure of which contains small quantities of pearlite embedded between the grains of the basic ferritic structure with a carbon content varying between 0.08 and 0.10%. The process of deformation was studied on cylindrical specimens 10 mm dia., 15 mm high which were upset with a slowly increasing force or by impact. The loading speed was selected to correspond to the speed of shaping by pressing and forging. Static upsetting was effected by

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Contribution to the Study of the Deformation of Spheroidal  
Cast Iron and of Soft Steel

means of a universal Amsler machine which enabled changing the loading speed within the range 0.7 to 47 mm/sec. Upsetting by impact was effected by means of a special pendulum hammer with piezo-electric and photo-electric recording apparatus; the speed of loading varied between 0.5 and 5 m/sec. The hammer was adjusted so as to enable impact compression tests to be carried out. A special device on the hammer enabled determination of the reaction energy due to elastic deformation of the specimen; the values of the energy required for elastic and plastic deformations during the first, second, third, fourth and fifth impacts are entered in Table 1, p 32. The progress of the plastic deformation of the spheroidal iron as well as of the soft steel during the impact tests (five impacts) are graphed in Fig 6, whilst the increase in the energy required for producing elastic deformation is graphed in Fig 7. The changes in the micro-structure and in the sub-microstructure during deformation were also

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Contribution to the Study of the Deformation of Spheroidal Cast Iron and of Soft Steel

studied and some of the changes are illustrated by the microstructure photographs reproduced in Figs 9-12. According to micro-hardness measurements, static deformation of spheroidal iron and soft steel brings about a considerably more intensive hardening of the ferritic grains than equivalent impact-produced deformation (see Table 3). Electron-microscope studies yielded further information which is discussed. The influence of repeated static loading and a combination of static and impact loading were also tested and the relevant final deformations are entered in Table 4, p 36. Compared with soft steel, the ductility of spheroidal iron is smaller. At high reductions unfavourable structural transformations occur which may cause failure. However, small reductions are not dangerous for ferritic spheroidal iron because they do not damage the structure; for such small reductions the forces need to be only slightly higher than for soft steel. The overall elastic properties of the spheroidal iron do not change as a result of the shaping and the material retains a high

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Contribution to the Study of the Deformation of Spheroidal Cast Iron and of Soft Steel

resistance to impact loading. In the case of very large reductions, the presence of spheroidal graphite brings about a stress state which differs from that pertaining to mild steel and causes fracture. It was found that if preliminary deformation of spheroidal iron and of steel is effected by impact loading, further static deformation can be achieved more easily and with smaller forces than can be achieved if the preliminary deformation to the same degree of reduction would be effected by slow (static) loading. This feature can have very useful practical applications.

There are 22 figures, 4 tables and 21 references, 7 of which are Czech, 6 English, 3 Soviet and 5 German.

ASSOCIATION: VÚT Brno

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1958 ✓

Card 4/4

VETISKA, A.

International seminar on supersonic defectoscopy in Stary Smokovec.  
Hut listy 16 no.1:64-66 Ja '61.



PUNCOCHAR, Z., inz.; KRUMNIK, F., inz.; HRBEK, A.; VETISKA, A.

Informations on metallurgy. Hut listy 16 no.1:68-72 Ja '61.

VETISKA, A.

"Theoretical principles of founding" by Josef Pribyl. Reviewed  
by A.Vetiska. Slevarenstvi 10 no.7:278 JI '62.

VETISKA, Ales; HERMANN, Vladimir

Problems of the movement of molding mixtures in high pressure  
molding. Slevarenstvi 12 no.11:431-435 N '64.

VETISKA, Alas, doc. dr. inz. CSc.

Effect of the gas flushing of melt on the gray cast iron quality. Slevarenstvi 13 no.1:8-14 Ja '65.

1. Chair of Founding of the Higher School of Technology,  
Brno.

VETISKA, Ales

New trends in evaluation of the quality of grey iron castings.  
Slevarenstvi 10 no.3:85-90 Mr '62.

1. Vysoke uceni technicke, katedra slevarenstvi, Brno.

41388

Z/032/62/012/010/001/002  
E160/E435

18.8200  
AUTHORS:

Obraz, J., Engineer, Candidate of Sciences,  
Vetiška, A., Engineer, Doctor Candidate of Sciences

TITLE:

New methods for the determination of elastic moduli  
[E, G and the Poisson's ratio] of materials

PERIODICAL: Strojirenství, v.12, no.10, 1962, 768-773

TEXT: A new method, using ultrasonic pulses, is described which is suitable not only for homogeneous but also heterogeneous materials, the latter category being represented by cast iron. In suitable cases this method can be applied to finished machine components. One of the advantages is that standard equipment, normally used for detecting defects inside a material, is employed. Large samples are more suitable; in cases of small samples or at elevated temperatures distance bars are used. Final computations of elastic moduli and Poisson's ratio are based on the equations where these constants are expressed in terms of density and longitudinal and transverse velocities of propagation of ultrasonic waves. These velocities are determined as follows: pulses are sent longitudinally or transversely through the sample and the

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New methods for the determination ... Z/032/62/012/010/001/002  
E160/E435

original pulses as well as their reflections are displayed on the screen of the standard equipment for detecting faults in materials. Propagation velocity can be determined either directly from such a recording, provided an accurate time base is available, or by comparison with some medium of known ultrasonic velocity. In cases where transverse velocity cannot be determined directly, use is made of transformation of longitudinal into transverse waves. Samples of special shape can sometimes be made (semi-circular section) which facilitate such determination. In cases where special or suitable samples cannot be made, surface waves are measured instead of transverse ones (e.g. in sheet metal). Sharp edged obstacles are lightly pressed on the surface of the material at suitable intervals apart and at right angles to the path of the ultrasonic surface wave. The relation is given expressing the surface ultrasonic wave velocity in terms of Poisson's ratio and the transverse velocity. In the case of circular bars both longitudinal and transverse velocities are obtained simultaneously. Due to a certain amount of divergence in the initiating longitudinal beam, a part of it falls on the cylindrical portion

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New methods for the determination ... Z/032/62/012/010/001/002  
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and proceeds at an angle across the bar as a transverse pulse. This can be separated on the display screen from the longitudinal pulse since it takes longer to travel the length of the bar. The authors have carried out comparison tests using eleven samples of cast iron of varied quality and the resonance method for checking the ultrasonic wave method. Generally, the results agreed within  $\pm 7\%$ . Calculation procedure for the moduli is given for one of the samples. There are 9 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: SVÚTT, Prague (Obraz, J.)  
VUT, Brno (Vetiška, A.)

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X



Z/034/61/000/001/016/021  
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Vetiška, A.

TITLE: International Seminar on Ultrasonic Defectoscopy Held  
at Sary Smokovec 14

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1961, No.1, pp.64-66 ✓

TEXT: The seminar was held on November 14-26, 1960 in Sary Smokovec on ultrasonic defectoscopy. The first part of the seminar was intended as a basic study of new ultrasonic defectoscopy methods, the physical nature and applications in research and industry. The second part was devoted primarily to papers by foreign guests and discussions. Only people with long experience in the field with university or sub-university education were invited. There were about 40 participants. In his first paper, Dipl.Phys. Hans Ulrich Richter of the K. Liebknecht Works, Magdeburg, East Germany, dealt with the introduction of ultrasonic testing for quality control of crankshafts in East Germany (instead of the hitherto applied magnetic tests); the sensitivity of these instruments is such that slag inclusions above 2 mm can be detected. It was proved conclusively that the ultrasonic indications are fully in agreement with reality. In a second paper, H. Richter dealt  
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E073/E535

International Seminar on Ultrasonic Defectoscopy Held at Stary Smokovec

with the possibility of using plane waves for automatic testing of sheets. In his first paper, Dipl. met. Gerhard Scholz (Zentrale für Prüf- und Entwicklungsstelle des Verkehrswesens - Brandenburg/Kirchmöser) pointed out the possibilities of application of ultrasonic tests in locomotives. In his second paper, he dealt with testing locomotive axles and shafts. Ing. Wolfgang Zellmann and Ing. Heins Thorwirtl (Oberste Bergbehörde der DDR - Institut für Grubensicherheit Materiel und Seilprüfstelle - Leipzig) presented papers on testing weld seams. Some statistical data on instruments used in East Germany are given.

Representatives of MTS (Mr. Danda), CDS (Ing. Prudký and Mr. Tryta) and UDS MSK (Docent Vetiška) were invited to the international part of the seminar, which was directed by Engineer Medek (Dom techniky Bratislava). It was agreed that personnel for defectoscopy work should be basically trained in accordance with the following three categories:

1) Training to the highest degree by means of a 2-semester post-graduate study at VUT FS Brno.

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International Seminar on Ultrasonic Defectoscopy Held at Stary Smokovec

- 2) Decentralized four week training courses organized by the CDS at SVUMT (director: Engineer Prudký).
  - 3) International seminar and days for exchanging experience in defectoscopy to be organized by Dom techniky, Bratislava jointly with ČSAV. ✓
- The training of auxiliary personnel should be the responsibility of each works.

Card 3/3

VEJISKA, A.

Ultimate fatigue of materials and its damping by intensive surface rolling. p. 648.

HUTNICKE LISTY. Vol. 11, no. 11, Nov. 1956

Brno, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European Lists (EEAL) Library of  
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

VETISKA, A.

"Use of Control by X-Rays in Metallurgy" p. 84, (HUTNIK, Vol. 3, no. 4,  
Apr. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

VETISKA, A.

Matejka, B.; Moravus, J. Effect of rolling on the fatigue limit  
in alternating torsion. p. 752.  
STROJIRENSTVI, Prague, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6,  
June 1956, Uncl.

VETISKA, A.

Contribution to the study of spheroidal cast-iron and mild-steel deformation. p. 30.

HUTNICKE LISTY. (Ministerstvo hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů a Československá vědecká společnost pro hutnictví a slevarenství)  
Brno, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, No. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959.  
Uncl.

VETISKA, A.

"The 'Janak' Circular Slide Rule System; For Calculating the Heating Power of Fuels, the Amount of Air and Combustion Products of Technical Fuels" p. 25, (HUTNIK, Vol. 3, no. 4, Apr. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.



DAVID, V.; VETISKA, A.

International Congress on Founding in Vienna. Slevarenstvi  
9 no.12:485-492 D '61.

5

**Ultrasonics and Their Importance in Foundry Practice.**  
A. Velička. (*Hutník*, (Prague), 1951, 1. No. 11, 252-253).  
(In Czech). Some applications and future possibilities of  
ultrasonics in foundry practice are discussed. The methods  
of Elbert and Schmid and of Sokolov for improving the  
structure of melts are mentioned, and the use of ultrasonics  
for accelerating electrolysis, and for flaw detection in castings,  
is cited. - P. 7.

S

Mechanical and Technological Tests on Cast Iron. A. Votava. (*Hutník*, (Prague), 1951, 1, No. 6, 126-129). [In Czech]. Czechoslovak and foreign practice in works and laboratory testing of cast irons for graphitization, fluidity, machinability, tensile shear and bending strengths, impact, and damping are described and specimen dimensions are given.—P. V.



VETISKA, Ales, doc. inz. dr.

Nondestructive control of castings. Tech praca 16 no. 6:  
451-453 Je '64.

VETISKA, Ales; KOLBINGER, Zdenek

New testing method for verification of gray cast iron quality  
in castings. Slevarenstvi 11 no.6:221-226 Je '63.

1. Katedra slevarenstvi, Vysoke uceni technicke, Brno; Zavody  
na vyrobu kulickovych lozisek, Brno - Lisen.

VETISKA, Ales

Measuring the damping capacity of gray cast irbn. Slevarenstvi  
12 no.6:213-216 Je '64.

VETKASOV, V.K.

Introduction of the Amur cork trees. Bot. zhur. 50 no.1:123-126 Ja  
'65. (MIRA 18:3)



VETKES, Janos

"Spark machining" by Roth, Kaldos, Kovacs. Reviewed by Janos  
Vetkes. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.5:178 My '62.

1. "Gepgyartastechnologia" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

SERENSEN, Sergey Vladimirovich; GIATSINTOV, Yevgeniy Valentinovich;  
KOGAYEV, Vladimir Petrovich; STEPNOV, Mikhail Nikitovich;  
Prinimali uchastiye: BAL'ZOVSKIY, F.K.; BORODIN, N.A.; VETKIN,  
I.I.; IVANOV, G.T.; ZASLAVSKIY, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;  
NOVIK, A.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Structural strength of airplane alloys] Konstruktsionnaya  
prochnost' aviatsionnykh splavov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo obr., 1962. 100 p. (Moscow. Aviatsionnyi tekhnologicheskii  
institut. Trudy, no.54). (MIRA 16:2)  
(Aluminum alloys--Testing)

VETKIN, N. S.

PA 51/49TT

USSR/Academy of Sciences  
Electric Power Stations

Jul 49

"Power Engineers, Laureates of the Stalin Prize"  
2 pp

"Alex Stants" no 7

B. M. Sokolov-Andronov, Chief Engg, ORGRES (State Trust for Organ and Rationalization of Rayon Power Stations and Networks), N. S. Vеткин and P. M. Sergeyev, ORGRES engineers, and I. K. Gizhdrov, Boiler Shop Foreman, Thermoelec Sta No 1, Kazan, were awarded Stalin Prize for 1948 for developing and introducing a method of coal combustion  
51/49TT

USSR/Academy of Sciences (Contd) Jul 49

removing slag in liquid form. M. V. Trubkin, Chief, Kuybyshev Elec Power Plant, S. V. Val'chak, construction engineer, "Energodetal'" factory, and G. N. Manuylov and S. D. Kuchkin, ORGRES engineers, were awarded Stalin prize for developing and introducing an automatic feed regulator for steam boilers. Collective of workers, Gen Aero-Hydro-dynamic Inst, and A. M. Komarov, ORGRES engineer, were awarded Stalin prize for developing and introducing new types of centrifugal blowers.

51/49TT

ACC NR: AP6035886

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0127/0127

INVENTOR: Smirnov, A. K.; Vetkin, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for measuring roll angle. Class 42, No. 187324

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 127

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft control equipment, aircraft maneuver, aircraft stability, aircraft instrumentation, aircraft roll indicator, *aircraft flight instrument*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device for measuring roll angle. It contains mechanical-to-electrical transducers and a device which acts on the transducers (transforms the roll angle into a pressure on the transducers). To increase sensitivity, the transducer actuating device is in the form of a calibrated metal sphere located on a heat-treated, polished platform, the degree of freedom of which is limited by stop screws. It is firmly secured with flexible, prestressed arms, on each of which are fixed two strain gages connected by a bridge circuit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WA-98]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 02Aug65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 528.52.716.4

AVDEYEVA, A.A., inzh.; VETKINA, G.I., inzh.

Distortion of the sample of combustion products after the  
determination of oxygen using VTI and ORSA apparatus.

Teploenergetika 11 no.5:93-94 My'64.

(MIRA 17:5)

ZVORYKIN, A.Ya.; VETKINA, L.S.

Solubility isotherm of the system  $\text{RbH}_2\text{PO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$  at 25 . Zhur.neorg.  
khim. 6 no.11:2572-2575 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova  
AN SSSR.

(Rubidium phosphate) (Ammonium phosphate) (Solubility)

STARODUBTSEVA, A.I.; VETKINA, Ye.A.; KRETOVICH, V.L.

Respiration intensity in sunflower seeds as a function of oil  
content. Biokhim.zerna no.5:256-262 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.  
(Sunflower seeds) (Plants—Respiration)

VETKOV, P.A.

Plans for supplying liquefied gas to large residential areas.  
Gas. prom. 8 no. 1854-53 '63 (MIRA 1964)



VETLICKY, B.;GOP, F.

"Remarks on J. Houdek and M. Oppelt's Article "Treatment of Raw Iron  
after Tapping for Recovery of Vanadium." p. 610,  
(HUTNIKE LISIY, Vol. 9, No. 10, Oct. 1954, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,  
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

VETLINA, Vera Arsen'yevna, agronom-sadovod; MALININA, G., red.;  
TAMILEVICH, T., tekhn.rsd.

[Altai distances] Altaiskie dali. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM  
"Molodaia gvardiia," 1959. 286 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Altai Territory--Description and travel)

VELINA, Vera Arsen'yeva; MANAYEVA, O. redaktor; PETROVA, E. tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Trips through Crimea] Krymskie puteshestviia. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1955. 389 p. (Geog.nauchno-khudozn. serii "Nasha rodina") (MLRA 8:8)  
(Crimea--Description and travel)

VETLINA, Vera Arsen'yevna; KURLYANDSKAYA, S.V., red.

[Once again prospecting] I snova poisk. Moskva, Sovetskaya  
Rossia, 1964. 157 p. (NIRA 18:3)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/1 Internal Med. Jan 59

264. MYXOMA OF THE HEART AS CAUSE OF CIRCULATORY INSUFFICIENCY  
(Russian text) - Vellov F. I. - VRACH, DELO 1957, 1 (85-86)

A case is described of a primary tumour of the heart in a female patient aged 41, with a typical clinical picture of left atrioventricular stenosis with increasing manifestations of cardiovascular insufficiency. Active cardiac and antirheumatic therapy had no effect and the patient died with signs of progressive cardiac failure. At autopsy a myxoma was found to be growing from the left atrium on a slender stalk. The tumour resembled a bunch of grapes and descended through the atrioventricular aperture into the left ventricle. Its dimensions were 4 x 5 x 8 cm. The tumour firmly plugged the atrioventricular aperture which during life gave the clinical picture of stenosis of this aperture. In addition there was hypertrophy of the right ventricle, dilatation of the left atrium, pulmonary oedema and nutmeg liver. (S)

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Agents. V-10  
Antimalarial Agents.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80715

Author : Vetlov, F. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the problem of the Medicinal Effect of Bihumal

Orig Pub : Med. parazitol. i parazitarn, bolezni, 1958, 27, No 1, 107

Abstract : Bihumal (I) was used in 65 patients with three-day malaria, in 6 with tropical malaria, and in 1 with a mixed form, according to the usual method. Lateral effects were not observed. I cut short attacks in a majority of the patients with administration during an attack and in the period between them, and caused the disappearance of the excitator from the blood in 100% of the cases in the first days of treatment. The influence of a 0.1% solution of I on P. relictum (concentration of I, 1:3000) in the course of

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VERTLOV, F.I.

Therapeutic action of bigonal. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.1:107  
Ja-J '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz gosital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki Voroneshskogo gosudar-  
stvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. instituta - prof. V.P.Radush-  
kevich, zav. klinikoy - prof. V.S.Nesterov)  
(PALUDRINE)

VETLOV, F. I.

Vetlov, F. I. -- "Treatment of Malaria with Bigumal." V oronezh State Med Inst, Voronezh, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 24, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 91-104



~~WILSON~~ ~~Dr.~~ Kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Cardiac myxoma causing insufficient blood circulation. Vrach. delo.  
no.1:85 Ja '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav.-prof. V.S. Nesterov)  
Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(HEART--TUMORS) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

YETICV, I. I.

"Frontogenesis and Conversion of High-Altitude DEformation Fields." Thesis for degree of Cand. Physicomathematical Sci. Sub. 4 Oct 49, Central Inst of Weather Forecasting.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949

VETLOV, IVAN PAVLOVICH

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VETLOV, IVAN PAVLOVICH

OSADKI KHOLODNYKH FRONTOV V TSENTRAL'NOY CHASTI YEVROPEYSKOY TERRITOTII USSR V  
TEPLOYE VREMYA GODA (SETTLING OF COLD FRONTS IN THE CENTRAL PART OF EUROPEAN  
TERRITORY OF USSR IN THE WARM SEASON, BY) I. P. VETLOV I N. V. PETRENKO.  
LENINGRAD, GIDROMETEOIZDAT, 1955.

63 (1) P. MAPS, TABLES.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: P. (64)

AT HEAD OF TITLE: LENINGRAD.

TSENTRAL'NIY INSTITUT PROGNOZOV.

VETLOV, I.P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

421

Leningrad. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

Voprosy sinopticheskoy meteorologii (Problems in Synoptical Meteorology) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, Moskovskoye otdelniye, 1957. 129 p. (Its: Trudy, vyp. 61) 1,300 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): Uspenskiy, B.D.; Ed. (inside book): Sadovskiy, V.N.; Tech. Ed.: Zarkh, I.M.

PURPOSE: The collection of articles is intended for specialists working in the field of weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: The collection discusses the relationship between atmospheric pressure and weather forecasting.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS:**

Vetlov, I.P. Analysis of Conditions of the Development of Cyclones and Anticyclones Near the Earth's Surface 3

The article examines a series of problems which might possibly offer some explanation as to the evolution of cyclones and

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Problems in Synoptical Meteorology

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and anticyclones; these problems are still unsolved, despite the abundance of theoretical and empirical data. One of these problems is the effect of thermobaric field structures on the origin of the cyclone and anticyclone, and also on the process of cooling and warming air by advection. The author analyzes the results of 110 observed cyclones and 82 anticyclones and discusses: (1) The geostrophic wind velocity along the isobaric levels of 700, 500, and 300 millibars and the horizontal temperature gradients at the 500 millibar level in the area of cyclones and anticyclones over the central, cold, and warm sections; (2) the advection of vortices at 700, 500, and 300 mb isobaric levels and advective changes of temperature in the 500-1000 mb layers over the central section of cyclones and anticyclones; (3) the changes in the turbulent air movement and their dependence on elevation in the near-surface layer of the cyclonic area; (4) the changes in the mean temperature at 500-1000, 300-500, and 200-300 mb levels in the process of development of cyclones and anticyclones; and finally (5) the changes in baric pressures observed during a 12-hour interval. All the points considered may facilitate forecasting.

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3(7)

AUTHOR:

Vetlov, I. P.

SOV/50-59-5-2/22

TITLE:

Method of Determining Local Changes in Pressure With the Help of Wind Data (Sposob opredeleniya lokal'nykh izmeneniy davleniya s pomoshch'yu dannykh o vetre)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 9-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The task of determining the velocity and acceleration in the local change of the geopotentials of isobaric areas is solved here in a manner that differs somewhat from the methods usually employed. The terms with the vertical velocity are maintained in the equations of motion, and the contribution of the advection of the eddy of velocity is determined with partial use of the hypothesis on the quasigeostrophic state. In spite of this, the formulas obtained for the velocity and acceleration of the change in geopotential show a comparatively simple form, and are convenient for qualitative analyses and quantitative calculations. They do not contain derivations of a higher order. The comparatively simple form is attained by use of the properties of multiple integrals (Ref 4), and by using wind data. In the formula for the velocity of the change in

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Method of Determining Local Changes in Pressure With the Help of Wind Data SOV/50-59-5-2/22

the geopotential H, the calculation of wind derivations is eliminated. The dynamical, statical and continuity equations in hydrodynamics are used as starting equations in the x, y, p, t coordinate system. From these, formula (10) is

derived for  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$ . The first summand standing under the integral consists of the product of the absolute eddy of velocity and the radial component of wind velocity. The second summand standing under the integral consists of the product of the vertical velocity and the change of the tangential component of the wind velocity with height. This second summand is the consequence of a consideration of the terms with the vertical velocity in the starting dynamical equations. The first summand considers the total effect of the eddy and of the divergence factors. The amount and sign of the contributions of the individual summands to the change in the geopotential H are discussed here in detail. Formula (17) is derived from formula (10). Only its 3rd term contains derivations of 2nd order. There are no

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Method of Determining Local Changes in Pressure With the Help of Wind Data SOV/50-59-5-2/22

wind derivations. Calculating  $\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$  can be carried out in different ways. Such a method is explained here. The daily forecast, however, requires a consideration of acceleration. It can be realized by differentiating formula (10) with respect to time. Formula (21) is obtained and written down in polar coordinates representing a relatively simple expression. It contains only the 1st derivations of the wind and of the geopotential. A calculation of the 1st derivations of the wind can be avoided by replacing the vertical component of the eddy of velocity by  $\Delta H$ . There are 1 figure and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3



67173

3(7) 3.5000

SOV/50-60-1-6/20

AUTHOR: Vetlov, I. P.

TITLE: On the Computation of Derivatives of Meteorological Elements

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp 29 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In practice, the derivatives of meteorological elements are computed as ratios of end differences. The aim here is that of selecting a not large distance range. Doubts concerning the possibility of computing such derivatives, and especially the divergence velocity according to the wind data, as are expressed by a number of meteorologists, are unjustified (Ref 1). One may always assume such a range in which the wind increase is larger than the change of wind in consequence of casual fluctuations. A small wind increase will characterize small divergence values. Therefore, it cannot be an obstacle in the approximate evaluation of divergence values. The probable error due to disordered fluctuations of wind velocity can be considerably lowered if a larger number of wind data is made use of for computing the derivatives. Formulas (2) may be applied here. They describe the relationship between the partial derivatives of function  $f(x,y)$  versus  $x$  and  $y$ ,

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SOV/50-60-1-6/20

On the Computation of Derivatives of Meteorological Elements

and the partial derivatives of this function versus two other directions  $s$  and  $n$  which are perpendicular with respect to each other. In those cases where the derivatives are not computed for one point only but for several points, it is expedient to use a quadratic network (Fig 1). It is shown here how the derivatives

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ and } \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

may be computed from 8, 12, and 24 points of this quadratic network. The formulas can also be obtained with the aid of the method of computing the gradients by R. E. Soloveychik and M. K. Yudin (Ref 3) (based on the method of least squares). The accuracy when computing the two mentioned derivatives from 8 points is increased as compared to the simplified method from 4 points (the method used in practice) by 1.6fold. In the case of a calculation from 12 points it is increased by 2.3fold, and from 24 points by almost 4fold. In order to be able to utilize the formulas given here for the calculation of the wind derivatives and particularly for the calculation of the velocity divergence and the velocity curl, charts are drawn for the wind components  $u$  and  $v$ . On

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SOV/50-60-1-6/20

On the Computation of Derivatives of Meteorological Elements

the strength of the calculation made here for this purpose it is shown that the calculation of the velocity divergence consists in determining the mean value of the radial velocity component. The calculation of the velocity curl, on the other hand, consists in determining the tangential wind velocity component along a certain circle with the radius R and a central point in the spot selected for the calculation. If the absolute geopotential field is used in the calculation of the velocity curl, one obtains formula (17). The latter yields the simplified relation between the change with time of the velocity curl and the change with time of the absolute geopotential in the central point. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

VETLOV, I.P.

Comparing local pressure changes from wind data. Trudy TSIP no.106:  
115-119 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Atmospheric pressure)

(Winds)

VETLOV, I.P.

Evolution of baric formations in the troposphere. Trudy TSIP no.110:  
51-69 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Cyclones)

BURTSEV, A.I.; VETLOV, I.P.

Restoration of the geopotential field according to the wind field and  
of the wind field according to the vortex and divergence. Meteor.  
i gidrol. no.5:8-16 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Atmospheric pressure) (Winds)

BURTSEV, A.I.; VETLOV, I.P.

Map of numerical prediction of wind in the free atmosphere.  
Meteor. i gidrol. no. 11:3-11 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov.  
(Winds)

BELOV, Pavel Nikolayevich. Prinimali uchastiye: BELSKAYA, N.N.;  
VETLOV, I.P.; BURTSEV, A.I.; BELEN'KAYA, L.L., red.;  
BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Practical methods for numerical weather forecasting]  
Prakticheskie metody chislennogo prognoza pogody. Lenin-  
grad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963. 257 p. (MIRA 16:12)  
(Numerical weather forecasting)



ACCESSION NR: AT4017170

S/2546/63/000/126/0046/0055

AUTHOR: Burtsev, A. I.; Vetlov, I. P.

TITLE: Determination of the paths of air particles using electronic computers

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy\*, no. 128, 1963. Voprosy\* kratkosrochny\*kh prognozov pogody\* (Problems of short-range weather forecasting). 46-55

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather forecasting, wind, short-range forecasting, air particle, air particle path

ABSTRACT: The synoptic method for determination of the paths of air particles, used currently by the Soviet meteorological service and described in full in the Manual on Short-Range Weather Forecasting, is reviewed concisely, with emphasis on the shortcomings of the method. It involves only an approximate allowance for changes of the wind and geopotential fields with time, provides only a rough idea of the actual movement of a particle and the error, significant at best, is the greater the longer the period for which the particle path is determined and the more rapid is the change of the wind field with time. Improvements were not feasible while manual computations were necessary; electronic computers now make

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017170

it possible to obtain a relatively precise determination and forecast. A computer of small capacity can calculate the movement of a relatively large number of particles for a period of several days in a few minutes. The formulas used in the old method are given, with necessary modifications. A "Ural-II" computer was used in determining air particle paths at the 700-mb surface; data for a 12-hour period of observations was used, with air particle position determined in geographic coordinates. A total of 96 particles were traced. The data fed to the computer included u and v wind data at 510 points in a grid or geopotential data at 612 points. Fig. 1 of Enclosure shows a chart of air particle paths for a 24-hour period computed from geopotential data for three successive periods of observation. Air particle paths can be predicted by this method provided there already is a wind or geopotential forecast. An experimental forecast is described. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas, 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 24Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/32

ACCESSION NR: AT4017171

S/2546/63/000/128/0056/0063

AUTHOR: Burtsev, A. I.; Vetlov, I. P.

TITLE: Computation of components of wind divergence from the geostrophic

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy\*, no. 128, 1963. Voprosy\* kratkosrochny\*kh prognozov pogody\* (Problems of short-range weather forecasting), 56-63.

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, geostrophic wind, wind, atmospheric geopotential, atmospheric pressure field, weather forecasting, short-range weather forecasting, wind divergence

ABSTRACT: Formulas have been derived for calculation of the components of wind divergence from the geostrophic. For computations with these formulas it is necessary to have data on wind only for the isobaric surface for which the computations are made. The values of wind divergence from the geostrophic, computed by the method proposed in the article, agree with theoretical estimates in order of value and with the actual diurnal wind variability. The method is simple and electronic computers of relatively small capacity can be used. The following are the equations for computation of the components of wind

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017171

divergence from the geostrophic. The horizontal components of the wind vector are represented in the form

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= -\frac{g}{f} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + u' \\ v &= -\frac{g}{f} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + v' \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

where  $\frac{g}{f} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$  and  $\frac{g}{f} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$  are the horizontal components of the geostrophic wind and  $u'$  and  $v'$  are the components of wind divergence from the geostrophic. Then  $u'$  and  $v'$  at each moment of time can be determined from the system of equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v'}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{g}{f} (H, l) \\ \frac{\partial v'}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y} &= \Omega' \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

The first of these equations is derived if  $u$  and  $v$  are replaced in the expression for horizontal divergence by their values from (1). The second equation of system (2) is the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017171

balance equation, written in somewhat different form. If  $u'$  and  $v'$  are represented in the form of the sum of the potential and solenoidal components, that is, if it is assumed

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u' &= -\frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x} \\ v' &= \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

by solving the equations

$$\Delta \phi = D + \frac{g}{f} \left( \frac{\partial l}{\partial y} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial l}{\partial x} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right);$$

$$\Delta \psi' = \frac{1}{f} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] - \Omega^2; \quad (4) - (5)$$

it is possible to determine  $\phi'$  and  $\psi'$ , and therefore  $u'$  and  $v'$  from given values of the horizontal components of wind and geopotential. Formulas (3), (4) and (5) were used to compute the values  $u'$  and  $v'$  at the 700-mb level at 0300 hours on 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 February at 285 points of a square grid; points were spaced 300 km apart. Computations were made

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ACCESSION NR: AT4017171

on a "Ural-1" electronic computer at the Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere. The components  $u'$  and  $v'$  of wind divergence from the geostrophic computed using formulas (3) - (5) are smaller than the corresponding values determined by subtraction from the components of the actual wind of the components of its geostrophic approximation and correspond to theoretical estimates of the order of their value and actual wind variability. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 24Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 015

OTHER: 001

Card 4/4

KONDRAT'YEV, K.Ya., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof.; KIROSHKIN, M.G.,  
kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; MORACHEVSKIY, V.G., kand. fiz.-  
mat. nauk; FEDOROV, Ye.K., akademik, red., VETLOV, I.P.,  
kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, otv. red.; BOYKOVA, A.G., red.

[Our planet from space; an album of photographs] Nasha  
planeta iz kosmosa; al'bom fotografii. Leningrad, Gidro-  
meteoizdat, 1964. 50 p. (MIRA 18:2)

**CLOUDINESS**

**SOURCE:** Mirowsy meteorologicheskyy tseentr. Trudy, no. 8, 1965, Vojrossy  
mirowsy meteorologicheskyy tseentr. (Problems in satellite meteorology), 29-36

**TOPIC AREA:** cloud, artificial satellite, weather station, television camera

**ABSTRACT:** Satellite data on cloudiness is obtained by means of television cameras. The accuracy of the data depends on the brightness of the clouds.



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L 61407-65  
ACCESSION NR: AT5017521

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between cloud surface and sun relative to the camera, and reflect one into the  
other. The clouds appear to be composed of small, irregularly shaped particles  
which are scattered throughout the field of view. The overall appearance is that of a  
diffuse, multi-layered cloud structure.

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

01/12/65

L 29145-06

001/17/114

ACC NR: AF6018679

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/65/000/009/0020/0026

AUTHOR: Vetlov, I. P. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences); Gayevskiy, V. L. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences); Ter-Markaryants, N. Ye. (Candidate of physicomathematical sciences); Guseva, L. N.; Dombkovskaya, Ye. P.; Kondrat'yev, K. Ya. (Professor); Nordberg, V. (Doctor; USA)

66  
B

ORG: Main Geophysical Observatory (Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya); Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); World Meteorological Center (Mirovoy meteorologicheskyy tsentr)

TITLE: Experience in analyzing the infrared image of cloud cover obtained by the meteorological satellite Nimbus I

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 9, 1965, 20-26

TOPIC TAGS: meteorologic satellite, cloud cover, satellite data analysis, satellite photography, IR photography

ABSTRACT: This article presents the results of a comparative analysis of ordinary meteorological data and data on cloud cover obtained using the satellite Nimbus I. The article is accompanied by reproductions of infrared cloud images obtained at midnight on 2 and 6 September 1964 over the Soviet Union. Much of the information is such as contained in recent articles on the Nimbus photos published in the American press, but of course the photographs are compared with Soviet meteorological data.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859620016-3

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.576:551.507.362.2

L 29145-66

ACC NR: AF6018679

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logical data for the photographed area. It was found that the principal difficulties involved in recognition of the character of cloud cover from the photographs is that they show only relatively large details and the smaller details, often important in interpretation, cannot be seen. The following tentative conclusions are drawn: 1. The infrared image obtained from a satellite gives a more complete and informative picture of cloud cover distribution than a synoptic map. The photographs, even for a region with a dense network of meteorological stations, make it possible to refine the distribution of cloud cover over the earth's surface. 2. In some cases data on the radiation balance can be used to aid interpretation of satellite observations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 22, 14 / SUBM DATE: 23Apr65

Card 2/2 CC

L 28838-66 EW1(1)/FCC/FSS-2 TT/GW  
ACC NR: AF6018648

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/004/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Vetlov, I. P. (Candidate of physical and mathematical sciences)

ORG: Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Center SSSR (Gidrometeorologicheskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr SSSR)

TITLE: Interpretation and meteorological use of satellite information

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 4, 1966, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: satellite data analysis, meteorologic satellite, cyclone, synoptic meteorology, atmospheric geopotential, atmospheric wind

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the current status of progress on the interpretation and meteorological use of satellite data; 30 Soviet papers are cited. The paper is a brief summary of a report presented at the Seventeenth Session of the WMO Executive Committee. Emphasis is on work at the World Meteorological Center at Moscow, where a special section has been established for carrying out such studies. The day-to-day use of satellite data on cloud cover is done at the World Meteorological Center in collaboration with the Central Institute of Forecasts. It was begun immediately after initiation of the transmission of satellite data from the United States. The contents of each of the cited papers are given. For example, in one of the cited papers it is shown that satellite data on cloud cover can be used in reconstructing the synoptic situation.

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.501:551.507.362.2

L 28838-66

ACC NR: AF6018048

0

The position of cyclones can be determined, the fields of vertical movements, geopotential of isobaric surfaces and wind can be reconstructed and the character of the temperature stratification of the atmosphere can be determined. Other papers are cited which describes the methods which can be used for increasing the accuracy of interpretation, etc. Thus, each of the papers cited and summarized in this review, in the author's opinion, represents a major contribution to progress in the field of satellite meteorology. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 22 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 030

Card 2/2 CV

ACC NR: AP7002137

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/012/0003/0009

AUTHORS: Burtsev, A. I. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Yetlov, I. P.  
(Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Dudnikov, V. N.; Sonechkin, D.M.  
(Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences)

ORG: Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Center of the SSSR  
(Gidrometeorologicheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr SSSR)

TITLE: "Molniya-I" transmits images of the earth from outer space

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 12, 1966, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: meteorologic satellite, tv camera, cloud formation, earth planet,  
weather map / Molniya-I meteorologic satellite

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the television images of the earth, transmitted from the Molniya-I satellite. The cameras were mounted on the outside of the housing of the satellite and had interchangeable objectives. These television cameras permitted photographing in the yellow-red region of the spectrum, which increased the quality of the images of clouds and the earth's surface. Photographs taken at 1500 hrs Moscow time on 30 May 1966 at an altitude of 30 000--40 000 km are shown. Analysis of the television photographs shows a number of structural peculiarities of large cloud formations that determine the weather over a large territory. Orig. art. has: 2 photographs and 1 map.

SUB CODE: 0, / SUBM DATE: 19Aug66

UDC: 629.195.1:551.5

Card 1/1

VETLOV,

P. I.

U-3

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Comparative Oncology.  
Tumors of Man.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75516

Author : Vetlov, P.I.

Inst :

Title : Myxoma of the Heart as a Cause of Blood Circulation Insufficiency.

Orig Pub : Vrachebn. delo, 1957, No 1, 85-86

Abstract : A patient was admitted to the clinic with a diagnosis of rheumatism, stenosis of left ostium venosum, cardiac fibrillation, focal nephritis, cardiac cirrhosis of the liver, thrombophlebitis of lower extremities. On the 88th day after admission to the clinic, the patient died. Autopsy disclosed that the clinical picture of a left atric-ventricular ostium was conditioned by the presence of a tumor 4 x 5 x 8 cm. in size, which grew from the left atrium through the atric-ventricular ostium into the left ventricle and blocked this ostium. -- Ye.A. Skvirskaya.

Card 1/1

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Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

axles of the engine, etc.

ADDITIONAL: none

SUBMITTED: 20Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AD

NO REF COPY: none

Card 2/3

D 63697-65

ENCLOSURE: 01

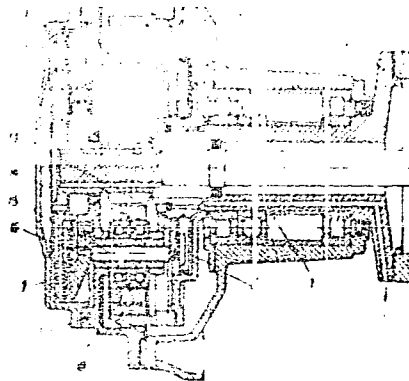


Fig. 1.  
1- wheel hub; 2- hub cap; 3- brake disk; 4- central solar gear;  
... .. for delivery of

VETLUGIN, A.A.

Osteosynthesis of some diaphyseal fractures. Ortop.travm. i protez.  
18 no.4:52-53 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.M.Bal')  
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i khirurgicheskogo otdela-  
niya gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - V.K.Rodionov)  
(FRACTURES, surg.  
osteosynthesis of diaphyseal fract.)

VETLUGIN, A.A.

Osteosynthesis of a closed fracture of the femur complicated by local fibrous dysplasia. Ortop., travm. i protez. 18 no.2:54-55 Mr-Ap '57.  
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy khirurgii (sav. - prof. V.M.Bal') Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy g. Astrakhani (glavnyy vrach - V.K.Rodionov)  
(FEMUR--FRACTURE)

EURAVKOV, Boris Fedorovich; VETLUGIN, Aleksey Pavlovich; TSVETKOV, B.,  
red.

[Scouts of the plant; from the work practices of party and state  
control groups and posts in the Sebryakovo Cement Plant] Dozor-  
nye zavoda; iz opyta raboty grupp i postov sodeistviia partiino-  
gosudarstvennomu kontroliuna Sebriakovskom tsementnom zavode.  
Volgograd, Nizhne-Volzhskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 34 p.  
(MIRA 18:3)

VETLUGIN, B.V., G.A. SAVENKO

Packs for Transportation of Wounded  
VOYENNO-MEDITSINSKIY ZHURNAL (Military Medical Journal), no. 2, February 1955, p. 74

VETLUGIN, L. G.

15-57-2-1224

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,  
p 5 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yudin, I. A., Vetlugin, L. G.

TITLE: Additions to the Exhibits of the Ural Geological Museum  
(Novyye popolneniya eksponatov Ural'skogo geologi-  
cheskogo muzeya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 26, pp 146-153

ABSTRACT: The summer of 1955 represents the 18th year of existence  
of the Ural Geological Museum, which is one of the  
largest in our country. It contains about 25 000  
specimens representing minerals, ores, rocks and fossils  
of the Ural district. In recent years the museum  
obtained over 1 500 new specimens, many of which are  
rare and extremely interesting. The article contains  
a tabular list of new mineral specimens.

Card 1/1

G. I. D.

YETIUGIN, F.G., inzh.; BURNASHEV, F.G., red.; SYTNYUK, G.I.,  
red.

[Reconditioning damaged motor-vehicle frames by electric  
welding] Vosstanovlenie povrezhdennykh avtomobil'nykh ram  
elektrodugovoi svarkoi. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskii nauchno-  
issl. i proektnyi in-t avtomobil'nogo transp., 1961. 33 p.  
(MIRA 18:5)



VETLUGIN, V.

Unravellid tangle. IUn.nat. no.5:24-26 '61.  
(Losyatino--Sugar beets)

(MIRA 14:4)

VETLUGIN, V.

Triumph of Academician Luk'ianenko. IUn. nat. no.12:11 D '61.  
(MIRA 15:1)

(Wheat breeding)

VELUGIN, V.

Crop on untilled land. IUn.nat. no.2:21-24 F '59.  
(MIRA 12:1)

(Transcaucasia--Wheat)

VETLUGIN, V.

"Bird conversations" by Pavel Barto. Reviewed by V. Vetlugin. IUn.  
nat. no.1:34 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Bird song) (Barto, Pavel)

VETLUGIN, Vladimir.

Corn marches north. IUn. nat. no. 7:13-15 J1 '57.  
(Corn (Maize)--Varieties)

(LIRA 10:8)

VETLUGIN, Ye.M., inzh.; URMANOV, R.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Smooth voltage regulation of power transformers under load conditions by means of saturation choke coils. Trudy Ural. elektromekh. inst. inzh. zhel. dor. transp. no.5:44-55 '62.  
(MIRA 17:8)

VETLUGINA, K.F.

Diagnosis of present-day typhoid fever. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i  
immun. 32 no.6:51-54 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(TYPHOID FEVER)

VETLUGINA, K. F., CAND MED SCI, "EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF  
TYPHO-PARATYPHOID DISEASES UNDER POLYCLINIC CONDITIONS."  
IVANOV, 1960. (IVANOV STATE MED INST). (KL, 3-61,230).



VETLUGINA, K.F.; USMANOVA, A.V.; KOL'YAKOVA, T.A.

Liver abscesses of amebic etiology. Kaz.med. zhur. no.5:68-70  
S-0'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.P. Vozzhayeva) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Infektsionnaya bol'nitsa imeni prof. Bekhtereva (glavnyy vrach V.I.Gembitskiy) Astrakhan'.

VETLUGINA, K.F.

Diagnosis of present-day mild forms of typhoid fever. Kaz.med.  
zhur. no.1:60-62 Ja-F'61 (MIRA 16-11)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-dots. A.P.Vozzhayeva)  
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

\*

VETLUGINA, K. P.

Pneumothypus as a masked form of typhoid fever. Vrach.delo no.7:  
695-697 JI '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (sav. - dotsent A.P. Vozzhayeva)  
Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(TYPHOID FEVER) (PNEUMONIA)

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ABSTRACT: Antibiotic treatment does not eliminate all typhoid carriers, but the treatment is justified since the highest percent of carriers was found among untreated patients. Administration of antibiotics until the third week of convalescence sharply reduces the number of carriers. [WA-50; CBE No. 12]

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