MALENOV, R. K., inzh.

The problems "Proofing the stress", "Determining the limiting moment" and "Measuring" certain plastic deformed beams. Stroitelstvo 8 no.5:10-15 '61.

(Strains and stresses)
(Deformations(Mechanics))

MAIENOV, R. K., inzh.

Tension conditions of plastically deformed beams. Godishnik Min geol inst 7 no.1:175-187 '60/'61.

MALENOV, R.

State of stresses in a plastically deformed thick-walled pipe. Godishnik Min geol inst 7:253-263 '60/'61 [publ. '62].

TIMOKHINA, M.A., dotsent; TALLERCHIK, V.A., oblastnoy akusher-ginekolog; LEBEDEVA, Ye. N., Vrach; LEVIT, D.O.; SHERYSHEVA, Z.G.; MALENKOVA, N.A.

Cause and prevention of incomplete pregnancy. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ivan. gos. med. inst. no. 28:330-339 '63 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zav. kafedroy-dotsent M.A. Timokhina) Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor-dotsent Ya. M. Romanov) i Ivanovskogo oblastnogo zdravotdela (zav. N.N. Vavulina).

GORBUNOVA, L.V.; LUTUGINA, N.V.; MALENKO, Yu.I.

Boiling points as dependent on the composition of the three-component systems formed by acetic acid, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, and n-hexane. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.3:6[illegible]67 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova. Submitted Sept. 28, 1963.

MALENOK, N.M.; KUL'KINA, S.D.

Oxidation of vinylacetylenes with organic hydroperoxides. Part 4. Oxidation of 4,7-dipropyldecadiene-3,7-yne-5 with acetyl hydroperoxide. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.8:1462-1466 Ag '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Minskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Decadiene) (Peroxyacetic)

The Oxidation of Vinylacetylene Hydrocarbons With Organic Hydroperoxides. VI. The Oxidation of 1-Phenly-3-Methyloctene-3-ins-1 With Acetylhydroperoxide. 79-2-34/64

to the acetylene binding. A ketoglycol (was isolated) which then forms the two last mentioned compounds by dehydration is formed transitorily. The simultaneous hydration and dehydration according to the reaction of M.G. Kucherov was observed by the authors for the first time at the 1-phenylethynylcyclochexene-1. Experimental and specific data of the above mentioned compounds are given. There are 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Minsk Medical Institute (Minskiy meditsinskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MALENOK N. M.

AUTHORS: Malenok, N. M., Kul'kina, S. D., 79-2-34/64

TITLE: The Oxidation of Vinylacetylene Hydrocarbons With Organic Hydroperoxides (Okisleniye vinilatsetilenovykh uglevodorodov organicheskimi gidroperekisyami) VI. The Oxidation of 1-Phenyl--3-Methyloctene-3-ins-1 With Acetylhydroperoxide (VI. Okisleniye 1-fenil-3-metilokten -3-ina-1 gidroperekis'yu atsetila)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 434-438 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1-phenyl-3-methyloctine-1-o1-3 was obtained according to Zh.I. Iotsich and by dehydration transformed into 1-phenyl-3-methyl-octene-3-in-1 which yields 1-phenyl-3-methyl-3-oxydooctine-1 (I) and 1-phenyl-3-methyl-3-acetoxyoctine-1-o1-4 by the oxidation with acetylhydroperoxide. 1-phenyl-3-methyloctine-1-diol--3,4 is formed in the hydrolysis of (I) with H_2SO_4 of 1%. Secondary reactions occur easily if the oxide ring in the acetylene hydrocarbon is bound to secondry and tertiary, or tertiary carbon atoms. In the hydration of the oxide (I) according to M.G. Kucherov two substances were obtained: 1-phenyl-3-methyl-octene-2-o1-4-on-1 and 1-phenyl-3-methyloctadiene-2,[illegible]- on-1 the formation of which is explained by the fact that two water molecules are produced by the influence of the mercury chloride. One is added to the fission place of the oxide ring, the other

Card 1/2

The Oxidation of Vinylacetylene-Hydrocarbons With Organic Hydro- 79-2-33/64
peroxides.
V. The Oxidation of the 6,9-Dimethyltetradecadiene-5,9-ins-7, 4,7-Dimethyldecadien-3,7-ins-5 and 3,6-Diethyloctadiene-2,6-ins-4 With Acetylhydroperoxide.

6,9-dimethyl-5,9-dioxydotetradecine-7, 4,7-dimethyl-3,7-dioxydodecine-5, 3,6-diethyl-2,6-dioxydooctine-4, and their derivatives. 6,9-dimethyl-9-acetoxy-5-oxydotetradecine-7-ol-10, 4,7-dimethyl-7-acetoxy-3-oxydodecine-5-ol-8, 3,6-diethyl-2-oxydooctine-4-diol-6,7 and 3,6-diethyl-2-oxydooctine-4-diol-6,7 and 3,6-diethyl-6-acetoxy-2-oxydocctine-4-ol-7 were obtained. In the hydrolysis of the dioxides (I and II) the erytrites: 6,9-dimethyl-tetradecine-7-tetraol-5,6,9,10 and 4,7-dimethyldecine-5-tetraol-3,4,7,8 were obtained.
There are 3 tables, and 6 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Minsk Medical Institute (Minskiy meditsinskiy institut).

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

MALENOK, N. M.

AUTHORS: Malenok, N. M., Kul'kina, S. D., Kovtunenko, Z. Yu. 79-2-33/64

TITLE: The Oxidation of Vinylacetylene-Hydrocarbons With Organic Hydroperoxides (Okisleniye vinilatsetilenovykh uglevodorodov organicheskimi gidroperekisyami).
V. The Oxidation of the 6,9-Dimethyltetradecadiene-5,9-ins-7, 4,7-Dimethyldecadien-3,7-ins-5 and 3,6-Diethyloctadiene-2,6-ins-4 With Acetylhydroperoxide (V. Okisleniye 6,9-dimetiltetradekadiyen-5,9-ina-7, 4,7-dimetildekadiyen-3,7-ina-5 i 3,6-dietiloktadiyen-2,6-ina-4 gidroperekis'yu atsetila).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 428-434 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In a previous paper it was found that in the oxidation dioxides are produced by the hydroperoxides of acetyl, from divinylacetylene hydrocarbons with ethylene bindings in α - position to the acetylene binding (-C=C-C C-C=C-), whereas the acetylene binding remains unchanged. This was confirmed by bromization. The three compounds mentioned in the title (I, II, III) obtained by the dehydration of the corresponding γ-acetyleneglycol were oxidized in order to confirm this. The oxidation process was observed volumetrically with an o. l n hyposulfite solution, whereas the bromization and syntheses were carried out according to usual methods. The dioxides of the following compounds:

Card 1/2

Malenok, N. M.

Hydration of 5-decyne-4,7-diol by the Kucherov reaction. N. M. Malenok and I. V. Sologub (Med. Inst., Minsk). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 2223-5(1955).—To 70 g. 5-decyne-4,7-diol was added 288 g. aq. $HgSO_4$ (8 g. HgO, 28 g. H_2SO_4, and 170 ml. H_2O) and the mixt. was heated 3 hrs. at 60-70°, cooled, and extd. with Et_2O, yielding 20.4 g. *2,5-dipropyltetrahydro-3-furanone*, b_4 65-6°, d_{20} 0.8828, n_D^{20} 1.4308 (*semicarbazone*, m. 103-4°; *2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, m. 94-5°), and 12 g. *4-decen-7-ol-6-one*, b_4 83°, d_{20} 0.9308, n_D^{20} 1.4603 (*2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone*, m. 116-18°). Oxidation of the latter with $KMnO_4$ gave HCO_2H and $PrCO_2H$.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700006-6

ILLEGIBLE

MALENOK, N. M.

5

Oxidation of vinylacetylenic hydrocarbons by organic hydroperoxides. IV. Oxidation of 4,7-dipropyl-3,7-decadien-5-yne with acetyl hydroperoxide. N. M. Malenok and S. D. Kul'kina (Med. Inst., Minsk). [redacted] Khim. 26, 1108–10 (1956); cf. C.A. 49, 12428e.—Reaction of ($BrMgC$:)$_2$ with PrCOEt gave 2 stereoisomers (sic) of (:C-CPrEtOH)$_2$, one of which m. 118–19° (less sol. in Et_2O), the other m. 125–6°. Dehydration with $KHSO_4$ gave 78% (:CCPr:CHEt)$_2$, b$_6$ 98–9°, n_D^{20} 1.4850. This (31.8 g.) in Et_2O was treated with 48 g. 76.9% AcO_2H at −12°, the reaction requiring 8 days for completion. The oxidation products were: 35.5 g. (:CCPr.CHEtO)$_2$ (I), b$_3$ 100–10°, n_D^{20} 1.4678, d_4^{20} 0.9933 [I adds 4 Br; I hydrolyzes with 1% H_2SO_4 to 4,7-dipropyl-5-decyne-3,4,7,8-tetrol, m. 201–6°; I heated with AcOH gives 4,7-dipropyl-4-acetoxy-3,4-epoxy-5-decyn-8-ol (II), b$_4$ 161–4°], 3 g. II, b$_2$ 100–7°, n_D^{20} 1.4676, d_4^{20} 0.9824 [shaken with Na_2CO_3 at 50–60°, II gives 4,7-dipropyl-3,4-epoxy-5-decyne-7,8-diol (III)], and 0.8 g. III, m. 100–10°. G. M. Kosolapoff

CH

(1)

MALENOK, N. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrocarbon oxidation

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 24/39

Authors : Malenok, N. M., and Kul'kina, S. D.

Title : Oxidation of vinylacetylene hydrocarbons with organic hydrogen peroxides. Part 3.- Oxidation of 3,6-dimethyl-octadiene-2,6-ine-4 with acetyl hydroperoxide.

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/10, 1837-1841, Oct. 1954

Abstract : The oxidation of divinylacetylene hydrocarbon with acetyl hydrogen peroxide was carried out for the purpose of obtaining the first of its oxidation products - acetylene dioxide-and to investigate its properties. It was established that hydrolysis of these dioxides leads to the formation of acetylene erythrites in which the presence of hydroxyl groups was proven by the derivation of tetracetyl derivatives. The presence of a ternary bond in the erythrite was established by quantitative bromination. The products obtained during oxidation of 3,6-dimethyl-octadiene-2,6-ine-4 with one and two moles of acetyl hydro-peroxide are listed. Three USSR references (1936-1953). Tables.

Institution : The Medical Institute, Minsk

Submitted : April 16, 1954

ILLEGIBLE

Mi Lenok, N. M.

USSR/Chemistry Oxidation processes

Card : 1/1 Pub. 151 - 24/35

Authors : Malenok, N. M., and Kul'kina, S. D.

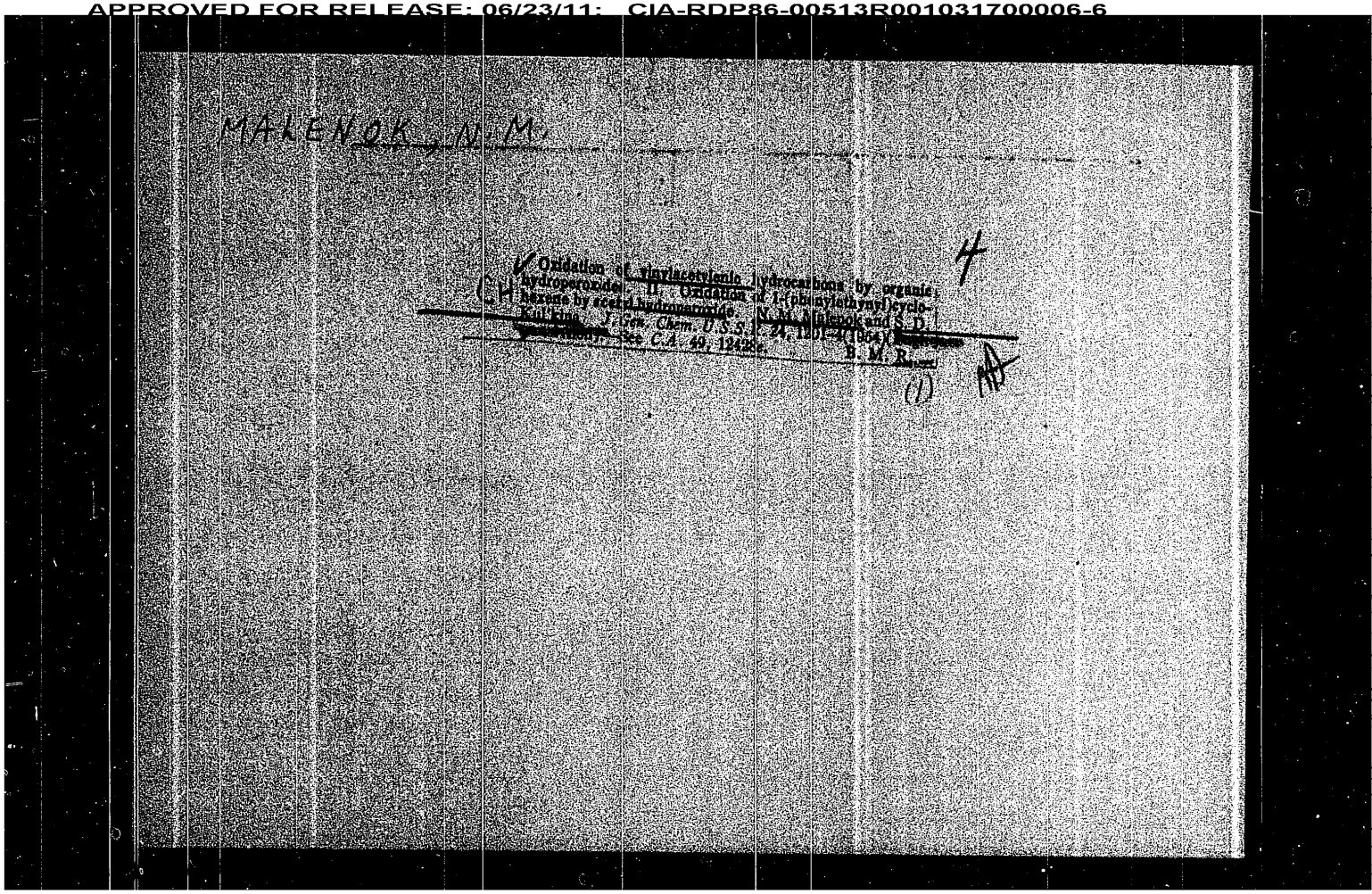
Title : Oxidation of vinylacetylene hydrocarbons with organic H_2O_2. Part 2.- Oxidation of 1-phenylethinyl-cyclohexane-1 with AcH_2O_2.

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Ed. 7, 1212 - 1216, July 1954

Abstract : The product obtained from oxidation of an unsaturated hydrocarbon - 1-phenylethinyl-cyclohexane-1 with acetyl H_2O_2, is described. The formation of an unsaturated ketone - $\Delta^{2,3}$-cyclohexylidine-acetophenone, during the hydration of above mentioned oxidation product, is explained. The effect of acetic acid and water on the oxidation product, was analyzed. Three USSR, 3 USA and 3 German references.

Institution : Medical Institute, Minsk

Submitted : February 3, 1954



MALENOK, N.M.; SOKOGUB, I.V.

Oxidation of vinylacetylene hydrocarbons with organic hydrogen peroxides. Part 1. Oxidation 4-phenylethinylheptene-3 with acetylhydroperoxide. Zhur. ob.khim. 23 no.7:1129-1131 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Oxidation) (Heptene derivatives)

Synthesis of 1,5-diphenyl-1-pentyn-3-ol and its derivatives. N. M. Mulenok and S. D. Kul'kina. *Zhur. Obshchel Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 1715-19(1949). — PhC:CH (85 g.) condensed with 113 g. $PhCH_2CH_2CHO$ via the Grignard method gave 51.4% *1,5-diphenyl-1-pentyn-3-ol*, b_5 181-3°, d_4^{20} 1.0830, n_D^{20} 1.5942, which does not polymerize on 10 months' storage. The alc. boiled 5 hrs. with 15% KOH was cleaved to PhC:CH and $PhCH_2CH_2CHO$, while boiling 10 hrs. with Ac_2O gave 85% of the *acetate*, b_5 199-201°, d_4^{20} 1.0855, n_D^{20} 1.5682. Addn. of 70 g. of the alc. to 50 g. P_2O_5 in dry Et_2O, followed by standing 24 hrs. and refluxing 1 hr., gave 50.3% *1,5-diphenyl-3-penten-1-yne*, b_5 164-6°, d_4^{20} 1.03153, n_D^{20} 1.6215, which does not polymerize on standing, and which (26.4 g.), oxidized at room temp. with 95 g. 29.3% AcO_2H 11 days at 19-23° gave 28% *1,5-diphenyl-3-penten-1-yne oxide*, b_2 173-4°, d_4^{20} 1.0811, n_D^{20} 1.6031, as well as an unidentified solid, m. 118-19°. The actual oxidation, however, requires but 7 days, as shown by following another expt. by titration of the unreacted peroxide. G. M. K.

Inst. Chem. Acad Sci Belorussian SSR.

MALENOK, N.

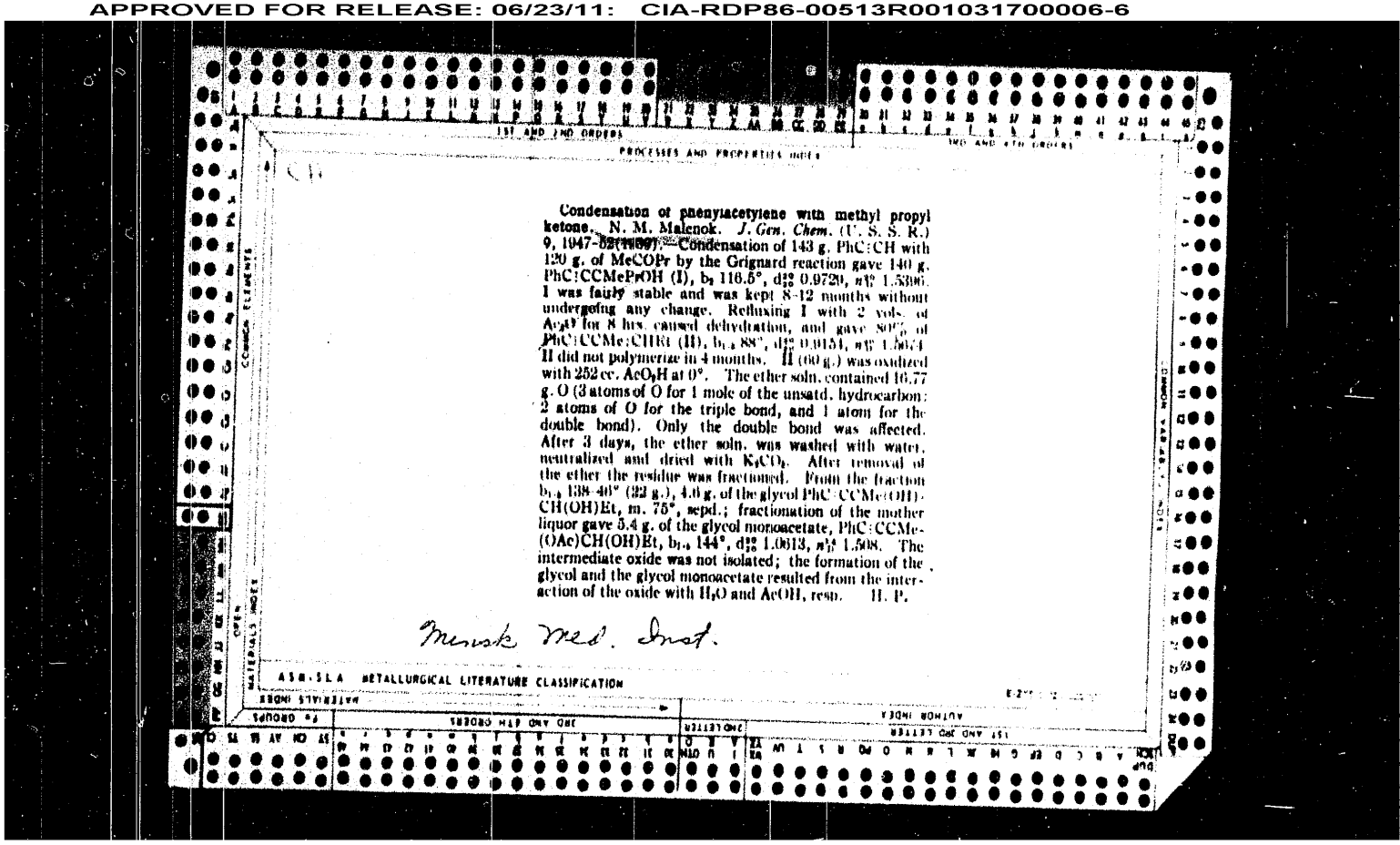
"Synthese des ethyl-, propyl-phenylacetylenylcarbinols et de leurs derives." by N. Malenok and I. Sologoub. (p 983)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1941, vol 11, no 12.

MALENOK, N.; SOLOGUB, I.

"The Synthesis of Hexylphenyl Acetylenyl Carbinol". Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 10, No. 2, 1940. Chair of Organic Chemistry, Minsk State Medical Institute.
Received 2 July 1939.

Report U-1526, 24 Oct. 51.



Condensation of phenylacetylene with methyl propyl ketone. N. M. Malenok. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1947-52(1939). Condensation of 143 g. PhC:CH with 120 g. of MeCOPr by the Grignard reaction gave 140 g. PhC:CCMePrOH (I), b_5 116.5°, d_{20}^{20} 0.9720, n_D^{20} 1.5396. I was fairly stable and was kept 8-12 months without undergoing any change. Refluxing I with 2 vols. of Ac_2O for 8 hrs. caused dehydration, and gave 80% of PhC:CCMe:CHEt (II), $b_{1.5}$ 88°, d_{20}^{20} 0.9151, n_D^{20} 1.5054. II did not polymerize in 4 months. II (60 g.) was oxidized with 252 cc. AcO_2H at 0°. The ether soln. contained 16.77 g. O (3 atoms of O for 1 mole of the unsatd. hydrocarbon: 2 atoms of O for the triple bond, and 1 atom for the double bond). Only the double bond was affected. After 3 days, the ether soln. was washed with water, neutralized and dried with K_2CO_3. After removal of the ether the residue was fractioned. From the fraction $b_{1.5}$ 138-40° (22 g.), 4.0 g. of the glycol PhC:CCMe(OH)·CH(OH)Et, m. 75°, sepd.; fractionation of the mother liquor gave 5.4 g. of the glycol monoacetate, PhC:CCMe(OAc)CH(OH)Et, $b_{1.5}$ 144°, d_{20}^{20} 1.0613, n_D^{20} 1.508. The intermediate oxide was not isolated; the formation of the glycol and the glycol monoacetate resulted from the interaction of the oxide with H_2O and AcOH, resp. H. P.

Minsk Med. Inst.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

10

Condensation of methyl hexyl ketone with phenylacetylene. N. M. Matenok and I. V. Sologub. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 1884-9(1936). The behavior of *methylhexylphenylacetylenecarbinol* $Me(C_6H_{13})(PhC{:}C)COH$ (I) toward dehydrating and oxidizing agents is studied and the results are shown to conform, for the most part, with those obtained for other tert. alcs. of similar structure. I, glycerol-like liquid, b_5 158°, d_4^0 0.9592, d_4^{22} 0.9441, n_D^{22} 1.5202, is obtained in 59.3% yield by condensing (Grignard) 80 g. PhC:CH (II), b_{760} 141-2°, with 85 g. $MeCOC_6H_{13}$ (III), b_{760} 171.8-2.2°. Heated 3 hrs. with 2 vols. 15% KOH I reverts back to II and III; heated at reflux temp. for 8 hrs. with 2 vols. Ac_2O I (55 g.) is dehydrated to yield 46.5 g. *amylmethylphenylacetyleneethylene* PhC:CCMe:CHAm (IV), clear yellow liquid, b_5 141-2°, d_4^0 0.9137, d_4^{22} 0.9006, n_D^{22} 1.5408. Contrary to expectation, the acetate is not formed. IV displays no tendency to polymerize, indicating that a straight-chain hydrocarbon linked to C at the double bond stabilizes the mol. IV (38.4 g.) in ether, oxidized at 0° for 2 days with 63 g. Ac_2O_2, first forms the *oxide* $PhC{:}CMeC.CH(CH_2)_4Me$ (with O bridging the two C atoms) which combines with AcOH to give, on neutralization of the reaction mixt. with K_2CO_3 and subsequent distn. the unsatd. *acetate* $PhC{:}CCMe(OH)CH(OAc)(CH_2)_4Me$ (V) (3.2 g.), extremely viscous yellow oil, b_5 187°, d_4^0 1.0343, d_4^{22} 0.9988, n_D^{22} 1.5226, and the *glycol*, $PhC{:}CCMe(OH)CH(OH)(CH_2)_4Me$ (VI) (2.8 g.), obtained by sapon. of V during neutralization, needles from ether, m. 76°. The retention of a triple bond in V and VI is proven by bromination in $CHCl_3$. J. I.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MALENOK, Fedor Terent'yevich; NEYMARK, M.M., inzh., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va

[Daily summarizing of the results of carrying out production assignments and socialist pledges; practice of the Leningrad Nonferrous Metallurgical Plant] Ezhesutochnoe podvedenie itogov vypolneniia proizvodstvennogo zadaniia i sotsialisticheskikh obiazatel'stv; opyt Leningradskogo zavoda po obrabotke tsvetnykh metallov. Leningrad, 1961. 11 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Ekonomika i organizatsiia proizvodstva, no.10)
(MIRA 15:5)

(Leningrad--Nonferrous metal industries)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3226

Mezhvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya na temu: "Sovremennyye dostizheniya prokatnogo proizvodstva."

Trudy...(Transactions of the Intercollegiate Scientific and Technical Conference on Recent Achievements in the Rolling Industry) Leningrad, 1958. 251 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M.I. Kalinina, Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroiteley, Leningradskoye otdeleniye, and Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo metallurgov, Leningradskoye otdeleniye.

Resp. Ed.: V.S. Smirnov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: N.M. Pavlov.

PURPOSE: These proceedings of the conference are intended for specialists in the rolling industry.

COVERAGE: The articles of this collection cover various theoretical and practical problems of rolling, such as: pressure, spread, efficiency of rolls, determination of deformation, forces required, pass design, optimum conditions for rolling, experiences of various plants, modernization of equipment, aluminum-clad steel, and rolling of nonferrous metals. No personalities are mentioned. References appear after each article.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700006-6

0.3 to 0.4 mm; after 2 min the depth of the layer increases to 0.5-0.6 mm. Further work hardening does not increase the depth of the hardened layer. The replacement of steel parts by strengthened cast-Al alloys permits a reduction in part weight of 50-60% for parts subjected to cyclic stresses. There are 9 figures and 2 tables; no references. The participation of O. B. Lotareva and G. Ya. Mishin in the experimental portion of the investigation is acknowledged.

specimens were investigated in a polished condition, others after exposure to pellet-blasting (steel pellets 0.6-1.2-mm diam). The depth of the hardened layer was determined by microhardness measurements and by metallographic analysis after etching in HF 1 ml, HCl 1.5 ml, HNO_3 10 ml, H_2O 87.5 ml. The details of the work-hardening by steel-pellet blasting are explained. The cast-Al specimens exhibited a lower endurance than ordinary C steel after heat treatment alone. The endurance of steel-pellet-blasted work-hardened specimens was significantly greater than that of the non-hardened specimens. Specimens in the initial state failed at some 200,000 cycles under 16 kg/mm^2 stress, whereas the work-hardened specimens operated for $5 \cdot 10^6$ cycles. At 18 kg/mm^2 stress, the work-hardened specimens lasted for $4 \cdot 10^6$ cycles, which is also 25 times the endurance of non-hardened specimens. Under blow-impact tests with an impact energy of 6.1 kg·cm, the endurance increased from 30,000 cycles for the non-hardened to 100-140,000 cycles for the work-hardened specimens, and for an impact energy of 8.66 kg·cm it increased from 10,000 cycles to 20-25,000 cycles, so that the endurance limit of the alloys approximates that of the steel 35 (35L). The increase in hardness attributable to the work hardening is expressed by an increase in H_V from 120-140 units to 180-200 units in AL1 and from 180 to 230 units in the AL21 alloy. The depth of the hardened layer after work hardening for 0.5-1.0 min is of the order of

S/724/61/000/000/018/020

AUTHORS: Lalayan, E.A., Malenkovich, A.N.

TITLE: The enhancement of the cyclic strength of cast-Aluminum alloys.

SOURCE: Liteynyye alyuminiyevyye splavy; svoystva, tekhnologiya plavki, lit'ya i termicheskoy obrabotki. Sbornik statey. Ed. by I.N. Fridlyander and M.B. Al'tman. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 99-110.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation intended to establish the effectiveness of the influence of work-hardening on the cyclic strength of the Al alloys AL19 (AL19) and AL21 (AL21). Specimens of these two alloys were smelted in a graphite crucible of 45 kg capacity in an electric resistance furnace. The billets, 16-mm diam and 220-mm long, were subjected to the following heat treatment: (a) AL 9: Heating to 530±5° for 9 hrs hold, increase in T to 540±5°, 7-hr hold, water quench, aging at 175±5° for 3 hrs, air-cooling; (b) AL21: Heating to 430±5°, 20-hr hold, hot-water quench (80-100°C). The chemical composition and mechanical properties of control specimens of the melts investigated are summarized in a full-page table. The cyclic-strength tests were performed for two stress conditions: (1) By the bending of smooth cylindrical specimens with an annular notch on a Schenk machine at 1,300 cycles per min and (2) by impact blows, at a rate of 620 blows per min, on a specimen having a 10x10-mm cross-section, 55-mm long. Some of the

Card 1/3

MEN'SHIKOV, F.K.;MALENKOVICH, A.B.

Considerations on application of hypnotherapy in internal diseases. Ter. arkh., Moskva 25 no.2:6-10 Mar-Apr 1953. (CLML 24:3)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Therapeutic Division (Head -- Prof. F. K. Men'shikov), Kursk Oblast Hospital.

YUGOSLAVIA.

Milenko OPRIJAN, Dobrivoje JOKANOVIC and Petar MALENKOVIC, Department of Forensic Medicine (Institut za sudsku medicinu), Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr Julijana BOGICEVIC; and Neurosurgical Clinic (Neurohirurska klinika), Head Prof Dr Slobodan KOSTIC, Medical Faculty of University (Medicinski fakultet Univerziteta), Belgrade.

"Is This Infanticide?"

Belgrade, Srpski Arhiv za Celokupno Lekarstvo, Vol 91, No 1, Jan 63; pp 95-98.

Abstract [German summary modified] : Report of necropsy findings in boy aged 22 months: several large sewing needles deep within cerebral tissue. Investigation eventually reached the conclusion that these had been introduced deliberately by father who wanted to eliminate undesired child of second marriage so as to assure inheritance to the first-marriage child. Rentgenogram, 1 Yugoslav and 3 Western ref's.

1/1

MALENKOVA, K.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Oxygen content of the blood in some pathological pulmonary conditions. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10:69-72 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(BLOOD--OXYGEN CONTENT) (LUNGS--CANCER)

KARIBSKAYA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MALENKOVA, K.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Elimination of the radiation reaction by using one of the components of vitamin B_{12}. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 10: 397-408 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(COBALT CHLORIDE--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MALENKOVA, K.M., kand.med.nauk

Effect of x rays on changes in certain biochemical indicators of blood.
Vest.rent. i rad. 33 no.3:74 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Instituta rentgenologii i radiologii (dir. - dots. I.G. Lagunova)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.
blood in rabbits (Rus))
(BLOOD, eff. of radiations on (Rus))

MALENKOVA, K.M.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of Physical Factors. V-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18796

Author : E.V. Karibskaya and K.M. Malenkova
Inst : -
Title : The Reaction of the Animal Organism to Ionizing Radiation When Cobalt is Included in the Diet.

Orig Pub : Vestn. rentgenol i radiol., 1956, No 6, 8-15

Abstract : Rabbits were subjected to total irradiation with x-rays (with a dose of up to 500 r) administered in three stages with intervals of 7 months. In those animals receiving 45 $ of Co in their daily ration (for a period of 1 month prior to and 3 months after irradiation), the depression of hemopoiesis following irradiation was not prolonged, while the restoration period lasted 25 to 30 days in all. Whole-blood oxygen volume (Van Slyke's method), blood hemoglobin content (determined colorimetrically) and blood

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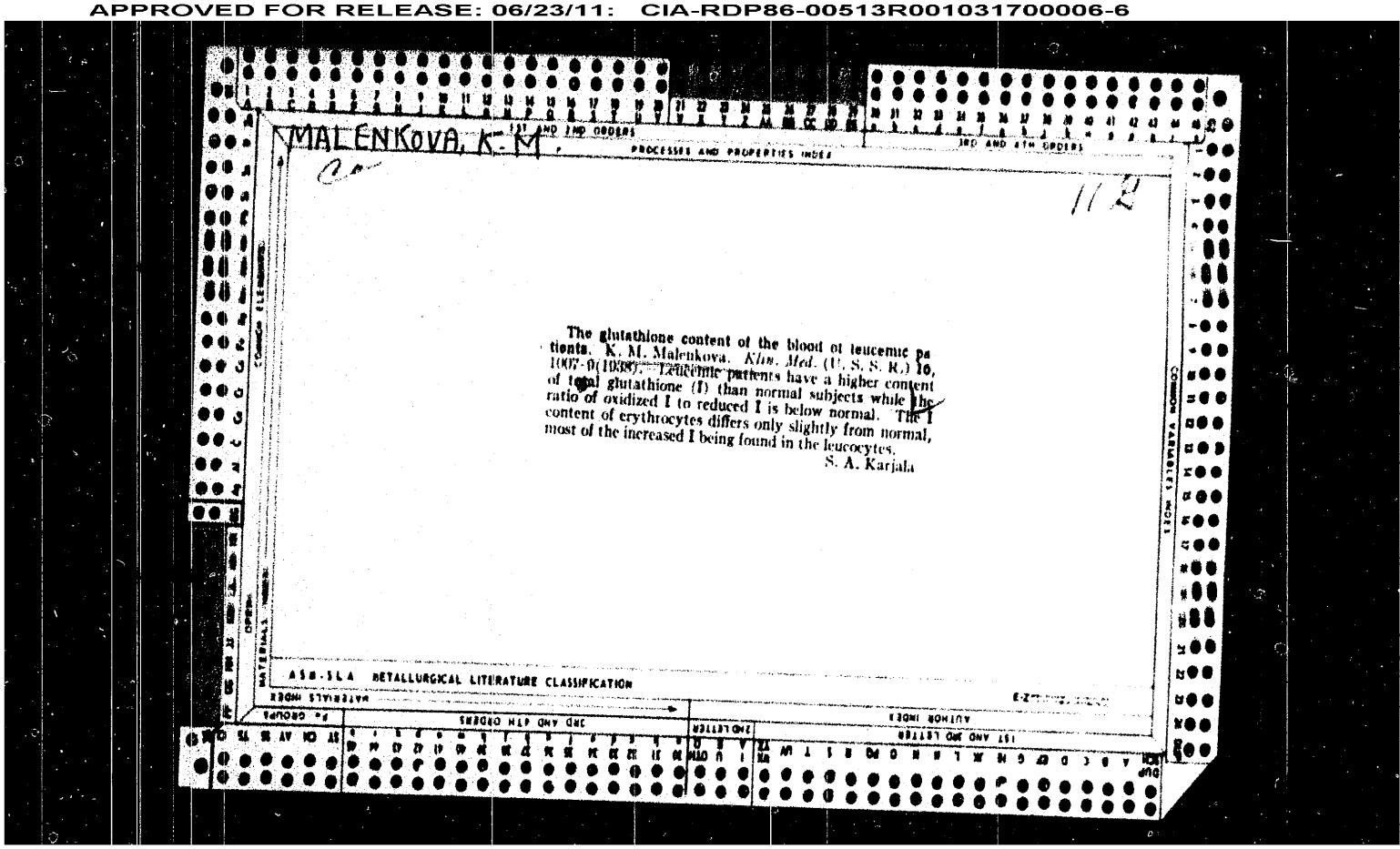

BOBOV, V.; YANOVICH, R. (Leningrad); VAYNSHTEYN, L. (Khar'kov); KHUSAINOVA, Kh.; KOCHUROV, V.; SHTEREVERYA, G., gornyy inzhener-ekonomist; LYUBOMIRSKIY, A.; MALENKOV, V., normirovshchik (g. Noril'sk); VORONICH, V., normirovchik; POPOV, V.

From the editor's mail. Sots. trud 8 no.5:127-130 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Predsedatel' byuro ekonomicheskogo analiza Dushanbinskogo myasokonservnogo kombinata (for Khusainova). 2. Vladimirskiy zavod "Avtopribor" (for Kochurov). 3. Shakhta No. 39, Donetskiy Basseyn (for Shtereverya). 4. Nachal'nik otdela TSelinnoy krayevoy planovoy komissii (for Lyubomirskiy). 5. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Bereznikovskoy gorodskoy kontory svyazi (for Popov).

(Industrial management)
(Wage payment systems)

MALEN'KOV, R., arkhitektor

Plans for cooperative public buildings are required. Sel'. stroi. 16 no.1:10-12 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Public buildings)

MALENKOV, Milcho T.

The Balkan gecko in Bulgaria. Prir i znanie 15 no.9:16-17, 20-21 N '62.

MALENKO, K.S., inzh.

Theory of the calendering of thermoplastics. Khim. mashinostr. no.1:82-91 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

MALENKOV, I.I.

Distribution of the Persian gazelle (Gazella subgutturosa Guld.) and the jackal (Canis aureus L.) in the Fergana Valley [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.4:629-630 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Namanganskiy oblastnoy krayevedcheskiy muzey.
(Fergana--Gazelles) (Fergana--Jackals)

KUTATELADZE, S.S.; LEONT'YEV, A.I.; RUBTSOV, N.A.; GOL'DSHTIK, M.A.; VOLCHKOV, E.P.; DAVYDOVA, M.V.; DRUZHININ, S.A.; KIRILLOVA, N.N.; MALENKOV, I.G.; MOSKVICHEVA, V.N.; MIRONOV, B.P.; MUKHIN, V.A.; MUKHINA, N.V.; REHROV, A.K.; FEDOROV, V.K.; KHABAKHPASHEVA, Ye.M.; SHTOKOLOV, L.S.; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.

[Heat and mass transfer and friction in a turbulent boundary layer] Teplomassoobmen i trenie v turbulentnom pogranichnom sloe. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1964. 206 p. (MIRA 18:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4005211

across the porous plate (ΔP kg/cm^2). The results showed that the sparge process produced a good imitation of the boiling process. Three kinds of structural variations were observed in the two-phase layer; 1) boiling, 2) coalescence of separate bubbles into large gas accumulations with the increase in gas yield; 3) the formation of film boiling with a further increase in the content of released gas. "The author thanks S. S. Kutateladze for suggesting this topic and for valuable advice during this work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Mar63 DATE ACQ: 09Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4005211 S/0207/63/000/006/0166/0169

AUTHOR: Malenkov, I. G. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Critical phenomena in sparge and boiling processes

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikl. mekhan. i tekhn. fiz., no. 6, 1963, 166-169

TOPIC TAGS: boiling heat transfer, heat transfer, critical heat flux, liquid film boiling, film boiling, nucleate boiling, two phase flow, boiling, sparge process

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted in order to determine the relation between the hydrodynamics of the boiling and of sparge processes. A layer of gas and a layer of liquid, separated by a porous plate, were the objects of study. Boiling was simulated by the sparge process. The starting moment of structural variations in the two-phase layer was studied by three different methods: 1) determining the relation between the gas saturation of the two-phase layer and its electrical resistivity; 2) determining the relation between the transmitter-condenser capacity and the magnitude of the dielectric constant depending on the gas content of the flow; 3) an indirect determination of the critical sparge velocity from a graph showing the relation between gas yield $g/m^3/cm$ and the pressure difference

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which the velocity of fall of the droplets does not exceed the velocity of the entering streams and 3) splash entrainment which takes place as a result of mechanical breaking of droplets of a large size which is observed in separators the height of which is smaller than the height of splash of the droplets. The second mode of entrainment was most effective. It was also found that at low values of φ the light component enters the layer with relatively high velocity, the number of centers of entry being distributed along the surface of the perforated plate. The flow of such streams takes place without noticeable interaction and displaced droplets of mercury fall freely in the space between these streams. Strong water streams penetrated the layer, forming in it separate channels through which passed a continuous flow of water. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1962

water was determined chemically since the mechanical separation of mercury was thought not sufficiently accurate. The samples were taken during a steady reduced velocity of the lighter component reached in a steady supercritical condition of bubbling. It was found that the geometric characteristics of the perforated plate has a very complex effect on the entrainment of the heavy component. The curve relating the relative entrainment w to the relative open cross section of the perforated plate φ had at w = 0.06 m/sec a well defined minimum at $\varphi_{min} \approx 5\%$. The main difference of the two component streams in the subcritical and supercritical regions lies in the difference of structure of the bubbled layer. In the subcritical flow this layer comprises a stable turbulent mass of the heavier component with separate droplets of the light component. In the supercritical region of flow the reverse is true. The change of structure takes place when the critical value of the light component velocity is reached. Three types of entrainment were observed: 1) foam entrainment characteristics for low velocities and small separating volumes; 2) "dust" entrainment and entrainment of very fine droplets for

S/207/63/000/001/027/028
E202/E420

AUTHORS: Zhinkina, V.S., Malenkov, I.G., Moskvicheva, V.N. (Novosibirsk, Leningrad)

TITLE: The effect of geometrical characteristics of perforated plate on the entrainment of heavy component during bubbling

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no.1, 1963, 155-157

TEXT: An investigation of the effect of velocity and conditions of entry of the light component on the removal of the heavy component, particularly in the supercritical region. Experiments were carried out using a rectangular transparent column 2000 mm high and 200 x 200 mm^2 cross section. The light component was introduced into the layer through interchangeable perforated plates with different geometrical parameters. The diameters of the openings d, were 2,3,5 and 8 mm and the open cross section area of the plate φ were 2,3,4.5,5,8 and 12.5%. All the experiments were carried out on the water-mercury system with a given height of the layer h' = 72 mm. Mercury concentration in

Card 1/3

MALENKOV, G.M.; PERVUKHIN, M.G.; KUCHERENKO, V.A.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.; LOGINOV, F.G.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; YERMAKOV, V.S.; VINTER, A.V.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; UGORETS, I.I.; BEKHTIN, N.V.; VOZNESENSKIY, A.N.; VASILENKO, P.I.; BOROVOY, A.A.; NOSOV, R.P.; KRISTOV, V.S.; BELYAKOV, A.A.; RUSSO, G.A.; VASIL'YEV, A.F.; REPKIN, V.P.; TERMAN, I.A; ORLOV, G.M.; CHUMACHENKO, N.A.; BESCHINSKIY, A.A.; YAROSH, V.F.

Pavel Pavlovich Laupman; obituary. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.5:62 My '57. (Laupman, Pavel Pavlovich, 1887-1957) (MLRA 10:6)

MALENKOV, G. M.

The Stalin Heritage, 1879-1953; Speeches at the Funeral of Joseph Stalin, March 9, 1953, by G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria and V. M. Molotov. New York, New Centruy, 1953, 15 pages

N/5 101.3 .M24

MALENKOV, GEORGII MAKSIMILIANOVICH

Report to the Nineteenth Party Congress on the work of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. (B) October 5, 1952. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1952. 146 p. port.

N/5
114.22
.M21

MALENKOV, G.M.

Thirty second anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; speech of G.M.Malenkov at the commemorative session of the Moscow Soviet, November 6, 1949. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 23 no.11:1-10 N '49. (MLRA 6:11)
(Russia--Politics and government)

MALENKOV, G.G.; SAMOYLOV, O.Ya.

Electrostatic interaction and coordination of molecules in water. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.1:9-15 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR. Submitted June 11, 1964.

MEDVEDEV, V.A.; YUNGMAN, V.S.; VOROB'YEV, A.F.; GURVICH, L.V.; BERGMAN, G.A.; REZNITSKIY, L.A.; KOLESOV, V.P.; GAL'CHENKO, G.L.; KHODEYEV, Yu.S.; KHACHKURUZOV, G.A.; SOKOLOV, V.B.; GOROKHOV, L.N.; MONAYENKOVA, A.S.; KOMAROVA, A.F.; VEYTS, I.V.; YURKOV, G.N.; MALENKOV, G.G.; SMIRNOVA, N.L.; GLUSHKO, V.P., akademik, otv. red.; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., red.; KARAPET'YANTS, M.Kh., red.

[Thermal constants of substances; reference book in ten numbers] Termicheskie konstanty veshchestva; spravochnik v desiati vypuskakh. Moskva, No.1. 1965. 144 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

MALENKOV, G.G.

Distances between metal atoms and water molecules in crystal hydrates. Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.1:102-105 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Hydrates) (Metals) (Crystallography)

Structure of liquid water

108°, and is thus only slightly smaller than that of a tetrahedron. Fluctuations of the angle in the range of 107-112° are necessary here, because, as is well known, the representation of space with a perfect dodecahedron without interspaces is impossible. The structure so obtained exhibits a three-dimensional periodicity, and therefore cannot be realized in any crystal. The bond length $H_2O - H_2O$ is indicated by an average of 2.8 A. This structure of liquid water would give a density of 0.9 g/cm^2. To attain the density of 1 g/cm^2, about 4.5 molecules must be contained inside the dodecahedron. Basing on the assumption of a cis-bonding between the water molecules, the author has thus been able to find a structure of liquid water, that is in good agreement with experimental results, and which corresponds to Pauling's results. There are 2 figures and 10 non-Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Transportation Construction)

PRESENTED: December 6, 1960, by N. V. Belov, Academician

23852
S/020/61/137/006/011/020
B104/B201

24,7100(1136, 1142, 1150)

AUTHOR: Malenkov, G. G.

TITLE: Structure of liquid water

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 137, no. 6, 1961, 1354-1355

TEXT: J. Bernal (Nature, 183, 141 (1959); Proc. Roy. Inst. Gr. Brit., 37, no. 4, 355 (1959); Sci. Am., 203, no. 2, 1960) has found that, from the geometrical viewpoint, the structure of liquid water differs considerably from that of ice. Crystalline prototypes of liquid water are, according to L. Pauling (The Hydrogen Bonding, London, 1959, p. 3) hydrates of some gases and liquids. This scheme by Pauling has been confirmed by experiments of other authors. Basing on the following premises, the author has constructed a structure of water: 1) Hydrogen bondings are straightlined, and their lengths vary only within narrow limits. 2) Each water molecule forms four bonds, and the angles between them differ only little from tetrahedron angles. 3) The number of cis-bonds has to be a maximum. By cis-bonds the author understands the mirror-symmetric bonds as occur in ice (Fig. 1). A model of this structure is presented in Fig. 2. The angle between the bonds is

Card 1/4

MALENKOV, G.

Architecture of molecular structures. IUn.tekh. 8 no.11:33-37 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KISELEVA, N.S.; KOMM, S.G.; MALENKOV, A.G.

Dynamics of establishing and severing contacts between the cells of ascitic Zaidela's hepatoma in a tissue culture. TSitologiia 7 no.6:722-728 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya tsitogenetiki i Laboratoriya mekhanizmov kantserogeneza Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR i Otdel nauchnoy i eksperimental'noy meditsinskoy kinematografii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 11, 1964.

MALENKOV, A.G.; SHTAMM, Ye.V.

Changes in the intensity of adhesion between cells in the series normal liver - solid hepatoma - ascitic hepatoma. TSitologiia 7 no.3:414-416 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya mekhanizmov kantserogeneza Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ZHABOTINSKIY, A.M.; MALENKOV, A.G.; YASINOV, N.M.; GUSSAK, L.A.; SHABAD, L.M.

Content of cancerogenic and toxic combustion products in exhaust gases of combustion engines with spark and antichamber-torch ignition. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6:908-912 N-D '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institute of Chemical Physics, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences.

VASIL'YEV, Yu. M.; GEL'FAND, I. M.; GEL'SHTEYN, V. I.; MALENKOV, A. G.

Characteristics of cellular complexes of the ascitic mouse hepatoma 22. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:168-170 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gel'fand).

VASIL'YEV, Yu.M., doktor med. nauk; MALENKOV, A.G.

Characteristics of the surface of normal and tumorous cells.
Zhur. VKHO 8 no.4:394-402 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(CELLS) (CANCER RESEARCH)

MALENKOV, A.G.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.M.; MODYANOVA, Ye.A.; ROZHKOVA, Z.A.; SHTAMM, Ye.V.

Nature of cohesion of liver cells. Biofizika 8 no.3:354-360 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

the mutations represent the noise background. The phenomena are studied according to their degree of probability; only phenomena whose probability is almost one or far from both one and zero are studied. The present work does not list new facts, it only systemizes the already known from the point of view of information theory. The method proposed is of interest since it enables one to judge to what extent the structural details of hereditary information and of the chromosome apparatus correspond to each other. The structure of the hereditary information is compared with the data of cytology as follows: 1) The discrete part of hereditary information, consisting of a finite number of genes, is examined. 2) The requirements towards the structure of the material carriers of hereditary information are formulated. 3) The structure of the chromosomes is tested from the point of view of these requirements. Conclusion: Chromosome structure corresponds in great detail to the structure of hereditary information.

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1960 (initially)
February 1, 1961 (final version)

S/582/62/000/008/011/013
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Lyapunov, A. A. and Malenkov, A. G. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Logical analysis of the structure of hereditary information

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki, no. 8. Moscow, 1962, 293-308

TEXT: The structure of hereditary information is studied with a view to comparing it with the structures, examined in cytology, which are the material carriers of this information, i.e. with the chromosomes. The discrete part of hereditary information is singled out and its structure is analyzed. The basic concepts are expressed in axiomatic form, summing up vast experimental material. The statical properties of the object are expressed as postulates. The elementary biological processes are formulated as laws. All the laws and postulates enunciated are valid only with sufficiently high probability. Their violation is called mutation. The appearance of mutations in biological acts represents errors in the transmission of information. The external factors responsible for

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MALENKOV, A. G. and LYAPUNOV, A. A.

"Logical Analysis of Concepts and Methods of Genetics" (27 November, 11 December 1959)

report delivered at a seminar on cybernetics, Moscow State University

So: Problemy kibernetiki, Issue 5, 1961, pp. 289-294

SHAMOVSKAYA, E.Z.; MALENKO, V.L.

Spinal epidurisis syndrome in the clinical aspects of chloroleukemia (chloroma). Zhur. n vr. i psikh. 65 no.6[illegible] 19[illegible].

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. D.T. Kulmov) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I.A. Kireyeva).

MALENKO, Yu.I.

Selection of components in studying the cross sections of multidimensional complexes. Vest. LGU 20 no.16:141-144 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

ARISTOVICH, V.Yu.; LUTUGINA, N.V.; MALENKO, Yu.I.; MORACHEVSKIY, A.G.

Liquid - vapor equilibria and rectification processes in the ternary system water - formic acid - acetic acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.12:2693-2698 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Formic acid) (Acetic acid)

MALENKO, V., polkovnik; DROZDOV, V., podpolkovnik.

Night shooting. Tankist no.3:16-18 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Tank warfare) (Night fighting (Military science))

KHIYAN, Yaroslav [Chijan, J.T.]; MALENKO, S.A.[translator]; KOROTCHENKO, V.P., red.; STARODUB, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Electronic flashtube; manufacture and use by amateurs]Elektronnaia lampa-vspyshka; izgotovlenie i primenenie v liubitel'skikh usloviiakh. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1961. 150 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Photography, Flashlight--Equipment and supplies)

1. MALENKO, N. F.

2. USSR (600)

4. Machine-Tractor Stations

7. Furnish forest shelterbelt stations with the necessary tractors, Les i step', 4, No. 12, 1952.

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

L 15741-66

ACC NR: AT5025458

Where R is the roller radius, $f = \frac{v_1}{v}$ is the relation of the peripheral speed of the rollers, and $m = \frac{t}{t_0}$ and $m_1 = \frac{t_1}{t_0}$ are dimensionless factors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 32 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ NR REF SOV: 006/ OTHER: 002

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investigated, based on the solution of approximate hydrodynamic equations dealing with a flow of viscous incompressible liquids and on the empirical formula: $\gamma = \tau_0^n$, where γ is the shearing rate, c and n the rheologic constants characterizing the nature of the materials. The results were summarized in the final equation determining the functional relation between compression strength P_1 and the total industrial power N reduced to one roller.

where

$$P_1 = \frac{1275B}{v(1+f)F}\sqrt{\frac{F}{l_0}}N, \qquad (32)$$

$$B = \left[2{,}44\left(\frac{1{,}18m_0 - 1}{m_0}\right) + 0{,}98\sqrt{m_0 - 1}\,(1 - 0{,}695\,\mathrm{arctg}\sqrt{m_0 - 1}) - 0{,}98\sqrt{m_1 - 1}\,(1 + 0{,}695\,\mathrm{arctg}\sqrt{m_1 - 1})\right];$$

$$F = \left\{\left[\frac{4(1 + f + f^2)}{3(1+f)^3} - 0{,}61\right]\left(\mathrm{arctg}\sqrt{m_0 - 1} + \mathrm{arctg}\sqrt{m_1 - 1}\right) - 0{,}61\left(\frac{\sqrt{m_0 - 1}}{m_0} + \frac{\sqrt{m_1 - 1}}{m_1}\right)\right\}.$$

L 15741-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/RM

ACC NR: AT5025458 SOURCE CODE: UR/3162/65/000/001/0082/0091

AUTHOR: Malenko, K. S. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Calendering theory of thermoplastic materials

SOURCE: Ukraine, Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya. Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1965. Protsessy, mashiny, apparaty i avtomatizatsiya khimicheskikh proizvodstv (Processes, machines, apparatus, and automation of chemical enterprises), 82-91

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, hydrodynamics, viscous flow, thermoplastic material, material deformation, shear stress

ABSTRACT: Published results of experimental and theoretical investigations of the flow of molten polymers have shown that these materials are anomalous viscous liquids which, under the conditions of deformation by shear, do not obey Newton's law defining the direct dependence of the shear stress, τ, on the rate of shear, $\frac{dx}{dt}$. A steady flow of molten polymers passing between two rotating rollers was

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MALENKO, K.S.; ULASENKO, V.F.

Dependence of the pushing-apart stresses and power of the rolls on the technical parameters of the milling process of rubber compounds. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.2:31-35 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass i Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V.Lebedeva.

MALENKO, K.S.

Calendering of rubber compounds. Khim. prom. no.4:35-37 O-D '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

MALENKO, K.S., insh.

Two-roll calender for the manufacture of tiles. Khim.mashinostr. no.5:38-39 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MALENKO, Andrey Lukich; PRUDNIKOV, Ivan Nikolayevich; MEDVEDEVA, L.V., red.; ANDREYEVA, L.S., tekhn. red.

[Wages in the woodpulp-paper industry] Oplata truda v tsellyulozno-bumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Profizdat, 1962. 222 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KUDAKOV, Andrey Stepanovich; MALENKO, Andrey Lukich; SERGEYEV, Aleksandr Yefimovich; KUZNETSOVA, N.I., red.; KOROBOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Trade union mass work to encourage production; collected guidance materials] Proizvodstvenno-massovaia rabota profsoiuzov; sbornik rukovodiashchikh materialov. Moskva, Profizdat, 1963. 350 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Trade unions) (Efficiency, Industrial)

MALENKO, A.L.

MALENKO, A.L.

Contribution of efficiency promoters and inventors to the development of the pulp and paper industry. Bum. prom. 32 no.12:21-23 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Starshiy inspektor Otdela zarplaty Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov.

(Paper industry)

MALENKO, A.L.; RYUKIN, N.V.; NEPENIK, Yu.N., redaktor; MILENKO, L.A., redaktor; VOLKHOVER, R.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Work practices of progressive cellulose technicians in the paper industry.] Opyt novatorov-tselliulozniков v bumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Sostaviteli A.L. Malenko i N.V. Riukhin. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1954. 38 p. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo lesnoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Paper industry)

MALENKO, A.L.

24959 Malenko, A.L. Nasha Bumaga Dolzhna Byt'Luchshey V Mire. Bumazn. Prom-st', 1949, No 3, s 23-26

So: Letopis' No 33, 1949

MALEN'KIY, A., shturman (Simferopol')

The problem is the same. Why then is it solved differently?
Gradzh.av 17 no.2:16 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Simferopol'--Flight training)

PETROVSKAYA-BARANOVA, T.P.; MALENKINA, I.A.

Formation and germination of ginseng seeds. Mat. k izuch. zhen'shenia i lim. no.4:105-115 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnyy Botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(GINSENG) (SEEDS)

MALENKINA, I.A., otv. za vypusk; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[Brief guide to the Main Botanical Garden in Moscow] Kratkii putevoditel'. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 15 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moscow. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad.
(Moscow--Botanical gardens)

MALENKIN, V.

" 'Radio UN' a subsidiary of the "Voice of America.""

So. Radio, Vol. 10, p. 62, 1952

[illegible], D.[illegible]; RUDNEVSKIY, N.K.; [illegible], T.M.

Dependence of the intensity of copper, zinc, and nickel lines on their concentration in the contact-pulse sampling of Cu-Zn and Cu-Ni alloys. Trudy po khim. i khim. tekh. no.1:90-92 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted September 24, 1963.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700006-6

MALENIN, V.N.

SEVAST'YANOVA, Ye.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; RACHINSKIY, A.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GAVRILENKO, D.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TOGOYEV, I.N., otvetstvennyy redaktor; MALENIN, V.N., redaktor; TEODOROVICH, L.D., redaktor; PAZDZERSKIY, A.N., redaktor; DONSKOY, P.V., redaktor; LYUBECHANSKAYA, N.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Prospective plan for the development of a collective cotton farm; the Stalin collective farm of the Buvaidy District, Fergana Province] Perspektivnyi plan razvitiia khlopkoseiushchego kolkhoza; kolkhoz imeni Stalina Buvaidinskogo raiona Ferganskoi oblasti. Tashkent, 1956. 125 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut ekonomiki.
2. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Sevast'yanova)
3. Institut sooruzheniy Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Rachinskiy)
4. Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Gavrilenko)

(Uzbekistan--Cotton growing)

MALENIN, V. N.

Soviet Central Asia - Peasantry

Development of cotton growing and the status of the peasantry in prerevolutionary Turkistan. Trudy Inst. ekon. AN Uz. SSR No. 3, 1952.

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VESELY, V.; MAIENICKY, M.; POKORNY, J.

Report on the meeting of the Section Fats of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry in Prague. Chem listy 57 no.1:103 Ja '63.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps and Detergents. Flotation Agents. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 10, 1959, 36662.

Author : Vesely, V., Malenicky, M.
Inst : -
Title : Determination of Epihydrine in Glycerin.

Orig Pub : Prumysl potravin. 1957, 9, No 10, 540-541

Abstract : The method of determination of epihydrine with the application of HIO_4 salts was described. The method was introduced into the system of international procedures of the analysis of fats, as the most efficient method for the determination of epihydrine. -- From the authors' resume.

Card 1/1

BUDISAVLJEVIC, M., dr.; MALENIC, S.

Complicated hydatid cyst and differential diagnosis of lung diseases. Med. glas. 16 no.3:128-131 Mr '62.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu Narodne Republike Srbije (Direktor: prof. dr M. Grujic)

(ECHINOCOCCOSES diag) (LUNG DISEASES diag)

RASOVIC, Lj., doc., dr; BUDISAVLJEVIC, M., dr; MALENIC, S., dr; DUKIC, J., dr; MLADENOVIC, R., dr; MARTINIS, U., dr

Pleural decortication in the treatment of complications and sequelae of pneumothorax. Med. glas. 16 no.1:26-28 Ja '62.

1. Institut za TBC NR Srbije (Upravnik: prof. dr M. Grujic)

(PNEUMOTHORAX ARTIFICIAL compl)

S

BUDISAVLJEVIC, M., dr; MALENIC, S., dr; DUKIC, J., dr; MARTINIS, U., dr

Bronchial adenoma. Med. glas. 15 no.12/12a:436-439 D '61.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu NR Srbije u Beogradu (Direktor: prof. dr M. Grujic)

(ADENOMA case reports) (BRONCHI neopl)

LEONOV, M.R.; MALENEVA, I.G.; KORSHUNOV, I.A.

Synthesis of methyl-, propyl-, and isopropylcellosolves from ethylene oxide and corresponding alcohols. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.6:1367-1373 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimii Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni N.I.Lobachevskogo.

LEONOV, M.R.; MALENEVA, I.G.

Synthesis of methyl cellosolve from ethylene oxide and methyl alcohol. Trudy po khim.i khim.tekh. [illegible] no.1:186-187 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

ACCESSION NR: AR4015646

Mo_2O_3 had a positive effect on the yield of acrylonitrile. The yield of acrylonitrile on the second catalyst increased with time of contact. The yield of acrylonitrile was 5% on the basis of the amount of propylene passed through and 30-40% on the basis of the propylene reacted. L.R.

DATE ACQ: 07Jan64 SUB CODE: CH ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015646 S/0081/63/000/022/0434/0435

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 22N50

AUTHOR: Korshunov, I. A.; Batalov, A. P.; Maleneva, I. G.; Rostokin, G. A.

TITLE: Direct synthesis of acrylonitrile from propylene and ammonia

CITED SOURCE: Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. /Gor'kiy/, no. 2, 1962, 450-453

TOPIC TAGS: nitrile, acrylonitrile, nitrile synthesis, acrylonitrile synthesis, propylene ammonia reaction

TRANSLATION: Acrylonitrile can be obtained in a one-step process from propylene and NH_3 (molecular ratio 3:1-1:1) in the presence of the catalysts: MoO_3 on Al_2O_3, containing 16.7% MoO_3 (see RZhkhim, 1961, 17L99), or $BiPO_4 \cdot 12MoO_3 \cdot 12H_2O$ (see RZhkhim, 1961, 16L108). The reaction takes place either in a stream of air or a mixture of $O_2 + N_2$. The optimal temperature of the reaction on MoO_3 in a stream of air is 500C (volume rate = 450/hour), compared to 470C in the stream of $O_2 + N_2$ (volume rate = 540). In the stream of air the yield was higher, and the concentration of CO_2 obtained as a byproduct during the oxidation of propylene, was slightly lower (5%). The presence of water vapor and reduction of MoO_3 to

Card 1/2

KALNYSHEV, M.V., kapitan, voyennyy letchik-instruktor pervogo klassa;
SOKOLOV, N.I., leytenant, voyennyy letchik tret'yego klassa;
MALENEV, V.A., leytenant, voyennyy letchik tret'yego klassa;
IROZD, M.I., leytenant, voyennyy letchik tret'yego klassa

We support this project. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.2:84-85 F '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Flight training)