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L 45920-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6028605 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/008/1351/1356

AUTHOR: Malov, A. F.; Fedoseyev, Ye. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of the fringe field of a plane electrostatic capacitor on the focusing of charged particles

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1351-1356

TOPIC TAGS: electron optics, electrostatic field, aberration, electric capacitor, CHARGED PARTICLE

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the focusing of charged particles in the x-y plane of a rectangular Cartesian coordinate system x, y, z by the electrostatic field of two charged plates filling the half-planes $y = \pm h$, $x = 0$. The field obtained by the conjugate function (complex transformation) method is expanded about the x-axis in powers of y, terms of higher order than y^2 are neglected, and the differential equation of the trajectory is derived. The trajectory equation was solved by successive approximations for arbitrary initial conditions in the plane $x = -3.6h/\pi$ and the results are presented in the form of equations suitable for application to specific problems. Equations are given for the focal length of the fringe field, the lateral displacement of the focus, and the angular aberration. These quantities are calculated for a specific numerical case to illustrate the use of the equations. The

Card 1/2

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L 3618-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024040

where it crosses the y-z plane, is denoted by y_0'. In this calculation it is assumed that the integral from x = 0 of dx/R is small, where R is the radius of curvature of the trajectory in the fringe field. An expression involving a single integration is derived for the ordinate y(a) of the point at which the perturbed trajectory crosses the x = a plane. The quantity y(a) is called the displacement of the beam. A similar expression is derived for $dy(a)/dy_0'$. The quantity $(dy(a)/dy_0')dy_0'$ is called the aberration. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Dec64

NR REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER 005

SUB CODE: OP, NP

mlr

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L 3618-66 EWT(1)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5024040 UR/0057/65/035/009/1617/1620

537.533.3

AUTHOR: Malov, A.F. 21,55

48
B

TITLE: Aberration and displacement of a beam by a magnetic prism fringe field that does not vary transversely

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1617-1620

TOPIC TAGS: electron optics 21,44,55, spherical aberration, magnetic field, prism, mass spectrometer

ABSTRACT: The author calculates the effect of a fringe field on charged particle trajectories. The magnetic field is assumed to be everywhere parallel to the z-axis of a Cartesian coordinate system xyz and its strength is assumed to be a known function of x only. The portion of the field in the region $x > 0$ is regarded as the fringe field. The author calculates the effect of the fringe field on the trajectory of a particle which moves in the x-y plane, leaves the main field (i.e., crosses the y-z plane) at the point $(0, y_0, 0)$, and in the absence of the fringe field would cross the x-axis at a distance a from the origin. The slope y_0/a of the unperturbed trajectory, which is also the slope of the perturbed trajectory

Card 1/2

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L 52011-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011058

line sources, and the equations are put into a form suitable for design computations. The effect of the fringe field is not treated. A model has been constructed and its fringe fields measured; these measurements will be employed to calculate the effect of the fringe fields on ion beam focusing. Orig. art. has: 84 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 20Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, EM

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

L 52011-65 EWT(1) Pq-4 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5012055 UR/0057/65/035/005/0914/0926

AUTHOR: Malov, A.F.; Suzdalev, V.A.; Fedoseyev, Ye.P.

TITLE: Nonlinear investigation of spatial focusing in magnetic focusing prisms with inverse radius fields

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 5, 1965, 914-926

TOPIC TAGS: electron optics, mass spectrograph, magnetic prism, magnetic field, magnetic separation

ABSTRACT: This paper gives a detailed discussion of the electron optics of a magnetic prism consisting of a sector (bounded by circular arcs passing through the symmetry axis) of an axially symmetric magnetic field, the strength of which, in the plane of symmetry, is inversely proportional to the distance from the axis. Such prisms were proposed by K.T.Bainbridge, R.Bender, and L.Lavatelli (K.Siegbahn, Beta- and Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy, p. 74, N.Y./Amsterdam, 1955) and have been discussed by I.Roznska and collaborators (Chechosl. J. Phys., 686, 1960; 611, 1961; 101, 630, 1962). In the present paper vertical focusing and imaging of an extended source are discussed in addition to horizontal focusing and imaging of point and

Card 1/2

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L 7[illegible] EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5004954 S/0286/65/000/002/0056/0057

AUTHORS: Baranov, S. A.; Malov, A. F.; Polevoy, R. M.; Shchepkin, G. Ya.

TITLE: Magnetic charged particle spectrometer. Class 42, No. 167649 9

21

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 2, 1965, 56-57 B

TOPIC TAGS: spectrometer, particle spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a magnetic charged particle spectrometer with double focusing of the beam in a transverse axially symmetric magnetic field. The spectrometer contains a source and a detector of charged particles located in a vacuum chamber which is placed between the magnet poles. To increase the radiant emittance and dispersion of the device, the beam focusing is accomplished in an angle greater than 360° (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To eliminate the incidence at the particle detector of "background" particles in the first loop of the beam trajectory, a system of diaphragms is placed in the vacuum chamber. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova (Atomic Energy Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Dec63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

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L 3170-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016964

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4035

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

L 3170-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016964

22

electric and magnetic cross fields, is reported in detail. From estimates of geometrical characteristics, the dispersion of the mass separator for Pb^{208} - Pb^{207} isotopes was found to be 12.24 mm. A theoretical maximum resolution is 250,000; in practice, however, the resolution was under 1000 for Pb^{204} isotope separation. A Pb^{204} sample isolated by the above mass separator had these concentrations: $C_{Pb^{204}} \doteq 99.64\%$; $C_{Pb^{206}} = 0.6\%$; $C_{Pb^{207}} = 0.08\%$; $C_{Pb^{208}} = 0.16\%$. Allowing for the contamination of the sample by the natural mixture of Pb isotopes at the separator emitter, the sample must have contained 99.993% Pb^{204}, which corresponds to an enrichment ratio of 700,000. A sample of cadmium enriched in the mass separator contained 99.93% Cd^{114}. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank L. A. Artsimovich for his constant attention and help and also the workers of the Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov and other organizations who took part in development, building of units, and in assembling and alignment of the outfit: V. Z. Bychkov, D. V. Pavlov, A. A. Nikulichev, N. N. Golubeva, V. F. Gavrilov, P. I. Zdobnikov, Yu. I. Kostyutkin, I. Ya. Leskov, I. G. Trifonov, Yu. Ye. Pavlov, I. M. Averin-Lavrov, S. M. Naftulin, V. I. Voloznev, S. I. Zykov, N. M. Bakanova, N. D. Ivanova, G. N. Eyza; and also the group of workers directed by A. A. Dolgiy, V. F. Karpov, and G. A. Khomyachkov." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 40 formulas.

[03]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

L 3170-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AT5016964 UR/3154/65/000/002/0047/0070 34 12 B+1

AUTHOR: Dmitruk, M. I.; Malov, A. F.; Panin, B. V.; Runov, A. D.; Soldatov, A. F.; Shchepkin, G. Ya.

TITLE: Mass-separation device with magnetic and electric cross-fields intended for the production of pure (C > 99%) rare isotopes of heavy elements 19

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya elektronika, no.2, 1965, 47-70

TOPIC TAGS: mass separation, lead isotope, cadmium isotope, rare isotope

ABSTRACT: A two-stage mass separator is described, and the results of separation of lead and cadmium isotopes are reported. An electro-magnetic mass separator described by L. A. Artsimovich, et. al. (Atomnaya energiya, 3, 483, 1957) was used as the first stage; its focusing angle 1.25π was changed to $\pi\sqrt{2}$. The second stage developed after D. Z. Fischer's device (Phys., 133, 471, 1952), has electric and magnetic fields of special configurations in the same space; this arrangement permits the focusing of ions separated according to their masses and energies simultaneously with the vertical and horizontal focusing of particles. The design of the second stage, performed on the basis of the general theory of axisymmetrical

Card 1/3

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Instr., 31, 249 (1960); Motz H. T., Phys. Rev., 104, 1353 (1956); De Vries et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth., 8, 121 (1960); Graham R. L. et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth., 9, 245 (1960).

Fig. 1: Schematic representation of the experimental arrangement. Legend: (1) Core; (2) graphite reflector; (3) target; (4) spectrometer; (5) trap; (A) reactor shield; (B) paraffin + B_4C.

Fig. 2: Schematic representation of the spectrometer. Legend: (A) Neutrons; (B) magnetic flux; (S) target; ($Ш_1$) and ($Ш_2$) spectrometer slits; (C_1) and (C_2) Geiger counters.

Fig. 5: Vertical section of the spectrometer through the symmetry axes of the magnetic fields. Legend: (1) Wall of the vacuum chamber; (2) rubber seal; (3) pole shoes; (4) excitation coil; (5) framework; (6) Pb lump.

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width of the slit $\mathcal{U}_2$; r_o is the mean radius of the electron trajectory; h is the height of the slit; ψ_r^o is the tangent of the radial aperture angle of electron capture; ψ_z^o is the tangent of the axial aperture angle of electron capture; and β is a field coefficient. The image of the target is thoroughly studied for slight fluctuations of H, and the relation $\Omega \approx S\varkappa_1\varkappa_2/8\pi r_o^2$ is given for the mean relative solid angle. Here, $S/8\pi r_o^2$ is the relative solid angle for a point of the target; $\varkappa_1$ and $\varkappa_2$ are numerical coefficients. The design of the spectrometer is explained in detail with the aid of Fig. 5. The final part of the paper deals with the adjustment of the spectrometer. The authors thank L. V. Groshev and A. M. Demidov for assistance, D. V. Pavlov for participating in the design of the spectrometer, I. M. Kamyshev for the elaboration of details of the design and for drawings, A. S. Volkov for the construction of control apparatus, and F. V. Nemtsov for mounting the spectrometer. There are 9 figures and 26 references: 8 Soviet and 18 non-Soviet. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: Daniel H., Rev. Sci.

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design (Fig. 2) with an axisymmetric field, by which the electrons are doubly focused. The mean radius of the electron trajectory is 30 cm. This principle of focusing was chosen to ensure a large angle of aperture for a sufficient resolution of the spectrometer. This is necessary because of the small neutron flux at the target of about 10^9 neutrons/cm^{-2}sec^{-1}. The magnetic field for the plane of symmetry z = 0 is given by

$$H_z(r,0) = H_0\left(1 + \alpha\frac{r-r_0}{r_0} + \beta\left(\frac{r-r_0}{r_0}\right)^2 + \ldots\right) \quad (1),$$ where $\alpha = -1/2$, $\beta = 1/8$. $\gamma = 8/H_0$ is obtained for the momentum dispersion. Here, the distorsions of the electron trajectories between the pole pieces and the electron scattering in the target, in the films and in the gas of the counter C_1, and in the residual gas of the spectrometer chamber were neglected. Neglecting the collimating action of the slit U_1, the following expression is found for the resolution of the spectrometer:

$$R_{1/2} = \frac{2Q}{16r_0} + \frac{|4\beta-3|}{96}\left(\frac{h}{r_0}\right)^2 + \frac{|1-8\beta|}{12}(\psi_r^0)^2 + \frac{|8\beta-3|}{12}(\psi_z^0)^2,$$ where Q is the

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27476
S/048/61/025/009/001/007
B104/B102

21.6000

AUTHORS: Pelekhov, V. I., and Malov, A. F.

TITLE: A magnetic spectrometer of internal conversion electrons emitted in (n,γ) reactions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 9, 1961, 1069 - 1083

TEXT: This paper was read at the 9th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy. The authors describe an experimental installation at the reactor of IRT AS USSR. The installation, which is equipped with a special magnetic spectrometer, is used for analyzing internal conversion electrons emitted by nuclei during radiative capture of thermal neutrons. The installation is schematically represented in Fig. 1. Neutrons from the core of the reactor pass through a channel (diameter, 10 cm) and, after traveling ~4m, incide on the Cd 113 target of the spectrometer. The neutron beam is 3·3.3 cm large. In the spectrometer, the conversion electrons coming from the target are focused in opposite direction to the neutrons coming from the reactor. The spectrometer contains two magnets of equal

Card 1/7

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOV, A. F., Cand. Phys-Math. Sci. (diss) "On Some Ion-Optic Properties of Static Axial-Symmetric Magnetic and Electric Fields." Moscow, 1961, 11 pp (Moscow Engineering-Physics Instit.) 140 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 252).

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

A Magnetic Gamma Spectrometer With High Resolving Power

S/048/60/024/007/002/011
B019/B060

layer. The novelty in the spectrometer described here consists in that the energy of the Compton electrons is analyzed with two different magnetic fields. The first axisymmetric magnetic field is produced in a device called separator and collects the Compton electrons coming from the converter by means of a horizontal and a vertical slit on a counter C_1. The electrons then reach a magnetic analyzer, the β-spectrometer proper and are there again collected on a counter C_2. In the experiment, the dependence of the number of pulse coincidences in the counters C_1 and C_2 on the magnitude of the analyzer field is measured, the separator field changing with the analyzer field. The authors then give formulas (1) and (2) which describe the magnetic field. In the following sections, they describe the capture angles of electrons, the resolving power, the spectral sensitivity of the spectrometer and its construction in great detail. The authors finally thank D. V. Pavlov for his calculation of the magnet system, I. M. Kamyshev for having designed the instrument and for having provided the drawings, A. S. Volkov for having worked out the electronic equipment, and the reactor team for their assistance in the measurements. There are 8 figures and 12 references: 6 Soviet, 5 US, and 1 Swedish.

Card 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

S/048/60/024/007/002/011
B019/B060

26.2264

AUTHORS: Groshev, L. V., Demidov, A. M., Lutsenko, V. N., Malov, A. F.

TITLE: A Magnetic Gamma Spectrometer 19 With High Resolving Power

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 7, pp. 791-801

TEXT: This is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 10th All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Moscow from January 19 to 27, 1960. The authors describe a new magnetic Compton spectrometer which allows the gamma spectrum to be measured in the energy range of 0.3-12 Mev with a resolution of 0.3% at $h\nu > 2$ Mev. Resolution becomes poorer at lower energies. Fig. 1 shows a scheme of the experimental arrangement, in which the spectrometer described here was used and which served for investigating the spectrum of gamma emission caused by the capture of thermal neutrons. The sample investigated was placed in a core-tangential channel of an ИРТ(IRT) reactor near the core and was collimated with iron and lead diaphragms. The neutrons were filtered by means of a 10 cm thick paraffin

Card 1/2

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B006/B060

215300

AUTHORS: Baranov, S. A., Zelenkov, A. G., Shchepkin, G. Ya., Beruchko, V. V., Malov, A. F.

TITLE: A Large α-Spectrometer With Double Focusing

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol. 23, No. 12, pp. 1402 - 1410

TEXT: The present paper offers a description of an efficient α-spectrograph ($\pi\sqrt{2}$ - focusing), devised by the authors for the microscopic investigation of the α-decay. The magnetic field distribution in the gap may be approximated by the series $E/E_0 = 1 + a_1\eta + a_2\eta^2 + a_3\eta^3 + \ldots$, where E_0 denotes the field in the central orbit with the curvature radius ϱ_0; $\eta = \frac{\varrho-\varrho_0}{\varrho_0}$. The coefficients of the expansion were chosen to be $a_1 = -1/2$, $a_2 = 1/8$, $a_3 = 3/16$. ϱ_0 was chosen to be 155 cm to allow for the highest possible resolving power of the device and maximum light intensity. The

Card 1/4

device, weighing 90 t, consists mainly of the magnet with the excitation winding and of the vacuum chamber placed into the gap between the poles. The width between the poles is ~70 cm, the gap width between them is 5½ cm. Fig. 1 shows a picture of the complete equipment. Fig. 2 shows a cross-section through the magnet. Pressure reduction down to the magnitude of 10^{-6} torr was rendered possible by the connection of the chamber (~1000 l) to a forepump of type VN-2 and to a vacuum unit VA 5-4. Fig. 3 shows a cross-section through the complete spectrometer. The sources (maximum dimensions: 100·10 mm) were placed in a special device. Three similar diaphragms served for the limitation of the α-beam. The diaphragms are placed in the central part of the chamber (under angles of 100, 150, and 160°), where the beam has the maximum cross-section. The measuring of the α-beam is carried out by means of a proportional counter or by thick-layered photographic plates. Simultaneously a set of plates with a total area of 480·90 mm may be exposed. Fig. 4 shows the supply of the magnet schematically. The water-cooled magnet winding consists of a copper bar (170·10 mm cross-section) and has 53 turns. The working current intensity is 700-1500 a, corresponding to a field potential of 2.0 - 3.5 kw. More

Card 2/4

details are given in the connection. Fig. 5 shows a scheme of the system, briefly discussed, for the stabilization of the magnetic field. The H-measurement is carried out by means of the paramagnetic proton resonance. A 0.5% aqueous solution of manganese chloride was used for transmission. The solution filled in a vacuum pocket was directly placed in the magnet gap. The block diagram of the field meter is discussed and shown in Fig. 6. The error of this meter amounts to $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$. The investigation of the magnetic field topography is discussed next. For this purpose two devices were developed, one basing on the signal measurement by means of a ballistic galvanometer, the other basing on a signal compensation. Both devices were very sensitive (~0.05 oe/mm). Results may be seen in Fig. 8 and in a table. More accurate data will be supplied in another paper. Finally the ion-optical properties of this device are discussed. Fig. 9 shows the shape of the focal surface. The energy range $\delta E/E_0$ of the α-particles was ~10% and was simultaneously recorded by photographic plates. The half-width of the lines within the whole range, was ~0.01. The dispersion dE/dx was ~$2.28 \cdot 10^{-4} E_0$/mm. This comes up to ~1.2 kev mm^{-1} for Po^{210} α-particles. The resolving power of the device is illustrated by the

Card 3/4

α-spectrum of Cm^{242}, shown in Fig. 10. Finally the authors thank the following persons for interest and assistance: I. V. Kurchatov, L. A. Artsimovich, V. S. Syshkov, A. M. Baginov, F. I. Kaganov, S. M. Rubchinskiy, M. P. Tel'dinovich, V. V. Thakov, N. N. Semenov, D. V. Pavlov, A. A. Nikulichev, V. N. Kulakov, A. A. Arutyunov, S. N. Belen'kiy, A. I. Tissonthov, A. D. Kunov, I. Ya. Lenkov, and M. I. Chetruk. There are 10 figures, 1 table, and 13 references: 6 Soviet.

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MALOV, A.F.

21(10), 21(8) SOV/89-7-3-14/29

AUTHORS: Baranov, S. A., Zelenkov, A. G., Shchepkin, G. Ya., Beruchko, V. V., Malov, A. F.

TITLE: A Large α-Spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 262-264 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is based on of a lecture delivered at the 9. All-Union Congress of Nuclear Spectroscopy (Khar'kov, January 1959). The spectrometer developed belongs to the $\pi\sqrt{2}$-type, in which, for the purpose of improving light intensity accompanied by a high degree of resolving power, the radius of the central orbit was considerably enlarged (155 cm). The magnet has the shape of a mushroom and is composed of 3 parts: the core, a cylindrical part, and 2 "hats" (photograph attached). The width of the poles is ~70 cm, the distance between them is 35 cm, and the total weight is 90 t. Profiled end pieces are fastened to the pole shoes, their form is calculated by means of an analytical method. The operation chamber has a content of ~1000 l. Evacuation is brought about by means of a VN-2 forepump. As a high-vacuum pump a VH-54-type unit is used. The operating vacuum amounts to some 10^{-6} torr. It is possible to measure 4 α-active pre-

Card 1/3

A Large α-Spectrometer

parations successively without the vacuum being influenced. The maximum size of the source is 100 . 10 mm. Recording of the α-particles is carried out either by means of a proportional counter or by means of thick layered photo-plates. The magnetic field coils are fed by a selenium rectifier, which is, in turn, connected with a 35 kva motor generator by way of a DN-35 choke. Within the operational range of the device a current of 700-1300 a flows, which corresponds to a field strength of 2.0—3.5 kOe. Stabilization of the magnetic field is described more closely by reference 6. During the measurement the maximum deviation of the magnetic field from the previously adjusted value is less than 2.10^{-4} in the course of 8 hours of perpetual operation. The topography of field distribution was experimentally investigated with great exactitude. Boundary effects were eliminated in accordance with reference 7. On the basis of the topography it was possible to determine the shape of the diaphragms by which the α-beam is bounded. The maximum utilized solid angle of the device is 8.10^{-4} of 4π. The half width of the lines amounts to some hundredth parts of a percent. The dispersion of the device for the α-particles of Po^{210} was measured: 1.2 kev/mm. The α-sources may have a weight of up to 100 mg. Long lived α-radiation sources with a half life of up to 2.10^{10} a still

Card 2/3

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MALOV, A. F.

21 (7), 21 (8)

AUTHOR: Rudakov, V. P. SOV/89-7-1-18/26

TITLE: IX All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy (IX Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po yadernoy spektroskopii)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 76-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The IX All-Union Conference was held from January 26 to February 2, 1959 at Khar'kov. More than 300 participants heard 100 lectures, the most important of which dealt with the following fields. Nuclear Theory. General problems of β-decay. A. S. Davydov (MGU): Theoretical classification of low-energy excited nuclear states. L. K. Peker: Deformed nuclei. [illegible] Birbrair, L. K. Peker, L. A. Sliv (LPTI): Quadrupole oscillations of deformed nuclei. Ye. V. Inopin, V. [illegible], S. P. Tsytko (KhPTI): Calculation of the ft-values with matrix elements for β-transitions by means of the generalized nuclear model. S. T. Belyayev (IAE): Consideration of pair-correlation in nuclei. A. [illegible] (IAE): The application of the superconductivity model to nuclei for the purpose of calculating their moments of inertia. P. E. Nazirovskiy (IAE): Problems of the neutron stability of nuclei. [illegible] (IAE): The present stage in the theory of β-decay. V. V. [illegible], V. K. Grigor'yev, V. A. [illegible], Yu. V. Trebukhovskiy (IAE): Measurement of the angular correlation between electron and neutrino in the decay of the neutron. V. M. Lobashev, V. A. Nazarenko, L. I. [illegible] (LPTI): Measurement of the correlation between the transversal electron polarization and circular polarization of γ-quanta occurring in the decay of Sc^{46} and Co^{60}. Decay Schemes. γ-radiation of Nuclei. [illegible] Amufriyev, A. K. Val'ter, Yu. V. Gonchar, Ye. [illegible], A. N. L'vov, P. M. Tutakin, S. P. Tsytko, P. V. Sorokin, A. S. Deynako, I. Ya. Malakhov, [illegible] (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Khar'kovskiy institut (Physico-technical Institute, Khar'kov)): The $Si^{28,29,30}(p,\gamma)$, $Ne^{20}(p,\gamma)$, $S^{32,34}(p,\gamma)$, $Ar^{40}(p,\gamma)$ and $N^{14}(p,\gamma)$ reactions. D. G. Alkhazov, A. P. Grinberg, G. M. Gusinskiy, M. Kh. Lemberg, V. V. Rozhdestvenskiy, K. N. Kurokhine (of the Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Physico-technical Institute): Investigation of the Coulomb excitation of the lower levels of some nuclei during their bombardment by multiply charged ions (C, N, O, and Ne). A. V. Kalyamin, A. N. Murin, V. N. Pokrovskiy, V. A. Yakovlev (RIAN): New isotopes Tu^{161}, Ho^{153}, Ho^{155} and Ho^{157}. B. S. Dzhelepov, V. A. Sergiyenko (LGU): Decay schemes of some neutron-deficient isotopes, set up on the basis of measurements of the coincidence of the internal conversion electrons. Spectroscopy Engineering. B. S. Dzhelepov, [illegible], V. G. Chumin (RIAN): α-spectrometer with double focusing. S. A. Baranov, [illegible], A. G. Zelenkov, [illegible], G. Ya. Shchepkin (IAE): Improved α-spectrometer. [illegible] Barchuk, G. V. Belykh, V. I. Golyshkin, V. A. [illegible] (IFAN UkrSSR): Magnetic spectrograph for heavy charged particles. The representatives of the Ministerstvo radiotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti (Ministry of the Radio-engineering Industry) gave a report about new multipliers. The Conference was closed by B. S. Dzhelepov who stressed the fact that nuclear tables and reference works ought to be published much more quickly in order to be of real use to the experimenter.

Card 1/3

Card 3/3

31

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOV, A.F.

Some ion-optical properties of static, axially symmetrical magnetic and electric fields. Nek.vop.eksp.fiz. no.2:54-68 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Magnetic fields) (Electric fields)
(Magnetooptics)

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Malov, A.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3556

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut

Nekotoryye voprosy eksperimental'noy fiziki; [sbornik] vyp. 2
(Some Problems in Experimental Physics; Collection of Articles.
Nr. 2) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 125 p. 3,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya.

Ed.: B.M. Stepanov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: S.M. Popova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for graduate engineers and physicists engaged in the design of physics (laboratory) apparatus, and automatic and telemechanic equipment.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on experimental physics was written by members of the Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute. Each article is accompanied by drawings and references.

Dologshein, B.A., B.L. Lychkov, and V.T. Ukhanov. Operation of Gas-Discharge Counters During Over-Lapping Pulses 32

The authors deal with the results of a study of the operation of the MS-9, GS-9, and GS-30 standard counters under controlled pulse feed operating conditions. The dependence of ionization memory on pulse feed conditions was studied and a simple method of measuring discharge propagation speed along the counter electrode is described.

Vlasov, A.D. Lenses Compensating the Effect of Intersection Gaps in a Linear Proton Accelerator 40

The problem of compensating the deleterious effect of intersection gaps on radial oscillations of particles in a linear proton accelerator is discussed.

Ivanov, I.Ye. Calculating the Profiles of Magnetic Poles 50

The Article describes a method of calculating profiles of the poles of magnetic analyzers of charged particles for a given field distribution in the plane of symmetry (the fringe effect is not taken into account).

Malov, A.F. Some Ionic Optical Properties of Ionic Axially Symmetrical Magnetic and Electric Fields 54

The author reports on the results of a study of the ionic optical properties of crossed axially symmetrical radial type electric and magnetic fields with magnet and focusing and edges of arbitrary form.

Vorobiyeva, M.A. Sensitivity of the Blowing Dot Method 69

Kirillov-Ugryumov, V.G., B.A. Dologshein, A.M. Kuznetsov, L.P. Morozova. Stopping of Mesons with a Light of About 100 mev. 80
on in Copper and Iron

Dologshein, B.A., and B.L. Lychkov. Polarization of Flow of Mesons at Sea Level 92

Petrovichev, V.I. [illegible] 96
in Narrow [illegible]

[illegible] 107

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

Electromagnetic Isotope Separating Device for Heavy Element of High Resolving Power. 89-12-1/29

16o to 36o for Pu^{241} concentrated from samples of different isotope compositions

There are 4 tables, 8 figures and 3 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: August 21, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

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pump system has been aranged so that a working vacuum of $4\text{-}6.10^{-6}$ mm Hg is always guaranteed. When separating toxic materials moving locks, valves and regulators from synthetic and rubber are applied. The high vacuum here is maintained by means of a surge chamber.

A normal gas discharge source of ions, in which the material to be separated can be heated up to $1000^{o}C$, is used as source of ions.

Boxes from copper or graphite are usually used as targets. The following results were obtained:

Concentration factor:

75 to 302	for Pb^{208}	concentrated from the natural lead-isotope mixture
22 to 71	for Pb^{207}	-"-
151 to 214	for U^{238}	concentrated from natural uranium
985 to 1420	for U^{236}	-"-
1000	for Pu^{239}	concentrated from samples of different isotrope compositions
190 to 300	for Pu^{240}	-"-

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MALOV, A. F.

89-12-1/29

AUTHORS: Artsimovich, L. A., Shchepkin, G. Ya., Zhukov, V. V., Makov, B. N., Maksimov, S. P., Malov, A. F., Nikulichev, A. A., Panin, B. V., Brezhnev, B. G.

TITLE: Electromagnetic Isotope Separating Device for Heavy Elements of High Resolving Power. (Elektromagnitnaya ustanovka s vysokoy razreshayushchey siloy dlya razdeleniya izotopov tyazhelykh elementov)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol. 3, Nr 12, pp. 483-491 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The constructed apparatus, which shall be able to separate clearly isotorpes even with a relative mass difference of 1/240, must have a high dispersion, a high resolving power and especially well stabilized magnetical andelectrical fields. An axial-symmetrical field, the dispersion of which is proportional to the square of the focusing angle, was used as a magnetic field. The focusing angle is 225°. The measured dispersion of the apparatus amounts to 20 mm at a relative mass difference of the masses to be separated of 1%.

The stabilization of the magnetic field of the separating device has been brought to 0,005% by the aid of a valve scheme. The acceleration velocity for the source of ions (up to 40 kV) is stabilized by a double cascade scheme up to 0,01%. But also the current in the discharge source of ions is stabilized. The vacuum chamber is constructed from stainless steel, in a C-sharpe. The

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MALOV, A.F.

BARANOV, S.A.; MALOV, A.F.; SHLYAGIN, K.N.

Double-focusing beta-spectrometer. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.1:3-12 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Electrons--Spectra) (Beta rays--Spectra)
(Spectrometer)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOV, Arnol'd Dmitriyevich, inzh.; FILIPPOVA, L.S., red.

[Fastening of goods on platform freight cars for transportation under high-speed traffic conditions.] Kreplenie gruzov na otkrytom podvizhnom sostave dlia perevozki pri vysokikh skorostiakh dvizheniia. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 166 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.294). (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOV, A.D., otvetstvennyy za vypusk; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Directives on methodology of working out engineering specifications for freight loading and fastening and engineering specifications for unloading railroad cars] Metodicheskie ukazaniia po razrabotke tekhnicheskikh uslovii pogruzki i krepleniia gruzov i tekhnicheskikh norm zagruzki vagonov. Moskva, Gos.transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo. 1958. 23 p. (Informatsionnyi listok, no.11). (MIRA 12:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R. Glavnoye gruzovoye upravleniye. (Railroads--Specifications) (Railroads--Freight) (Loading and unloading)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

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UDC: 621.313.3.017.71: 681.142-83

0978

15520

GLEBOVICH, Ya.O.; MALOV, A.D.

Extrapleural empyema caused by Salmonella infection. Sov.med. 20 no.11:84-86 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (nachal'nik - prof. V.M.Novodvorskiy) Voyenno-meditsinskoy Ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, compl.
extrapleural empyema, isolation of Salmonella from exudate)

(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS
isolation of Salmonella from exudate in tuberc. extrapleural empyema)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOUN, B.; KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

"Amino Acids and Peptides. IX. Constitution of the Peptide Phalloidine. II."
p. 153, (COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS. [illegible]
SKIKH KHIMICHESKIKH RABOT, Vol. 19, No. 1, Feb. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia,

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOTA, H.; BEHOUNKOVA, L.; MARSALEK, E., technicka spoluprace CAPKOVA, A.

Participation of various microbial species in the development of bronchial asthma of infectious allergic origin. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.43: 1363-1366 27 O '61.

1. Alergologicke stred. II interni kliniky PU v Olomouci, prednosta doc. dr. Z. Kojecky. Ustav lekarsky mikrobiologie, prednosta doc. dr. E. Marsalek.

(ASTHMA microbiol)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MARSALEK, E.; MALOTA, H.; BEHOUNKOVA, L.

Treatment of bronchial asthma with complete microbial antigens.
Cas.lek.cesk.99 no.48:1514-1519 25 N '60.

1. Ustav lekarske mikrobiologie, prednosta doc. dr. E.Marsalek, alergologicke stred. II. interni kliniky PU v Olomouci prednosta doc.dr. Z.Kojecky.
(ASTHMA ther)
(ANTIGENS ther)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

BAYER, A.; BENYSEK, L.; MALOTA, H.

Allergic granulomatosis. Cas.lek.cesk. 99 no.48:1501-1505 25 N '60.

1. II. interni klinika lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci, zast. prednosta doc.dr. Z.Kojecky. Patologickoanatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci, prednosta doc.dr. C.Dvoracek.
(ASTHMA compl)
(GRANULOMA etiol)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

VOLEJNIK, J.; MALOTA, H.

Frontal sinusitis in allergic respiratory syndrome in children.
Cesk.pediat.15 no.6/7:631-635 Jl'60.

1. Detska klinika v Olomouci, prednosta doc.dr.Antonin Mores.
II. interni klinika v Olomouci, prednosta doc.dr. Z.Kojecky.
(ASTHMA in inf & child)
(FRONTAL SINUSES dis)
(SINUSITIS in inf & child)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOTA, Aristid, MVDr.

Production of feeds from the forestomachs of cattle. Prum potravin 14 no.5:231 My '63.

1. Veterinarni hygienicka sluzba, Gottwaldov.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOSTOVSKAYA, (ABRAMENKO), Mariam L'vovna

Treatment (snom) of Acute Infectious Trochee and Epilepsy

Dissertation for Candidate of Medical Science degree, Chair of Nerve Diseases (head, Asst. Prof. A.V. Ul'yanova) Saratov Medical Institute, 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOSTOVSKAYA, M. L.

Malostovskaya, M. L. "Atypic forms of hepato-lenticular degeneration (Report on 3rd scientific conference of Saratov medical institute, March 1941)," Trudy (Sarat. gos. med. in-t), Vol. VII, 1948, p. 169-76

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOSTOVSKAYA, M. L.

Malostovskaya, M. L.--"On the problem of the interrelation of post-encephalitic parkinsonism with pathologic change of the black substance, Zemmering," (Report on 2nd scientific conference of Saratov Medical Institute, 1940), Trudy (Sarat. gos. med. in-t), Vol. VII, 1948, p. 151-58

SO: U-3204, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

ACC NR:

that the cohesion strength of elastomer specimens treated with pseudo-plasticizers decreases with an increase in the shelf life of the elastomer specimens to be bonded; for individual systems cohesion strength attains a constant minimum value. Radiometric measurements conducted with C^{14}—tagged dibutyl phthalate showed that the cohesion strength of bonded P-200 specimens is inversely proportional to the amount of pseudo-plasticizers which has migrated from the bulk to the surface of the specimen. The authors thank P. A. Zagorets for making it possible to conduct the experiment and for his attention to the paper. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Oct65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

ACC NR: AP7003764 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/66/000/006/0857/0861

AUTHOR: Maloshuk, Yu. S.; Titarenko, A. T.; Rayevskiy, V. G.; Voyutskiy, S. S.

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

TITLE: Cohesion of technical elastomer systems. 3. Effect of the migration of pseudoplasticizers on the cohesion of elastomer systems.

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 6, 1966, 857-861

TOPIC TAGS: elastomer, plasticizer, cohesion

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the dependence of the cohesion strength on the shelf life of raw rubber specimens plastcized with "pseudoplasticizers" (plasticizers incompatible with the rubbers). The experiments were conducted with strips of polar nitrile (SKN-40) or nonpolar polyisobutylene (P-200) rubber plasticized with 3—5 parts by volume medical vaseline oil or 5—15 parts by volume dibutyl phthalate per 100 parts of the polymer, respectively. The amount of plasticizers was selected so as to exceed its maximum amount compatible with the rubber but not to affect the processing properties of the elastomer. The cohesion strength was measured in stripping tests. It was shown

Card 1/2 678:532.6

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L 3162-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016886

of incompatible plasticizers; and 3) the cohesion strength of the compatible system, SKN-40 rubber—dibutyl phthalate, goes through a maximum. The results are discussed in some detail and it is concluded that they confirm the diffusion nature of cohesion phenomena. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [BO]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4031

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

L 3162-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016886 UR/0374/65/000/003/0077/0080
678:532.6

AUTHOR: Maloshuk, Yu. S. (Moscow); Ravevskiy, V. G. (Moscow); Semenikhina, A. A. (Moscow); Voyutskiy, B. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Cohesion of industrial elastomeric systems. 2. Effect of the amount of added plasticizer on cohesion strength

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 3, 1965, 77-80

TOPIC TAGS: cohesion strength, nitrile rubber, monopolar polyisobutylene, plasticized system

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of the amount of different plasticizers on the cohesion strength of elastomeric systems. The experiments were conducted with (polar) SKN-40 nitrile rubber and (nonpolar) P-200 polyisobutylene. The rubbers were plasticized with dibutyl phthalate, PN-6 oil, or vaseline oil, which exhibit varying compatibility with the rubbers. The plasticizers were added in amounts (7--50 vol%) which would not affect the processability of the systems. The results of the study, given in tabular form, indicated that: 1) cohesion strength increases monotonically with an increase in the amount of compatible plasticizer; 2) the cohesion strength drops continuously with an increase in the amount

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L 47749-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012424

tems was determined by stripping tests. Curves of cohesion strength versus holding time (under a 100 g/cm² compressive load) were plotted. The cohesion strength of the systems increased with compatibility. Curves of cohesion strength versus maximum swelling of plasticized systems were plotted. From these curves it was concluded that the cohesion strength is directly proportional to compatibility. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table. [BO]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, FP

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4004

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

L 49749-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(j)/EPR Pc-4/Pr-4, Pa-4 WW/RM 35 B

ACCESSION NR: AP5012424 UR/0374/65/000/002/0015/0020

AUTHOR: Malcshuk, Yu. S. (Moscow); Rayevskiy, V. O. (Moscow); Semenikhina, A. A. (Moscow); Voyutskiy, A. S. (Moscow)

TITLE: Cohesion of industrial elastomeric systems. 1. Effect of the compatibility of the plasticizer and elastomer on cohesion strength /5

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 2, 1965, 15-20

TOPIC TAGS: elastomer, plasticizer, compatibility, cohesion

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the compatibility of plasticizers with polymers, of the cohesion strength of plasticized elastomeric systems, and of the relationship between this cohesion and compatibility. The experiments were conducted with (polar) nitrile rubber (SKN-40) and (nonpolar) polyisobutylene and the following plasticizers or their mixtures: dibutyl phthalate, PN-6 oil (molecular weight, 482, aromatic fraction, 90%; paraffin-naphthene hydrocarbons, 2.3%; resins, 6.7%), and industrial and medical mineral oils. Compatibility was estimated from swelling kinetics curves. For the case of (polar) SKN-40, compatibility increased with the polarity of the plasticizer. Dibutyl phthalate was shown to be fully compatible with this rubber. For the case of (nonpolar) PN-6, compatibility dropped with the polarity of the plasticizer. The cohesion strength of plasticized elastomeric sys-

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOSHUK, V. V.

Calculation of free energy of formation and the activity product of aqueous metal sulfide and selenide solutions at high temperatures. A. A. Kudryavtsev and V. V. Maloshuk. Trudy Moskov. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst. im. D. I. Mendeleeva 1956, No. 22, 66-78.—Theory. For the calcul. of free energy of formation and the coeff. of activity of metal sulfides and selenides at temps. up to the crit. point of water, it is sufficient to investigate only 3 galvanic cells, (1) $M_I/M_IS/Na_2S/M_{II}S/M_{II}$, (2) $M_{II}/M_{II}Cl_2/AgCl/Ag$, and (3) $M_{II}/M_{II}Cl_2/AgCl/Ag$, while observing the equil. of active concns.: $a_{M_IS} = a_{M_{II}Cl_2}$. A. P. Kotloby

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOSHUK, V.V.

"Electrochemistry

6

Chem

The oxygen overvoltage in sulfuric acid solutions. N. A. Izgarysh, E. A. Efimov, and V. V. Maloshuk (D. I. Mendeleev Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 27, 310–11(1953); cf. *C.A.* 47, 5823*d*.—The magnitude $dE/d \log i$ is a discontinuous function of the concn. of H_2SO_4, and the breaks of the curve appear at the compns. corresponding to hydrates such as $H_2SO_4.6H_2O$ and $H_2SO_4.2H_2O$. E is overvoltage; i is c.d. J. J. Bikerman

NA 7-13-54

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

1. IZGARYSHEV, N. A.; EFIMOV, Ye. A.; MALOSHUK, V. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Overvoltage

7. Oxygen overvoltage in solutions of sulfuric acid. Zhur. fiz. khim. 27, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOSHIYICHENKO, V. N.

Petroleum - By-products

The adhesive quality of petrolatum., Sad i og., no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

L 30779-66

ACC NR: AP6022139

carbon. The capability for polycondensation of the alkyldiphosphinic acids obtained and their conversion into cross-linked polymers in their reaction with metal oxides has been demonstrated in the investigation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 28Dec63 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 005

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

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L 30779-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6022139 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/012/2804/2807

AUTHOR: Berlin, A. A.; Shau-ch'uan, Huang--Shau-Tsyuan', Khuan; Maloshitskiy, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis and investigation of the products of heptane and dodecane chlorophosphorylation

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 12, 1965, 2804-2807

TOPIC TAGS: chlorinated organic compound, alkylphosphine, phosphorylation, hydrocarbon, oxidation, polycondensation

ABSTRACT: The effect of the PCl_3:RH ratio on production of dichlorohydrides of alkylmono- and alkyldiphosphinic acids was studied. The investigation was conducted with heptane and dodecane. The data obtained shows that with an increase in the PCl_3:RH ratio, the yield of alkyldiphosphinic acid chloride rises, and the yield of the undistilled residue also rises. This consists of more highly phosphorylated paraffins or their reaction products. The optimal PCl_3:RH ratio can be selected from a graph of the yield of phosphorylation products as a function of the PCl_3:RH ratio. It must be noted that at low PCl_3:RH ratios the rate at which the reaction mixture becomes colored rises sharply. This is evidently related to oxidation of the hydro-

UDC: 547.217.1./.9+542.944.945.3

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4037292

has: 2 diagrams and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moscovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology); Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elementoorganic Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Jul63 DATE ACQ: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, OC NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4037292 S/0190/64/006/005/0957/0961

AUTHORS: Maloshitskiy, A. S.; Kolesnikov, G. S.; Malinovskaya, T. P.

TITLE: Carbochain polymers and copolymers. 54. Polymerization of methylmethacrylate in the presence of n-butylboryldifluoride

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 957-961

TOPIC TAGS: methylmethacrylate polymerization, butylboryldifluoride polymerization initiator, water catalysis, dilatometric technique

ABSTRACT: The polymerization of methylmethacrylate (MMC) in the presence of 0.15 mole% n-butylboryldifluoride (BBD) was conducted in a dilatometer at 30C in an atmosphere of argon. Since no reaction took place in absolutely dry ingredients, the opportunity was presented to study the effect of water on the polymerization process. From 10 to 80 mole% of water per mole of MMC were added to the ampules containing the MMC and BBD, and the mixture was heated for 2 to 45 hours, yielding 0.33-4.75% polymer. It was found that the maximum polymerization rate was obtained at 50 mole% of water per mole of MMC. A detailed description and drawings of the apparatus used for adding the BBD and MMC to the ampule are presented. Orig. art.

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Synthesis of Unsaturated Polyamides and Polyesters by Interfacial Polycondensation

87032

S/190/60/002/007/016/017
B020/B052

content (in polyamides), carbon and hydrogen contents (in polyesters) were determined, and the radiographs were taken (Fig. 2). 50-60% of the theoretical polymer yield was obtained. The results are given in a table. When heated all polyamides obtained decompose without melting. The majority of the polyamides endure temperatures of up to 250 to 280°C, although slight compression deformations occur. Synthetic polyamides have a high molecular weight. The softening of polyesters from fumaric acid chlorides sets in between 120 and 140°C. The X-ray pictures show that the polyamides and polyesters obtained have an ordered structure, and some may be called crystalline. The authors finally thank A. I. Kitaygorodskiy and G. L. Slonimskiy, and their collaborators for carrying out the X-ray analysis, and the determination of thermomechanical properties of the polymers obtained. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov). Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1960

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

87032

S/190/60/002/007/016/017
B020/B052

15.8107

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, G. S., Maloshitskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Synthesis of Unsaturated Polyamides and Polyesters by Interfacial Polycondensation

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 7, pp. 1119-1121

TEXT: The above method was applied for the production of polyamides and polyesters from fumaric acid chloride and various diamines and diphenols. For 5 - 10 minutes fumaric acid in 0.1 mole solution of xylene was added to an aqueous 0.1 mole solution or suspension of diamine or diphenol by vigorous mixing (appr. 2500 rpms). The solution contained 2 moles of lye per one mole of diamine or diphenol. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 15 to 20 minutes and filtered. The polymer was washed with distilled water, acetone, methyl alcohol, and ether before it was dried at 50°C until the weight constant was reached. The thermomechanic curves (Fig. 1), intrinsic viscosity of a 0.5% polyamide solution in 96% of H_2SO_4, nitrogen

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L 17697-66

ACC NR: AP6007856

filler resulted in a monotonic drop in the adhesion strength. This result was ascribed to the poorer plasticity of filled mixtures. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4210

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

L 17697-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6007856 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/002/0023/0025

AUTHOR: Rayevskiy, V. G.; Maloshchuk, Yu. S.; Treyger, D. M.; Voyutskiy, S. S.

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

TITLE: Effect of fillers on the cohesion and adhesion of rubbers 16,44,55 41 B

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1966, 23-25

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, filler, cohesion, adhesion

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of the filler content on the cohesion strength of rubbers and on rubber-to-fabric adhesion strength. The adhesion strength was determined in stripping tests. The effect of fillers on the cohesion of rubber was studied with nonvulcanized SKN-40 nitrile rubber and chalk filler. Mixtures with various filler contents were prepared on a hot mill. Cohesion of the mixtures first increased, then dropped, with an increase in the chalk content. The positive effect of small amounts of chalk, an inert filler, on the cohesion strength was ascribed to the chalk's contribution to mechanical degradation of the rigid SKN-40 rubber in milling. Large amounts of chalk decrease the contact surface of the polymer. The effect of fillers on the rubber-to-fabric adhesion strength was studied with vulcanized sodium butadiene (SKB-30r) rubber, polychloroprene rubber, or butyl rubber filled with chalk or carbon black or channel black (a reinforcing filler) and cotton, polyamide, or glass fabric. Addition of increasing amounts of inert or reinforcing

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

BUIA, Al., prof. univ. (Craiova); MAIOS, C., (Craiova)

In the Oltenia region. Natura Biologie 15 no. 3: 70-76 My-Je '63.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

BUIA, Al., prof. (Craiova); MALOS, C., asist, (Craiova)

Two species of trifolium, very rare elsewhere in Rumania, are existing in Oltenia. Natura Biologie 13 no.6:42-46 N-D '61.

1. Catedra de botanica a Institutului agronomic "T. Vladimirescu," Craiova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOROSSIYANOVA, A.M. (Moskva, I-345, Ostashkovskoye shosse, 117-b, kv.68); SHALEVICH, M.A.

Glomus stomach tumors. Vop. onk. 8 no.9:80-83 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav.- A.M. Malorossiyanova) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- prof. Ya.L. Rapoport) 4-y Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach- kand. med. nauk G.F. Papko) i kliniki Obshchey khirurgii (dir.- prof. G.P. Zaytsev) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALOROSSIYANOVA, A.M.

Clinical-roent genological-morphological parallels in gastric polypi. Sov. med. 23 no.3:28-35 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk M. F. Vrzhikovskaya) 4-y Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M. V. Ivanyukov) i kliniki obshchey khirurgii (dir. - prof. G. P. Zaytsev) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS,
polypi (Rus))
(POLYPI
stomach (Rus))

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MALORNY, G

V Shifts in minerals and gas in the tissues in various conditions of collapse and the influence of antihistaminics. G. Malorny. *Naunyn-Schmiedebergs Arch. exptl. Pathol. Pharmakol.* 228, 136-8(1956).—Rabbits were treated at 15-30-min. intervals with increasing doses of histamine, starting with 0.3 mg./kg. and increasing by 0.1 mg. which produced after the 3rd to 5th injection collapse with respiratory block. Preceding injection of 5 mg. Padisal (N-(2′-trimethylammonium-2′-methylethyl)phenothiazine hydroxide) produced tolerance to 60-100 times the fatal histamine dose. Atosil is half as effective as Padisal, Megaphen still less. Antihistaminics do not prevent orthostatic collapse. In this type the blood CO_2 increases, and the O decreases more than in histamine collapse. In blood stasis by ligation the damaged tissue releases much K, which must be taken up by the intact tissue lest collapse sets in. The electrolyte shifts in the various collapses are discussed.

A. E. Meyer

(1)

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MALOPURIN, I.

DUBROVSKIY, G., inzh.-podpolkovnik; MALOPURIN, I., inzh.-podpolkovnik.

Twenty-five ton jack. Tankist no.1:45-47 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Lifting jacks)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALONOWSKI, J.

SVORAD, D.; MALONOWSKI, J.

Objective photometric method of evaluation of actographic picture. Cesk. fysiol. 6 no.3:443-445 Aug 57.

1. Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha.
(SLEEP, physiology,
objective photometric evaluation of movement record (Cz))
(MOVEMENT,
objective photometric evaluation of record in sleep (Cz))

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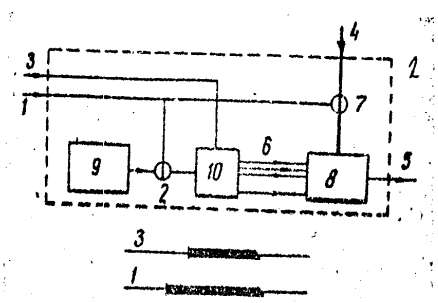
first n of the m significant digits of a number to be rounded. The coded voltage 5 is fed from the output of the decoder to a binary counter which also receives a coded voltage representing the number to be rounded. The rounded number is taken from the output of the counter and fed to the arithmetic unit or other blocks of the computer. The random pulse generator 9, decoder 10, and decoder 8 can be built with relays or electronic units. 3 figures. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Fig.



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38727

S/194/62/000/005/005/157
D222/D309

9.7100

AUTHOR: Malon, Stanislav

TITLE: Round-off generator of random values for binary digital computers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-1-75shch (Chekhosl. pat., kl. 42^m, 14, no. 95493, 15.06.60)

TEXT: A generator of random numbers for rounding off the results of calculations executed on digital computers is patented; it excludes the possibility of accumulating round-off errors, which occurs with the usual methods, and improves the accuracy of the results. The essence of this device (see figure) is the utilization of the random-number generator 9, which is connected to the distributor 10 at 2^{n+1} positions through the logic circuit 2, which also receives a control impulse 1. The distributor 10 is triggered by impulse 3. The outputs 6 of the distributor 10 are fed to the decoder 8, which receives, via logic circuit 7, from the arithmetical unit 4 the

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On the basic principles ...

23911
Z/026/60/005/004/001/004
D231/D304

It is shown how functional relationships can be generated by means of a differential analyzer by determining the differential equation satisfied by the relationship and then solving it by the analyzer. In conclusion an example is given of a scheme which was used to solve the equation

$$y'' + a_1 y' + \frac{1}{3} \sin (y + y_0) + a_2 (1 - \sin y_0) = 0$$

for the initial conditions x_0, y_0, y_0' and constants a_1, a_2. There are 26 figures and 14 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: C.E. Shannon, Mathematical theory of the differential analyzer. Journ. Math. Phys., Vol. XX, 1942; J.J. Gait, J.C. Nutter, Tridac - a research flight simulator. Electronic Engineering, 9 a 10, 1956.

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1958

Card 5/5

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Thus e_1 can be integrated with respect to t with a calculable error, usually of the order 0.5 to 5 %. The analogue differential analyzer is then discussed, defined as a machine for solving a system of differential equations and differential analyzers are classified as follows: (1) Mechanical differential analyzers; they are slow and heavy but are capable of high precision (0.01 to 0.1 %) depending on the integrating units. (2) Electro-mechanical differential analyzers where mechanical function units and integrators are linked by servo-mechanisms. (3) Electro-mechanical differential analyzers with electro-mechanical function units and integrators. This type is relatively uncommon, accuracies range from 0.1 to 1 %. (4) Electronic differential analyzers using d.c. amplifiers, which are compact and capable of accuracies of 0.5 to 5 %. Machines of type (2) and (4) have been completed (or are under construction) at several Research Institutes in Czechoslovakia. At present digital differential analyzers are becoming increasingly popular. The principles underlying the analogue differential analyzer are then described.

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then, if the input voltage e_1 is a differentiable function of time t, the output voltage e_2 is shown to be given by

$$e_2 = -\frac{1}{RC}\int_0^t e_1\,dt + \Theta\left(\frac{t}{RC(A+1)}\right)$$

where A is the gain of the amplifier ($A \gg 1$) and the "error" Θ is a known function of $\frac{t}{RC(A+1)}$.

$$\left[\Theta = \frac{1}{RC}\sum_{k=1} a^k\,\omega_k\right] \text{ with } a = \frac{1}{RC(A+1)}, \text{ and } \omega_k = (-1)^k \sum_{i=0} \frac{e_1^{(i)}(0)\,t^{i+k+1}}{(i+k+1)!}.$$

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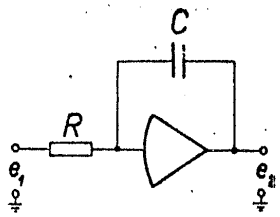
23911

On the basic principles ... Z/026/60/005/004/001/004
D231/D304

cities, but only small angular deviations of the wheels concerned, how the angle turned by the friction wheel can be made to represent integrals of the Stieltjes type, $\int f(x)\, dg(x)$, or of the Cauchy-Riemann type, $\int h(x)\, dx$. The inverse connection of the integrator to represent integrals of the type $\int \frac{d\varphi}{\eta(\varphi)}$ is discussed. A description is given of the basic electrical circuits, using high gain d.c. amplifiers with feed-back loops, to represent addition, multiplication by a constant and integration. The integrating circuit is described in detail: If a d.c. amplifier, resistance R and capacitance C are connected as shown in Fig. 15

Fig. 15



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23911

16.6800

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D231/D304

AUTHOR: Maloň, Stanislav

TITLE: On the basic principles of mathematical analogue computers

PERIODICAL: Aplikace matematiky, v. 5, no. 4, 1960, 247 - 270

TEXT: The article summarizes and formulates the theory of analogue computers with regard to the present state of development of the subject in Czechoslovakia. The basic computing units are considered from their functional (not their constructional) point of view. Special attention is given to the differential analyzer. Analogue function generators are described in the mechanical case where a "function table" (input table) is used to represent a given function by the relation between the rotations of two shafts. The differential gear adding mechanism is described. The mechanical integrator of the friction wheel type is discussed in detail and it is shown, in a derivation which does not involve time or angular velo-

Card 1/5

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MALON, S.

Use of an automatic computer in geodesy. p. 189.

GEODETICKY A KARTOGRAFICKY OBZOR. (Ustredni sprava geodesie a kartografie) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 12, December 1959, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

Malon, S.

New metals and alloys. Pt. 1. (To be contd.) p. 193. NOVA TECHNIKA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolecnosti pri Ceskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha. Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

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MALON, ST.

Soupis hutnickch casopisu ve statnich vedeckych knihovnach, vzkumnych ustavech, vysokych skolach a nekterych podnicich. Sest: St. Malon, Dusan Sim ndi (a) Jan Simik. (vyd. 1) Ostrava, 1956. 183 p. (Statni vedecka knihovna v Ostrave. Publikace. Rada 1, cis.67) (List of periodicals on metallurgy in the state research institutes, universities, and certain industrial enterprises. 1st. ed)

SO: Monthly Index of EastEuropean Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

Malon

Aluminum, a much-sought material. p. 128

Vol. 10, no. 2, Feb. 1955.
HUTNICKE LISTY

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

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALON, S.

MALON, S.

Bibliography sections in the periodicals [illegible] Metallurgical Industry and Ore Mines. p. [illegible] (Hutnicke Listy. Brno. Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1954)
SO: Monthly List of East European [illegible] (EEAL), [illegible], Vol. [illegible], [illegible], June [illegible], Uncl.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALON, S.

The role of technical bibliography in research. p. 176.
Statute of the Scientific-Technical Council of the Scientific Research Institute of Technological Management of the Machinery Industry. p. 181.
ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU. Vol. 4, Apr. 1954.

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

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

POHL, Zbigniew, mgr inz.; MALON, Henryk

Live cleaning of insulators of aerial stations. Energetyka Pol 18 no.4:114-117 Ap'64

1. Technical University, Wroclaw (for Pohl). 2. Power Station, Czechnica (for Malon).

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900039-6

MALON, F., MUDr.; SOVA, B., Ing.

Worksite protection in working [illegible]
in the building [illegible]

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MALON, Frantisek, MUDr., KUNZ Gottwaldov.

A sectioned glass blower pipe. Pracovni lek. 7 no.3:167 May 55.

(GLASS
blowing, sectioned pipe)
(APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS
glass blowing pipe, sectioned)

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TEL'PUKHOVSKIY, N.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOROZ, A.M.; YARMOLINSKIY, S.Kh.; MALOMYZHEV, L.M.; BURKOV, V.I.

Electronic circuit of an apparatus for the emission of exact time signals. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.58:108-119 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Sotrudniki Irkutskoy laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (for Moroz, Yarmolinskiy, Malomyzhev, Burkov).

(Time signals)

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MALOMUZH, G.F.

Age changes in the human olfactory receptor. Trudy gos.nauch.-issl.inst.ukha, gorla i nosa. 6:166-177 '55. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz otdela morfologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. Ya.A. Vinnikov) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa.

(OLFACTORY NERVE)

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MALOMUZH, F.F., dotsent

Surgical treatment of congenital atresia of the auditory canal with microtia. Vestn. otorinolaring. 25 no.3:29-33 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya detskogo vozrasta (zav. - dotsent F.F.Malomuzh) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institua ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - prof. N.A.Bobrovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

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PRATUSEVICH, Yu.M.; MALOMUZH, F.F.; DENISENKO, P.P.

Analysis of the mutual potentiation of the tranquilizing effect of aminazin and metamizil in tympanoplasty in children. Vest. otorin. 24.no.6:44-50 N-D'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz akademicheskoy gruppy deystvitel'nogo chlena AMN SSSR prof. G.N.Speranskogo, iz itdeleniya detskogo vozrasta (zav.-dotsent F.F.Malomuzh) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, nosa i gorla, Moskva, iz otdela farmakologii (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. S.V.Anichkov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(TYMPANAL ORGAN--SURGERY) (CHLORPROMAZINE)
(BENZILIC ACIDS)

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MALOMUZH, F.F. (Moskva)

Chronic tonsillitis and rheumatic fever. Med. sestra 21 no.2: 9-14 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(TONSILS--DISEASES)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

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TABOLIN, V. A.; MALOMUZH, F. F.; KONOVALOVA, A. V.

Deafness in children with hemolytic disease in the newborn period, associated with the Rh factor. Vest. otorin. no.1: 41-46 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. G. N. Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i detskogo otdeleniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - dotsent F. F. Malomuzh), Moskva.

(DEAFNESS) (ERYTHROBLASTOSIS FETALIS)

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MALOMUZH, F.F.; VISHNEVSKAYA, N.A.

Plastic operation on the sound conducting apparatus in children; tympanoplasty in children. Trudy gos. nauch.-issl. inst. ukha, gorla i nosa no.11:223-232 '59. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdeleniya detskogo vozrasta Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa.
(TYMPANAL ORGAN--SURGERY)

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MALOMUZH, F.F.; KOSACHEVA, A.P.; LUNEVA, A.S.; AMIROV, R.Z.; BUREVA, V.B.; MARKOVA, V.I.; FEDOROVA, V.A.

Pathogenesis of acute and chronic otitis in children. Trudy gos. nauch.-issl. inst. ukha, gorla i nosa no.11:199-206 '59.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya detskogo vozrasta Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa.
(EAR--DISEASES)

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MALOMUZH, F.F., dotsent, BOGOMIL'SKIY, R.D., kand.med.nauk

Otorhinolaryngological division of the F.E. Dzerzhinski Children's Hospital on the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution [with summary in English]. Pediatriia 36 no.6:76-81 Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

(HOSPITALS
Dzerzhinski Children's Hosp., Moscow, otorhinolaryngol. serv. (Rus))
(PEDIATRICS,
same)
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY,
same)

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MALOMUZH, F.F.

Fish hook with a lure as a bronchial foreing body.
Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.5:120-121 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya detskogo vozrasta Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. V.K. Trutnev), Moskva.
(BRONCHI, for bodies.
fish hook with lure (Rus))

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MALOMUZH, F.F.

Cancer of the nose in a three-months old infant. Vest.oto.-rin. 20 no.3:93-95 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kliniki detskogo vozrasta Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha,gorla i nosa Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. -zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.K. Trutnev) na baze detskoy bol'nitsy imeni Dzerzhinskogo.

(NOSE, neoplasms
basal cell carcinoma in 3 moths old inf. (Rus))
(CARCINOMA, BASAL CELL, in inf. & child.
nose, in 3 months old inf. (Rus))

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MALOMUZH, F.F., dots. (Moskva)

Foreign bodies of the respiratory organs in children. Med.sestra 17 no.3:8-12 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya detskogo vozrasta Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta otorinolaringologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--FOREIGN BODIES)

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MALOMUZH, F.F.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Tumors U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 23161

Author : Malomuzh, F.F.

Inst : -

Title : Osteoblastoclastoma of the Maxillary Sinus

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. n.-i. in-ta ukha, i nosa, 1956; vyp. 8, 245-248

Abstract : This is a rare case of osteoblastochastoma of the upper jaw in a 7-year old boy. A radical Caldwell-Lue operation on the maxillary sinus was performed. The walls of the sinus were found to be thin and pushed apart. The tumor firmly grew into the walls resembling a spongy bone soaked in blood. A histologic study revealed, in addition to elongated spindle and gigantic multinucleated cells, numerous young bony trabeculae surrounded by osteoblasts. X-ray therapy was given.

Card 1/1

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MALOMUZH, F. F.

Cells - Tumors

"Case of large ethmoid cell osteoma." Vest. oto-rim. 14 no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

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1. MALCHUZH, F. F., Docent; RASHINA, M. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Otorhinolaryngology

7. Tissue therapy of certain diseases of the ear, throat, and nose in children. Pediatriia No. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

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MALOMUZH, F. F.

"Case of Pharyngeal Cysts,"

SO: Vest. Oto-rinolaringol, No. 2, 1949: Docent, Otorhino laryngological Dept., Moscow Children's Hospital im. Dzerzhinskiy, -c1949-.

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MALOMUZH, A.S., inzh.

Progressive organization of the maintenance and repair of power equipment. Energetik 10 no.7:5-6 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric power plants—Maintenance and repair)

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L 14867-66

ACC NR: AT6007402

ergometry it was demonstrated that, upon performance of a certain type of physical work, the regulatory phenomena mentioned were followed by a counter-regulatory phase which manifested itself in changes in O_2 consumption and CO_2 production. An analysis of the autonomic reactions during the individual phases of work (state of readiness, running activity, ergostasis, restitution) revealed that the trophotropic dominance in restitution was marked in subjects showing an economical regulation, while it was slight or absent in the other subjects. The counter-regulatory phenomenon may thus be looked upon as an overcompensation, creating in the organism conditions more favorable from the standpoint of performance than those prevailing before muscle work. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

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L 14867-66

ACC NR: AT6007402

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0024/0025

AUTHOR: Malomsoki, J.; Stadler, E.; Nemessuri, M.

ORG: Central Institute of Sports Medicine, Budapest (Kozponti Sportegeszsegugyi Intezet)

21
20
B+1

TITLE: Spiroergometric demonstration of the autonomic regulation related to muscle activity [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 24-25

TOPIC TAGS: medical conference, circulatory system, human physiology, biologic respiration, muscle physiology

ABSTRACT:

At the 1963 meeting of the Society it has been reported that a negative phase in cardiac frequency developed following controlled physical activity. This counter-regulatory phenomenon was ascribed to trophotropic dominance and was correlated with the degree of physical fitness. In further investigations using spiro-

Card 1/2

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CSINADY, Jeno,; ARNOTI, Tibor,; MALOMSOKI, Jeno.

Investigations of the nervous system in ping-pong players.
Kiserletes orvostud 7 no.4:397-403 July 55.

1. Orszagos Testnevelesi es Sportegeszsegugyi Intezet Kutatolaboratoriuma.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
in ping-pong players)
(ATHLETICS, physiology,
ping-pong players nervous system)

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