

YUGOSLAVIA

Branko BOCINA and Mileta MAGARASEVIC, Department of Internal Medicine (Interno odeljenje) Chief Prof Dr Frano BULIC, and Department of Rentgenology (Rendgenolosko odeljenje) Chief Prof Dr Mileta MAGARASEVIC, Hospital (Bolnica) "Dr Dragisa Misovic", Belgrade.

"Milkman's Syndrome Following Judin Esophagoplasty."

Belgrade, Srpski Arhiv za Celokupno Lekarstvo, Vol 91, No 3, Mar 63; pp 305-310.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Case report. Woman aged 44, 12 years after esophagojejunal anastomosis: cachectic edentulous invalid with multiple skeletal fractures. Vitamin D, calcium and supportive therapy was unavailing until prednisone was added, whereupon condition slowly started improving. Four roentgenograms, 2 graphs; 12 Western references.

1/1

BOCINA, Branko, MAGARASEVIC, Mileta

Milkman's syndrome after plastic surgery of the jejunum by Judin's technic. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 91 no.3:305-310 Mr '63.

1. Interno odeljenje Bolnice "Dr Dragisa Misovic" u Beogradu
Sef: prof. dr Frano Bulic Rendgenolosko odeljenje Bolnice
"Dr Dragisa Misovic" Sef: prof. dr Mileta Magarasevic.
(JEJUNUM) (POSTGASTRECTOMY SYNDROMES)
(ESOPHAGUS) (BONE DISEASES)

MAGARASEVIC, Milica, dipl.chem., asistent; BARTOJ, Mirjana, dipl.ing.teh.,
asistent.

Preparation of white dextrine, and determination of its characteristics: Kem ind 12 no.7:521-525 JI'63.

1. Institut za prehranberu industriju, Novi Sad.

MAGARIK, I.

MANERBERGER, A., professor; MAGARIK, I., inzhener.

Single standard block building plan for meat combines. Mias.ind.
SSSR. 25 no.4:30-34 '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Gipromyashomolprom.
(Packing houses)

VOICHOK, L.Ya.; IVANOV, B.I., retsenzent; MAGARIK, K.N., retsenzent;
ANDREYEVSKIY, N.A., redaktor.

[Methods of measurement in internal combustion engines] Metody izme-
renii v dvigateliakh vnutrennego sgoraniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955. 270 p. (MIRA 8:5)
(Gas and oil engines--Testing)

S/113/60/000/006/003/006
D269/D302

AUTHORS: Zakharenko, B. A., Magarik, K. N. and Nikol'skiy, S. S.
TITLE: Determination of the wear of a piston ring with the help of radioactive indicators
PERIODICAL: 'Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 6, 1960, 23-26

TEXT: The author deals with experimental research carried out on the wear of an engine piston ring during the starting-and-heating-up period by the use of radioactive indicators. The tests were conducted on a two-cylinder engine operating with a 5A2-24 8.5/11 (5D2-2ch 8.5/11) compressed ignition and having a capacity of 10 h.p. at 1,500 rpm. No constructional changes were performed on the engine, merely the fine and rough oil-purification filters had been removed. A diagram of the experimental installation is shown. The serially-produced upper piston packing ring was subjected to activation with the help of irradiation in a nuclear reagent. After irradiating it for four weeks with a 10^{12} neutron/cm².sec neutron flow and after an additional period of one month needed
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S/113/60/000/006/003/006
D269/D302

Determination of the wear...

for the disintegration of M_n^{54} , P^{32} , etc., highly-active isotopes, the ring became gamma-active by Fe59. Before the beginning of tests, the specific activity of the ring was less than 0.05 m/curie/g. An irradiation of more than 24 days did not yield any substantial results. The activity of the wear products was measured by allowing the oil to circulate continuously through the computing device. For this purpose, an outside oil circulation system was assembled on the experimental installation. To prevent the wear products from settling, the computing chamber on the computing device was built in the form of a coil. A specially-designed scintillation computing device permitted one to increase the efficiency of measuring the oil radioactivity by 53 times. The experiment revealed that the speed of the ring wear stops decreasing and remains constant after the engine has run for 55-60 hours. To determine the effect of the thermal state of the engine on the dynamics of the ring-wear process during the starting period, the temperature of the oil was changed from 9 to 20°C, and that of the water from 3 to 19°C. At the end of each test day, the oil was purified from the wear products with the help of a felt filter. The following three types of oil were used: (1) MC-20 (MS-20), ГОСТ 1013-49(A) (GOST

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Determination of the wear...

3/113/60/000/006/003/006
D269/D302

1013-49 /A/) oil; (2) 75% MS-20 and 25% transformer oil, as well as GOST 982-53 (B) oil; (3) 50% MS-20 and 50% transformer (V) oil. The characteristics of the wear change of the piston ring during the starting-and-heating-up period of the engine at $n = 1, 500$ rpm are shown. Experiments showed that the magnitude and the speed of wear during the starting-and-heating-up period depend on the time interval between the startings. To determine the effect of the engine load on the wear, the engine was always started under the same conditions and merely the load time had been changed. The results are presented in graphic form. Table 2 shows the relations existing between the wears of piston rings during the starting period. There are six figures, 2 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/4

TSVETKOV, V.H.; MAGARIK, S.Ya.

Dynamooptimeter of high resolving power. Vest.Len.un. 9 no.8:163-168
Ag '54. (MIRA 8:7)
(Diffusion) (Molecular rotation)

5(4), 15(8)

SOV/76-33-4-13/32

AUTHORS: Magarik, S. Ya., Tsvetkov, V. N.

TITLE: The Optical Anisotropy of Polymethylmethacrylate, Poly-para-tert-butylphenylmethacrylate and Their Copolymers (Opticheskaya anizotropiya polimetilmetakrilata, poli-p-tret-butilfenil-metakrilata i ikh sopolimerov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 835-839 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the method of dynamic double refraction of light in a flowing polymer solution is applied to the investigation of the optical anisotropy of the macromolecules. Polymethylmethacrylate (I) and poly-para-tert-butylphenylmethacrylate (II) were subjected to comparative determinations since they differ from one another only by their dimension and the anisotropy of the lateral ester groups. Benzene was used as solvent for (I) and according to measurements made by S. I. Klenin (by means of a polarization interferometer) the difference of the refraction indices between the solvent and the solution per concentration unit $(n_1 - n_2)/C = 6 \cdot 10^{-5}$. (II) and its copolymers with (I) was investigated in chlorobenzene. The double refraction of light was investigated in a universal "dynamooptimeter" (Ref 3). The anisotropy of (I) is independent of the molecular weight in 5 different fractions with a 100-fold change of the

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SOV/76-33-4-13/32

The Optical Anisotropy of Polymethylmethacrylate, Poly-para-tert-butylphenylmethacrylate and Their Copolymers

molecular weight (Table) and is $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = +3.9 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ cm}^3$ which is a low value as compared e.g. with that of polystyrene. The results of parallel investigations of dynamo-optical and photo-elastic properties of the polymers are compared and it is found that in (I) the transition from the vitreous into the highly elastic state does not take place sharply (as is the case in many polymers) but slowly within a larger temperature range. In the case of (I) it may be assumed that a complete freedom of rotation exists around the bonds C-C and C-O in the lateral ester groups of the macromolecules. In the case of (II) a free rotation for the benzene ring and around the C-C bond was observed; the rotation around the C-O bond, however, is considerably inhibited. The latter is explained by the interaction of the heavy substituents (with aromatic cycle and the butyl group) at the end of the lateral groups. In conclusion M. G. Zhenevskaya is thanked for the preparation of the samples. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 13 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy, Leningrad (Institute of High-molecular Compounds, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1957

Card 2/2

Magarik, S. (1/1)

20-5-17/54

AUTHORS: Tsvetkov, V. N., Magarik, S. Ya.

TITLE: The Optical Anisotropy of Some Chain-Like Molecules Which Contain Benzene Rings (Opticheskaya anizotropiya nekotorykh tsepnykh molekul, sodержashchikh benzol'nyye kol'tsa).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 5, pp. 911-914 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The difference of polarizability of a monomeric term (in the direction of the chain of the main valences and in the direction opposite to it) with respect to the sign agrees with the anisotropy of the segment. The present paper makes use of this fact for the comparative study of the structure of the polymeric chains which contain benzene rings. The following 4 polymers were investigated: polystyrol (P_1), poly-n-tetra-butyl-phenylmetacrylate (P_2), poly-1,4-diisopropenyl-benzene (P_3) and diisopropenyldiphenylethane (P_4). All these polymers were not fractionated. For the purpose of determining both main polarizabilities α_1 and α_2 of a

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The Optical Anisotropy of Some Chain-Like Molecules Which Contain Benzene Rings

20-5-17/54

segment of the chain dynamo-optical and viscosimetric measurements were undertaken on the polymers in such solvents as exclude the form effect. Chlorine benzene was used as a solvent for P_2 and "bromoform" for the three other polymers. The dynamical double refraction of rays was investigated in a dynamometer with an internal rotor. The dependence of the double ray refraction upon the velocity gradients determined in this way is here shown in figures for the mentioned polymers. The difference ($\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$) is a large positive quantity for P_3 and P_4 and for P_1 and P_2 a large negative quantity. On the basis of a structural scheme given here the anisotropy of the monomer term can be computed in the investigated polymers. The corresponding results are given in a table. The differences of the polarizabilities of the terms of the chain $\beta_1 - \beta_2$ found here have the same sign in all cases as that of the experimental values of $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ and they also have reasonable absolute values. There are 4 figures,

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5 (3), 5 (4)

AUTHORS:

Tsvetkov, V. N., Magarik, S. Ya.

SOV/20-127-4-32/60

TITLE:

Optical Anisotropy of Molecules of Isotactic Polystyrene

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 4, pp 840 - 843
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The isotactic and atactic polymeric molecules with different structures could hitherto only be observed in the solid phase. On the other hand, the investigation of the structure of the polymers by the methods available is only possible in dilute solutions. The present paper tries to investigate the stereospecific features of the above polymers by comparative investigations of the optical anisotropy of the isotactic and atactic forms. Investigations were carried out by means of polystyrene. From X-ray pictures, the crystalline structure of isotactic polystyrene was determined. The molecular weight was determined by the light diffusion in toluene to be equal to 800,000. The X-ray pictures were made by L. A. Volkova at the laboratory of Professor M. V. Vol'kenshteyn, and the molecular weight was determined by V. Ye. Eskin at the laboratory mentioned below. The optical anisotropy was determined by measuring the radiation

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320020-9

Optical Anisotropy of Molecules of Isotactic Poly- SOV/20-127-4-32/60
styrene

double refraction in a bromoform solution (bromoform has the same refractive index as polystyrene without a form effect). For the ratio $[n]/[\eta]$, which permits calculations of $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)$ = the difference of the two principal polarizabilities of a statistic molecule segment, the Peterlin's relation $\Delta n/g(\eta - \eta_0)$ was used. In this case, the concentration of polystyrene in the solution need not be determined. η, η_0 are the viscosities of the solution and solvent. Table 1 shows the values for the double refraction and the viscosity of the two types of styrene. $[n]/[\eta]$ amounted to $-20.0 \cdot 10^{-10}$ for the isotactic molecule, and to $-13.1 \cdot 10^{-10}$ for the atactic molecule. The values for $[n]/[\eta]$ and $\Delta n/g(\eta - \eta_0)$ were in good agreement. The optical anisotropy $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)$ was calculated by the formula in reference 18. It amounted to $-224 \cdot 10^{-25}$ and $-146 \cdot 10^{-25}$ for the two forms. The latter value agrees with data of other papers (Refs 20-24). The difference found for the optical anisotropy was ascribed

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MAGARIK, S. Ya., BOYTSOVA, N. N., OKUNEVA, M. G. and TSVETKOV, V. N. (USSR)

Stereospetsifichnost i opticheskie svoistva polimerov
Stereospecificity and optical properties of polymers
IUPAC S II:378-87

report presented at the Intl. Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry, Moscow,
14-18 June 60.

MAGARIK, S. YA.

FRASE I BOOK EXPLANATION 507/4983

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.
 Mashinostroeniye sibirskiy nauchnoissledovatel'skiy tsentr, SSSR, Novosibirsk, 14-18 Iyunya 1960 g. *Abstracts*. *Sbornik*. *Section II*. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry. Abstracts. Volume 14-18 Iyunya 1960 g. Summary and Summary) *Section II*. [Moscow, Izdatvo AN SSSR, 1960] 359 p. 7,500 copies printed.
 Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakov.

RUSSIAN: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high-molecular compounds.

CONTENTS: This is Section II of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The papers in this volume treat mainly the kinetics of various polymerization reactions initiated by different catalysts or induced by radiation. Among the research techniques discussed are electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy and light-scattering interpolation. There are summaries in English, French and Russian. No parameitricities are mentioned. References follow each article.

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45

ESKIN, V.Ye.; MaGARIK, S.Ya.

Some pretransition phenomena in the vicinity of the critical temperature of mixing in the system polymer - solvent. *Vysokom. soed.* 2 no.5:806-807 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR.
(Polymers)

Lh267

S/190/63/005/001/001/020
B101/B186

15 8100

AUTHORS: Tsvetkov, V. N., Magarik, S. Ya., Klenin, S. I., Eskin, V. Ye.

TITLE: Synthesis of graft copolymers. II. Dimensions, configuration, and optical properties of the macromolecules of the graft methyl methacrylate - styrene copolymer

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 3 - 10

TEXT: Polystyrene of molecular weight $\sim 2 \cdot 10^3$ was grafted on polymethyl methacrylate, molecular weight $7 \cdot 10^4$. Refractometric examination of the copolymer composition showed the molar part of polystyrene to be 0.9. The average-weight molecular weight of $\sim (0.5 - 0.6) \cdot 10^6$ was determined by light scattering. Analysis of the diffusion curve proved the content of the low-molecular components to be no more than 5-10%. The optical anisotropy of the copolymer was determined by flow birefringence in bromoform. According to W. Kuhn and H. Kuhn (Helv. chim. acta, 26, 1394, 1943; 28, 1553, 1945), $870 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{cm}^3$ is found for the difference $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)$ in main

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Synthesis of graft copolymers. II. ...

S/190/63/005/001/001/020
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polarization capacities of one macromolecular segment of the copolymer; for polymethyl methacrylate, this value is $(2 - 20) \cdot 10^{-25} \text{cm}^3$, and for polystyrene it is $-(140 - 200) \cdot 10^{-25} \text{cm}^3$. Based on Kuhn's theory, the theoretical calculation of the anisotropy of one segment of the principal methyl methacrylate chain with short graft polystyrene chains, proved that $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)$ is $+220 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{cm}^3$, when the polystyrene polymerization coefficient is 40 and when the molar part of polystyrene is 0.9. The experimental value, which is four times as high, is explained by the fact that the chain stiffness of the graft copolymer is higher than that of homopolymers. Conclusion: The optical anisotropy of a branched polymer may differ considerably from the anisotropy of its components. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1961

Card 2/2

TSVETKOV, V.N.; KLENIN, S.I.; MAGARIK, S.Ya.

Optical anisotropy of polymethyl methacrylate - polystyrene
graft copolymers. Vysokom. soed 6 no.3:400-405 Mr'64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

BARANOVSKAYA, I.A.; KLENIN, S.I.; MAGARIK, S.Ya.

Optical anisotropy of polymethyl methacrylate - polystyrene
graft copolymers. Vysokom. soed 6 no.3:400-405 Mr'64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

BAKANOVA, I. I.; ...; ...; ...

... at ...
... are ...
... 5.884-890 ... (18:9)

1. Institut ...

Magarik, V.A.

Magarik, V. A. On summability $[C, \alpha]$ of Fourier series.
Moskov. Gos. Univ. Uč. Zap. 181. Mat. 8 (1956), 183-196. (Russian)

I-F/W

The theorem proved in this paper can be stated as follows: The absolute summability $[C, \alpha]$ of a Fourier series by Cesàro means of any positive order $\alpha > 0$ at a point $x = \xi$ is a local phenomenon. This theorem generalizes the corresponding result (Wiener) for $\alpha = 0$, that is, for absolute convergence. E. Kogbellantz.

1/1

MAGARIK, V.A.; NAGORNIY, N.M., otv. red.; YAKOVKIN, M.V., red.; POPOVA, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Standard programs for the BESM-2 digital computer of the Computer Center of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.]
Standartnye programmy BESM-2 vychislitel'nogo tsentra AN SSSR.
Moskva, Vychislitel'nyi tsentr AN SSSR. No. 2. 1960. 33 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Electronic digital computers) (Programming (Electronic computers))

MAGARIK, V A

Sistema komand universal'noy tsifrovoy avtomaticheskoy
mashiny BESM-2 Vychislitel'nogo Tsentra AN SSSR (by)
V.A. Magarik (i) N.M. Nagornyy. Moskva, Vychislitel'nyy
Tsentr AN SSSR, 1960.
83 p. diags.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5880

Magarik, V. A., and N. M. Nagornyy

Sistema komand universal'noy tsifrovoy avtomaticheskoy mashiny
BESM-2 Vychislitel'nogo tsentra AN SSSR (Instruction System for
the BESM-2 Universal Digital Computer) 2d ed., rev. Moscow,
Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR, 1961. 88 p. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr.

Resp. Ed.: V. M. Kurochikin, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics;
Ed.: I. A. Orlova; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Korkina.

PURPOSE: This book is primarily intended for personnel of scientific
and industrial organizations which use computers. It may also
prove useful for training programmers.

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Instruction System (Cont.)

SOV/5880

COVERAGE: The book describes the control and instruction system
for the BESM-2 universal digital automatic computer of the
Computation Center, Academy of Sciences USSR. The modifications
of this system which were recommended by the BESM-2 conferences
held in Riga and Leningrad have been incorporated into the second
edition. No personalities are mentioned. There are no refer-
ences.

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BOGDANOV, K.T.; MAGARIK, V.A.

Use of the BESM-2 computer in determining the S_2 tidal component
for the Pacific water area. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:1315-1318
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
D.I.Shcherbakovym.

BOGDANOV, K.T.; KIM, K.V.; MAGARIK, V.A.

Numerical solution of hydrodynamic equations of tides on the BESM-2 electronic computer for the water area of the Pacific Ocean. Trudy Inst. okean 75:73-98 1964.

AMIBA 17:117

L 42911-65 EBF(c)/EBF(n)-2/EPA(s)-2/EMT(l)/EMT(m)/EMP(b)/EMP(t) PL-4/Pr-4/Pt-7/
Fu-L IJF(c) JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5009514 9/0048/65/029/003/0409/0411

AUTHOR: Parfianovich, I.A.; Shuraleva, Ye.I.; Dobrzhanakly, G.F.; Magaril, I.S.;
Kazintseva, M.D.

TITLE: Some data on the luminescent properties of europium activated sodium
chloride and potassium chloride phosphors /Report, 12th Conference on Luminescence
held in L'vov, 30 Jan-5 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 3, 1965, 409-411

TOPIC TAGS: fluorescence, fluorescent crystal, sodium chloride, potassium
compound, europium, x ray irradiation, F center

ABSTRACT: NaCl:Eu and KCl:Eu crystals were grown from melts containing from 0.1 to
3 mole percent europium and their luminescence properties were investigated.
Excitation spectra, emission spectra, and glow curves were recorded and the
effects on these of various heat treatments and irradiation with 50 keV x-rays and
F-band light were investigated. It is indicated that interesting peculiarities
have been found, for the explanation of which further accumulation of experi-
mental facts is required. Among these interesting peculiarities were the follow-
ing. The excitation bands of NaCl:Eu at 245 and 335 mμ appeared to be due to a

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I R3911-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5009511

single type of luminescence center, in agreement with the views of Ya.Ya. Kirs and A.I. Niylik (Tr. In-ta fiz. i astron. AN Est SSR, No. 8, 36 (1962)), but a band at 265 m μ , distinguished by its behavior under heat treatment, appeared to be due to a second type of center. Centers of this second type did not occur in KCl:Eu. Irradiation with x-rays greatly reduced the luminescence of both materials; this effect was fully reversible in KCl:Eu, the luminescence being restored by a 300°C anneal, but only partly reversible in NaCl:Eu. Irradiation with x-rays also led to the formation of F centers; the F band in NaCl:Eu was much wider than in pure NaCl. The light sum stored in NaCl:Eu was reduced by x-ray irradiation, and the structure of its glow curve was somewhat altered. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Irkutsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 001 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: 09, 88

NR REF BCW: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *mb*

MAGARIL, M.Yu., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Advanced training for physicians in disability evaluation. Sov.
zdrav. 16 no.4:39-43 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:8)

(WORK,
capacity determ., post-graduate train. of med.
experts (Rus))

MAGARIL, M.Yu., kand.med.nauk

Improving the quality of disability evaluation in hypertension
as shown by data from Leningrad from 1953 to 1955 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(DISABILITY EVALUATION) (HYPERTENSION)

MAGARIL, M.Yu., kand.med.nauk

Initial entrance on disability on account of hypertension.

Trudy LIETIN 2:332-339 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(HYPERTENSION)

(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

MAGARIL, M.Yu., kand.med.nauk

Dynamics of the working capacity and mortality of those disabled by hypertension; according to data of the Medical Commission for Disability Evaluation in Leningrad. Sov.med. 23 no.8:100-102 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i trudoustroystva invalidov (dir. P.A. Makkaveyskiy). (HYPERTENSION statistics) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

KEVILIVITSKAYA, M.I., prof.; NIKITINA, K.I., vrach-ekspert; MAGARIL, M.Yu., kand.med.nauk

Work capacity in elderly and senile hypertension patients. Trudy VESTIN no.4:92-99 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(GERIATRICS) (HYPERTENSION) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

KHVILIVITSKAYA, M.I., prof.; NIKITINA, K.I., vrach-ekspert;
MAGARIL, M.Yu., kand.med.nauk

Characteristics of the clinical manifestations of hypertension
in elderly and senile persons. Trudy LIETIN no.4:100-112 '60.
(MIRA 16:2)
(GERIATRICS) (HYPERTENSION)

KHVILIVITSKAYA, M.I., prof.; MAGARIL, M.Yu.

Morbidity, mortality and disability in coronary atherosclerosis.
Terap.arkh. no.8:53-58 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy
trudospособnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov i nauchno-metodiche-
skogo byuro sanitarnoy statistiki Leningradskogo sanitarnogo otdela
zdravookhraneniya.

(CORONARY HEART DISEASES) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

MAGARIL, R.Z.

Relation of the heat of vaporization to the density of a liquid and of its saturated vapor, and to the surface tension of the liquid.

Zhur.fiz.khim. 29 no.7:1301-1303 J1 '55.

(MLRA 9:3)

(Heat of vaporization)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320020-9"

AUTHOR: Magaril, R.Z. (Omsk Refinery). 540a

TITLE: The relationship between pressure and temperature for hydrocarbons at their critical point. (Svyaz' davleniya i temperatury v kriticheskoy tochke dlya uglevodorodov).

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topлива i Masel" (Chemistry and Technology of Fuels and Lubricants), 1957, No.2, pp.1-2 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of literature data the following relationship between pressure and temperature for hydrocarbons at the critical point was obtained:

$$\ln P_{cr} = \frac{T_s}{T_{cr}} (T_{cr} - T_s) \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_{760} \times \frac{1}{1.033}$$

where T_s - absolute normal boiling temperature;

T_{cr} - absolute critical temperature;

$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_{760}$ - temperature coefficient of pressure at normal boiling point in atm/degree.

Using this equation the critical pressure for 38 hydrocarbons was calculated. With the exception of methane, ethane, isobutylbenzene and naphthalene, satisfactory results were obtained. There are 7 Russian references.

S/138/60/000/012/006/009
A051/A027AUTHORS: Magaril, R.Z., Aksenova, E.I.

TITLE: Raw Material for the Production of Carbon Blacks

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1960¹⁹, No. 12, pp 24-27

TEXT: The increase in carbon black production by the end of the current Seven-Year Plan (1959-65) is expected to be 2.2 times, mostly as a result of the growth in furnace carbon black production from liquid raw material. Petroleum raw material will be used 4.5 times more in this connection. It is pointed out here that the quantities of kerosene-gas-oil fractions produced from the pyrolysis of low-sulfur oils. (i.e., green oil) are inadequate. The present article deals with the question of the effect of the sulfur contained in carbon black on its properties. A sample of carbon black with a specific surface of $50 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ containing 1.89% sulfur was used as the object of study. The sulfur distribution in the carbon black particle was investigated first. The carbon black was oxidized in a muffle furnace at various temperatures for a period of 15, 30 and 60 min. Table 1 shows the changes in the properties when oxidation took place in

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Raw Material for the Production of Carbon Blacks

air. A second series of tests involved the processing of the carbon black for 30 min at various temperatures in a hydrogen atmosphere (Table 2). An assumption is made that the process has a diffusive nature. This was checked by processing the carbon black at 700°C during 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hours in a hydrogen stream. Table 3 shows that with an increase in the processing time the amount of sulfur removed grows linearly, which also points to the diffusion nature of the process of sulfur removal. Conclusions are drawn that the desulfuring of carbon black takes place as a result of the hydrogen diffusion into the depth of the carbon black particle, the formation of hydrogen sulfide and its diffusion from the depth of the carbon black particle first to its surface and then into the gas stream. A false equilibrium is set up here regardless of the temperature of the process in the system $\text{C-H}_2\text{S-CS}_2\text{-H}_2$ leading to the presence of about 5% of carbon bisulfide in the gas. When processing carbon black in nitrogen at various temperatures the amount of sulfur removed does not depend on the processing temperature (Table 5). Sulfur is removed only from the surface. The estimated amount of sulfur on the surface in this case is found to be about 0.12%. It is further estimated that if the carbon, with which the sulfur removed is bound is equal to 2 molecular surface layers of carbon in weight, then the sulfur

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content in it would be:
$$\frac{0.12}{3.35 \cdot 50 \cdot 2 \cdot 1.9 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1.89 \%$$

where 3.35 is the thickness of the monomolecular layer of the carbon in Å, 1.9 is the density of the carbon, 50 is the specific surface of carbon black, m²/g. The results of the tests also led to the conclusion that the sulfur is distributed equally in the carbon black particle. There are no significant amounts of sulfur on the surface of the particle and a high quantity of sulfur in the carbon black has no great effect on the properties of the latter. An additional study was made of the sulfur distribution between carbon black and gas in the production of lamp, jet carbon blacks and experimental samples. The experiments were conducted on industrial equipment of the Omskiy sazhevyy zavod (Omsk Carbon Black Plant) and on experimental apparatus of NIIShP. The ГOCT 1437-56 (GOST 1437-56) and ГOCT 1431-49 (GOST 1431-49) methods were used for determining the sulfur content in carbon black and raw material; hydrogen sulfide in the gas was determined by the absorption of iodine in the solution; cadmium acetate and carbon bisulfide by the absorption of an alcohol KOH solution. The ratio of carbon

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bisulfide and hydrogen sulfide in the gas is found to be the same for the given type of carbon black regardless of the sulfur content in the raw material. The authors derive the following main conclusions from their experiments: 1) sulfur is distributed uniformly along the depth of the carbon black particles in the studied sample; 2) the sulfur content depends mostly on the specific surface of the carbon black, the type of raw material and to a lesser extent on the quantity of the sulfur in the raw material; 3) it is established that in the production of carbon black sulfur in the gas is in the form of carbon bisulfide and hydrogen sulfide. With an increase in the temperature the production of carbon black relative to hydrogen sulfide increases. There are 7 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskii institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, g. Omsk (Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Design of the Tire Industry in Omsk)

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Температура окисления, °C (1)	Продолжительность окисления, мин. (2)	Вес сажи, % от начального веса (3)	Содержание серы в саже (4)		Удельная поверхность, м ² /г (5)		Содержание летучих, вес. % (6)	pH (7)	Масляное число, мл/г (8)
			% (9)	% от начального содержания (10)	по свету поглощению (11)	по адсорбции йода (12)			
—	—	100,0	1,89	100,0	49,1	50,7	4,6	4,0	1,00
400	15	92,9	1,62	79,1	—	46,5	5,7	3,4	1,00
400	30	98,3	1,55	80,6	—	48,5	5,6	3,2	0,95
500	30	72,0	1,44	54,9	—	77,2	8,4	2,4	0,98
500	60	65,2	1,38	47,6	—	101,5	10,7	2,4	1,10

Table 1: A change in the carbon black properties in air oxidation. (1) oxidation temp., °C; (2) oxidation duration, min.; (3) carbon black weight, % of the initial weight; (4) sulfur content in the carbon black; (5) sp. surface, m²/g; (6) % of the initial content; (7) by light absorption; (8) by iodine absorption; (9) volatile components content, %; (10) pH; (11) oil number ml/g.

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Температура обработки, °C (1)	Удалено серы, % (2)	
	на сажу (3)	на серу в саже (4)
300	0,12	6,3
400	0,12	6,3
500	0,21	11,1
500	0,23	12,2
600	0,17	9,0
700	0,33	17,5
800	0,52	27,5
900	0,66	34,9
900	0,85	45,0
990	0,60	31,8

Table 2: Effect of temperature of carbon black processing in a hydrogen flow on the degree of desulfurizing of carbon black. (1) temp. of processing °C; (2) sulfur removed, %; (3) on carbon black; (4) on sulfur in the carbon black.

Продолжительность удаления летучих, часы (1)	Удалено серы, % (2)	
	на сажу (3)	на серу в саже (4)
1,0	0,72	38,1
2,0	0,73	38,6
3,0	0,83	43,8
4,0	0,80	42,3
5,0	0,92	48,6

Table 3: Effect of the duration of the removal of volatile components from carbon black in a hydrogen flow at 700°C on the degree of desulfurizing of carbon black.

(1) Duration of volatile comp. removal, hrs. (2) sulfur removed, %; (3) on carbon; (4) on the sulfur in carbon black.

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Table 4: Composition of the sulfur compounds of the gas removed in the processing of carbon black in a hydrogen flow. (1) processing temperature °C; (2) Rate of hydrogen flow, ml/min.; (3) sulfur removal; (4) on carbon g/g; (5) in the form of H₂S,%; (6) in the form of CS₂,%;

4 Температура обработки, °C (1)	Скорость пропускания водорода, мл/мин. (2)	Удалено серы (3)		
		на саже, г/г (4)	в виде H ₂ S, % (5)	в виде CS ₂ , % (6)
500	100	—	95,0	5,0
600	100	—	95,0	5,0
750	100	—	97,6	2,4
900	100	0,0099	97,5	2,5
900	300	0,0102	94,9	5,1
900	500	0,0108	94,6	5,4

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Raw Material for the Production of Carbon Blacks S/138/60/000/012/006/009
A051/A027

Table 5: Effect of temperature on carbon black processing in a nitrogen flow on the degree of desulfurizing of carbon black. (1) processing temp., °C; (2) sulfur content in carbon black, %; (3) sulfur removed in the form of; (4) H₂S,%; (5) CS₂,%; (6) average.

5 Температура обработки, °C (1)	Содержание серы в саже, % (2)	Удалено серы в виде	
		(4) H ₂ S, % (5)	(5) CS ₂ , % (6)
300	1,76	—	—
350	1,79	—	—
400	1,68	—	—
500	1,79	70,2	29,8
500	—	64,0	36,0
550	1,80	—	—
600	1,74	—	—
700	1,92	—	—
800	1,79	—	—
900	1,64	—	—
950	1,75	—	—
980	1,76	66,9	33,1
980	—	66,5	33,5
1000	1,92	—	—

Среднее (6) | 1,78

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MAGARIL, R.Z.

Distribution of sulfur in carbon black. Kauch. i rez. 20
no. 4:43-47 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy
institut promyshlennosti, Omsk.
(Sulfur) (Carbon black)

MAGARIL, R.Z.

Mechanism underlying carbon formation in the processes of thermal
conversions of hydrocarbons. Khim.i tekhnol.i masel 8 no.8:
1-5 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Carbon) (Hydrocarbons)

MAGARIL, R.Z.; AKSENOVA, E.I.

Effect of the sulfur present in active furnace black on the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.8:24-27 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskii institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, g. Omsk.

ZUYEV, V.P.; GILYAZETDINOV, L.P.; GYUL'MISARYAN, T.G.; BERNSHTEYN, I.D.; SAULINA, V.V.; MAGARIL, R.Z.; SEREBRYAKOV, K.F.; BORSHCHEV, B.S.

Extracts of catalytic gas oils as raw stock for the production of furnace black. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.12:6-11 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, Omskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorskogo-tehnologicheskii institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, Omskiy sazhevyy zavod i Kudinovskiy sazhevyy zavod.

MAGARIL, R.Z.; AKSENOVA, E.I.; TEREKHOVA, R.P.

Transformation of sulfurs compounds with the formation of carbon on a carbon surface. Gaz. prom. 7 no.4:50-54'62 (MIRA 17:7)

L 38890-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6018557

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1899/1902

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, A. F.; Sardaryan, V. S.; Magarill, L. I.

ORG: Institute of Physics of Semiconductors, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut fiziki poluprovodnikov SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: On the phenomenological theory of the longitudinal Hall effect

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1899-1902

TOPIC TAGS: Hall effect, cubic crystal, semiconductor conductivity

ABSTRACT: A phenomenological theory is developed for the longitudinal Hall effect in cubic crystals in the case of anisotropic relaxation time and two-band conductivity, and anisotropic dispersion. Expressions are derived for the different components of the conductivity corresponding to both spherical and anisotropic minima, neglecting intervalley transitions. Formulas are then presented for the coefficients of the generalized conductivity tensor in terms of experimentally measured quantities. In the latter case expressions are given for both the longitudinal and planar Hall effects. The results show that the longitudinal Hall field does not act on the spherical minimum, whereas the planar and ordinary Hall fields are expressed in terms of kinetic parameters of both bands, and that experimental investigation of the longitudinal Hall effect yields important information on the anisotropy of the additional minima. The authors thank V. L. Pokrovskiy for valuable remarks. Orig. art. has: 23 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Aug65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

ACC NR: AP7003225

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/006/1852/1855

AUTHOR: Magarill, L. I.; Entin, M. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the shape of the electron energy spectrum in a one-dimensional random lattice

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 51, no. 6, 1966, 1852-1855

TOPIC TAGS: electron energy level, electron spectrum, statistic distribution, potential well

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the energy spectrum of an electron in a one-dimensional system of randomly distributed potential centers, the distance between which have a Poisson distribution. The product of the magnitude of the potential by the average distance between centers is assumed to be small. It is pointed out that none of the earlier investigations of such a system lead to an analytic expression for the level density in the entire energy region. No limitations are imposed on the energy. The distribution of the potential wells is established for both repulsive and attractive potentials and the case of negative electron energy is discussed. The calculation results are compared with earlier published data. The authors thank V. L. Pokrovskiy for guiding the work. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jun66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

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KAV'YAROV, I.S.; MAGARILLO, B.L.; ZLOTNIK, M.I.

Mounted hydraulic system of the S-100 tractor. Biul.tekh.-
ekon.inform. no.8:60-61 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Tractors) (Oil-hydraulic machinery)

LAZAREV, Anatoliy Abramovich, inzh.; MITSYN, P.V., inzh.; NIKIFOROV, A.A.,
inzh.; ROZET, I.Ya., inzh.. Prinimali uchastiye: ZLOENIK, M.I.,
inzh.; MAGARILLO, B.L., inzh.. KAV'YAROV, I.S., inzh., red.;
TRASHUTIN, I.Ya., inzh., red.; KOBILYAKOV, L.M., red.; PEVZNER,
V.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual for operating the S-100 tractor] Rukovodstvo po eksploa-
tatsii traktora S-100. Pod red. I.S.Kav'iarova i I.IA. Trashutina.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 263 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Tractors)

MAGARILLO, B.L., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, M.V., inzh.

Test data on the new T-130 crawler tractor. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash.
32 no.5:5-7 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy traktorny zavod.
(Crawler tractors--Testing)

YEGOROV, Yu.D., inzh.; MAGARILLO, B.L., inzh.; POZIN, B.M., inzh.

Concerning the operation of tractors with mounted equipment.

Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 32 no.10:7-10 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chelyabinskiy traktorny zavod..

(Tractors)

USMANOV, A. G.; MAGARRA, R. I.

Application of the similitude method in chemical kinetics.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.12:2680-2686 D '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnicheskii institut imeni Kirova.

(Chemical models) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

MAGARSHAK, Boris Grigor'yevich.; TSAL, K.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
ZHIRMUNSKAYA, I.A., redaktor; DLUGOKANSKAYA, Ye. D., tekhnicheskij
redaktor.

[Electric measurements] Elektricheskie izmereniya. Leningrad, Gos.
soiuznoe izd-vo sudostrit.promyshl., 1956. 182 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Electric measurements)

BOYTSOV, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich; MAGARSHAK, Boris Grigor'yevich;
POLYAKOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; CHERNIKOV, L.V., nauchnyy
red.; NIKIFINA, R.D., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Electric power generators and converters] Istochniki i
preobrazovateli elektricheskoi energii. Leningrad, Gos.
soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroitel.promyshl., 1960. 462 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Electric machinery)

MAMONOV, Petr Nikanorovich; MAGARSHAK, B.G., retsenzent; POYARKOVA,
T.M., retsenzent; KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, L.B., nauchnyy red.;
KVOCHKINA, G.P., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Book of problems in electric measurements] Sbornik zadach po
elektricheskim izmereniam. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 105 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Electric measurements)

MAGARSHAK, Boris Grigor'yevich; KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, L.B., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenent; PROZOROVSKIY, N.A., inzh., retsenent; TSAL,
K.I., nauchnyy red.; KVOCHKINA, G.P., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Electrical measurements]Elektricheskie izmereniia. Izd.2.,
dop. i perer. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 338 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Electric measurements)

GANDIN, Boris Davydovich, inzh.; MAGARSHAK, Boris Grigor'yevich,
inzh.; SOKOLOV, Andrey Grigor'yevich, inzh.; KITAYENKO, G.I.
kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; SACHUK, N.A., red.

[A on the repair of electric equipment on ships]
spravochnik po remontu sudovogo elektrooborudovaniia.
Leningrad, Sudostroenie. No.1. 1964. 240 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

L 26404(1) EEC(k)-2/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWI(d)/EWP(h)/ETC(m)-6/EWP(1)/EWP(v)

ACC NR: AH5023173

Monograph

UR/

Magarshak, Boris Grigor'yevich

Shipborne electric measuring instruments a handbook (Sudovyye elektroizmeritel'nyye pribory; spravochnik) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye," 1965. 411 p. illus., biblio. 6000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: marine equipment, marine engineering, electric measuring instrument, electric equipment

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This manual is intended for the technical personnel of planning organizations and scientific research institutes of the shipbuilding industry. It may also be useful to engineers, technicians and crew-members concerned with the servicing of shipboard measuring instruments as well as to students in schools of higher education taking courses of electrical measurements. The technical characteristics, principles of operation, measurement limits, switching-on methods, weight, and the clearance and installation dimensions of shipboard electrical measuring instruments are described. Regulations on the installation and operation of the instruments onboard ships are also given. A special section is dedicated to the selection of proper instruments. Detailed information and tables are given. The author thanks L. B. Krasil'shchikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, N. B. Kolesnikov, Engineer, and G. I. Kitayenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, for their cooperation.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card

8/8

CC

L 25955-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6015636

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0044/0044

INVENTOR: Blekhshteyn, L. I.; Gurtman, S. B.; Magarshak, B. G.

37
B

ORG: none

TITLE: DC electric motor, Class 21, No. 181180

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 44

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor

ABSTRACT: The schematic diagram of a slowly rotating dc motor is shown in the figure. The motor consists of three electrolyte containers symmetrically placed

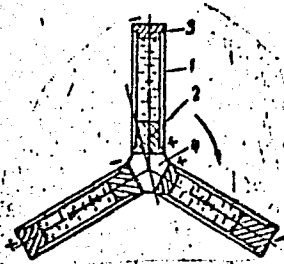


Fig. 1. Dc electric motor

1 - electrolyte container; 2 - anode;
3 - cathode; 4 - shaft.

Card 1/2.

UDC: 621.313.13.024-585

L 25955-66

ACC NR: AP6015636

D

around the motor shaft. The dc current passing through the electrolyte causes the substance to be transferred from the anode to the cathode, thus changing the center of gravity of each container. The current direction in the containers is switched to assure rotation, i. e. the substance in the containers located on one side of the vertical plane passing through the shaft center is directed outward, while the substance on the opposite side of the surface is directed inward. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb64/ ATD PRESS: 4256

Card 2/2 FW

MAGARSHAK, G.K.

3

The characteristics of alunogel obtained as a by-product of chrome production. G. K. Magarshak, V. N. Litsynskaya, and B. P. Volgin. *Trudy Ural. Nauch. Issledovatel. Khim. Inst.* 1954, No. 1, 55-63; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1956, Abstr. No. 27739. — The gel-like ppt. obtained during the purification of $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ from NaAlO_2 by the action of H_2SO_4 contains 15-20% $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ and 80-5% water, and is contaminated by Na chromates and sulfates, leuc. chromite ore, and delamite particles. For production of alunogel, the ppt. is dehydrated by double squeezing in a hydraulic press, granulated after extruding as cylinders from in diam., dried in a tunnel with countercurrent air, and activated at 325° for 4-6 hrs. Since the product obtained (I) is contaminated, it cannot be used in place of the ordinary alunogel (II) in the catalytic processes, but as adsorbent, it surpasses II and silica gel especially for drying air with high water vapor content. Factory expts. show that I dries O (dew pt. -54°) better than II and that the activity of I is twice as high. I can be used in place of silica gel for drying used transformer oils during which time the activation temp. does not affect its reactivity. Compared with other adsorbents, I appears to be the most active. It lowers the acid no. from 0.4 to 0.04-0.03 mg. of KOH after percolation, and to 0.094 mg. KOH when the contact method is used. Its consumption is 10 kg. per ton of oxidized oil. I, used for purifying oil, can be reactivated (3 times) by washing the oil away from it with a boiling distillate and drying at 110° . When the reactivation is considered, the consumption per ton of oil is 17-20 kg. of I. M. Vashilov

MAGARSHAK, V. S.

✓ Determination of urine reaction. V. S. Magarshak
(City Hosp., Polotsk). *Laboratornye Delo* 1955, no. 6, 25-6.
(M) —A mixed indicator is used made up of 0.1% alc. soln. of
neutral red (2 vol.) and 0.1% alc. soln. of methylene blue
(1 vol.). pH range 6.2-7.8 with 0.2 intervals. Color scale:
intense-violet; violet; light-violet; gray-violet; dark gray;
gray; gray-green; light-green; green. One drop of the in-
dicator to 1-2 cc. of urine is used. A. S. Mirkin

1. Iz Polotskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

STAWINSKI, K.; PALUCHOWSKA, M.; MAGAS, A.; WIERZBICKA, M.

Studies on the action of the "Pomorin" ointment on the bacterial flora of the oral cavity. Czas. stomat. 18 no.3:322-324 Wr '65.

1. Z Zakładu Stomatologii Zachowawczej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. K. Stawinski); ze Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej miasta Poznania (Dyrektor: dr. A. Paruzal).

STAWINSKI, Kazimierz; MAGAS, Anna; STRYLZOWSKA, Urszula

Our own experiences in double protection used in the curettage of gingival pockets. Czas. stomat. 18 no. 12:1425-1429 D ' 65

1. Z Katedry Stomatologii Zachowawczej AM w Poznaniu (Kierownik: doc. dr. K. Stawinski).

11-11-57
MAGAS, L.I.; BAGIRA, P.N.

Mechanical method for treating bodies of water with larvicides.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:22-23 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Khar'kovskoy oblastnoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii
(CHUGUYEV DISTRICT--MOSQUITOES--EXTERMINATION)
(SPRAYING AND DUSTING EQUIPMENT)

MAGAS, S.

Chemical changes in preserved blood. Z. Stokmann, S. Magas, M. Pietz, T. Przewoźnik, and Z. Zubrzycki. *Polish J. Physiol. Sci.* 11, 3-18 (1954) (English summary).—Three different samples of human blood were investigated for biochemical changes in both blood phases during 24 days preservation at 3°. data were secured on the 1st day of the preservation and each 3rd day thereafter. In plasma Fe increased from 214-286 to 280-394 γ /100 ml.; nonprotein N from 18.4-21.3 to 18.1-33.1 mg. %; and total and inorg. P from 8.5-10.1 and 2.0-3.2 to 12.9-17.5 and 6.1-8.5 mg. % resp. The relative light transmittance at 510 and 560 m μ of the plasma solns. dild. 1:6 with a saline soln. decreased from 87 and 80 to 43 and 42 % resp.; total proteins (5.8-6.0%), uric acid (2.0-3.8 mg. %), urea (24.2-34.2 mg. %), and the α (1.3439-02) remained nearly unchanged. In whole blood inorg. P increased from 7.6-9.4 to 13.2-14.6 mg. % while glucose dropped from 390-401 to 210-272 mg. %; a surprising decrease of nonprotein N was noticed. The detn. of the resistance of erythrocytes to physiol. NaCl soln. (0.9%) revealed a partial hemolysis of the erythrocytes after 13-16 days storage. Thus, erythrocytes and to some extent leucocytes are responsible for the biochem. changes in preserved blood.

MD

4

Country : POLAND V
 Category : Pharmacology and Toxicology, Miscellaneous Preparations
 Abs. Jour. : *Acta Pharm-Biol*, No 14, 1978, No 61719
 Author : Wondra, H.; Jurasz, M.; Lopus, S.
 Institut. : -
 Title : Electrodermal History of Serum Protein and Copper Level in the Blood, as well as the Dynamics of Clinical Symptoms During the Treatment
 Orig. Pub. : *Neurol., neurochirurg. i psychiatr. polska*, 1978, 1, No 1, 103-107
 Abstract : BAL (1,10-dimethyl-2-pyrrolidone) was used in the treatment of nine patients with hepatolenticular degeneration. BAL was given intramuscularly in doses of 1.5 ml, 2% alcohol solution; on the first day four injections were given, on the second and third day two injections each, and on the fourth to sixth day one injection each. Side effects were repeated after three to four weeks of hepatolenticular degeneration with BAL
 Card: 1/1

Country : Poland
 Category : Pharmacology and Toxicology, Miscellaneous Preparations.
 Abs. Jour. : *Acta Pharm-Biol*, No 14, 1978, No 61719
 Author : -
 Institut. : -
 Title : -
 Orig. Pub. : -
 Abstract : ... after two to three months. The copper content of the blood was determined according to the method of J. Biol. Chem., 1962, 196, 1040, and serum protein - by the electrodermal method. ... of the extremities and head diminished in these patients; they were able to carry out the usual domestic and occupational work. In one patient there was evidence of hypersensitivity to the drug (euphoria, nausea and vomiting), which disappeared when
 Card: 2/1

MAGAS, Stanislaw

Studies on paper electrophoresis of blood proteins. Postepy biochem. 2 no.1:157-189 1956.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Fizjologicznej AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr. Z. Stolzmann oraz s II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Roguski.
(BLOOD PROTEINS, determination, electrophoresis, paper (Pol))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320020-9"

COUNTRY : POLAND B
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion.
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 541
AUTHOR : Krause, A.; Magas, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Factors Influencing Improvement of the
Catalytic Properties of Roentgeno-Amorphous
Ortho-Iron Hydroxide
ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. chem., 1958, 32, No 6, 1393-1395
ABSTRACT : It is pointed out that the roentgeno-amorphous
ortho-hydroxide of iron, prepared by precipi-
tation from the solution of $FeCl_3$, saturated
with a solution of NH_3 at room temperature and
dried in air, is a good catalyzer (C) for the
oxidation of $HCOOH$ by hydrogen peroxide at 37° .
According to the authors, the catalytic acti-
vity of C is determined by the size of its
surface and the presence in it of hydroxyl

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 5:1
AUTHOR :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : decrease of the surface of J. It was noted that
with increase of the temperature of the precipi-
tation of J from 10 to 70°, the activity of
J passes through its maximum at the temperature
of precipitation of 60°.-- O. Polotnyuk

CARD: 3/3

GEMBICKI, Maciej; MAGAS, Stanislaw; ADAM, Wlodzimierz; LISIAK, Wlodzimierz

Experiences with the application of radioactive iodine isotope in
thyroid function tests. Polskie arch.med.wewnetrz. 29 no.11: 1467-1477
'59.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof.dr.
med. J. Roguski.
(THYROID GLAND physiol.)
(IODINE radioactive)

MAGAS, Stanislaw; GEMBICKI, Maciej

Clinical value of the determination of the I-131 conversion coefficient in thyroid function test. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.43/44: 1695-1697 24 0 '60.

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prof.dr Jan Roguski.

(THYROID GLAND physiol)
(IODINE metab)

MAGAS, Stanislaw; ADAM, Wladzimirz

Certain chemical studies in arteriosclerotic patients. Polskie
arch.med.wewn. 30 no.7:896-898 '60.

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prof. dr med. J.Roguski
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS blood)
(CHOLESTEROL blood)
(LIPOPROTEINS blood)

KRASNIK, Witold; GEMBICKI, Maciej; MAGAS, Stanislaw

Best results in the treatment of polycythemia vera with the aid of a radioactive phosphorus isotope P32. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.21: 786-789 22 My '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Poznaniu; kierownik: prof. dr med. Jan Roguski.

(POLYCYTHEMIA VERA radiother)
(PHOSPHORUS radioactive)

ADAM, Włodzimierz; MAGAS, Stanisław; CZARNECKI, Ryszard

The isotope method for the determination of the amount of residual urine in the bladder. Poznan. tow. przyjaciel nauk wyz. lek. 21 107-111 '61.

(BLADDER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001
MAGAS, Stanisław; WŁODZIMIERZ, Adam

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320020-9"

Lipid content and lipoprotein picture of the blood serum in patients with manifestations of arteriosclerosis. Poznan. tow. przyjaciel nauk, wydz. lek. 22 no. 1/1-12: 11-20 '61.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS blood) (LIPIDS blood)
(LIPOPROTEINS blood)

ROZYNKOWA, Danuta; MAGAS, S.

^{131}I -labelled fat in the studies on fat assimilation in rats.
Acta biochim. polon. 9 no.2:137-146 '62.

1. Department of General and Experimental Pathology, and 2nd Department
of Internal Medicine, Medical School, Poznan.
(FATS metab) (IODINE radioactive)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320020-9"

FENRICH, W.; PAWELKIEWICZ, J.; MAGAS, S.

Conversion of cyanocobalamin, in vivo, into its coenzyme form
in the rabbit. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.4:117-119 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Poznan
Department II of Internal Diseases, School of Medicine, Poznan.
Presented by J.Heller.

*

7/1

SUMMARY

KRASNIK, W. Dr., SEMBRICZKY, M. Dr., MAGAS, S. Dr.; Medical Academy of Poznan, Second Internal Medicine Clinic (Poznań Orwosk Akademia, II. Belklinik) *Professors; ROGUSKI, J. Dr.

¹³¹P-32 Isotope Treatment of Erythremia.

Budapest, Orvostudias, Vol 103, No 6, 18 Nov 62, pages 2154-2157.

Abstract: [Authors' summary] With the use of radioactive ¹³¹P-32 a considerable percentage of patients with erythremia showed clinical and hematological remission. The subjective improvement preceded the hematological gains. With careful and individual evaluation of the dosage no side effects were observed.

[This paper is published, as part of an exchange program, from the Polski Tygodnik Lekarski.]

[18 Western, 1 Soviet-Bloc reference]

*[Polish versions not given]

MAGAS, S.; ROZYNKOWA, Danuta

The gastric secretion of iodides, a factor limiting the use of ¹³¹I-labelled fat in experimental studies on intestinal fat absorption. Acta biochim. pol. 10 no.4:337-343 '63.

- 1. 2nd Department of Internal Medicine and Department of General and Experimental Pathology, Medical School, Poznan.
- (TRIOLEIN) (IODINE ISOTOPES) (STOMACH)
- (INTESTINE, SMALL) (INTESTINE, LARGE)
- (LIPID METABOLISM) (IODIDES) (METABOLISM)

MAGAS, Stanislaw

Evaluation of I-131 labeled lipids in clinical studies. Pol.
arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.6:729-730 '62

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Poznaniu. (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Burpiski).

MAGAS, Stanislaw

Radiation-sensitivity of the thyroid and the electrophoretic
picture of blood proteins during I-131 therapy of hyperthyroidism.
Endocr. Pol. 16 no.1:27-35 Ja-F'65.

1. II Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu
(Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Roguski).

MAGASHAZY, Bela

Hot water supply in conjunction with long-distance heating.
Epuletgepeszet 6 no.4:116-122 '57.

MAGASHAZY, B.

"Practical experiences with long-distance heating and problems of using long-distance heating in old settlements; also, remarks by C. Monostory and others."

p. 532 (Energia Es Atomtechnika. Vol. 10, no. 8/10, Dec. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (LEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

MACASHALY, B.

Characteristic data of the heat requirement of city heating p. 329.

MAGYAR EPITOJIPAR. (Epitejari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 7, no. 2/9, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.
UNCL

Magashazy, B.

The role of heating plants in our district heating. p. 431

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Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 12, no. 7/8, July/August 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

MAGASI F., BÉNYI-VANCS F. AND SZENTPÉTERI Z.

Urol. Klin., med. Univ., Budapest. Die Eiweißfraktionen der Lymphe. Protein fractions of lymph ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 6/suppl. (14-16)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Section II Vol. 2 No. 11

MAGASI, F.

HUNGARY

✓ The histamine content of the hydronephrotic kidney and its significance for the pathophysiology of the syndrome. F. Rény-Vámos, P. Magasi, and E. Mátyas (Univ. Budapest), *Acta Med. Hist. Sci. Hung. C.* 1-11 (1957) (in German).—Whereas normal rabbit kidneys contain 0.2-0.3 histamine (1) per g., the I content of hydronephrotic kidneys is higher. The increased I content is responsible for increased capillary permeability, which in turn causes edema, etc. Frisch Hettmann

no. 1-

MAGASI, P.

On the value of cystometry. Acta chir. Acad. Sci. Hung. 3 no.1:9-15
'62.

1. Urologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. A. Babics) der Medizinischen
Universität, Budapest.

(BLADDER physiol) (ELECTROMYOGRAPHY)

HERAST, P.

HUNG

NO. 4 ✓ The protein fraction of lymph. F. Rényi-Vámos, Z. Szendrői, and P. Magasi (Univ. Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hungarica* 26(1954)(in German).--Human testicular and urethral discharges as well as lymph from liver, kidney, kidney capsule, testicle, small intestine, hind legs, and thoracic duct of dogs were analyzed by paper electrophoresis. In all cases, the blood protein fractions could be identified. In most cases, lymph from dog liver, testicle, intestine and hind legs had a higher albumin/globulin ratio than in blood serum. Herman I. Chynn

RENYI-VAMOS, Ferenc, orvostudományok doktora; SZENDROI, Zoltan;
MAGASI, Peter

Lymph protein fractions. Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt.
Kozl. 6 no.1:97-109 1955.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai Klinikája.
(PROTEINS, determination,
in lymph.)
(LYMPH,
protein fractions.)

RENYI-VAMOS, Ferenc, dr., I. Kiserleti resz.; MAGASI, Peter, dr.,
II. Klinikai resz.; BABICS, Antal, dr.

Experiences with a Hungarian made hemostatic and absorbable cotton
wool in transvesical prostatectomy. Orv. hetil. 97 no.10:265-267
4 March 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai Klinikájának
(igazgató: Babics, Antal dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(HOMOSTASIS

oxidized cellulose in transvesical prostatectomy, use
& value. (Hun))

(PROSTATE, surg.

transvesical, hemostasis with oxidized cellulose, use
& value. (Hun))

MAGASI, P

BOZOKY, Laszlo; SZENDROI, Zoltan; FEJES, Peter; MAGASI, Peter

Possibilities of organ-specific isotope therapy in cancer of prostate.
Kiserletes orvostud. 9 no.2:130-132 Apr 57.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutati Intezet es Budapesti Orvostudomanyi
Egyetem Urologiai Klinikaja.

(PROSTATE, metab.

radiophosphorus accumulation after admin. of labelled
diethylstilbestrol phosphate in dogs & possibilities of
organ-specific isotope ther. of prostate cancer (Hun))

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive

accumulation after admin. of labelled diethylstilbestrol
phosphate in dog prostate & possibilities of organ-specific
isotope ther. of prostate cancer (Hun))

(DIETHYLSTILBESTROL. related cpds.

phosphate, radiophosphorus accumulation in dog prostate
after admin. of labelled cpds. & possibilities of organ-
specific isotope ther. of prostate cancer (Hun))

MAGASI, Peter Dr.; KASSAI, Peter, Dr.

A case of megaloureter in a 3 month old infant. Magy. sebeszet 11
no.2:163-168 Apr-June 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai Klinikájának (Igazgató:
Dr. Babics Antal egyetem tanár) és Budapest Főváros Madarász utcai
Csecsemő és Gyermek Kórházán (Igazgató: Dr. Kapus Gyula, az orvostudományok
kandidátusa) csecsemő Osztályának (Főorvos: Dr. Adler Tivador) közleménye.

(URETERS, abnorm.

megaloureter in 3 month old inf. (Hun))

MAGASI, Peter, dr.; ROSDY, Erno, dr.

Problem of recurrence of calculi following pyelotomy. *Magy sebeszet* 13 no.6:403-409 D '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai Klinikájának közleménye. Igazgató: Babics Antal dr. egyet. tanár.
(URINARY CALCULI surg)

MAGASI, P.; TOTH, J.; ~~ROSDY~~, E.

The function of the urethra in excretion and retention of urine in normal conditions. *Acta Chir. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2 no.4:399-411 '61.

1. Urologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. A. Babics) der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(URETHRA physiol) (URINATION)

HAJOS, Endre, dr.; MAGASI, Peter, dr.

Röntgenographic picture of the operated kidney. Magy radiol. 13
no.2:85-93 Mr '61.

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közleménye (Igazgató: Babics Antal dr., egyetemi tanár).

(KIDNEY surg)

(KIDNEY radiog)

VONDRA, Nandor, dr.; MAGASI, Peter, dr.; BARANYAI, Elemer, dr.

8-year experience with the operative treatment of muscular contractures of the bladder neck. *Magy sebesz.* 14 no.5:315-322 0 '61.

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(BLADDER dis)

MAGASI, Peter, dr.; HAJOS, Endre, dr.; ROSDY, Erno, dr.

Cysto-urethrography in diseases of the urinary bladder. *Magy sebesz.* 14 no.5:323-328 0 '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai klinikájának (Igazgató: Babics Antal dr. egyet. tanár, akadémikus) közleménye.

(BLADDER radiog) (URETHRA radiog)

MAGASI, P.; ROSDY, E.

Diagnostic problems in diseases of the bladder neck with urine retention.
Acta chir. Acad. Sci. Hung. 3 no.2/3:195-206 '62.

1. Urologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. A. Babics) der Medizinischen
Universität Budapest.

(URINATION DISORDERS diag) (BLADDER dis)
(URETHRA dis)

CSONTAI, Agoston, dr.; MAGASI, Peter, dr.

Formation of calculi in ureteral stumps. Magy. sebesz. 15 no.3:199-204
Je '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai Klinika (Igazgató: Babics
Antal dr. egyetemi tanár, akadémikus) közleménye.

(URINARY CALCULI case reports)
(URETERS surg)

MAGASI, Peter, dr.

On causes of urinary incontinence in males. Magy. sebesz. 15 no.4:
210-216 J1 '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai Klinikájának (Igazgató:
Babics Antal dr. egyetemi tanár, akadémikus) közleménye.
(URINATION DISORDERS etiol)

HUNGARY

MAGASI, Peter, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, Urological Clinic (Buda-
pesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Urológiai Klinika) (director: BABICS, Antal, Dr).

"The Causes of Difficult Micturition in the Nervous System."

Budapest, Ideggyógyászati Szemle, Vol XIV, No 9, Sept 63, pages 269--275.

Abstract: The innervation and mechanism of function of the bladder are
described in the article. The symptoms of pathological bladder function
are described and the experiences gathered from a fairly large number of
patients are presented and tabulated. All Western references.

MAGASI, Peter, dr.

On the neurological causes of difficulties in micturition.
Ideggyogy. szemle 16 no.9:269-275 3 '63.

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Babits Antal dr. egyetemi tanár, akadémikus) közleménye.
(BLADDER, NEUROGENIC)
(URINATION DISORDERS)
(PHYSIOLOGY)

BALOGH, F.; MAGASI, P.; CSATA, S.; ROSDY, E.

On the causes of various pyeloplastic failures. Acta chir.
acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.3:213-220 '63.

1. Urologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. A. Babics) der
Medizinischen Universität Budapest.
(KIDNEY PELVIS) (HYDRONEPHROSIS)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (NEPHRECTOMY)

MAGASI, P.; FRANG, D.; BABICS, A., prof. dr.

Surgical treatment of diseases associated with adrenal hypertrophy. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 5 no.4:359-372 '64.

1. Urologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. A. Babics) der Medizinischen Universitaet, Budapest.

MAGASI, P.; BABICS, A. prof. dr.; RUSZINKO, B.

Uretero-enteric anastomosis. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 6 no.2: 135-146 '65.

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MAGASI, P.; HITTNER, I.; TOTH, M.; RUSZINKO, B.

Rectoscopic examination of the ureteral orifice implanted into the sigmoid. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 6 no.2:179-182 '65.

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MAGASI, P.; RUSZINKO, B.

On the surgical treatment of neurogenic urinary retention. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 6 no.3:333-343 '65.

1. Urologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. A. Babics) der Medizinischen Universitaet, Budapest. Submitted November 14, 1964.

HUNGARY

CSONTAI, Agoston, Dr, MAGASI, Peter, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, Urological Clinic (director: BABICS, Antal, Dr, prof., academician) (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Urológiai Klinika).

"On Diseases of the Ureter Stump Following Nephrectomy."

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol XIX, No 4, Aug 66, pages 254-260.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A summary of literature data is followed by a discussion of the cases of ureter stump diseases following nephrectomy which were encountered by the authors in 33 years of clinical patient material. The distribution of the cases is presented in a table and a few more interesting cases are discussed separately. In the authors' opinion, in the course of nephrectomy, one must attempt to remove the ureter as deeply as can be reached from the incision and complete ureterectomy must be performed if the kidney is removed in the presence of a tumor, tb, stricture of the lower section of the ureter, megaloureter or a reflux opening. In the presence of stubborn pyuria, subfebrility, mild or more pronounced pain after nephrectomy, the possibility of such changes in the ureter stump must be considered along with the other possibilities since we can relieve the patient from much suffering and lasting recovery can be achieved by removal of the stump. 2 Hungarian, 20 Western references.

1956, p. 1.

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Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1956.

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Belograd, Yugoslavia

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MACASKEY, J.

13
Plasticizing of raw cement slurry in closed-circuit grinding.
MACASKEY, J. *Zement-Kalk-Gips*, 10 (1) 12-16 (1957). --The
addition of Ca lignosulfonate as plasticizer in closed-circuit grinding
with flotation is discussed. Practical experience over 2 years
has shown that an addition of 0.8 kg. of the sulfonate per ton of
raw mix decreases the water content by 7% and increases kiln
production by 15%. The action of the Ca lignosulfonate is explained
by the fact that its molecules are adsorbed on the surface
of the particles of the solid material. As only a little sulfonate
remains in the water it can be returned to the flotation process
without harm. 6 figures, 8 references. M.H.

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MAGASSY, Iajoa, dr.

Pollen sterility and its significance in the improvement of
hybrid beets. Cukor 15 no.3:65-67 Mr '62.

1. Növenytermesztési és Növenytermesztési Kutató Intézet, Sopron-
horpács.

MAGASSY, L.

Selective fertilization in beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.). *Acta agronom Hung* 12 n .1/2:1-18 '63.

1. Research Institute for Plant Breeding and Plant Production,
Sopronhorpacs.

MAGAT, A., MUDr; KORHON, M., MUDr

Experiences with colostrum pregnancy tests. Cas.lek.cesk. 91
no.39:1126-1128 26 Sept 52.

1. Z gynekologicko-porodnickeho oddelenia GUNZ - okresnej nemocnice
v Humennom.

(COLOSTRUM,
pregn. test)
(PREGNANCY TESTS,
colostrum test)

Excerpta Medica Sec 16 Cancer Vol.2/1 Jan 54

352. MAGÁT A. Protirakov, poradne, gynek. Odd. OUNZ okresn. Nem., Humennom.
O histologickej podstate prekancerózných zmien na jazycu maternice *The histology of pre-cancerous changes of the uterine cervix* Csl. Gynaek. 1953, 18/2 (111-117) Illus. 7

As some histologists do not recognize the term pre-cancer at all, declaring a lesion either benign or malignant, the author attempts to define the histological characteristics of cervical non-invasive cancer. These are: (1) atypical cells, (2) characteristic epithelial formations as: inflammatory changes (oedema, small-cell infiltration, papillar penetration, lack of basal membrane), epidermization (in-growth of stratified epithelium into cervical glands), inter-papillary penetration of epithelium, isolated cell-nests, incompletely differentiated cells in the marginal zone, leucoplakia. It is emphasized that 'non-invasive cancer' is not a diagnosis leading to a certain type of treatment, but calls for intensified and careful observation and follow-up.

Rohan - Valasske Mezirici

MAGAT, A.

SURNAME, Given Names

(4)

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: MD

Affiliation: Chair of Maternit and Gynecology (Porodnicka a gynecologicka katedra), SUDL /not identified/, Trencin; Director: Docent E. DLHOS, MD. Training Center /Skoliace miesto/, Ruzomberok; Di-

Source: rector: A, MAGAT, MD.

Data: Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, Vol X, No 6, 1961, pages 349-351. "Postgraduate Training of Gynecologists in the Diagnostics of Praecanceroses."

SUDL = Slovak Postgraduate Medical Training Institute

MAGAT, A.

On delimitation and evaluation of the suspect picture in vaginal cytology. Bratisl. lek. listy 42 no.11/12:673-676 '62.

- 1. Z gynecol.-porodnickeho oddelenia OUNZ v L. Mikulasi — nemocnica s poliklinikou v Rozomberku, prednosta MUDr. A. Magat.
 (VAGINAL SMEARS) (CERVIX MUCUS) (CERVIX DISEASES)
 (COLPOSCOPY)

MAGAT, A.

Cytodiagnosis of genital cancer. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.1:50-53
F'64.

1. Gyn.-por. odd. nemocnice z poliklinikou v Ruzomberoku;
vedouci: MUDr. A. Magat.

*

USSR/Physics - Solubility of Ag-Cu

FD-902

MASAT, L.M.

Card 1/1 Pub 153-11/26

Author : Arkharov, V. I., Vangegeym, S. D., *Masat, L. M.* and Polikarpova, I. P.

Title : Solubility of silver and copper in presence of small admixtures of beryllium or iron

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 24, 1247-1253, Jul 1954

Abstract : Study lattice parameters of solid solutions of various composition using x-ray techniques. Results confirm former assumptions on the mechanism governing the effect of admixtures on kinetics of aging. Kinetics are based on internal adsorption of admixtures. Five references Arkharov et al. Tables; graphs.

Institution : --

Submitted : December 15, 1953

2286-117-1-01
USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions, B-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 367

Author: Magat, L. M., and Noskova, N. I.

Institution: None

Title: On the Effect of Small Additions of Silver or Zinc on the Solubility of Copper in Aluminum

Original Periodical: Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 1955, Vol 1, No 2, 307-310

Abstract: An X-ray study has been made of the effect of small additions (0.2 and 2.5%) of Ag or Zn on the solubility of Cu in Al. Al alloys containing 1-9% Cu were investigated. The specimens were prepared from high-purity materials and X-ray photographed after quenching at a temperature of 380-550° in water. Curves are presented showing the dependence of the lattice constant (LC) of the solid solution of Cu in Al on the Cu content in the presence of additions of Ag and Zn and without the latter; the value of LC at saturation at different

Card 1/2

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions, B-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 367

Abstract: temperatures; and giving the solubility of Cu in Al as a function of the temperature. The addition of 0.2% Ag or Zn does not change the solubility curve within the limits of experimental error. The addition of 2.5% Ag, and particularly of Zn, markedly increases the solubility of Cu in Al. The accelerating effect of additions of Ag and Zn on the aging of the alloys is explained by the authors, on the basis of the ideas developed in the work of V. I. Arkharova and co-workers (Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1954, 13556), by the "gorofil'nost" (positive surface activity) of these elements toward Al.

Card 2/2

126-5-3-17/31

On Accelerating the Ageing of Alloys of Aluminium with Magnesium Under the Influence of Small Admixtures of Silver and Zinc. (On the Causes of the Influences of Small Admixtures on the Kinetics of Ageing of Alloys III)

due to internal adsorption. In earlier work (Refs.1-3), this problem was investigated on alloys of the solid solution type of copper in aluminium with admixtures of zinc or silver and conclusions were derived on the horophilic nature of these admixtures relative to aluminium base solid solutions and on the adsorptional nature of the influence on the decomposition of saturated solid solutions of copper in aluminium. Conclusions on the horophilic nature of admixtures of zinc and Ag relative to Al were also derived in later work of the authors (Ref.4). For investigating further this problem, alloys of the binary system Al-Mg were chosen. This system is the basis of numerous important ageing engineering alloys. As admixtures Zn and Ag were taken for which it is possible to assume that they are horophilic relative to the aluminium solvent. In earlier work (Ref.5) it was found that small admixtures of zinc have an accelerating influence on the ageing of

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126-5-3-17/31

On Accelerating the Ageing of Alloys of Aluminium with Magnesium Under the Influence of Small Admixtures of Silver and Zinc. (On the Causes of the Influences of Small Admixtures on the Kinetics of Ageing of Alloys III)

Al-Mg alloys. The chemical compositions of the alloys used in the experiments are entered in tables, p.517. In Fig.1 the changes are graphed of the parameter of the crystal lattice of a solid solution as a function of time for an ageing temperature of 250°C; Fig.2 gives similar graphs for an ageing temperature of 300°C. In Fig.3 the dependence is graphed of the parameter of the crystal lattice of a solid solution on the concentration of the alloys. Table 5 gives the values of the lattice parameter of the phase T and of the solid solution at 300°C. The graphs Figs.6-9 contain the results of additional investigations of ageing in the systems Al-Mg-Ag and Al-Mg-Zn-Ag. By means of the method of measuring the changes in the lattice parameter of a decomposing solid solution with ageing time, it was established that admixtures of 0.2 to 1.0% zinc and silver accelerate the ageing of Al-Mg alloys. Analysis of experimental data on the solubility of Mg in Al in presence of zinc

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126-5-3-17/31

On Accelerating the Ageing of Alloys of Aluminium with Magnesium
Under the Influence of Small Admixtures of Silver and Zinc.
(On the Causes of the Influences of Small Admixtures on the
Kinetics of Ageing of Alloys III)

admixtures and also analysis of literary data on the diagram of state of the ternary system Al-Mg-Zn indicates that the observed acceleration in ageing cannot be attributed to the intensification of the total saturation of the solid solution with Mg in presence of a small admixture of zinc (it increases altogether only by 0.2 to 0.3% Mg). Apparently, this acceleration is due to a large extent to internal adsorption of zinc on the periphery of transient formations in the decomposing solid solution and also on the periphery of separating out crystallites of the excess phase. The influence of silver admixtures is similar. In judging the mechanism of the influence of small admixtures of a third component on the kinetics of decomposition of a saturated binary solid solution, it is necessary to take into consideration the character of the isotherms and of the conodes on the diagram of state of the respective ternary system. Thereby, the solubility value is important which corresponds

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