"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

KAMNEVA, A.I.; AMMOSOVA, Ya.M.; MESSERLE, P.Ye.

Using the S-100 super centrifuge for fractionating coal.
Ugol' 39 no.5:62-63 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.

Automatic instrument for recording the characteristics of centrifugal pumps. Prom.energ. 16 no.6:11-16 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Centrifugal pumps--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.

Using the ESU-1 apparatus for the automation of processes in petroleum refineries and chemical industries. Prom.energ. 17 no.1:43-47 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Liquid level indicators)
(Automatic control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

BOBROVSKIY, S.A.; KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.

Tensiometer for measuring pressure pulsations in pipelines. Transp. i khran.nefti no.6:6-9 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. I.M.Gubkina.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.

Measurement of pressure pulsations for the selection of dampers in compressor stations. Gaz. delo no.8:22-28 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.; KHACHATURYAN, S.A.

Simulating gas-flow motion in a gas pipeline. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.10:83-85 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M.Gubkina i Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.; PISAREVSKIY, V.M.

Mobil laboratory for the combined investigation of piston compressor machinery. Gaz. delo no.2:16-18 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

BOBROVSKIY, S.A.; KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.

Tensomanometer for measuring pressure pulsations in pipelines. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.4:10-14'64 (MIRA 1[illegible])

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Gubkina.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.

Dynamic calibration of pressure-pulsation gauges. Mash. i neft. obor. no.8:28-30 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

[illegible], A.S.

Concerning the linearization of [illegible] quadratic member [illegible] equation of pulsating gas [illegible] vys. [illegible] zav.; [illegible] 1 gaz 7 no. [illegible] (MIRA [illegible])

1. [illegible] institut [illegible] [illegible] promyshlennosti im. akademika [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042323 S/0094/64/000/007/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Kozobkov, A. A. (Engineer); Messerman, A. S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Device for simultaneous measurement of pressure pulsation in two points of a gas line

SOURCE: Promy*shlennaya energetika, no. 7, 1964, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: pressure pulsation, pressure pulsation gauge, pulsation quencher, pulsation annihilator

ABSTRACT: The development of a new instrument for measuring pressure pulsations in compressor gas lines is reported. The instrument, intended to aid in evaluating pulsation-annihilating characteristics of buffer capacities, etc., meets these specifications: pulsation-frequency range, 2—200 cps; sensor line length, 50 m; weight, 3 kg; 127—220 v a-c supply. Signals from sensors 1 and 2 (Fig·1, Enclosure 1) are fed to 7-kc electron switch 3 which alternatively applies

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042323

the signals to electron oscillograph 4. Carrier-frequency oscillator 5 feeds the sensors and depends, for its operation, on a-c power-supply unit 6. Induction-type 0—200-ata pressure sensors (Fig 2, Enclosure 1), described by D. I. Ageykin, et al., in the book, "Automatic-control-system sensors," Mashgiz, 1959, are used. Diaphragm 1 follows the pulsations (0—1,200 cps) and varies the reluctance of the magnetic circuit of coil 2. Coil 2 and compensating coil 3 are connected to two adjacent arms of a bridge which eliminates ambient-temperature errors. The electronic circuit for two sensors, shown in Fig 3, Enclosure 2, includes two measuring bridges Br_1 and Br_2 whose balance is indicated by T_6 and T_7 indicator tubes, a 6-kc carrier oscillator (T_3, T_4, T_5), and an electronic switch (T_1 and T_2). Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: PR

DATE ACQ: 00

NO REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 02

OTHER: 000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

VLADISLAVLEV, A.S.; KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.; PISAREVSKIY, V.M.; KHACHATURYAN, S.A.

Physical modeling of the pressure vibrations in pipeline systems. Gaz. delo no.1:14-17 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina i Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

KOTOBKOV, A.A.; GASSERMAN, A.S.; KHACHATURYAN, S.A.

Modeling pipelines composed of pipes of various diameters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.1.91-93 '65.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

Aluminum O vol Electrical Engineering

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

BOBROVSKIY, S.A., KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.S.

Inductive gauge for measuring pressure surges in pipelines. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.9:3-5 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

KOZOBKOV, A.A.; MESSERMAN, A.L.; [illegible]

Estimating the error in the electric modeling of a pulsating gas flow. Gaz. prom. 9 no.12:42-46 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSERMAN, G. T.

Kostenko, M. V., Messerman, G. T., and Shcherbachev, O. V. "An analyzer for the [illegible] protective devices of electrical substations," Trudy Leningr. Politekhn. In-ta im. Kalinina, [illegible], Bibliography: [illegible] items.

SO: [illegible]-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, [illegible], 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

8(3)

SOV/112-59-5-8924

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kuchinskiy, G. S., Tikhonova, O. V., and Messerman, G. T.

TITLE: Cable-Capacitor-Type Insulation for Current Transformers

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mezhvuzovsk. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po dal'nim elektroperedacham, 1956, Sekts. 3. L., 1957, pp 98-107

ABSTRACT: Results of an investigation of the ionization processes in a cable-capacitor-type insulation conducted on laboratory models are reported. The investigation was intended to obtain design gradients for constructing current transformers. The experiments were staged with specimens having various formings of the plate ends with different numbers of capacitor layers and with different insulation thicknesses. Voltages of initial ionization and of stable ionization, as well as the loss angle of the specimens were measured. The inception of ionization was detected by a partial-discharge tube indicator and by a subsequent examination of unrolled layers. On the basis of the

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SOV/112-59-5-8924

Cable-Capacitor-Type Insulation for Current Transformers

experiments, an optimum layer value of 1 mm was arrived at for constructions without formed ends; the design gradients in the layer should not exceed 4 kv/mm at the working voltage and 12 kv/mm at the testing voltage. With the best end form, the optimum layer thickness can be increased threefold (3 mm), and the design gradients can be raised to 5 and 18 kv/mm respectively. Further investigations showed that perforation of capacitor plates practically does not reduce the insulation strength if the ends are properly formed. The influence of the "rest" period after a short-time voltage rise, which was intended to obtain a stable ionization, upon the voltage of the second ionization was determined. Full electric-strength recovery takes place only after 5 hours.

V.V.K.-D.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

SOV/110-59-1-14/28

AUTHORS: Dobrer Ya.K. and Messerman G.T. (Engineers)

TITLE: The Electrical Characteristics of Inhibited Transformer Oil with Additive VTI-1 (Elektricheskiye kharakteristiki stabilizirovannogo transformatornogo masla s prisadkoy VTI-1)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 53-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two grades of transformer oil are produced in the USSR; normal uninhibited, and inhibited with additive VTI-1 (paracxydiphenylamine). The standard oxidation test for transformer oil is run at a temperature of 120°C, which was considered too high for the present work. Accordingly a procedure was used in which the oil was maintained at a temperature of 100°C for times up to 600 hours with free access of air both with and without the presence of copper. During the process of oxidation, determinations were made of power-factor and resistivity as functions of temperature, of electric strength and of neutralisation values. Both inhibited and uninhibited oils were tested, being first purified by centrifuging and filtration to reduce the additive content from 0.01 to 0.007%. The long-term ageing test results for the two types of oil

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SOV/110-59-1-14/28

The Electrical Characteristics of Inhibited Transformer Oil with Additive VTI-1

are plotted in Figs 1, 2 and 3. Figs 1 and 2 show power-factor and resistivity as functions of temperature after different ageing processes. Fig 3 indicates the rate of alteration of power-factor during the process of oxidation, and it will be seen that the increase is most rapid in the first 300 - 400 hours for both inhibited and uninhibited oils. The main interest of the results is that they show that the additive VTI-1 is not effective in ordinary commercial inhibited transformer oil. Also, the electric strength was found to be practically independent of the ageing time. It is concluded that additive VTI-1 is not sufficiently effective and that the electrical properties of the inhibited transformer oil hardly differ from those of ordinary uninhibited oil. This is said to be because the effectiveness of the additive depends on the degree of refining and composition of the oil. The additive is most effective in a [illegible] refined oil, but if the oil is highly refined the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

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The Electrical Characteristics of Inhibited Transformer Oil with Additive VTI-1

solubility of the additive is impaired and it may be precipitated from the oil on cooling. It is concluded that available inhibited oil is no better than ordinary uninhibited oil.

Card 3/3 There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1957

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

SOV/110-59-4-21/23

AUTHORS: Balyberdina S.P., Gitin V.Ya., Greysukh M.A., Dobrer Ye.K. and Messerman G.T. (Engineers)

TITLE: Accelerated Methods of Drying 35 - 220 kV Current Transformers (Metody uskorennoy sushki transformatorov toka na napryazheniye 35 - 220 kv)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 4, pp 71-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The drying of current transformers takes up about 40% of the total manufacturing time. This article considers methods of reducing that time. The process of drying insulation is then considered and is sub-divided into the processes of vapourisation of moisture, its displacement within the insulation and its evaporation from the surface of the insulation. To accelerate the drying process it is very desirable to heat the transformer conductors by electric current so that the flow of heat is in the same direction as the flow of moisture. It is often also necessary to heat the outside layers of insulation so that the evaporation is rapid enough. In investigating the process of drying insulation of current transformers the following methods of supplying the windings with current were tried: a.c. supply to the primary with the secondary short circuited, with this method the heat

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Accelerated Methods of Drying 35 - 220 kV Current Transformers

evolved in the secondary winding is much less than that in the primary and so the secondary does not dry quickly enough; a.c. supply to the secondary winding with the primary winding connected to an inductance, by this method suitable currents can be obtained in both windings and drying is quick; a.c. supply to the primary with additional d.c. supply to two secondaries connected in series, if they are third and fourth secondary windings they are short circuited and by this means it is possible to accelerate drying of the secondary windings through which d.c. is passed. Both of the last two methods meet the main requirements; the first of the two is simpler but not always applicable when the secondary windings are for a rated current of 1 A, since dangerously high voltages are required. The other method gives uniform heating but the simultaneous use of two kinds of current creates practical difficulties. A table gives types of transformers, rated current, and recommended methods of connection before drying. In order to verify the calculations and to compare various methods of drying, accelerated drying tests were made on current transformers

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Accelerated Methods of Drying 35 - 220 kV Current Transformers

for voltages of 35, 110, 154 and 220 kV under laboratory conditions. Thermocouples were installed at several places in the test transformers. The drying process was followed by measurements of dielectric loss and insulation resistance between secondaries and earth. Drying was considered to be complete when the electrical properties of the insulation reached steady values. Graphs of power factor and insulation resistance for current transformers type TFN-35 and TFND-110 are given in Figs 2 and 3 which also give for comparison the corresponding values when the insulation is dried by the current factory procedures. It will be seen from the graphs that the use of electric current to heat the windings has cut the drying time by a factor of 5. Similar measurements made on other current transformers dried by passage of current with the transformer in an

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

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Accelerated Methods of Drying 35 - 220 kV Current Transformers

oven are given in Fig 4 and it will be seen that the combined method of drying is both quicker and better. There are 4 figures, no references.

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SUBMITTED: June 3, 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

AUTHORS: Kuchinskiy, G.S. (Cand. Tech. Sci.), Tikhanova, O.V. and Messerman, G.T. (Engineers)

SOV/110-59-9-11/22

TITLE: The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 9, pp 37-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the context of this article capacitor-type insulation means insulation which includes stress distribution foils as in capacitor bushings. The article describes the results of investigations on the ionisation characteristics of samples of oil-impregnated paper insulation of this type in various constructions applied to the insulation of high-voltage current transformers. Permissible working and test stresses are established, and the influence of insulation design and quality of materials is elucidated. Engineers N.I. Bachurin, M.A. Greysukh and A.I. Dobrusin participated in the development and construction of the samples. The samples consisted of one, two or three layers of insulation of the primary winding of a current transformer, all dimensions except the length being of normal value. The electrodes on the samples were either covered, partly

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SOV/110-59-9-11/22

The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-Impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

covered or exposed, as shown in Fig 1, or a stress distributor was provided as shown in Fig 2. The drying and impregnating procedure is described. The instrumentation used could measure power factors and voltages up to 130 kV and was noise-free up to 120 kV. The ionisation recorder used measured the high-frequency oscillations of current in the specimens. A distinction is drawn between the voltage that causes unstable ionisation (see Fig 3) and that which causes stable ionisation (see Fig 4). The minimum voltage at which ionisation did not cease in 30 minutes is called the minimum stable ionisation voltage. The ionisation characteristics of various types of specimen are given in Table 1 and Fig 5 plots power-factors as functions of the voltage for particular specimens. The results show that for specimens in which the foil edges are open there is no clear distinction between the processes during the unstable and stable ionisation. The reasons for this are explained. Samples with covered foil edges have better ionisation characteristics. Ionisation characteristics of samples with covered foils and different thicknesses of main insulation are

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included in Table 1. Curves of the voltages causing stable ionisation as functions of insulation thickness are given in Fig 6 and it will be seen that the stress at which stable ionisation occurs decreases appreciably as the thickness is increased. For samples of the particular type described the relationship plotted in Fig 6 can be expressed by Eq (1). The stress that causes unstable ionisation also decreases as the insulation thickness is increased. This leads to a discussion of the best thickness of main insulation between foils and recommendations are made for particular cases. To facilitate the processes of drying and impregnation of current transformers it is desirable to use perforated foils. Accordingly a comparison was made between the ionisation characteristics of insulation containing solid foils and various types of perforated foils. The results of these tests are also given in Table 1. Figs 7 and 8 give curves of ionisation voltage and power-factor as functions of applied voltage for samples with stress distributors. It will be seen that a lower ionisation voltage is obtained with

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The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

perforated metallised paper than with perforated foils. The reasons for this are discussed and the use of metallised paper for such foils is depreciated. The use of perforated foils is recommended for current transformers. Tests were also made on samples with two and three layers of insulation and the results agree with those on single-layer specimens within the limits of experimental error. The recovery of insulating properties after the occurrence of ionisation was studied and Fig 9 gives a graph of the stable ionisation voltage as a function of the resting time of the insulation after the application of a voltage causing stable ionisation, and it will be seen that the insulation fully recovers after about five hours. As a result of the work it is recommended that for insulation without stress-distributors the test surge stress should not exceed 12 kV/mm and the working stress should not exceed 3.6 kV/mm. When the edge effect is eliminated by stress distributors, the ionisation characteristics are governed by processes within the thickness of the main insulation, with an insulation thickness of 5 mm the test and surge stresses

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The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

should not exceed 18 kV/mm and the working stress should not exceed 5 kV/mm. Table 2 gives data on permissible stresses during operation and testing of various classes of current transformers with the above recommendations in mind. An experimental current transformer was made up to check the recommendations; its construction is described. When tested and operated in accordance with the recommendations the transformer showed a constant power factor and there were no appreciable high frequency current oscillations, so that the test results obtained on models were confirmed. Current-transformer type TFKN220-II for 220 kV, 1200 A, was made and tested and the validity of the recommendations about test and operating stress were confirmed. The results obtained in the article can also be applied to the design of high voltage bushings and cable junctions or terminations with

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SOV/110-59-9-11/22

The Ionisation Characteristics of Oil-impregnated Paper Capacitor-type Insulation for High-voltage Apparatus

oil impregnated paper capacitor-type insulation employing cable paper.
There are 9 figures, 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

S/110/60/000/001/001/003
E073/E535

6.9460

AUTHORS: Greysukh, M.A., Engineer and Messerman, G.T., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Apparatus for Recording Ionization Processes in Insulation at Voltages up to 100 kV

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960 No.1, pp.33-36

TEXT: The author has carried out investigations of ionization processes using a circuit as shown in Fig.1, which is based on the principle of recording the change in the current intensity of the specimen. In this figure the notations are as follows: T - test transformer, R_3 - protective resistance, C_x - investigated specimen, R_1 - 1 kohm, 1 W resistor, PY - resonance amplifier, 30 - oscillograph, 3P - arrester with a response voltage of 200 kV. The voltage source was a test transformer in which particular attention was paid to eliminating corona on the high-voltage busbars, the ends of the busbars as well as junction points were fitted with metallic spheres. The metering part of the circuit consisted of screened elements. The resistance R_1 was fitted inside a screened housing. As an amplifier, a battery or a mains

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E073/E535

Apparatus for Recording Ionization Processes in Insulation at Voltages up to 100 kV

radio receiver was used From R_1 the voltage was fed to the antenna of the radio receiver and from the primary contacts of the output transformer the voltage was fed to an oscillograph Being a high-gain resonance amplifier, the radio receiver does not pass the basic frequency of the test voltage and it can be tuned so as to eliminate the influence of external noise According to published work (Ref.2), the frequency spectrum of the corona of sliding discharges and ionization processes is continuous up to 1 Mc/s Therefore, it is immaterial which frequency is chosen for the investigations in the given range However, it was established that the sensitivity of the recording circuit is to a large extent dependent on the parameters of the lumped and distributed capacitances and inductances of the test equipment including the investigated specimen For a specimen capacitance between 500 and 1000 pF, the circuit is most sensitive in the long-wave range 150 kc/s, and since radio receivers have their highest sensitivity in the long-wave range the investigations were carried out in this

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E073/E535

Apparatus for Recording Ionization Processes in Insulation at Voltages up to 100 kV

range. It is important to know at what voltage discharges start in the test equipment. This voltage may change after circuit repairs and also with the progress of time as a result of contamination of the screen surfaces and oxidation of contact surfaces. Therefore the beginning of discharge formations has to be verified prior to each test series. In addition to the specimen a condenser is connected into the circuit (the capacitance of which is of the same order as the capacitance of the specimen) in which no ionization should occur at the nominal voltage. This apparatus enables clear differentiation of the individual stages of ionization both as regards intensity and the nature of the high frequency oscillations at various speeds of rise and fall of the voltage and also on applying the voltage for a long time. Fig.3 shows an oscillogram of the initial stage of ionization of low intensity (unstable ionization). Fig.4 shows intensive ionization (stable ionization). It was established that the beginning of high frequency oscillations (unstable ionization) corresponds to the appearance of individual discharges at the edge of the electrode; stable ionization corresponds

Card 3/6

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E073/E535

Apparatus for Recording Ionization Processes in Insulation at Voltages up to [illegible]

to discharges of high intensity which change over into sliding discharges and appear on the photograph as an illuminated zone, Fig.5 (in this figure электрод means electrode) The results permit establishing the relation between the ionization processes in paper-oil insulation and the dependences of tg δ = f(U) and tg δ = f(t) The tg δ = f(U) relation is plotted for a cylindrical specimen of a paper-oil insulation of the condenser type it was found that tg δ starts to increase appreciably when the voltage increases above the initial ionization voltage. There are 6 figures and 2 Soviet references

SUBMITTED February 16, 1959

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E073/E535

Apparatus for Recording Ionization Processes in Insulation at Voltages up to 100 kV

Fig.1

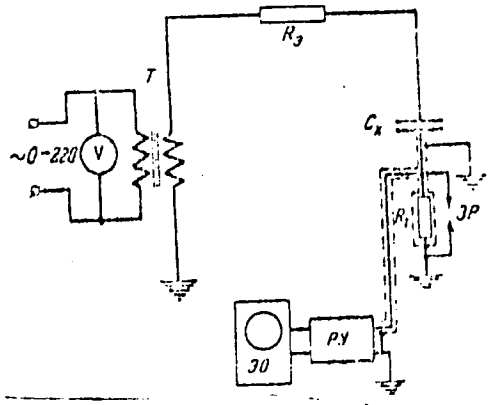

Fig.3

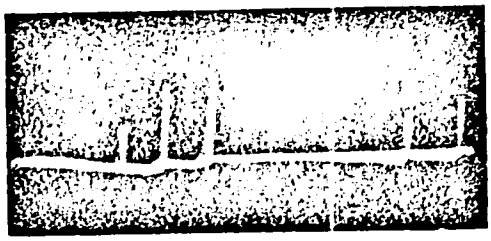

Рис. 3. Осциллограмма неустойчивой ионизации в бумажно-масляной изоляции.

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E073/E535

Apparatus for Recording Ionization Processes in Insulation at Voltages up to 100 kV

Fig.4

Рис. 4. Осциллограмма устойчивой ионизации в бумажно-масляной изоляции.

Fig.5

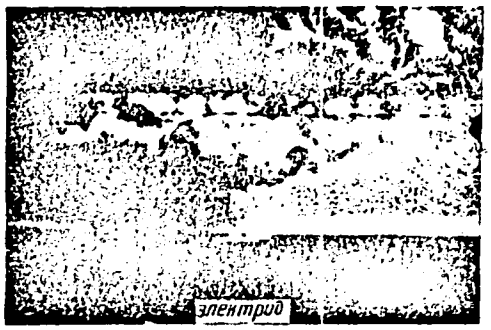

Рис. 5. Следы устойчивости ионизации, переходящей в скользящий разряд, у острого края электрода в бумажно-масляной изоляции (увеличено в 6 раз).

Card 6/6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

ZALESSKIY, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BACHURIN, Nikolay Ivanovich; ARONOVICH, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; GREYNER, L.K., insh., retsenzent; GREYSUKH, M.A., inzh., retsenzent; KOCHENOVA, A.I., insh., retsenzent; MESSERMAN, G.T., insh., retsenzent; KHOLYAVSKIY, G.B., insh., retsenzent; SHKLYAR, B.N., inzh., retsenzent; AFANAS'YEV, V.V., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Insulation of high-voltage apparatus] Izoliatsiia apparatov vysokogo napriazheniia. Moskva, Gos energ. izd-vo, 1961. 258 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Zavod "Elektroapparat" (for Aronovich, Greyner, Greysukh, Kochenova, Messerman, Kholyavskiy, Shklyar).
(Electric insulators and insulation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSERMAN, G.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Approximation method for calculating voltage distribution in insulators consisting of series connected identical structure elements. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.4:76-80 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

GREYSUKH, M.A., inzh.; KAPLAN, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUCHANSKIY, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MESSERMAN, G.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Impulse strength of oil-saturated paper insulation of apparatus. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.4:33-35 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSERMAN, S.M.

AID P - 1477

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 28/36

Authors : Bol'sham, Ya. M., Eng. and Messerman, S. M., Eng.

Title : Conference on automation and remote control problems in industry (Current Events)

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 2, 75-78, F 1955

Abstract : The conference took place in Moscow on 0 20 and 21, 1954. It was organized by the Main Administration for Electrical Installation of the Ministry for Metallurgical and Chemical Construction together with the Technical Council of the Planning Office for the Heavy Electrical Industry (GPI TPEP). Over 150 representatives of planning, research, and construction organizations and offices of various ministries and departments participated in the conference. Fifteen reports were presented and discussed. A list of reports and a summary of the discussion follows.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

SOV/105-58-7-14/32

AUTHORS: Livshits, D. S., Engineer, Messerman, S. M., Docent

TITLE: On the Permissible Overloading of Cables in the Case of Disturbances and During Operation (O dopustimykh peregruzkakh kabeley v avariynom i rabochem rezhimakh)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 59 - 63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An example taken from practice is investigated here. A plant is assumed to be supplied by a series of substations. Three substations in each case are supplied by 2 sources by means of 10 kV-cables with copper-cores. The cables are overhead lines. An economical solution of the problem is discussed. It is shown that the question as to the extent to which a cable was loaded prior to the disturbance, is of no importance. It is thus advisible to assume in all cases that the cables were loaded up to 100 % both before and after the disturbance occurred. According to the curves given here, the amount of overload permissible for a short time - as a function of its duration - may be determined without calculation. In the case of overloads according to formulae (6) and (7), an approximate-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

SOV/105-58-7-14/32

On the Permissible Overloading of Cables in the Case of Disturbances and During Operation

ly qualitative estimation of the aging of cables in accordance with the data available from publications concerning the aging of the paper-insulation (Refs 2 - 6). - A calculation of the permissible cable-load by taking account of the aging of the insulation must be carried out not only in the case of disturbance, but also during continuous operation. - It is shown that the selection of the cable according to the so-called 30-minutes load maximum leads to a non--utilization of the cross section and thus to an unjustified waste of capital investments. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 13, 1957

1. Electric cables--Insulation 2. Electric insulation--Effectiveness

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

OSTROVSKIY, Abram Semenovich; BOL'SHAM, Ya.M., retsenzent; MESSERMAN, S.M., retsenzent; KHALIZEV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MATVEYEV, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Remote control of electric drives] Telemekhanizatsiia upravleniia elektroprivodami. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 127 p. (MIRA 12:6)

(Remote control) (Electric driving)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MELESHKINA, L.F., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALLYEV, V.K., inzh.; BANDAS, A.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YEZHKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANISIMOVA, N.D., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GANTMAN, S.A., kand. khim. nauk; GLAZUNOV, A.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOGUA, L.K., inzh.; GREBENNICHENKO, V.T., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GORFINKEL', Ya.M., inzh.; ZVEZDIN, A.L., inzh.; KAZANOVICH, G.Ya., inzh., KNYAZEVSKIY, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSAREV, G.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MESSERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., KOKHAN, N.D., inzh.; KUVAYEVA, A.F., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LASHKOV, F.F., dots., SOKOLOV, M.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAZIN, A.I., inzh.; YUDIN, F.I., inzh.; LIVSHITS, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; METEL'TSIN, P.G., inzh.; NEKRASOVA, N.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OL'SHANSKIY, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVAYA, I.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVOY, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAZEVIG, D.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RAKOVICH, I.I., inzh.; SOLDATKINA, L.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TREMBACH, V.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, A.A., prof., kand. tekhn. nauk; FINGER, L.M., inzh.; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; glav. red., ANTIK, I.V., inzh., red. GOLOVAN, A.T., prof., red.; PETROV, G.N., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.

(Continued on next card)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye. (continued) Card 4

[Electrical engineering manual] Elektrotekhnicheskii spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. A.T. Golovana i dr. Moskva, Energiia. Vol.2. 1964. 758 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Golovan, Grudinskiy, Petrov, Fedoseyev, Chilikin, Venikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSR (for Petrov)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSERMAN, T T

DOBRER, Ye.K., inzhener; MESSERMAN, T.T., inzhener.

Stabilized transformer oil. Vest. elektroprom. 27 no.10:67-70 O '56. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Zavod "Elektroapparat."
(Insulating oils)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BALOUN, Jan; BEJSOVCOVA, Ludmila; KESSERSCHMIDTOVA, Alzbeta; Chair of Plant Physiology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University (Katedra Fyziologie Rastlin Prirodovedeckej Fakulty University Komenskeho), Bratislava.

"Some Factors Influencing the Accuracy of the Determination of Tannins in Vegetable Materials by Biological Methods."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 7, 1966, pp 522 - 528

Abstract: The only materials of phenolic nature that normally accompany tannins in vegetable materials and could be human erythrocytes are pyrogallol and pyrocatechol. The combination effect of these substances is much lower than that of tannin, so that their presence does not interfere with the determination of gallotannins in vegetable materials. The readiness of erythrocytes to react with tannins decreases with the period of their storage in refrigerators. Erythrocyte suspensions used analytically should be less than 1 day old. 7 Tables, 4 Western, 5 Czech, 1 Polish reference.
(Manuscript received 20 Nov 65).

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSEYKHA, Tadross, [illegible]h.

Calculation of geometric distortions in a television raster. (MIRA 17-[illegible]
Radiotekhnika 19 no.7:52-57 Jl '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

L 10634-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AR5023522 SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/65/000/008/A033/A033

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 8A248

31

B

AUTHOR: Messeykha Tadross, M. Kh.

TITLE: Calculation of spot shape distortion in magnetic-deflection picture tubes

CITED SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 21, 1964, 43-52

TOPIC TAGS: picture tube, spot distortion, TV TUBE, IMAGE TUBE, IMAGE PROJECTION

TRANSLATION: A method is suggested for calculating the distortion of electron-spot shape under the conditions of uniform lateral magnetic deflecting field and small fringe effect. The method is suitable for both small and large deflection angles and a flat-screen picture tube. Formulas for the 3rd and 5th orders of distortion depending on the deflection angle are deduced. A formula is derived and the effect of the screen curvature on the spot distortion is considered. Also a formula for the best beam focusing surface is presented.

SUB CODE: 09

UDC: 621.385.832.71

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

L 45825-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6015972 SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/65/000/011/A033/A033

36
B

AUTHOR: Messeykha, M. Kh.

TITLE: Evaluating the effect of irregularity in the magnetic field on distortion of the scanning spot in cathode ray tubes 25

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 11A213

REF SOURCE: Tr. uchebn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyasi SSSR, vyp. 23, 1964, 39-50

TOPIC TAGS: nonhomogeneous magnetic field, cathode ray tube, signal distortion

ABSTRACT: The author studies the effect of nonhomogeneity in the deflecting magnetic field (which is observed in kinescopes with a large deflection angle and short neck) on distortion of spot shape at small and large deflection angles. Formulas are given for determining spot distortions due to astigmatism and field curvature as well as for distortions resulting from coma. The calculations given in the paper may be used to select the law for variation in the focusing voltage as dynamic focusing is changed, and also to determine the form of magnetic field distribution where spot distortion during deflection disappears. The edge effect is not considered in these calculations since nonhomogeneity of fringe fields results in considerably less spot distortion than that of the main deflecting fields. R. V. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

UDC: 621.385.832.001

Card 1/1 lc

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

BEREZOVA, Ye.F.; NAKHIMOVSKAYA, M.I.; RYBALKINA, A.V.; RABOTNOVA, I.L.; MESSICHEVA, M.A.

David Moiseevich Novogrudskii, 1898-1953; on the 10th anniversary of his death. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.2:379-381 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:12)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

27

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA
HUNGARIAN TEXTILES
Vol. 111. - 1950
No, 12, Dec.

A. Mezsik.
Investigations relating to the [illegible] dyestuff *sulphohanyl dark-blue* R [illegible]

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA
HUNGARIAN TEXTILES
Vol. IV. 1951
No. 1. Jan.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

H

MAGYAR TEXTILTE CHN KA
HUNGARIAN TEXTILES
VOL. IV 1951
No. 2, Feb.

A. Mesik
Investigations in connection with the
hanyi dyestuff sulphoxyl dark blue
R III

42 44

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSIK, K.

HUNG.

86. **The running of direct dyes and their capacity of migration** — *Direkt festékek lefogása és vándorlóképessége* — K. Messik. (Hungarian Textiles — *Magyar Textiltechnika* — 1953, No. 9, pp. 262—266, 7 figs.)

When plotting dye-running curves which indicated maxima in soda solutions a doubt arose that fastness to washing in water or soda — which is also based on dye migration phenomena — might show significant changes as a function of soda concentration. The described method is suitable for the investigation of dyes and equalizing materials. The capacity of migration of dyes (equalizing), effective values of wet fastness, the reducing effect of post-treatment substances on migration and bleeding as well as the effect which increases the migrating capacity of equalizing substances may be determined by this method. Functions have been drawn up concerning the running of direct dyes by means of which the influence of various colloidal (soap, fatty alcohol sulfonate) and noncolloidal electrolytes (Na_2SO_4, Na_2CO_3) on the capacity of migration could be clarified. With the exception of NaOH, raising the values of electrolyte concentration first increases and then reduces the capacity of migration in each case.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSIKI K.

V 94. Results of experiments and plant experiences with continuous dyeing — K. Messik, I. Bass, A. Szabolcs. (Magyar Textiltechnika — 1955. No. 1, pp. 31—34)

MT

In the majority of continuous dyeing processes impregnation with dye liquor and fixation are separated in both time and space. The purpose of padding is the even impregnation of fibres. In padding unevenneses in the cross section may occur due to the low penetration of dye, one of the causes of which is high interfacial tension between the fibres and the solution. The other is that the concentration of the dye liquor undergoes a reduction in the course of absorption by the fabric and thus the liquor that reaches the interior of the fabric is considerably weaker. The phenomenon called tailing is occasioned by dyeing during the time of padding. All the factors which improve dye penetration are also favourable for the elimination of changes in the depth of colour at the beginning of the padding i.e. tailing. The relation between the variation of colour and time is given by an exponential equation, pad trough volume plays a decisive role. A minimum affinity is maintained for the elimination of unevenness in padding, indanthrenes are packed in the form of pigment suspensions. The continuous dyeing process using indanthrene pigment, elaborated by the Research Institute of the Textile Industry, employs Rongalite as a reducing agent. Squeezing and liquid turbulence are applied for improved dye penetration. The hydrostatic pressure of a metal bath can also be utilized for the removal of excess liquid. For the purpose of heat energy transfer necessary for the formation of the temperature of fixation some methods use steam, others heated liquids e. g. a metal bath or oil bath. The main object of the soaping of indanthrenes is to fully develop fastness values. This cannot be obtained frequently in open-width washers.

(2)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSIK, K.

3

113. **Modern drying processes. The capillary drying of textiles.** K. Messik, T. Bonkáló, Z. Szabó. *Magyar Textiltechnika*. 1956, No. 3, pp. 111—114, 2 figs., 3 tabs.

It is obvious that in order to remove the water remaining in the capillaries of cloths after the conventional mechanical squeezing, forces similar to those which bind it *i.e.* the capillary action of dry capillary systems be used. In textile finishing mills dry piece goods which will be subsequently wet-treated are employed for this purpose. If the wet cloth and the dry cloth are brought into close contact with each other in an adequate equipment, the capillary forces draw water into the dry cloth. After a time equilibrium is reached and the water is evenly distributed between the layers. The initial water content of a cloth can be decreased by 45% with this method, thus the energy required for the drying also decreases by 45%. Experiments carried out in the laboratory and in a finishing mill proved that most goods made of any kind of fiber (cotton, viscose, staple fibers, wool), whether dyed or undyed, can be dryed by capillary forces.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

Messik, Klara.

The importance of the transition swelling of cotton on treatment with alkali. Klara Messik and Kálmán Szabó (Forschungsinst. Textilind., Budapest). *Faserforsch. u. Textiltech.* 7, 89-93(1956).—Cotton fibers swollen in 15, 20, 30, and 40% NaOH and washed with cold or boiling H_2O or with 96% EtOH undergo a transition swelling (I) caused by the different migration velocity of the H_2O mol. and the NaOH ions. This transition swelling plays an important role with cotton, as is shown by dyeing expts. The increase of the amorphous portion of the cellulose is the greater the higher the concn. of the NaOH, and this explains the increased dye absorption of the cellulose on treatment with NaOH of increasing concn. followed by washing with H_2O. When the fiber is washed with EtOH the dye absorption decreases with the concn. of the NaOH. P. E. Brauns

(I)

MT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSIK, Klara, dr.

Newer investigations in the field of finishing "crease resistant" cotton fabrics. Magy textil 14 no.11:495-500 N '62.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINA, V.M., ordinator

Primary plastic surgery in partial defects of the nasal cartilage. Stomatologiia 37 no.4:51-54 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -prof. N.N. Priorov).
(NOSE—SURGERY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINA, V. M., Candidate of Med Sci (diss) -- "Primary plastic surgery in traumatic defects of the soft tissues of the face". Moscow, 1959. 12 pp (Min Health USSR, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 120)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINA, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Primary plastic surgery in traumatic defects of the soft facial tissues. Stomatologiia 38 no.5:23-26 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz chelyustno-litsevogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy - prof. F.M. Khitrov) TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - prof. N.N. Priorov).

(FACE--SURGERY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINA, V. M., kand. med. nauk

Dermatoplasty in fresh nasal defects. Vest. otorin. no.2:33-36 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz chelyustno-litsevogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. F. M. Khitrov) TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N. N. Priorov[deceased])

(SKIN—TRANSPLANTATION) (NOSE—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MIKHEL'SON, N.M.; MESSINA, V.M.

Materials on the study of malignant tumors of the jaws. Trudy TSIU 62:48-54 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. prof. N.M. Mikhel'son) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINA, V. M., kand.med.nauk

[illegible] use of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] TSI [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

VOTAKH, O.A.; KOZLOV, G.V.; MESSINEV, A.Yu.; MIKUTSKIY, S.P.

New data on the Pre-Cambrian of Turukhansk District. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.5:1123-1126 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya. Submitted December 7, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

CA

Changes in the nitrogen content of Sapropel due to microorganisms. M. A. Messineva and A. I. Gorbunova. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 685-93 in English, 694 (1940). - Under aerobic conditions at 28-30° microorganisms grow rapidly in Sapropel, and fermentative processes and decompn. of org. matter are enhanced. The N content of the soil decreases sharply. Changes in humidity and aeration of Sapropel may preserve N and increase the amt. of sol. N compds. Introduction of Sapropel into podzolic soil with a low N content does not affect the latter despite the changes in the org. mass. Small amts. of NH_4 salts are always present in the water exts. of a mixt. of Sapropel and soil. The possible use of Sapropel as a N fertilizer is considered, with reservations. I. Laanes

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

CA

11A

Fermentative properties of fresh water muds. M. A. Mezinova (Moscow State Univ.). *Bull. soc. naturalistes Moscou* 60, No. 5/6, 193-201(19[illegible])(French summary).—The mud sediment from a river in the Kalinin district was tested for enzymic activity. Catalase, peroxidase, and proteolytic enzymes were found to be present, but amylase, oxidase, urease, and lipase were absent. The distribution of these enzymes was not always proportional in different areas of the surface layer of mud, but depended on various phys., chem., and biol. factors in the bodies of water. The activity of all the enzymes decreased with the depth of the sediment. It is claimed that these facts support the hypothesis of Gubkin, which maintains that the enzymes of anaerobic bacteria may play a part in the fermentation of org. substances after the death of the organisms.

S. Gottlieb

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, M. A.

"Current Views on the Origin of Petroleum", Collection of Articles on "The Origin of Petroleum and Gas", Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1947.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, M. A. Cand. Biolog. Sci.

Dissertation: "Enzymes as Active Agents of Biogeochemical Transformations." Inst of Biochemistry imeni A.N. Bakl, Acad Sci. USSR, 17 Jan 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan, 1947 (Project #17836)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

CA

11C

Growth of microorganisms on sapropel. I. Yeast fermentation of sapropel in the laboratory and in situ. M. A. Messineva and S. N. Skadovskii (Biol. Div., Acad. Sci., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 16, 43-9(1947). Sapropel (I) of fresh-water lakes is a rich substrate for microorganisms, e.g. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (II) and *Candida albicans* (III). Yeast fermentation of I under proper sanitation and aeration is useful in agriculture. Counts of 31 plankton organisms (including several species each of copepods and rotifers) show that the resulting fermentation changes the hydrobiont population in kind and amt. Mild alk. hydrolysis of I enriches it in sol. N compds. and stimulates yeast growth. Thus, the cell count (in millions) after inoculating with II to a count of 100 rose in 24 hrs. to 280.9 in raw I, 463.3 in I hydrolyzed with peat ash, and 534.0 in I hydrolyzed with wood ash. After inoculation with III the corresponding figures were 137.5, 493.0, and 676.5. II. **Fresh water lake sapropels as nutrient substrate for growth of Azotobacter.** M. A. Messineva. *Ibid.* 193-8.—The theory that I is protected by antibiotics from bacteria is incorrect. Control of *Azotobacter* (IV) depends on other factors, such as low nutrient content in highly mineralized I. Lab. cultures with 50-g. samples of I (about 90% water) from 11 lakes showed much higher activity of IV than in situ. The most active cultures increased about 7- to 14-fold in cell count in 4 days at 23-25°. The N fixation capacity ranged up to 14.8 mg. N/g. of fermentable carbohydrates. Generally I contains enough nutrients and energy sources to maintain active fermentation. Julian F. Smith

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

11c

Biochemical processes in mud volcanoes of Akhtanizov Blovsko. M. A. Mossinova (Mineral Fuels Inst., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 17, 54-7(1948).—Samples taken with a sterile sampler at a depth of 2 m. in the crater of a mud volcano were slightly alk., with neg. oxidation-reduction potential and low org. content. The microflora (mostly anaerobic) had denitrifying, proteolytic, lipolytic, amylolytic, and desulfurising activities. There was some catalase and reductase activity, but none of tyrosinase, oxidase, (laccase), peroxidase, or rennin. Not all the bacterial activity was anaerobic; aerobes, both heterotropic and autotropic, were observed. Julian F. Smith

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

PA 70T49

MESSINEVA, M. A.

Mar/Apr 1946

USSR/Medicine - Microorganisms
Medicine - Marine Organisms

"Characteristics of the Microflora of the Salt-Water Reservoirs of the Temansk Peninsula," M. A. Messineva, Inst of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 6½ pp

"Mikrobiol" Vol XVII, No 2

Discusses methods to determine the general amount of heterotrophic microorganisms, formation of gas due to the decomposition of albumin, denitrification, disintegration of cells and fats, process of desulfurization, and conclusions based on results obtained. Submitted 16 Aug 1946.

70T49

[redacted]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

VEBER, V.V., professor; GORSKAYA, A.I.; YEGOROV, Ye.N.; MANUCHAROVA, Ye.A.; MESSINEVA, M.A.; RADCHENKO, O.A.; REMEZOVA, T.S.; ROMM, I.I.; SAVICH, V.G.; SKADOVSKIY, S.N.; UL'M, V.A.; FOKINA, N.I.; FORSH, T.B.; SHABAROVA, N.T.; SHCHAPOVA, T.F.; EBERZIN, A.G.; YURKEVICH, I.A.

Results of the comprehensive study of contemporary analogues of oil-bearing facies. Trudy VNIGNI no.2:111-121 '51. (MLRA 10:4)
(Petroleum geology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

BAKIROV, A.A., doktor nauk, redaktor; VASSOYEVICH, N.B., doktor nauk; VEBER, V.V., doktor nauk; DVALI, M.F., doktor nauk; DOBRYANSKIY, A.V., doktor nauk; MAYMIN, Z.L., doktor nauk; MIRCHINK, M.V., redaktor; ANDREYEV, P.F., kandidat nauk; AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye., kandidat nauk; BOGOMOLOVA, A.I., kandidat nauk; GORSKAYA, A.I., kandidat nauk; ZHABREV, D.V., kandidat nauk, redaktor; KAZMINA, T.A., kandidat nauk; MESSINEVA, M.A., kandidat nauk; PETROVA, Yu.N., kandidat nauk; RADCHENKO, O.A., kandidat nauk; TATARSKIY, V.T., kandidat nauk; TIKHIY, V.N., kandidat nauk; USPENSKIY, V.A. kandidat nauk, DYAKOV, B.F., redaktor; SAVINA, Z.A., redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Origin of oil] Proiskhozhdenie nefti. Pod red. M.F.Mirchinka i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 483 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Chlen korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mirchink)
(Petroleum geology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

15-57-1-852

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 134 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Messineva, M. A.

TITLE: The Prospects of a Biochemical Preparation of Alkaline Waters for Oil-Field Injection (Perspektivy biokhimicheskoy podgotovki shchelochnykh vod dlya zakonturnogo i ploshchadnogo zavodneniya neftyanykh plastov)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Metody uvelicheniya nefteotdachi plastov. Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1955, pp 177-186.

ABSTRACT: Alkaline waters have the ability to flush oil from reservoir rocks. It is therefore recommended for this purpose in oil fields. To obtain alkaline waters from marine and hard waters it is proposed, on the basis of laboratory experiments, that biogenic reactions be used. Particularly useful are biogenic media that will insure the production of ammonia, amino-acids, amines, or ureas. V. D. K.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, M. A.

3

Chem Hydrobiology

* Studies on microorganisms causing the appearance and disappearance of odors and tastes in water. I. S. N. Skadovskii, M. A. Messineva, and V. I. Uspenskaya (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Gidrobiol. Obshchestva Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 6, 23-37(1955).—The factors causing the sporadic appearance of a soil-like odor in waters were studied by using *Actinomyces*, *Oscillatoria splendida*, and *O. agarhdii*. With *Actinomyces* the odor was decreased or eliminated by proper aeration and an abundant source of N. It increased in the presence of certain polysaccharides, including starch. *O. splendida* gave the odor when the cells were damaged mechanically, dried, or frozen. Insufficient NO_3^- also caused the appearance of odors. *O. agarhdii* gave a grassy smell under unfavorable conditions—accumulation of wastes, insufficient N supply, lack of Fe^{++}, etc. The acrid taste imparted to water by this organism under natural conditions disappears in the presence of added NO_3^- and an org. C source. The odorous gas produced by *Actinomyces* could be used as the sole source of C by other organisms growing in the water and soil. The periodic disappearance of odor from waterways was attributed to these organisms, all strains of *Pseudomonas*. Eight strains were isolated. All were facultative anaerobes and could also grow well on meat ext. and potato media. They were found to cause disappearance of odors from lab. cultures and natural sources even when the odor was in high concn.

Lola E. Reshetko

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

F

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology. Water and Air Microorganisms.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99334

Author : Messineva, M.A.

Inst : Baikal Limnological Station, AS USSR

Title : Biogeochemical Investigation of Deep-Water Sediments of the Baikal

Orig Pub : Tr. Baykal'sk. limnol. st. AN SSSR, 1957, 15, 199-211

Abstract : It was established that sediments of the lower abyssal subzone of Lake Baikal, from a depth of 610-730 m., have a well-expressed stratification. It is possible to observe in them an alternation of distinct clay, mud, or sand layers. The organic substance, nitrogen, and microorganism content in these layers is not the same. In the sediments studied the organic substance content was from

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, M.A.

Evaluation of various methods for determining organic carbon and indices of organic substance reducibility based on the cross section of Nevinnomyssk well No.1. Geol. nefti Supplement to no.8:123-136 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Nevinnomyssk District--Carbon--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, M.A.

Interrelations between the factors determining the conversion of organic matter during the formation of petroleum and the energy balance of this process. Trudy VNIGNI no. 10:219-226 '58. (MIRA 14:5)

(Geochemistry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, M.A.

Geological activity of bacteria and its effect on geochemical processes. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.9:12-22 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.
(Bacteria)
(Geochemistry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, M.A.

Goals and problems in unifying laboratory research methods in the fields of gas and petroleum geology. Trudy VNIGNI no.27:175-180 '60. (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, N.A.; KARASEVA, Ye.V.; GARIN, N.D.; SHEL'GAS, L. Ye.

Study of the blood coagulation system after infusion of the protein blood substitute BK-8 during experimental surgery. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.6: 45-48 Je'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A. Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

VEBER, V.V.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; YEREMENKO, N.A.; ZHABREV, D.V.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; MESHINEVA, M.A.; MEKHTIYEVA, V.L.; RODIONOVA, K.F.

Developing the theories of I.M. Gubkin concerning the origin of oil and the formation of oil fields. Trudy VNIGNI no.40:5-29 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

SKADOVSKIY, S.N. [deceased]; MESSINEVA, M.A.; USPENSKAYA, V.I.; TELITCHENKO, M.M.

New hydrobiological methods of the improvement of the quality of water and the struggle against biological hindrances in the exploitation of canals and water reservoirs. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6:43-46 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra gidrobiologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

SKADOVSKIY, S.N. [deceased]; MESSINEVA, M.A.; USPENSKAYA, V.I.; TELITCHENKO, M.M.

Prospects for improving the quality of water in the Northern Donets-Donets Basin Canal by means of a purposeful regulation of aquatic biocenoses. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 14:124-129 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra gidrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

114

CA MESSINEVA, N. A.

The role of the internal organs in regulation of colloid-osmotic pressure in the blood under normal conditions and after acute loss of blood. N. A. Messineva (Central Inst. Hematol. and Transfusion, Moscow). *Arkh. Patol.* 12, No. 1, 55-65(1950).—The colloid-osmotic pressure of the blood (in dogs) varies in different blood vessels, being highest in hepatic vein; the variations are caused largely by colloidal changes in the plasma on passage through the various organs. Normally, albumins leave the blood in passage to the lymphatic system of the alimentary canal; hence the osmotic pressure in the assocd. vessels is min.; while on passage through the liver the blood is enriched by highly dispersed protein and the osmotic level rises. After severe blood letting the leading role in restoration of normal osmotic pressure is played by the intestines, while liver has little effect if any. G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, N.A. (Moscow); FEDOROV, N.A., professor, zaveduyushchiy; BAGDASAROV, A.A., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Studies of the metabolism of bile pigments in experimental anemias and following blood transfusion. Arkh.pat. 15 no.4:57-66 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (for Fedorov and Messineva). 2. TSentral'nyy ordena Lenina institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (for Bagdasarov). 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Bagdasarov).
(Blood transfusion) (Bile) (Anemia)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

T-4

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Blood.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60196

Author : Messineva, N. A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Labeled Atoms in Study of the Mechanism of the Action of Transfused Blood

Orig Pub : Tr. 1-y Zakavkazsk. konferentsii po med. radiol. Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz, 1956, 197-202

Abstract : Dogs were injected intramuscularly with radioactive methionine (M), and the intensity of protein metabolism was studied after the transfusion of isogenous blood and plasma. As a rule, 5 to 18 hours after the injection, M was most intensely incorporated into the protein of digestive organs, slower into the renal proteins, blood plasma and liver, and least intensely into the proteins of

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Blood.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60196

hematopoietic organs and the brain. After an acute blood loss, the restitution of the plasma proteins, liver and kidneys was increased in rate, and that of the pancreas, stomach and small intestine was decreased. After the transfusion there was a tendency towards lowering of the rate of the digestive organ protein regeneration, and an increased rate of plasma protein, liver, kidney, blood-forming organs and brain regeneration, which pointed towards an activated process of synthesis and decomposition of the labeled S35 plasma protein and organs influenced by the blood transfusion. From the dog donor, which received M intramuscularly, the labeled plasma was obtained and injected into the tested dogs (TD) after blood-letting and into controls (CD). In CD the protein with the labeled plasma was

Card 2/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

T-4

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Blood.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60196

taken out of the blood stream at a much slower rate than in the TD. The plasma protein radioactivity of CD after 2½ hours was 95% of the initial, in the TD - 47%; in 24 hours, 55 and 30%, respectively, after two days, 45 and 17% and at the end of three days, 34 and 11%. Evidently, the increased rate of loss of the labeled plasma proteins from the circulation in the TD is due to the increase in the blood vessel permeability and the increased need for protein in the tissues. After 4 days, the greatest radioactivity observed in the CD was found in the liver and digestive organ proteins, i.e., in the organs where the protein metabolism is most intense. Simultaneous blood transfusion with the introduction of the labeled plasma, or within three hours, produced a more rapid disappearance of the labeled proteins

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

AKSENOVA, O.V.; MESSINEVA, N.A.

Vitamin B_6 metabolism in patients with blood diseases. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no. 12:18-21 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(FOLIC ACID) (BLOOD--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

MESSINEVA, N.A.

Substitutive activity of blood transfused under conditions of experimental pathology. Probl.gematat.i perel.krovi no.9:40-45 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz [redacted]iziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Fedorov) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(BLOOD—TRANSFUSION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033710010-5

SHVEDSKIY, B. P.; MESSINEVA, N. A.; CHERNTSOVA, T. A.; SOBOLEVA, Yu. G.; SHEL'GAS, L. Ye.

Functional study of the adrenal cortex in leucoses under treatment with hormones and chemotherapeutic preparations. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.10:34-42 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz gematologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M. S. Dul'tsin) i klinicheskoy laboratorii (zav. N. A. Messineva) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. A. Bagdasarov [deceased]) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(LEUCOSIS) (ADRENAL CORTEX) (HORMONE THERAPY) (CHEMOTHERAPY)

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MESSINEVA, N. A.; GARIN, N. D.; KARASEVA, Ye. V.

Liver function following infusion of protein blood substitutes (LSB and BK-8). Khirurgiia 37 no.7:130-132 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereliyaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES) (LIVER)

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MESSINEVA, N.A.; KARASEVA, Ye.V.

Laboratory differentiation of hemophilia and the functional state of the coagulation system of the blood in hemophiliacs. Lab. delo 8 no.2:7-13 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy biokhimii (zav. N.A. Messineva) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi, Moskva.
(HEMOPHILIA) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)

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