

VODYAKOV, L.T.; KOSHKINA, Ye.S.

Water softening with cationites prepared from Pliocen and
Hauterivian clays. Trudy **KKPTI** no.16:77-84 '51 [Publ. '52].
(MIRA 12:12)

(Water--Softening) (Base-exchanging compounds)

VODYAKOV, L.T.; YAKINA, V.G.

Research for kaolin substitutes in the production of artificial
leather. Trudy KZHTI no.18:107-112 '53 [publ. '54]. (MIRA 12:11)
(Kaolin) (Leather, Artificial)

WOYAKOV, L.F.

Inventory of cinematographic films by infrared rays. Trade MARK no. 11:
192-101 '98 [publ. '58]. (S.I. 12:11)
(Motion-picture photography--Films)
(Infrared rays--Industrial applications)

VOBYAKO, M. N.

Defended his Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences in the Belorussian Polytechnical Institute, Minsk, 1953

Dissertation: "Effect of High-Frequency Induction Hardening on the Structure and Mechanical Properties of Carburizing Steels 18 KhGT and 20 OKhN"

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal Khimiya, No. 1, Oct. 1953 (W/29955, 26 Apr 54)

FUNKE, V.F. (Moskva); YUDKOVSKIY, S.I. (Moskva); Prinimala uchastiye
VODYANAYA, T.A.

Structure and properties of alloys of zirconium diboride with
iron, cobalt, and nickel. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk. Met.i
topl. no.4:126-132 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Zirconium alloys--Metallography) (Powder metallurgy)

VODYANAYA, T.A.; MAKULOV, N.A.; ESSEN, A.I.

Spectrum analysis of NIVO-3, NIKA, SKA-1, AMgK, No. 149,
AMg6-1 alloys by metal specimens. Trudy Giprotsvetmetobrabotka
no.24:355-358 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VODYANIK, G.M.; STREL'TSOV, I.P.

New drive for NPI-type counter-rotating fans. Trudy NPI 137:81-87 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

ZHURAVIEV, P.V.; VODYANIK, G.M.

Using SVM-6M fans in electric locomotive construction. Trudy NPI
137:73-79 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

VODYANIK, Grigoriy Mikhailovich, starshiy преподаvatel'

Dynamics of NPI counter-rotation fans. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.9:95-111 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra gornoy mekhaniki Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo
instituta.

~~(Mines and Mineral Resources - Electric equipment)~~
(Fans, Electric)

VODYANIK, I.I., inzh.

Rolling of a crawler tractor with the formation of track.
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.9:12-14 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

VODYANIY, P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Remote control in gas systems. Zhil.-kon. khoz. 8 no.9:5-7
'58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza AN USSR.
(Gas distribution) (Remote control)

VODYANIK, P.F.

Telemechanical control in the Stryy gas field. Gaz. prom. no.10:47-52
0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Stryy--Gas, Natural) (Remote control)

VODYANIK, Petr Fedorovich; DUBROVINA, N.D., ved. red.

[Automatic control of a gas field] Avtomaticheskoe upravlenie gazovym promyslom. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 223 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

VODYANIK, G. M., CAND TECH SCI, " *Study* INVESTIGATION OF THE
AERODYNAMICS *systems* OF COUNTER-ROTATION *axial* ~~AXIS~~ VEN-
TILATORS. " NOVOCHERKASSK, 1960. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC
SPEC ED UKSSR. DONETS ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER POLYTECH
INST). (KL, 2-61, 207).

-121-

VODYANIK, P.F.

In reference to L.A. Emdin's article. Gaz.prom. no.11:29-32
N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Gas distribution) (Remote control)

VODYANIK, P. P.

Automatic control of gas wells. Avtomatyka no.2:62-72 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza AN USSR.
(Automatic control) (Gas wells)

00513R001860410004-7
~~VODYANIK, P.F.~~

Central control of the Stryy gas system. Gaz. prom. no.2:28-29 P '58.
(Stryy--Gas distribution) (MIRA 11:2)
(Automatic control)

VODYANIK, P.F.

Automation of gas recovery processes, and gas gathering systems at
gas fields. Gaz.prom. 6 no.5:11-13 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Gas wells) (Automatic control)

VODYANIKOV, Yu. A.

Summer practical work of students on the collective farm. Biol.
v shkole no. 3:34-39 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Novosibirskiy oblastnoy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley.
(Maslyanino--Agriculture--Study and teaching)

VODIANIKOV, IU. IA. [Vodyanikov, Yu. Ya.], kandidat na pedagogicheskiye nauki, dotsent v Novosibirskiiia durzhaven pedagogicheski institut.

Agricultural practical works in teaching production in rural schools. Biol' i khim 5 no.1:45-50 '63.

SHMYGLYA, A.A.; VODYANITSKAYA, N.I.

Experimental study of the motion of the plates of compressor valves.
Khol. tekhn. 42 no.4:14-18 JI-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy Institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.

(N) L 12139-66

ACC NR: AP6000456

SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/65/000/009/0063/0065

AUTHOR: Vodyanitskiy, O. A.; Tsirlin, A. M.; Korobkov, Ye. I.

39
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Reducing the formation of a deposit on the walls of piping systems by means of ultrasound

SOURCE: *Khimicheskaya promyshlennost'*, no. 9, 1965, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: naphthalene, ultrasonic vibration, pipe, fuel deposit formation, ultrasonic effect, gas

ABSTRACT: In order to determine whether ultrasound can prevent the formation of solid deposits from a circulated gas on pipe walls, dried nitrogen was saturated with naphthalene vapors, passed through a pipe in an ultrasonic field, then frozen. A GUZ-5P ultrasonic generator was used. With the ultrasound, 10-15% of the naphthalene passed through the freezing trap deposited on its walls, as compared to 45% in the absence of the ultrasound. This amount decreased to 6% when the intensity of the ultrasound was raised to 4.6 W/cm². Elimination of pipe weld joints was found to reduce the loss of acoustical energy and thus increase the effectiveness of the ultrasonic vibrations in preventing the formation of the deposit. The rate of formation and thickness of the naphthalene deposit decreased

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UDC: 621.646.978:534-8

L 12139-66

ACC NR: AP6000456

substantially with increasing intensity of the ultrasonic vibrations. The experiments showed that ultrasound can be successfully used to prevent deposit formation in gas apparatus and piping systems. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20,07 / SUBM DATE: 00 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

HW

Card 2/2

VODYANITSKIY, O.A., TSIRLIN, A.M.; KOROKOV, Ye.I.

Application of ultrasonic waves for decreasing deposit formation
on the walls of piping systems. Khim. prom. 42 no.9:703-705
S '65. (MIRA 1849)

VODYANITSKIY, P.P.

TISHCHENKO, D.V.; NOSOVA, N.I.; VOZINSKAYA, A.N.; GORDON, L.V.

Industrial pyrocatechol from the acid liquor produced in the gasification
of wood. Sbor.trud. TSMILKHI no.12:104-112 '57. (MIRA 13:10)
(Pyrocatechol) (Wood distillation)

CHAYKOVSKIY, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SHMYGLYA, A.A., inzh.; VODYANITSKAYA,
N.I., inzh.

Values of the mean temperature of the walls of a Freon uniflow compressor,
Trudy OTIPIKhP 12:33-36 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra kholodil'nykh mashin Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta
pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.

VODYANITSKAYA, Zh.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, E.

"Industrialization and mechanization in rural construction"
exhibition. Sel'.stroj. 18 no.11:15-16 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sotrudniki pavil'ona "Sel'skoye stroitel'stvo" na Vystavke
dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

L 43916-66 EWP(1) IJP(c) AT/GD
ACC NR: AT6020401 (V)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0053/0060

AUTHOR: Khizhnyak, N. A.; Vodyanitskiy, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Heating of small plasmoids incident on an axially-symmetrical magnetic field
SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Issleuovaniye plazmennyykh sgustkov (Study of plasma clusters).
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 53-60

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid, plasma heating, plasma interaction, plasma magnetic field,
plasma oscillation, thermodynamic analysis

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (in: Fizika plazmy i problemy upravlyayemogo termoyadernogo sinteza, y. 4, Naukova dumka, Kiev, 1965) where it was shown that the equations of motion of a plasmoid can be represented in the hydrodynamic approximation in terms of the total current in the plasmoid and its self-induction. The present article deals with the heating of the plasmoid by the currents induced in it by the magnetic field. Since the magnetohydrodynamic equations for this case are quite complicated, the connection between the effective dimensions of the plasmoid and its thermodynamic quantities are determined under the assumption that the plasmoid has a sufficiently abrupt boundary with the vacuum and that the relaxation processes in the plasma are quite rapid and satisfy the equations of an ideal gas. The thermodynamic equations for the plasmoid are then written out on the basis of these approximations. The plasmoid is assumed spherical or spheroidal with

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ACC NR: A16020401

small excentricity. Conditions under which the plasmoid entering the magnetic field will contract or expand, and the maximum and minimum values of the temperatures reached by the plasmoid, are then determined from the derived equations for several particular cases. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 JS

VODYANITSKIY, P.P.

N.F. Rozenplenter's article "Improving the excavator method of peat winning." Torf.prom.32 no.4:24-25 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Torfopredpriyatiye "Shauliyay".
(Peat industry)

VODYANITSKIY, P.P.

Organizing the winning of milled peat. Torf.prom.33 no.3:16-18
'56. (MIRA 9:7)

1Shaulyayskoye torfopredpriyatiye.
(Peat industry)

18(5,7)

SOV/135-59-9-14/23

AUTHORS:

Vodyanitskiy, Ya. I. and Dolgitsler, L. Z., Engineers

TITLE:

Arc Welding of Turbine Rotors for Drying Fans

PERIODICAL:

Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 9, pp 37-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors present some data for the welding of turbine rotors. In 1957 the Moscow factory "Santekhdetal'" organized the production of special air fans with two-side suction. This fan has an efficiency of 300,000 m³/h and is used for the working on corn seeds. Fig 1 shows the structure of the welded turbine. Large dimensions, thin metal and considerable length of the welds (85 m) caused difficulties during welding and assembly. Figs 3, 4 and 5 show the schemes of welding and assembly of the turbine. Electrodes type UCHI-13/45, with a diameter of 3.4 and 5 mm were used for the welding. Altogether 17 Kg electrodes and 32 kWh power are used for one turbine. Engineers R. A. Agronovich, I. B. Rotshteyn and A. K. Zetler participated in the welding of the turbine, as well as welders A. I. Savel'yev and M. N. Yarats. There are 5 drawings.

Card 1/1

VODYANNIKOVA, A.A.

Effect of ionizing irradiation on the course and microbiology
of experimental infected wound. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 48
no. 7: 34-38 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii, travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. F.R. Bogdanov). Predstavlena
deyatvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES - infection)
(RADIATION EFFECTS - exper.)

VODYANNIKOVA, A.A.

Effect of the blood and of its components on the process of healing of newly infected experimental wounds. [with summary in English].
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 43 no. 1: 100-104 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii, travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. F.P. Bogdanov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(WOUNDS, experimental,
eff. of hemother. on healing (Rus))
(SERO THERAPY,
hemother., eff. on exper. wds. healing (Rus))

GODNEVA, M.M.; VODYANNIKOVA, R.D.

Determination of microimpurities in cesium, potassium, and sodium hydroxides. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.8:831-835 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

L. Kol'skiy filial AN SSSR, Kirovsk.

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - General Problems.

R-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 45369

Author : Krivonogov, K.P., Vodyanov, A.

Inst : Stavropol' Agricultural Institute.

Title : On the Healing of Wounds in Poultry.

Orig Pub : Sb. naucyno-issled. rabot-stud. Stavropol'sk s. kh. in-t,
1956, vyp. 4, 110-112

Abstract : The experimental clinico-histologic studies showed that deep cut wounds in poultry are not accompanied by the development of purulent complications. The healing of wounds in poultry is not associated with a marked serous inflammatory reaction, but with a rapid development of the proliferation of cells of the connective tissue. The cut wounds in poultry heal very rapidly.

Card 1/1

VODYANOVA, I. I.

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85133.

Author : Amitina, R. Z., Vodyanova, I. I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Influence of ~~Chinese~~ Lemon on Gastric Secretion.

Orig Pub: In the collection, Materialy k izuch. zhen'shenya
i limonnika, No 3, Leningrad, 1958, 184-186.

Abstract: In 15 healthy subjects and 11 patients with chronic gastritis, studies were made of the influence of ground lemon seeds (L) and of a 1.5% aqueous extract of them (EL) on gastric secretion and on the acidity of the gastric contents. L was given in 2 gm amounts in gelatin capsules; studies of EL were made by the same method as in the control experiments with a caffeine test meal. In the hyperacidic forms, increases, the content of free HCl in the gas-

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28

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Analeptics. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85133.

Abstract: tric juice. EL influences the gastric secretion and the acidity of the gastric juice much less strongly than the caffeine solution commonly used for a test meal. -- V. V. Berezhinskaya.

Card 2/2

VODYANOV, A.

84-8-10/36

AUTHOR: Vodyanov, A., Engineer

TITLE: "Ukraina" (Sub-title: New Airplanes (Novyye samolety))

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 8, pp. 14-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The turboprop passenger aircraft "Ukraina" was designed by a group of scientists under the leadership of O. K. Antonov in one of bureaus of the Ministry of the Aviation Industry. It is an all-metal cantilever monoplane for transport of passengers, mail, and baggage. Its cruising speed, at an altitude of 8 to 10 km. is 600 to 650 kilometers per hour; the take-off weight is 51 tons, the payload is up to 13 tons. The cabin is designed to accommodate 84 passengers. The range varies, depending on the payload: with the cruising speed of 600-650 km. and a payload of 12 tons, the range is 2,000 km., whereas with a payload of 10 tons the range increases to 3,000 km., and so on up to 3,500 km. with a payload of 8.2 tons. The designers primarily had the comfort of passengers in mind. In addition, to enable the "Ukraina" to land on existing airfields of the GVF, the plane has high take-off and good landing capabilities. The plane is equipped with the most modern radio instruments (not specified) for flights by night and under difficult meteorological conditions. The

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84-8-10/36

"Ukraina" (Cont.)

wing is of the monocoque type, consisting of central section, two inboard panels and two cantilever panels. It has a two-spar structure with normal and reinforced ribs and contains two fuel tanks. The fuselage is all-metal. The passenger cabin, separated from the cockpit by a partition, is in turn divided into four compartments: front compartment for 25 people; nursery and galley; central compartment for 46 people; and rear compartment for 13 people. The last sector can also be used for cargo instead of passengers. The front and the rear compartments have one toilet each. The cloak-room and luggage sector is between the front passenger cabin and the buffet. The cabin is airconditioned and pressurized. The pressure is maintained normal up to an altitude when it amounts to 0.5 kg per square cm.; it will rise thereafter in proper proportion. The horizontal tail surfaces are of all-metal construction. The two-spar stabilizer consists of two sections, each bolted to the fuselage bulkhead. The single-spar elevator also comprises two separate sections, each hinged to the rear stabilizer spar at four points. The elevator is

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"Ukraina" (Cont.)

axially compensated and has two symmetric trimmers. The vertical tail surfaces comprise a two-spar metal-skin fin and rudder with a trimmer and servo-compensator. The single-spar rudder is axially compensated and balanced; it is hinged to the rear fin spar at three points. A fairing provides smooth transition from the fin to fuselage. The fin and stabilizer have removable leading edges containing electro-thermal de-icers. Controls of the first and second pilot are coupled. A retractable tail skid safeguards the tail of the fuselage from hitting the ground when landing. The two front landing gears have no brakes. The main gears have 4 wheels each, equipped with brakes. The plane is well capable of landing on grass-covered ground. The lowering and retraction of landing gears is synchronized, and is operated by hydraulic pumps attached to the engines. The system has double control and can be operated from either the left or the right side. In addition, it can be operated manually. The working pressure of the hydraulic mixture is 150 kg per square cm. The engines are attached to the nacelles by steel frames and provided with shock absorbers. The propellers have four blades. Starting is electromechanical by means of starter-

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84-8-10/36

"Ukraina" (Cont.)

generators. The engines are powerful enough to allow taking-off on three engines only. At an altitude under 6,000 meters the plane can continue the flight with two engines in operation. The plane is equipped with de-icers. The crew consists of 6 men: the aircraft commander, second pilot, navigator, radioman, and two stewards. Work on further improving and simplifying the "Ukraina" goes on. The article is accompanied by 8 photographs and 1 diagram. The diagram shows a horizontal cross-sectional view of the "Ukraina". The photograph on page 14 shows a side view of the "Ukraina". On page 15 we see the chief designer O. K. Antonov. On page 16 are two inside views of the passenger cabin: on top - the front compartment, on bottom the central compartment; and on top of page 17 the rear compartment. A photo in the center of page 17 shows the "corner" for mothers with babies (shown in the diagram on the opposite side of the buffet). The

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"Ukraina" (Cont.)

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last two photos show Ya. I. Vershnikov, leading testing pilot of the "Ukraina" (photo on left) and navigator P. V. Koshkin.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

VODYANOV, A. I.

Kurs teorii samoletov. Utverzhen v kachestve uchebnika dlia aviatsionnykh tekhn. shkol. Moskva, Gos. voen. izd-vo, 1940. 259 p., illus.

Title tr.: A course in aircraft construction theory. Approved as a textbook for aeronautical technical schools.

TL671.2.V54

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

Водяной А.И.

VODYANOV, A., inzh.

The "Ukraina." Grazhd. av. 14 no.8:14-17 Ag '47.
(Jet transports)

(MIRA 10:9)

VOZYANOV, A. I.

Acourse in the theory of aircraft; textbook Moskva, Gos. voen. izd-vo, 1940
259 p. (50-46260)
TL671.2.V54

CHAYKOVSKIY, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHMYGLYA, A.A., inzh.;
VODYANITSKAYA, N.I., inzh.

Methods for recording the changes in pressure during compressor
testing. Khol. tekhn. 39 no.5:11-15 S-0 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.

(Compressors—Testing)

VODZINSKY, Vladimir, inz., DOJGAR, Andrej, inz.

Possibility of increasing the borehole coefficient, its effect
on labor productivity and production costs in mine driving.
Rudy 11 no.11: 365-368 N'63.

1. Banicka fakulta, Vysoka skola technicka, Kosice.

L 29675-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f) IJP(c) AT/JXT(EX)

ACC NR: AT6012693

SOURCE CODE: UR/3137/65/000/114/0001/0009

AUTHOR: Khizhnyak, N. A.; Vodyanitskiy, A. A.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: Oscillations and heating of small plasma bunches incident on an axially-symmetrical magnetic field

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Doklady, no. 114, 1965. O kolebaniyakh i nagreve malykh plazmennykh sgustkov, naletayushchikh na aksial'no-simmetrichnoye magnitnoye pole, 1-9

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid, plasma heating, plasma oscillation, magnetohydrodynamics

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by one of the authors (Khizhnyak, Fizika plazmy i problemy upravlyayemogo termoyadernogo sinteza [Plasma Physics and Problems of Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion], No. 4, AN UkrSSR, Kiev, in press) where it is shown that the equations of motion of a plasmoid can be represented in the hydrodynamic approximation in terms of the total current in the plasmoid and its self-induction. The present article deals with the azimuthal current induced in a plasma following the incidence of plasmoids on an axially-symmetrical magnetic field, and the interaction of these induced currents with the external mag-

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L 29675-66

ACC NR: AT6012693

netic field and its effect on the plasma heating. The system of magnetohydrodynamic equations is written out for an ellipsoidal plasmoid which is solved for two limiting values of a parameter defining the ratio of the Alfvén frequency to the hybrid frequency. An analysis of the results shows that if the initial gas-kinetic pressure is smaller than the magnetic pressure, then the plasmoid will start contracting on entering the magnetic field, until the kinetic pressure of the plasma exceeds the magnetic pressure, and this contraction causes plasma heating. The next phase is expansion of the plasmoid accompanied by cooling. If the kinetic pressure initially is larger than the magnetic pressure, then the plasmoid will first expand and its temperature decrease. If the two pressures are equal, the plasmoid will move without change in radius, other than that due to collisions. Estimates are presented for the maximum and minimum of the temperature attained by the plasmoid. The authors thank Z. A. Azovskaya for help with the numerical calculations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 19 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 CC

VODYANITSKIY, V. A.

PA 66T78

USSR/Medicine - Biology, History
Medicine - Biology, Studies

Jan 1948

"Seventy-Five Years of the Sevastopol Biological
Station (1871-72--1947)," V. A. Vodyanitskiy, Dr
Biolog Sci, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Vest Ak Nauk SSSR" No 1

Provides history of personnel and achievements of
the station from the time of its founding to its
present status.

66T78

VODYANITSKIY, V. A.

"New findings about the hydrological structure of the Black Sea," Science and Life, No. 3, 1948.

VODYANITSKIY, V. A.

"The Basic Water Circulation and the Evolution of Salinity of the Black Sea"
Trudy Sevastopol'skiy Biologicheskoy Stantsii (Proceedings of the Sevastopol' Biolo-
gical Station), Vol 6, 1948

VODYANITSKIY, V.A.

A.O. Kovalevskii and the Sevastopol Biological Station. Trudy
SBS 8:3-10 '54. (MIRA 11:1)
(Kovalevskii, Aleksandr Onufrievich, 1840-1901)

Водянитский, В.А.

VODYANITSKIY, V.A.

Biological productivity of bodies of water, particularly the
Black Sea. Trudy SBS 8:347-433 '54. (MIRA 11:1)
(Black Sea--Marine biology)

VODYANITSKIY, V.A.

Concerning I.U.P. Zaitsev's article on the development of the roe
of flounders. Zool. zhur. 33 no. 1: 220-221 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya im. A.O. Kovalevskogo
Akademii nauk SSSR. (Flounders) (Zaitsev, I.U.P.) SKIY

VODYANITSKIY, V.A., professor.

Studying productivity and industrial resources of the Black Sea.
Priroda 44 no.11:56-61 N '55. (MLBA 9:1)

(Black Sea--Marine biology)

VODYANITSKIY, V.A.

International session on the study of the Mediterranean Sea. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. biol. no. 2: 252-257. Mar-Apr '57. (MLBA 10:4)
(MEDITERRANEAN SEA--MARINE BIOLOGY) (BLACK SEA--MARINE BIOLOGY)

~~VODYANITSKIY, V.A.~~
VODYANITSKIY, V.A.

AUTHOR: VODIANITSKIJ, V.A., Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. PA - 2849

TITLE: Hydrobiological Research Work in the Countries on the Black Sea. (Gidrobiologichaskie issledovaniia chernomrskikh stran', Russian)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 27, Nr 4, pp 68 - 73 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 6 / 1957

ABSTRACT: In the course of recent years interest for research of the Black Sea has risen considerably, above all in oceanographical and hydrobiological respect. The characteristic feature of the Black Sea is the fact that the deep zone, beginning with a depth of 150 - 200 m down to the bottom of the sea, contains dissolved hydrogen sulphide and therefore excludes all organic life. The salt content of the water of the Black Sea is: on the surface 18 ‰, after which it gradually increases and attains 22,4 ‰ in depths of more than 2200 m. These hydrological properties, which were ascertained already in 1890, were later quite correctly explained by the fact that, because of the influx of mediterranean sea water through the narrow straits of the Bosphorus into the lower strata of the Black Sea and because of the considerable influx of fresh water (on the north coast) a vertical mixture of water is prevented. However, "biological productivity" depends on the rising to the surface of the nitrates and phosphates necessary for the vegetable world. Here, however,

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PA - 2849

Hydrobiological Research Work in the Countries on the Black Sea.

the necessary buoyant upthrust is lacking. It was therefore formerly assumed that biological productivity is obtained solely by the floating in of nutrients together with the inflow of fresh water of rivers. The nutrients then gradually pass from higher zones to lower ones, so that a "useless" accumulation of nutrients takes place in great depths, and therefore the comparatively poor plankton. This assumption was, however, found to be wrong in 1930; today it is taken as a matter of course that besides diffusion between higher and deeper zones, also an active exchange takes place, that the quantitative development of the plankton and its nutritive force is greater in the Black Sea than in the Mediterranean, but that it is lower than in the Caspian Sea. Consequently, intense research work was carried out. Thus, the investigation and elaboration of ichthyological problems has become a tradition in Roumania. Henceforth periodic meetings will take place with colleagues from other Black Sea countries.

ASSOCIATION: Not given
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Vodyanitskiy, V. A.; Corresponding Member of the AS Ukrainian SSR 30-53-4-12/44

TITLE: A Visit With the Biologists and Ichthyologist in Rumania
(U gidrobiologov i ikhtiologov Rumynii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 27, Nr 4,
pp. 71-73 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On an invitation by the Roumanian Academy the author of this article together with the collaborator of the biological station in Sevastopol' the ichthyologist Yu. G. Aleyev spent more than two and a half months in the Roumanian People's Republic in the autumn of 1957. This journey has to be regarded an ordinary stage of the development of scientific relations with Roumania and Bulgaria in the field of hydrobiological and ichthyological research and was arranged for scientific as well as for organizational reasons. The collaboration in this field was especially effective since in June 1956 at a meeting of the 3 Academies (of the USSR, Bulgaria and Roumania) an uniform program for research work in the Black Sea had been accepted. In autumn 1956

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A Visit With the Biologists and Ichthyologist in Rumania

30-58-4-12/44

a large group of Bulgarian and Roumanian scientists visited the Soviet Black Sea ports and became familiar with a number of scientific institutions. In summer 1957 the ship "A. Kovalevskiy" of the biological station of Sevastopol' together with the Bulgarian expeditionary ship "9 septemvriya" carried out hydrobiological works in the central part of the Black Sea. According to a request by the Roumanian Academy Soviet scientists had a chance to become familiar with the laboratories and the current works of the Institute for the Research of Fishery. Then they visited the marine branch of the Institute in Konstantsea as well as the zoological marine station of Jassy University which had been considerably enlarged. From Konstantsea they travelled to the lakes of Razelm and Sinoy in the Danube delta and after that to the fish-station at Tul'cha. From there they made a voyage aboard the "Razelm" into the delta of the river Danube where they visited a number of other places, among other the Malyuk island where wide reed thickets grow which are used as raw material. Of late a national park was founded in the delta of the river Danube; some of the big islands of the Danube were

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A Visit With the Biologists and Ichthyologist in Rumania

30-58 -4-12/44

changed into spawning places. At Braila they visited the scientific fishery station. They returned to Bukarest and took part in the meetings of the commission for hydrology and ichthyology where a representative of the Bulgarian AS, the zoologist Professor P. Drenski also was present. At these meetings the fulfilment of the common program was checked. Also the problem of the Permanent International Committee for the Investigation of the Black Sea was discussed. It was decided on asking the Oceanographic and Ichthyologic Commission of the AS USSR to take the initiative and call a constituting meeting of this committee in 1958.

1. Marine biology—Black Sea

Card 3/3

26-58-2-7/48

AUTHOR: Vodyanitskiy, V.A., Professor. Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Should We Allow the Dumping of Atomic Industrial Waste in the Black Sea? (Dopustim-li sbros otkhodov atomnykh proizvodstv v Chërnoye More?)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, ^{Vol. 49,} Nr 2, pp 46-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Black Sea was till recently considered as consisting of two separate layers, an upper layer to a depth of 200 m and a lower layer with greater salt and hydrogen sulfide content below that depth. No intermixing was thought to take place between the two layers and it has therefore been proposed to use the black Sea as a dump for radioactive waste. The Turkish hydrologist, N. Pektas distinguished three layers. Water from the Mediterranean flows into the Black Sea and mixes with the surface layer but not with the bottom, stagnant one. The author attacks both these theories and brings hydrological, hydro-chemical and bacteriological evidence to show that there is considerable mixing between all layers of the Black Sea, of which he finds five. The causes of this are: winds creating a cyclonic system of surface currents, the rotation of the Earth

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26-58-2-7/48

Should We Allow the Dumping of Atomic Industrial Waste in the Black Sea?

deflecting the currents to the right and clockwise, cooling of the surface layers, heating of the deeper layers, internal waves, turbulent movements and diffusion. He concludes that because of this constant mixing of the layers, the Black Sea should not be used as a dump for radioactive waste. Scientists active in this field have been: M.A. Dobrzhanskaya, N.M. Knipovich, Yu.M. Shokal'skiy, N.I. Chigirin and M.N. Lebedeva, who detected on the surface bacteria belonging only to the deep layer.

There are 16 references, 10 of which are Soviet, 2 German, 2 Turkish and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya (Sevastopol' Biological Station)

Card 2/2

1. Atomic waste--Disposal 2. Black sea--Applications

VODYANITSKIY, V.A.; SUSHCHENYA, L.M.

"Primary production of waters" by G.G.Vinberg. Reviewed by V.A. Vodianitskii, L.M. Sushchenia. Zhur. ob. biol. 21 no.5:390-392 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya.
(PHYTOPLANKTON) (VINBERG, G.G.)

VODYANITSKIY, V.A.

Some results of research completed by the Sevastopol Biological
Station in the Mediterranean Sea during 1958-60. Okeanologiya 1
no.5:791-804 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Mediterranean Sea--Marine biology)

ALEYEV, Yuriy Glebovich; VODYANITSKIY, V.A., otv. red.; BEKKER,
V.E., red.izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Functional principles of the external structure of fish]
Funktsional'nye osnovy vneshnego stroeniia ryby. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 246 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Fishes--Anatomy)

VODYANITSKIY, A.A. [Vodianyts'kyi, O.A.]

Polarization energy losses of a charge moving along a circle in
a medium with dispersion. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.8:855-860 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov.

VODYANITSKIY, V.A., otv. red.; DOLGOPOL'SKAYA, M.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; VIHOGRADOV, K.A., doktor biol. nauk, red.; GFEZE, V.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.; IVLEV, V.S., doktor biol. nauk, red.[deceased]; KISELEVA, M.I., kand. biol. nauk, red.; SHARPILO, L.D., red.

[Benthos] Bentos. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 137 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR
(for Vodyanitskiy).

VODYANITSKIY, V.A., otv. red.; DOLGOPOL'SKAYA, M.A., kand. biol.
nauk. red.; GREZE, V.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.; IVLEV,
V.S., doktor biol. nauk, red.[deceased]; PITSYK, G.K.,
kand. biol. nauk, red.; SHARPILO, L.D., red.

[Studies of plankton in the Black and Azov Seas] Issle-
dovaniia planktona Chernogo i Azovskogo morei. Kiev,
Naukova dumka, 1965. 115 p. (MIRA 18:8)

. . Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN Ukr.SSR (for Vodyanitskiy).

VOZYANTSKIY, V.A.

Marine hydrobiology. Hydrobiol. zhur. 1 no.1:12-19 '65.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut biologii yuzhnykh morey AN UkrSSR, Sevastopol'.

ASTAKHOVA, L.N.; UTNITSKAYA, P.M.; LEVINA, T.A.; KURANOVA, L.K.;
VODYANNIKOVA, A.A.; SUCHIL'NIKOVA, N.A.; MYL'NIKOVA, N.Ye.;
LYUBOVITSKAYA, V.Z.

Separability of the poliomyelitis virus in those inoculated
with live attenuated vaccine. Vop. virus 7 no.1:121 Ja-F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Sverdlovskiy institut po profilaktike poliomyelita.
(POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE)

VODYANOVA, I.I.

Some functional studies of the kidneys in hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis. Trudy Khab.med.inst. no.20:95-103 '60. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. Sh.I. Ratner) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS--DISEASES) (HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)

VGDYANCY, A., inzh.

Air express An-24. Grazhd. av. 19 no.3:18-20 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:5)
(Airplanes--Jet propulsion)

S/084/62/000/003/001/004
DC45/D114

AUTHOR: Vodyanoy, A., Engineer

TITLE: The An-24 express aircraft

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, no. 3, 1962, 18-20

TEXT: General data and data on individual parts of the AN -24 (An-24) aircraft, which will fly on airlines of the GVF in 1962, are described. The power plant consists of two AN -24 (AI-24) A.G. Ivchenko turbo-prop engines, each driving an AB -72 (AV-72) 4-blade variable-pitch airscrew. The full capacity of the fuel system is 5550 l, and of the oil system - 53 l. The aircraft is 23.53 m long, the wing span - 29.2 m, wing area - 71.3 m², height - 8.32 m, propeller clearance - 1.15 m, cabin door clearance - 1.55 m, maximum take-off weight - 19200 kg, pay load - 4000 kg, cruising speed - 475 km/hr, service ceiling - 9100 m, maximum flight range - 2065 m. starting run - 450-500 m, landing run - 400-500 m, and flight altitude - 4000-8000 m. Design changes made to convert the basic 44-seater type into

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S/084/62/000/003/001/004
D045/D114

The An-24 express aircraft

passenger-freight and freight types are described. The fuselage is of semi-monocoque structure, and the tapered monocoque wing unit consists of a center panel, two middle portions and two cantilever parts. The tail unit is of the cantilever type. The retractable tricycle-type landing gear has twin wheels on all units. If the landing gear does not lower on landing, a warning siren is switched on. Means of controlling individual parts of the aircraft, e.g. the elevator, ailerons, rudder, are described. The hydraulic system, which operates on an **AMГ**-10 (AMG-10) liquid, consists of a basic unit operating from a pumping plant. The rated engines, and an emergency unit operating from a pumping plant. The rated pressure within the system is 155 kg/cm². For preventing the wing, vertical fin, stabilizer and air intakes from icing up, warm-air de-icers are used, and for protecting the propeller blades and cowlings, accumulators, astro-compasses, etc., electric heating is applied. The plane can fly during day and night and in bad weather conditions. Two-way communications with the ground, with other members of the crew, with the traffic control point and other aircraft can be maintained. The basic piloting and navi-

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An An-24 express aircraft

S/084/62/000/003/001/004
D045/D114

gational instruments are duplicated so as to enable the co-pilot to control the aircraft independently. Information on the general layout of the passenger liner and on various structural materials employed is given in detail. There are 6 figures.



Card 3/3

VODYANOV, A.; SOLONEVICH, F., predpodavatel'

Control over the preservation of merchandise in cold storage. Sov.
torg. 36 no.3:32-33 Mr '63. (MIRA 16'3)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter Kholodil'nika No.7 Myasorybtorga, Moskva.
(Cold storage warehouses)

VODYANYI, V. A.

Extraction of metals from ore tailings
Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1954. 123 p. (55- 32297)

TS214.V58

1. Scrap metal industry.

KORCHAZHKIN, M.T.; GRACHEV, V.N.; VODYANOV, Yu.A.

KGV-1 direct-flow flow beam. Gaz. delo. no.2:13-14 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirod-
nogo gaza.

VODYANYUK, N

F

N/5

864

.V8

1952

Fizika i khimiya v pozharom dele. Izd. 2-a, perer. i dop.
(Physics and Chemistry in Fire Extinguishing, by)
N. F. Vodyanyuk, K. M. Savell'yev. Moskva, 1952.

162 p. illus., diags., tables.

VODYANYUK, N.F.; SAVEL'YEV, K.M.; TARASOV-AGALAKOV, N.A., spetsial'nyy
redaktor; IOFINOVA, Ts.B., redaktor; PETROVSKAYA, Ye., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Physics and chemistry in fire extinction] Fizika i khimija v pozharnom dele. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1952. 162 p. [Microfilm]
(Fire extinction) (MLRA 7:10)
(Firemen's manuals)

GLUBISH, P.A.; VODYANYUK, S.O., ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti starshego nauchnogo sotrudnika; SHUTENKO, G.F., inzh.-tehnolog; KULIKOV, A.I.

Use of acrylamide for warp sizing. Tekst. prom. 25 no.5:
37-40 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zavedyushchiy sektorom Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekstil'noy promyshlennosti (for Glubish).
2. Glavnyy inzh. Zhitomirskogo l'nokombinata (for Kulikov).

TISHCHENKO, D.V.; VODZINSKAYA, A.N.; FILIPPOV, L.A.

Isolating guaiacol from wood phenols. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 9
no.3:6-8 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya Akademiya (for Tishchenko); 2. Tsentral'nyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut (for Vodzinskaya).
(Guaiacol) (Phenols)

VODZINSKAYA, A. N.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry
Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63343

Author: Tishchenko, D. V., Vodzinskaya, A. N., Filippov, L. A.

Institution: None

Title: Recovery of Guaiacol from Wood-Chemical Phenols

Original

Periodical: Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom-st, 1956, No 3, 6-8

Abstract: Two methods have been worked out for recovery of guaiacol from wood-chemical phenols: (1) by formation of acid guaiacolate of ammonia on interaction of NH_3 with the phenols (180-212° fraction); at low temperature the guaiacolate crystallizes out is separated by filtration from the admixtures and is decomposed at 100° to yield guaiacol and ammonia; (2) by precipitation of Mg guaiacolate from alkaline solution of phenolates in the process of separation of wood-resin oils (180-212° fraction) into phenols, acids and neutral substances. Mg and NaOH are regenerated. Pure crystalline guaiacol has been isolated with a yield of up to 75% of the amount contained in the oil.

Card 1/1

VODLINA 1944, 1-8

✓ Separation of phenols from settled hydrolytic tar. D. V. Tishchenko, L. V. Gordon, and A. N. Vedzinskaya. *Gidroliz. i Lesokhim. Prom. B*, No. 6, 1953, 1-3. Problems of a continuous hydrolytic wood tar (1) sepn. process are discussed. The 1st step is distg. of a mixt. of phenolic and neutral substances, consisting of alcs., ketones, esters, $C_{10}H_8$, phenanthrene, and their homologs. It is extd. with $NaHCO_3$ or Na_2CO_3 , and with $NaOH$. Phenolates are then washed with benzene or Et_2O , and decompd. with CCl_4 . Acidification and distn. of the Na_2CO_3 ext. gives about 5% $AcOH$, 10-15% $EtCO_2H$ and $PrCO_2H$, 30-35% $AmCO_2H$, and a substantial amt. of higher acids and some methylcyclopentanoline.
T. Jurcic

3 5

PM

PEFILOV, V.V.; VODZINSKAYA, A.N.

Composition of the tar produced in the gasification of wood wastes.
Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.8:5-7 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.
(Wood tar) (Wood waste)

Vodzinskaya, A.N.

TISHCHENKO, D.V.; GOLON, L.V.; VODZINSKAYA, A.N.

Extraction of phenols from settled tar oils. Gidrolis. 1 lesokhin.
prom. 8 no.6:6-8 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya khimicheskogo
instituta.

(Wood tar) (Phenols)

VOZINSKAYA, A.N.; TISHCHENKO, B.V.

Characteristics of resins processed at the Amzinskii Plant. Gidroliz.
i lesokhim.prom. 10 no.5:9-11 '57. (MLRA 108)- 1

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skogo lesokhimicheskogo instituta.
(Gums and resins)

VODZINSKAYA, A.N.

Isolation of methylcyclopentenolone from the products of the thermal decomposition of wood, and study of its properties. Sbor.trud.
TSNILKHI no.12:56-63 '57. (MIRA 13:10)
(Cyclopentenone) (Wood—Chemistry)

COMMON ELEMENTS

PROCESSES AND PREPARATION

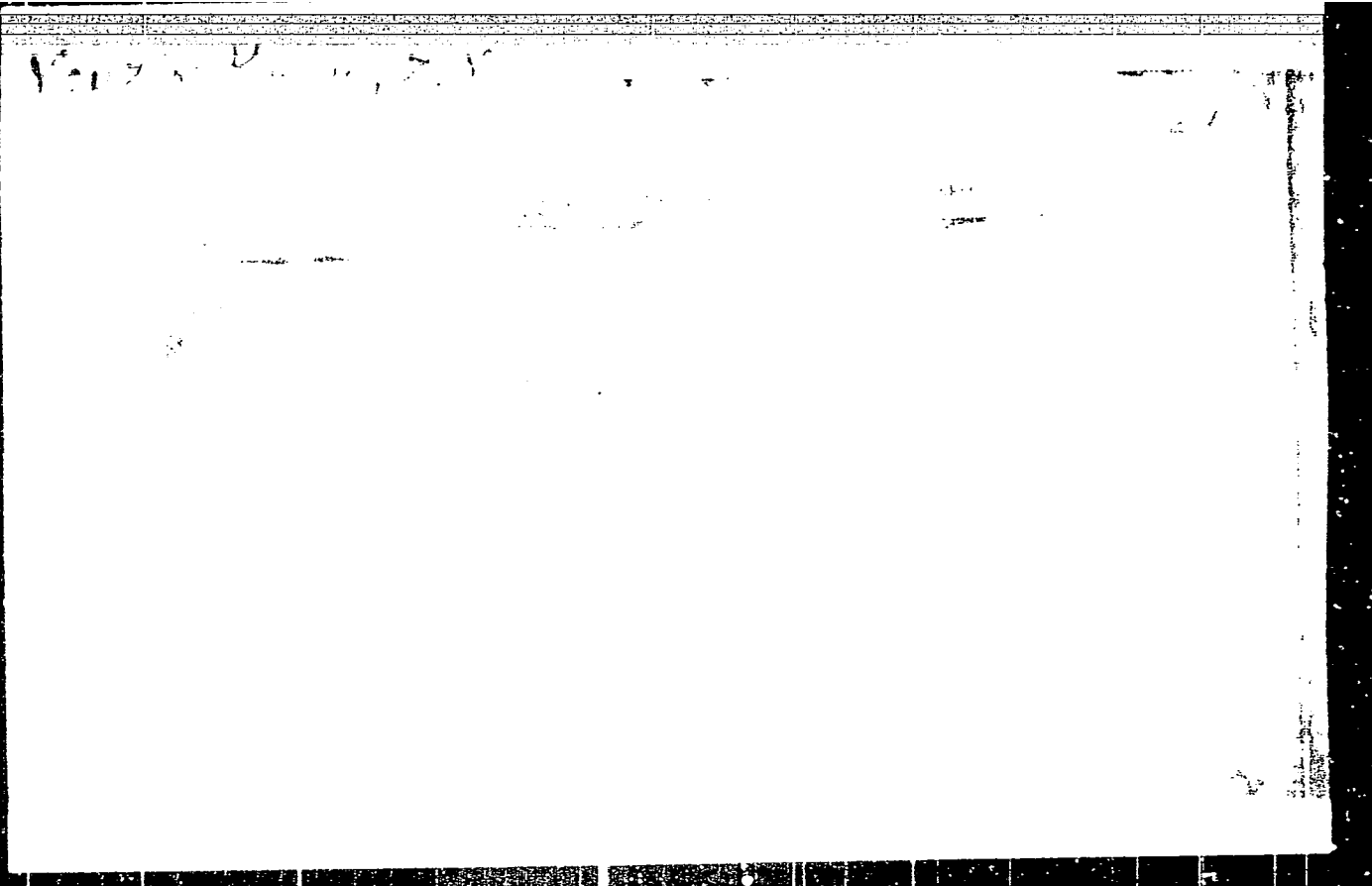
10

Onalic acid. V. A. Ioffe and A. V. Vodinskaya. Russ. 31,436, Oct. 31, 1933. $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ is treated with H_2SO_4 to ppt. NaHC_2O_4 . This is filtered off and further treated with H_2SO_4 to form $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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VODZINSKAYA, Z.Y.



SIMANOVSKAYA, R.E.; VODZINSKAYA, Z.V.; KOROTOVA, Z.F.

Phosphogypsum and its use in the manufacture of sulfuric acid
and portland cement; laboratory studies. [Trudy] NIUIF no.160:
9-49 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Gypsum) (Portland cement) (Sulfuric acid)

SIMANOVSKAYA, R.E.; rukovoditel' raboty; SHPUNT, S.Ya.; VODZINSKAYA, Z.V.;
KOKINA, Z.I.; PSTUKHOVA, M.G.; NAYDENOVA, V.A.; VAS'YANOV, V.P.;
VASIL'YEV, N.F., master; ORLOV, N.N., starshiy apparatchik;
NAUMOV, P.M., starshiy apparatchik; TRUPIN, M.P., starshiy apparatchik;
VOLKOVA, V.M., starshiy apparatchik; ZORINA, Ye.A.; KIROVA, V.A.;
LUTOVA, Z.I., ZENKINA, Z.P., laborant; SEMOKHINA, L.A., laborant;
NIKITINA, N.A.

Phosphogypsum and its use in the manufacture of sulfuric acid and
portland cement; small-scale operation at the pilot plant of the
Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectifuges.
[Trudy] NIUIF no.160:59-76 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Sotrudniki Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam
(for Simanovskaya, Shpunt, Vodzinskaya, Kokina, Pastukhova,
Naydenova). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika 3-go tsekha Opytnogo zavoda
Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Vas'yanov).
3. 3-y tsekha Opytnogo zavoda Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i
insektofungisidam-(for Vasil'yev, Orlov, Naumov, Trupin, Volkova,
Zorina, Kirova, Lutova, Zenkina, Samokhina). 4. Tsentral'naya
analiticheskaya laboratoriya Opytnogo zavoda Nauchnogo instituta po
udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Nikitina).
(Gypsum) (Portland cement) (Sulfuric acid)