

30461.

S/138/61/000/011/001/007
A051/A126

Vulcanization of...

frost resistance at -70°C . It is proven experimentally, on the example of ethylsiloxane polymers that the zinc oxide, usually contained in the rubber mixtures, increases their structuralizing processes. Since under stable conditions, the rates of polymerization of the hexaethylcyclotrisiloxane and octaethylcyclotetra-siloxane, under the effect of H_2SO_4 , have the ratio of 1.84 : 1, and their weight ratio in the products of complete hydrolysis of diethylchlorosilane, is also 70 - 75 : 30 - 25, it was assumed that the replacement of M_2 -45 methylhydrolysate with M_2 -4 fraction, and E_2 -34 ethylhydrolysate with E_2 -3 fraction, would have no significant effect on the conditions of production and properties of the dimethyl-diethylsiloxane elastomers, and would at the same time lower to a large extent the consumption coefficients of the initial monomers. The experimental polymerization was conducted in two different ways: under the action of concentrated sulfuric acid, and in the presence of an alkali. Although the mechanism of the protective action of iron oxide and titanium oxide was not established, attention is drawn to the high protective action of metal oxides with varying valencies on the siloxane rubbers. Experiments showed that iron oxide and titanium dioxide inhibited the oxidation process of the dimethyldiethylsiloxane rubbers. Further data obtained showed that the addition of zinc oxide to the composition of the heat res-

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S/138/61/000/011/001/007
A031/A126

15,9205

AUTHORS: Borisov, S. N., Karlin, A. V., Malysheva, I. A.

TITLE: Vulcanization of cyclic dimethyl- and diethylsiloxane copolymers

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 11, 1961, 4 - 8

TEXT: A study was made of the effect of the benzoyl peroxide and (ZnO, TiO₂, Fe₂O₃) metal oxide additions, on the thermal stability of vulcanizate mixtures based on dimethyldiethylsiloxane rubber. The possibility of using cyclic low-molecular dimethyl- and diethylsiloxanes instead of the formerly used individual methyltetramer and ethyltrimer, for the production of polydimethyldiethylsiloxane rubbers, was further investigated. It was found that the latter, synthesized by catalytic polymerization of cyclic dimethyl- and diethylsiloxane mixtures, do not differ in their properties from similar rubbers produced from the methyltetramer and ethyltetramer mixtures. The dimethyldiethylsiloxane polymers require a smaller quantity of benzoyl peroxide for the vulcanization than the CRT (SKS) rubber. Vulcanizates based on the mixtures of dimethyldiethylsiloxane rubbers, containing titanium dioxide instead of zinc oxide, retain their elasticity for long periods of time at 200 - 225°C, and for shorter periods at 250°C. They also have a high

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Ethyl siloxane elastomers. ...

27575
S/190/61/003/009/010/016
B110/B101

N. V. Kozlova for taking the spectra, N. G. Sviridova for performing the alkaline polymerization. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 1: R. A. Pike, J. E. McMahon, V. B. Jex et al., J. Organ. Chem., 24, 1939, 1959; T. C. Williams, R. A. Pike, F. Fekete, Industr. and Engng. Chem., 51, 939, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev)

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1960

Table. Properties of elastomers obtained by co-polymerization of methyl tetramer with ethyl trimer in the presence of H_2SO_4 .

Legend: (1) Polymer properties; (2) characteristics of standard vulcanizates; (3) sample no.; (4) molar ratio of $M_2-4 : E_2-3$; (5) % volatile content, 3 hr, $150^\circ C$; (6) solubility in benzene; (7) molecular weight $\cdot 10^{-3}$; (8) tensile strength; (9) relative elongation; (10) coefficient of frost

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Ethyl siloxane elastomers. ...

27575
S/190/61/003/009/010/016
B110/B101

the 1267 cm^{-1} band of the Si-CH₃ bond. With increasing content of diethyl siloxane chains in the copolymer, the elasticity of vulcanizates decreases in parallel to the decrease of their swelling in organic solvents. When $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SiO (DE)} > 15\text{ mole\%}$, no rubber-like vulcanizates were obtained by the treatment commonly used for SKT (10 min vulcanization in the press at 120°C ; 6 hr additional thermostat vulcanization at 200°C with a temperature rise of $1^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$). If, however, the second stage (6 hr at 200°C) is omitted, compounds containing 45 mole% DE give rubber-like vulcanizates. With 1-15 mole% DE their strength corresponded to that of SKT vulcanizates, 10% DE vulcanizate was well elastic. They were more frost-resistant than SKT. The coefficient of frost resistant was ~ 1 at -60 to -70°C for rubbers with 6-10 mole% DE. Acid catalysts which required troublesome washing-out were replaced by alkaline catalysts: M₂-4 and E₂-3 (92 : 8) were polymerized under stirring and heating in a stream of dry N₂ on the reflux condenser in the presence of a catalyst from cyclodimethyl siloxanes and KOH. The properties of vulcanizates obtained with 0.0075% KOH practically correspond to those obtained with 2% H₂SO₄. The authors thank

Card 3/6

27575
S/190/61/003/009/010/0.5
B110/B101

Ethyl siloxane elastomers. ...

was the synthesis of methyl-ethyl siloxane elastomers on the basis of octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane and hexaethyl cyclotrisiloxane. According to the nomenclature suggested by N. N. Sokolov (Metody sinteza poliorganosiloksanov (Methods of synthesis of polycorganosiloxanes), Gosenergoizdat, 1959, pp. 127-132) the former is denoted by M_2-4 , the latter by E_2-3 . These two components, obtained by hydrolysis of dimethyl dichloro silane and diethyl dichloro silane, respectively, were co-polymerized in the cold in the presence of 2% by weight of concentrated H_2SO_4 under stirring for 5 hr with subsequent addition of 1% of weight of H_2O . At almost equimolecular initial ratio, co-polymerization takes place readily, forming rubber-like high-molecular polymers. Table 1 presents the properties of the resultant polydimethyl-diethyl siloxane rubbers. The molecular weights were determined by the equation derived by Burry-Korolev for high-molecular linear PDMS: $[\eta]_{\text{benzene}} = 2.15 \cdot 10^{-4} M^{0.65}$.

Filling and vulcanization were similar as with CKT (SKT) rubber (polymer = 100; powdered silica gel Y-333 (U-333) = 50; ZnO = 5; benzoyl peroxide = 2 parts by weight). The assigned and real content of dimethyl siloxane links in the polymers was determined indirectly by IR spectra on Card 2/6

15.9205

2209

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S/190/61/003/009/010/016
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Borisov, S. N., Stavitskiy, I. K. (Deceased), Karlin, A. V.,
Malysheva, I. A.

TITLE: Ethyl siloxane elastomers. I. Copolymerization of octamethyl
cyclotetrasiloxane with hexaethyl cyclotrisiloxane

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 9, 1961,
1377-1382

TEXT: The highly heat-resistant polydimethyl siloxane (PDMS) rubbers are elastic up to 250-300°C and have a low glass transition temperature (-130°C). Replacement of CH₃ radicals by larger organic groups, e.g., methyl-phenyl siloxane, renders the polycrystallization difficult, improves the properties of the vulcanizate at low temperatures, but does not change the glass transition temperature. As a direct synthesis of methyl-phenyl siloxane is not possible, and silane chloride mixtures were formed on phenylation of methyl dichloro silane by the Grignard synthesis, whose separation was difficult, it was necessary to use better accessible monomers for the production of frost-resistance rubbers. The purpose of the present paper

Card 1/6

MALYSHEVA, G.Ye.

Rectal peat treatment in chronic prostatitis, spermatoctitis and functional disorders of the generative organs. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 21 no.4:93-96 O-D '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz Rizhskogo sanatoriya Voenno-morskogo flota (nachal'nik A.I. Smorodin)

(GENERATIVE ORGANS--DISEASES)

(PEAT--THERAPEUTIC USE)

MALYSHEVA, G.S.

Method of medium-scale phenological mapping. Izv. Vses. geog.
ob-va 96 no.3:226-231 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

POLUKAROV, A.N., KUPCHENKO, M.M.: Prinsipalni uchastiye: CHERNOBAY, A.I.;
MALYSHEVA, F.I.; ZHDANOVICH, Yu.V.; KOKAREV, A.V.; KOLTYSHEV, D.I.

Tellurium recovery from copper-electrolysis slime into sodium
slag. TSvet. met. 33 no.8:56-57 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Copper--Electrometallurgy)
(Tellurium)

MALYSHEVA, E.F.

Methodology for the arrangement of the hemagglutination reaction for the detection of nonspecific antigens in typhoid fever. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.10:81-84 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted June 20, 1964.

MALYSHEVA, E.F.

Erythroagglutination reaction in the diagnosis of typhoid and paratyphoid diseases. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.9: 87-90 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gor'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Kirova.

MALYSHEVA, E.F.; GALUNINA, Z.I.

Carriers of diphtherial microbes and their relation to diphtheria incidence. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 8 no.3:87 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i laboratorii Rayonnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(DIPHTHERIA—MICROBIOLOGY)

GORELIK, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VAYNBLAT, Yu.M., inzh.; MALYSHEVA, E.A.,
inzh.

Effect of pressure in avial alloy products. Metalloved. i tern.
obr. met. no.12:48-49 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Aluminum alloys--Metallography) (Pressure)

The role of zonal stresses ...

S/129/62/000/011/004/007
E193/E383

stress, the greater was the thickness of the surface. coarsely-granular layer, the grain size in this layer increasing with increasing magnitude of the residual tensile stresses in this region. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov
(Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

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S/129/62/000/011/004/007

E193/E383

The role of zonal stresses

extruded materials represent, respectively, zones of compressive and tensile residual stresses. In alloys in which the Al_6Mn phase is precipitated on ageing, decomposition of the solid solution is accompanied by an increase in its specific volume. The residual tensile stresses in the surface layer should, therefore, promote excessive grain growth. That such, in fact, is the case was proved by the present authors by experiments conducted on the alloy, avial (0.36% Cu, 0.63% Mg, 0.30% Mn, 0.31% Fe, 0.84% Si, 0.05% Zn and 0.05% Ti). A shape of an asymmetrical cross-section was extruded through a die so designed that the tensile residual stresses on one side of the profile were much larger than on the other; this resulted also in the shape curving up as it left the die. The distribution, type and magnitude of these stresses were changed in the next series of experiments, in which a guide rail was applied to prevent the curving up of the extruded shape. Metallographic examination of shapes extruded under various conditions showed that the outer zone of coarse grains formed in the extruded material during solution-treatment reflected the changes in the residual stresses. The more extensive was the zone of the residual tensile

Card 2/3

S/129/62/000/011/004/007
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Gorelik, S.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Vaynblat, Yu.M. and Malysheva, E.A., Engineers

TITLE: The role of zonal stresses in the formation of coarsely-
crystalline surface layers during heating for solution-
treatment of extruded aluminium alloys

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
no. 11, 1962, 21 - 23

TEXT: The fact that solution-treatment of extruded, age-
hardenable aluminium alloys is accompanied by excessive grain growth
in the surface layers has been attributed to more intensive decom-
position of the solid solution in these regions. It has also been
postulated that the excessive grain growth can be affected by the
type and magnitude of residual stresses in extruded material. If
the decomposition of the solid solution is accompanied by a decrease
in its specific volume, the transformation should be accelerated in
the regions of compressive residual stresses; the rate of decom-
position, accompanied by expansion, should be accelerated in regions
of tensile residual stresses. The core and the surface layer of
Card 1/3

MALYSHEVA, Aleksandra Yevdokimovna; POPOV, I.G., red.; CHULKOV, I.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Hygienic problems of radiation heat exchange of man and
his environment; radiation cooling] Gigienicheskie voprosy
radiatsionnogo teploobmena cheloveka s okruzhaiushchei sre-
doi; radiatsionnoe okhlazhdenie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 241 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(HEAT--RADIATION AND ABSORPTION)
(BODY TEMPERATURE--REGULATION)

LETAVET, A.A., prof., otv. red.; VESELKIN, P.N., prof., red.;
KANDROR, I.S., prof., red.; KOYRANSKIY, B.B., prof., red.;
MALYSHEVA, A.Ye., doktor med.nauk, red.; SLONIM, A.D., prof.,
red.

[Physiology of heat exchange and the hygiene of industrial
microclimate] Fiziologiya teploobmena i gigiena promyshlennogo
mikroklimata. Moskva, 1961. 365 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut gigieny
truda i profzabolevaniy. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii me-
ditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Direktor Instituta gigieny truda i prof-
zabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Letavet). 3. Chlen-
korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Veselkin). 4. In-
stitut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigieny im.A.N.Sysina Akademii me-
ditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Kandror). 5. Leningradskiy institut gi-
gieny truda i profzabolevaniy (for Koyranskiy). 6. Institut gi-
gieny truda i profzabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Malysheva). 7. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii
nauk SSSR (for Slonim).

(BODY TEMPERATURE--REGULATION) (INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

MALYSHEVA, A. Ye.

USSR

to be presented at the 13th Intl
Congress on Occupational Health,
New York City, 29-29 Jul 60.

- BRIZHENKO, P. P., Head, Pathological Anatomy Laboratory, Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, Moscow - "The diffuse-sclerotic form of silicosis" (*)
- BRILLENKO, L. G., Scientific Research Biological Institute, Rostov State University named, V. M. Sholotov, Rostov-on-Don - "The correlation between the development of some chronic diseases and the hygiene of working conditions" (*)
- DEKAVET, A. A., Director, Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, Moscow - "Education and training of industrial medical personnel in Russia" (Session 11), and "Scientific basis for the establishment of tolerable limits adopted in the Soviet Union for the principal industrial toxins" (Session 13)
- MALYSHEVA, A. Ye., Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, Moscow, and DEKAVET, A. A., Director, same Institute - "Regulation of air exchange and its role in industrial hygiene" (*)

5

KANDROR, I.S.; MALYSHEVA, A.Ye.

Symposium on thermal regulation. Gig.i san. 24 no.8:84-85
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N.
Syzina AMN SSSR i Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh
zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(BODY TEMPERATURE)

MALYSHEVA, A.Ye., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Physiology of heat exchange and the hygiene of industrial micro-
climate. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.12:36-41 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(BODY TEMPERATURE) (HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MALYSHEVA, A. YE.

"Radiation cooling in respect to humans and its utilization
for the prevention of overheating of the organism."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

ANDREYEVA, K.K., MALYSHEVA, A.Ye., REPIN, G.N. (Moskva).

Prolonged action of cold during work in closed building.
Gig.truda i prof. zav. 2 no.5:25-30 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniya AMN SSSR.
(COLD--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MALYSHEVA, A.Ye.

"The common cold and its control" by B.B. Koldranskii. Reviewed by
A.E. Malysheva. Gig.truda i prof. zav. 2 no.4:61-62 J1-Ag '58
(COLD (PATHOLOGY)) (MIRA 11:9)

MALYSHEVA, A.Ye., kand.med.nauk

Using radiant cooling for reating favorable meteorological conditions in areas for workers, rest periods in hot metal plants [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 22 no.6:28-35 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(VENTILATION,
radiant cooling of resting places for workers (Rus))
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,
same)

MALYSHEVA, A. YE., Doc Med Sci -- DISS) "Problems of hygiene in the radiation heat exchange between man and surrounding medium." (Radiation cooling). Moscow, 1957, 52 pp, (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies. (AM, No 59, 1957, 97)

MALYSHEVA, A.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Use of radiation cooling for the prevention of overheating. Gig. i
san. 21 no.2:37-43 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy
AMN SSSR.

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
radiational cooling in metal indust.)
(BODY TEMPERATURE
same)

MALYSHEVA, A Ye.

LETAVET, A.A., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; PRIOROV, N.N., professor, redaktor; KHOTSYANOV, L.K., professor, redaktor; GHILOEYBOV, T.Ye., professor, redaktor; DVIZHKOV, P.P., professor, redaktor; MORCZOV, A.L., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; MOLOKANOV, K.P., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; MALYSHEVA, A.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; CHERNIKOV, A.P., redaktor; GEUKHOYEDOVA, G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor;

[Work hygiene, sick rate and prevention of accidents in the metallurgical and mining industry] Gigiena truda, zaboлеваemost' i profilaktika travmatizma v metallurgicheskoi i gornorudnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 230 p.

(MLRA 10:1)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Letavet) 3. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Priorov, Khotsyanov)

(TRAUMATISM)

(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

MALYSHEVA, A. Ye.; REPINA, Ye. G.

Use of radiative cooling for creating favorable working conditions
in exposure to high temperatures of air and surrounding surfaces.
Opyt izuch. reg. fiziol. funk. no. 3:119-128 '54. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Laboratoriya promyshlennogo mikroklimata Instituta gigiyeny truda
i profzabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(BODY TEMPERATURE)

MALYSHEVA, A. Ye.

Study of radiative cooling in man. Opyt izuch.reg.fiziol.funk.
no.3:89-102 '54. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Laboratoriy promyshlennogo mikroklimata Instituta gigiyeny
truda i profzabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(BODY TEMPERATURE)

MALYSHEVA, A. Ye.

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 4
April 1953
Part I
Climatology and Bioclimatology.

44-218
531,584.01
Klingin, S. A. and Malysheva, A. E., K voprosu o normirovanii podvizhnosti vozdukh na predpriyatiakh tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. [The problem of standardization of air movement in textile factories.] *Gigiena i Sanitariya*, Moscow, No. 5:22-28, 1952. 2 figs., 4 tables. /DLC--The author analyzes the sources of air movement in spinning and weaving mills and the distribution of wind velocities in work rooms when ventilation is provided by air currents emanating from ventilators in walls. Formulas for calculating air movement in the work zone and effectiveness of air currents are presented: $v \approx \frac{0.516 L_a}{R_a \sqrt{F_a}}$ m/sec. R_a =radius of tube; v =average velocity of air current in work zone; L_a =air flow through indraft tube m³/sec; F_a =area of cross section of work rooms in m²; and $S_{0.40}$ =distance from place of discharge of air to point where the air current reaches 40% of the area of the work room. Also a table giving suitable air velocities for various air temperatures is given. $S_{0.40} = \frac{0.71 \sqrt{F_a}}{v} - R_a$.
Subject Headings: 1. Industrial climatology 2. Indoor climates. --I.L.D. 0.34

Inst. Labor Hygiene + Occupational Diseases, AMS USSR

AMS/A + B MALYSHEVA, A-Ye.

1.1-228

551.586:612:599.9

Malyshva, A. E. Radiatsionnoe okhranenie cheloveka i zashchitnaya rol' odevzhdya. [Radiational cooling of man and the protective role of clothing.] *Gigiena i Sanitariya*, No. 4:24-30, April 1951. 4 tables. **DLC** Individuals with varying layers of clothing radiated to a cold source which was at a surface temperature of 4°C. The angular distance between the radiating bodies was varied from 0.11 to 4.85 steradians and the temperature of the outer surface of the clothing of various parts of the skin and of the nasal mucosa was measured. With one and three clothing layers the skin temperature of the back declined 1.8° and 4.4°C as the angular distance was increased from 0.11 to 4.85 steradians; the temperature of the outer clothing surface fell 2.4 and 4.6°C, respectively. With aluminum foil 14μ thick, attached to the outside of the clothing, the skin temperature of the back varied 3.0-5°C at an angular distance of 4.85 steradians; without aluminum foil it fell 1.8 to 3.3°C. Measurement of the sensitivity of the eye to an electric stimulus (phosphene) indicated that the level of sensitivity increased regardless of the number of layers of clothing, but that the sensitivity remained unchanged when aluminum foil was used. *Subject Headings:* 1. **Physiological climatology** 2. **Cooling power** 3. **Clothing climate.** --L.L.D.

MALYSHEVA A. Ye. cooling of the organism by local application of cold surfaces
Gigiena i Sanitariia, Moscow 1950, 2 (23-28) Illus. 2

Experiments were performed to determine the amount of local cooling in various parts of the body after application of cold at a distance. The subjects were four men, aged 18 to 24 years. The experiments were carried out at a room temperature of 23 to 24° C. A flat-walled metal vessel, containing salt and ice, was held so that its blackened wall at a temperature of 1° C. and with an area of 337 sq. cm., was 10 cm. from the subject's spine. The subjects were maintained under experimental conditions for 30 minutes and either the box was then brought into position, or nothing else was done (control). In 21 experiments, the skin temperature over the spine fell by 3.4 to 3.8° C., while the 11 controls showed variations from 0.5° C. fall to 0.2° C. rise. 53-60% of the fall reached in 1 hour occurred in the first ten minutes. During the experiment the temperature of the nasal mucosa fell by 0.6 to 2.0° C. and that of the skin of the nose, hand, finger and big toe likewise fell; the temperature continued to fall ten minutes after the cold box had been removed.

Boss (World Medical Abstracts)

So: Medical Microbiology & Hygiene Section IV, Vol. 3, No. 7-12

MALYSHEVA. A. Ye.

"Hygienic Norms for Ventilating Auditoriums and Maintenance of Air Supply to an Area where People Assemble,"

SO: Gig. i San., No. 11, 1948.

Mr., Inst. Labor Hygiene & Occupational Diseases, Dept. Hygiene, Microbiology, & Epidemiology, Acad. Med. Sci., c1948-.

L 10285-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000751

containing no C sup 14. The formation of diphenyl prompted the study of reactions of TiCl sub 4 with varying amounts of Ph sub 2 Hg or PhLi in tetrahydrofuran. Better results were obtained with PhLi. An intense black discoloration was observed at room temperature when the TiCl sub 4/PhLi ratio was 4/1. At -70C thermally unstable orange-red crystals were formed. The assumption that the latter were Ph sub 4 Ti (II) which could not be isolated was confirmed by reaction with HgCl sub 2 as shown in formula (3) of Enclosure. In the formation of II, a black substance was isolated which, after recrystallization in saturated hydrocarbons (n-nonane), formed a black crystalline compound which ignites spontaneously in air. The compound proved to be diphenyl titanium (III) formed by the decomposition of II as shown in formula (4) of Enclosure. Compound III is stable but extremely O sub 2-sensitive and decomposes slowly in a sealed ampoule at 200C into diphenyl and metallic titanium mirror. The composition of III was confirmed by chemical analysis and by its reactions. Whether the structure of III is monomeric or polymeric was not determined. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Feb63

DATE ACQ: 21Jun63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 10285-63

EWP(j)/EPT(c)/EWT(m)/EDS---AED---Pc-L/Px-L---RM/WN/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3000761

8/0020/63/150/003/0566/0569

AUTHOR: Razuvsyev, G. A. (Corr. member AN SSSR); Latysyev, V. N.; Maly'sheva, A. V.; Kilyakova, G. A. 66TITLE: New phenyl derivatives of Ti □

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 3, 1963, 566-569

TOPIC TAGS: phenyl derivatives of Ti, PhTiCl sub 3 and Ph sub 2 Ti formation, decomposition of PhTiCl sub 3, decomposition of Ph sub 4 Ti, thermal stability of Ph sub 2 Ti

ABSTRACT: Phenyl derivatives of Ti have been synthesized for the first time by maintaining the reaction shown in formula (1) of Enclosure at approximately 90C. Of the Ti derivatives, only Ph sub 2 Ti, the first covalent metalloorganic compound of divalent Ti, was isolated in pure form. The formation of PhTiCl sub 3 (I) was confirmed by the following reactions: 1) the reaction shown in formula (2) of Enclosure; 2) decomposition of I to form diphenyl and TiCl sub 3; and 3) decomposition of I in C sub 14-tagged benzene to diphenyl

Card 1/3

LATYAYEVA, V. N.; MALYSHEVA, A. V.; RAZUVAYEV, G. A.

Preparation of methylmercury salts. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.5:594 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Ger'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(Mercury compounds)

DYGALO, L.; MALYSHEVA, A.M.; RYKUSHIN, Yu.P.; SHARONOVA, V.A.

Epidemiological characteristics of an influenza outbreak in student dormitories in 1949 and 1956. Trudy LSGMI 32:222-232 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof.V.A.Bashenin). (INFLUENZA, epidemiol. A & B, in Russia, in student dormitories (R₁₁₈))

MALYSHEVA, A.M.

Causes of diphtheria in immunized children. Trudy LSGMI
32:126-140 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof.V.A.Bashenin).
(DIPHTHERIA
caused in vaccinated child. (Rus))

MALYSHEVA, A.M.

Organization of inoculation against diphtheria in Leningrad.
Trudy LSGMI 32:119-125 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof. V.A.Bashenin).
(DIPHTHERIA, prev. & control
inoculation (Rus))

L 10091-66

ACC NR: AT6001367

measurement of the heat transfer at various points in the chamber. Air preheated to 973K was injected through one central and one peripheral nozzle. The nozzle diameters and the flow rates were varied as parameters. Nu_{ex} (experimental Nusselt number) were determined from the measured flow rates and temperatures in each calorimetric section. Nu was then calculated from the formula $Nu = 0.018 Re^{0.8}$, and the ratio $\phi = Nu_{ex}/Nu$ was calculated and plotted for various air flow rates and nozzle sizes as a function of the distance from the inlet. It was found that ϕ increases and at a distance $z = (1.5-2.9)D$ (D is the chamber diameter), it reaches a maximum which for a given flow rate may attain a value of 7. When the air flow rate through the central nozzle was increased, the maximum of ϕ shifted toward the chamber outlet. The maximum had the lowest value when the air flow rates through the central and peripheral nozzles were equal. When air was injected through 55 uniformly spaced orifices in the chamber bottom, ϕ had no maximum and decreased rapidly to the normal value for turbulent heat transfer. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

[RV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ATD PRESS: 4/76

HW

Card 2/2

L. 10091-66 EWT(1)/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m) WW/GS

ACC NR: AT6001367

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0230/0238

AUTHOR: Nevskiy, A. S.; Arseyev, A. V.; Chukanova, L. A.; Malysheva, A. I.; Sharova, T. V.

ORG: All-union Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgical Heat Engineering, Sverdlovsk (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki)

TITLE: Convective heat transfer in cylindrical chambers with flow recirculation

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. 1: Konvektivnyy teploobmen v odnorodnoy srede (Heat and mass transfer. v. 1: Convective heat exchange in an homogeneous medium). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 230-238

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, cooling, combustion chamber

ABSTRACT: Experiments were made to determine the heat transfer conditions when a hot gas is injected through a nozzle at the closed end of a cylindrical chamber. Under these conditions, a pressure gradient along the wall is established which induces flow recirculation. The latter considerably increases the heat transfer from the gas to the wall as compared with conventional turbulent heat transfer without recirculation. The experiments were conducted with two chambers which were 1.88 m and 2.43 m long and 0.3 and 0.18 m in diameter. The cylinder jackets were divided into 13 and 16 separate compartments, respectively, to permit calorimetric

Card 1/2

NEVSKIY, A. S.; ARSEYEV, A. V.; CHUKANOVA, L. A.; MALYSHEVA, A. I.; SHAROVA, T. V.

"Convective heat transfer in cylindrical chambers with recirculation."
report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12
May 1964.

All-Union Sci Res Inst Metallurgy.

137-1958-1-151

A Method for and the Results of the Use of an Air-flow (cont.)

when the volumetric air-to-gas ratio, v_a/v_g , varies in the interval from 1.6 to 3.0. An increase in v_a/v_g raised the degree of deformation and the angle of flare of the flow of gas over the surface of the bath. The mean excess-air coefficient in the flame displays the existence of a minimum along the length of the furnace, which was obtained by investigations both on the model and with a 370-ton gas-fired furnace. The difference in the position of the minimum is explained by the difference in the height of the hearth blocks of the gas vaults from the surface of the bath. As air in large quantities enters through one of the vertical ducts, the air flow is displaced toward that portion of the furnace to which least air is delivered. For v_a/v_g and $v_{a,front}/v_{a,rear}$ ratios not in excess of 2, the symmetry of the gas flow is not disturbed.

G. G.

1. Open hearth furnaces--Operation 2. Open hearth furnaces--Air distribution--Analysis 3. Open hearth furnaces--Model test results

Card 2/2

MALYSHEVA, A.I.

137-1958-1-151

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 23 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Belov, I. V., Malysheva, A. I.

TITLE: A Method for and the Results of the Use of an Air Flow to Simulate the Aerodynamics of the Smelting Space of an Open-hearth Furnace (Metod i rezul'taty vozdušnogo modelirovaniya aerodinamiki plavil'nogo prostranstva martenovskoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Vses. n.-i. inst. metallurg. teplotekhn. Byul. nauchno-tekhnich. inform., 1957, Nr 2, pp 47-63

ABSTRACT: A mathematical method of elaborating experimental data which permits the use of a vector hodograph to represent the distribution of air in the smelting space of an open-hearth furnace relative to the center of the gas stream, is examined. Results of the application of this method to the analysis of data obtained by the use of air-flow simulation in a 1:7 scale model of a standard 185-ton open-hearth furnace, are adduced. The air flow used to represent the flow of gases was heated to 60-80°. The concentrations of gas and air were calculated on the basis of the fields of excess temperature measured by a copper-constantan string thermocouple. The gas flow is symmetrical relative to the axis of the furnace

Card 1/2

MALYSHEVA, A.G., kand.biol.nauk

Accumulation of substances associated with fats during the ripening
of flax and sunflower seeds. Masl.zhir. prom. 27 no.9:7-8 S '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i
efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.
(Linseed oil) (Sunflower seed oil)

MALYSHEVA, A. G.,

"Effect of Storage Conditions of Vegetable Oils on the Modification of the Unsaponifiable Fraction." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Biological Science) Min Higher Education, Karelo-Finnish State U, Petrozavodsk, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

ACC NR: AP7004977

of the additional absorption due to introduction of manganese, and in $\text{PbBr}_2:\text{Mn}$, by irradiation in the region of the additional absorption due to heating of the specimen. The absorption spectra of the manganese-containing thallium salts differed little from those of the pure thallium salts, and the manganese luminescence was excited by irradiation in the long wavelength absorption band, which has been attributed to band-band transitions. It is concluded that the Mn centers are excited by different mechanisms in the lead and the thallium salts: excitation is effected in the lead salts by the same mechanism as in lead-sensitized manganese-activated alkali halides, and in the thallium salts, by absorption in the band due to band-band transitions in the host lattice, as in $\text{ZnS}:\text{Mn}$ phosphors. These differences are in accordance with the following relations between the energies of the elementary excitations in the two groups of compounds: $E(\text{ex}^+) < E(\text{ep}) < E(\text{ex}^-)$ in PbCl_2 and PbBr_2 , and $E(\text{ep}) < E(\text{ex}^+) < E(\text{ex}^-)$ in TlCl and TlBr . Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: none

ORIG. REF: 003

OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004977

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1473/1476

AUTHOR: Malysheva, A. F.

ORG: Institute of Physics and Astronomy of the EstSSR Academy of Sciences (Institut fiziki i astronomii Akademii nauk EstSSR)

TITLE: Luminescence of manganese in lead and thallium halides /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no.9, 1966, 1473-1476

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, photoluminescence, lead compound, thallium compound, chloride, bromide, manganese, absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum, HALIDE

ABSTRACT: The author has investigated the luminescence of Mn^{2+} centers in $PbCl_2:Mn$, $PbBr_2:Mn$, $TlCl:Mn$, and $TlBr:Mn$ phosphors containing from 0.1 to 50 mole percent of the activator. The investigation was undertaken because Pb and Tl are known to be sensitizers for Mn in alkali halides. All the materials (the lead salts only after heating at $300^\circ C$ for 3 minutes) exhibited the red luminescence of Mn over a very wide range of activator concentration. Absorption spectra were recorded using thin films produced by vacuum sublimation of the pure components onto suitable substrates. Heating the lead salts broadened the two absorption bands, and a certain structure developed in them. Manganese luminescence was excited in the $PbCl_2:Mn$ by light in the region

Card 1/2

L 01160-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5013691

chloride compounds do not enter the luminescent centers, but merely contribute to the introduction of the activator that produces these centers. "The authors are deeply grateful to Professor F. D. Klement for valuable remarks and to T. Leyenaar for help with some of the measurements." Orig. art. has: 7 figures. 44.55

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Oct64

NR REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 010

SUB CODE: OP, SS

Card 2/2

L 014560-66 | EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5013691

AUTHOR: Kalder, K. A.; Malysheva, A. F.

UR/2613/64/000/030/0068/0077

TITLE: Photoluminescence of sublimated ZnS and SnS-Cu phosphors

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy, no. 30, n964. Issledovaniya po lyuminesentsii (Research on luminescence), 68-77

TOPIC TAGS: photoluminescence, absorption spectrum, sublimated phosphor, zinc sulfide optic material, excitation spectrum, emission spectrum, thin film

ABSTRACT: Inasmuch as earlier measurements of the excitation spectra of ZnS and ZnS-Cu phosphors were measured in the past only for powdered samples and single crystals, and furthermore in the limited range of 280-450 nm, the authors produced by various methods sublimated phosphors ZnS, SnS-Cu and SnS-Cu,Cl and measured their excitation and emission spectra. The preparation and test procedures are described briefly. Differences were observed in the maxima of the bands in the excitation spectra and in the variation of the short-wave parts of these spectra. These differences are attributed to differences in the sublimation conditions and in the conditions of crystallization of the initial material, and also to the different thicknesses of the films. It is assumed that the additional impurities in the form of

Card 1/2

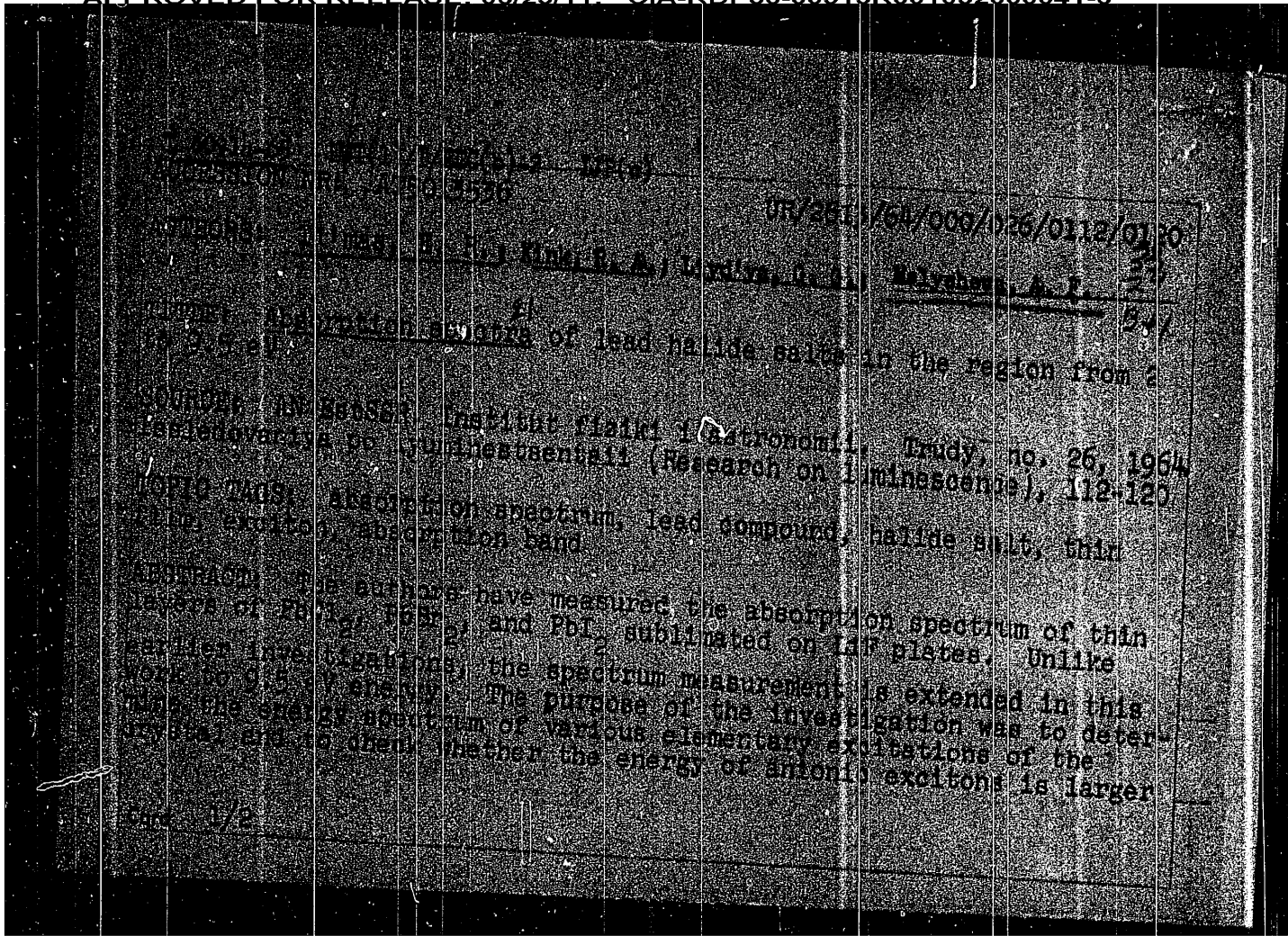
ACCESSION NO. 00011536

of the energy of the electronic excitons in ionic crystals containing phosphorus. The results show that the lowest energy absorption bands in phosphorus (3.7 eV) are correlated with the absorption bands of phosphorus $KCl-Pb$ and $KBr-Pb$, corresponding to the transitions in the Pb^{2+} ions. In view of this correlation, the bands in $PbCl_2$ and $PbBr_2$ are attributed to anionic excitons. This makes $PbCl_2$ and $PbBr_2$ suitable objects for the investigation of the mechanism of anionic excitons in phosphorus. The authors thank Ch. B. Kuznetsov for a discussion of the work and T. Lavrenko and E. Savitskiy for carrying out the measurements. Data are given in Figures 1-4.

INSTITUTION: Institute of Cosmobiology and Astronomy AN BSSR (Institute of Physics and Chemistry AN BelSSR)

SUBMITTED: 1978
 REVISION: 011
 ENGINE NO. 013
 SHEETS OF 013

Page 2/2



07/25/64/000/026/0112/0110

Alvarez, A. L.

... of lead halide salts in the region from 2

... Institute of Atomic Spectrometry, Study, no. 26, 1964
... (Research on Luminescence), 112-120

... absorption spectrum, lead compound, halide salt, thin

... have measured the absorption spectrum of thin
... and PbI_2 sublimated on IAF plates. Unlike

... the spectrum measurement is extended in this
... The purpose of the investigation was to deter-
... of various elementary excitations of the
... whether the energy of anionic excitons is larger

24662

S/081/61/000/009/002/015
B101/B205

Crystal phosphors on the basis of...

cations in these phosphors. The author analyzed the absorption spectra of pure halogen salts of metals of groups I and II. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

24662

S/081/61/000/009/002/015
B101/B205

24,3500

AUTHOR: Malysheva, A. F.

TITLE: Crystal phosphors on the basis of alkaline-earth halides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1961, 29, abstract
96202 (9B202) ("Tr. In-ta fiz. i astron. AN EstSSR",
1960, no. 12, 111 - 124)

TEXT: The author analyzed the absorption, excitation, and emission spectra of phosphors based on halogen salts of some metals of the second group of the Periodic Table, which were activated with Pb and Tl. The maxima of the absorption (excitation) bands of these phosphors are compared with electron transitions in free Pb and Tl ions. A slight difference between the structure of the absorption spectra of the phosphors studied and that of alkali-halide phosphors with the same activators is noted. From a comparison of the emission spectra of Tl phosphors based on halogen salts of metals of groups I and II of the Periodic Table, the conclusion is drawn that luminescence centers of one type exist in the phosphors of group II, whereas two types of centers may exist in the phosphors of group I. This divergence is related to the varying charge of the lattice

Card 1/2

21016

Crystallophosphors based on halides ...

S/058/61/000/005/024/050
A001/A101

earth metals, the conclusion is drawn that in the second group of phosphors there are luminescence centers of one type, whereas in the first group the existence of centers of two types is possible. This difference is connected with the fact that cations of the main lattice in these two groups of phosphors have different charges. The author considers also absorption spectra of pure halides of metals of the first and second groups. There are 27 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

21016

S/058/61/000/005/024/050
A001/A101

24.3500 (1137, 1138, 1140, 1147)

AUTHOR: Malysheva, A.F.

TITLE: Crystallophosphors based on halides of metals of the second group

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no 5, 1961, 181, abstract 5V384 ("Tr. In-ta fiz. i astron. AN EstSSR", 1960, no 12, 111-124, Engl. summary)

TEXT: The author investigated spectra of absorption, excitation and emission of phosphors based on halides of some metals of the second group activated by Pb and Tl. She compares the maxima of absorption (excitation) bands of these phosphors with electron transitions in free ions of Pb and Tl. The small difference is noted in the structure of absorption spectra of the phosphor group under consideration and alkali halide phosphors with the same activators, in particular, the absence of splitting (or the presence of very weak splitting) of 1P_1 levels in ions of Tl^+ and Pb^{2+} , being in the lattices of halides of metals of the second group, in spite of the low symmetry of the latter. From the comparison of emission spectra of tellium phosphors based on halides of alkali and alkali

Card 1/2

MALYSHEVA, A. F., Candidate Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "The spectral properties of certain halides of the sublimate phosphors". Tartu, 1959. 10 pp (Tartu State U), 225 copies (KL, No 25, 1959, 126)

48-5-45/56

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

AUTHOR: Malysheva A.F.

TITLE: On Spectral Properties of Some Sublimate-Phosphors (O spektral'nykh svoystvakh nekotorykh sublimat-fosforov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #5, p 753 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Excitation and absorption spectra of sublimate-phosphors based on cesium haloids and using tallium as an activator were investigated.

An absorption spectrum of a two-layer system "base + activator" before heating is a superposition of the absorption spectra of the components. After heating, which ensures a possibly complete diffusion of the activator into the lattice of the base, the spectrum changes considerably. At the same time luminescence arises. In the absorption spectrum of the CsCl.TlCl system appear two bands with maxima at 245 to 248 $m\mu$ and 210 $m\mu$. In the CsBr.TlBr after heating appear two bands with maxima at 215 and 263 $m\mu$. The CsJ.Tl phosphor shows after heating 3 new

Card 1/2

ILLEGIBLE

Malysheva, A.F.
USSR/Optics - Physical Optics

K-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12921
Author : Klement, F.D., Malysheva, A.F.
Inst : -
Title : Nature of Excitation Spectra of Certain Crystal Phosphors.
Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta fiz. i astronom. AN EstSSR, 1955, No 1, 44-46

Abstract : An investigation was made of the absorption and excitation spectra in a series of sublimate phosphors. A double-layer comprising a "base plus activator" CdI_2 -- PbI_2 , luminesces only after being sufficiently heated to diffuse the activator into the lattice of the base and to form a solid solution. As a result, a new narrow absorption band appears at 390 millimicrons, ascribed to the ions Pb^{2+} in the CdI_2 lattice. Unlike the CdI_2 -- PbI_2 , the activator bands of the activator inserted in the base of a sublimate phosphor CdBr_2 -- PbBr_2 or CdCl_2 -- PbCl_2 , retain the same position as in the pure activator. The excitation spectra

Card 1/2

MALYSHEVA, A F

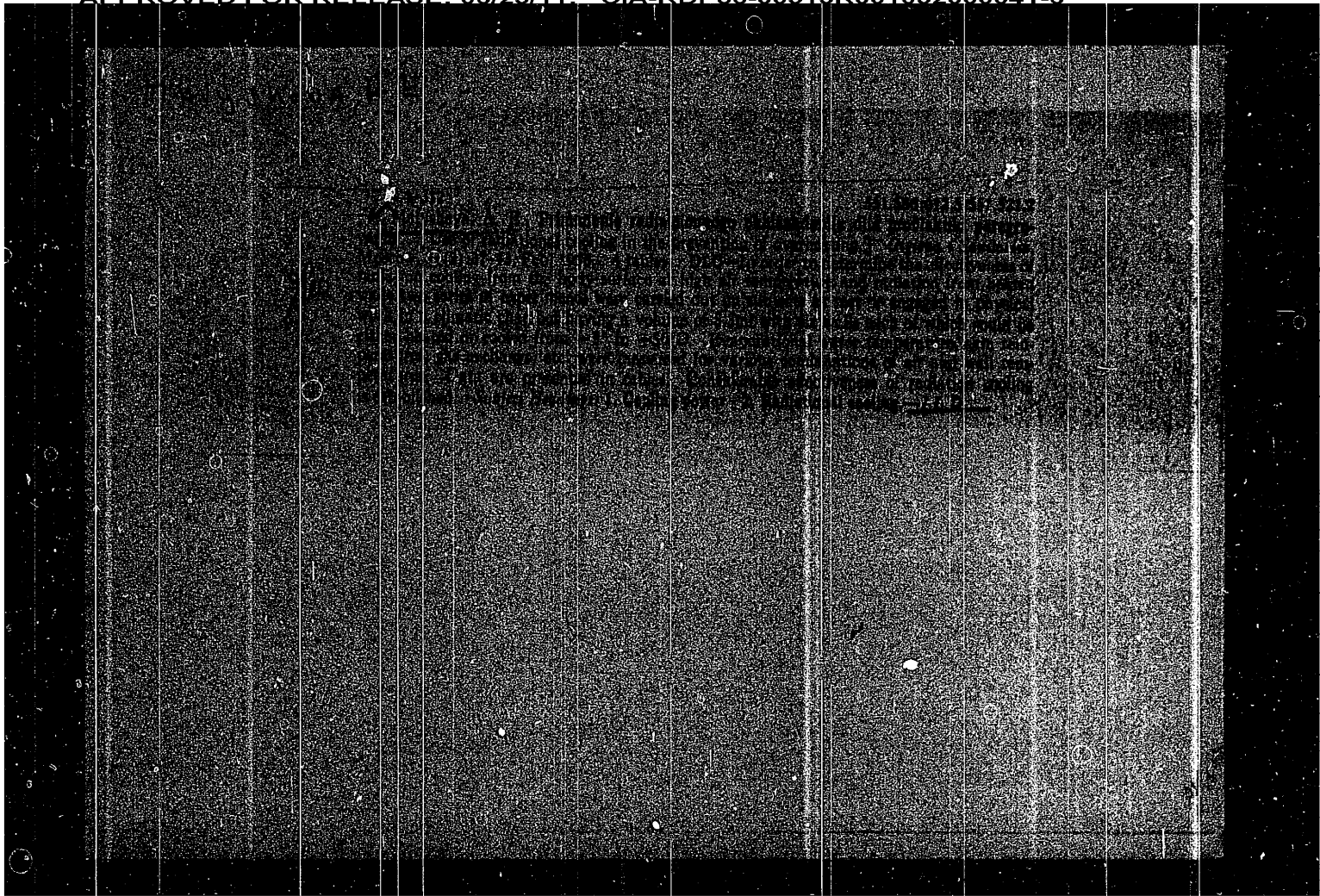
Sublimation phosphors derived from halides of Group II metals.
F. I. Klement and A. F. Malysheva (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR,
1964, 64, 465-468). ~~Abstract.~~ The graded luminescent screens
are obtained by sublimation of mixtures of Cd halides with
activator. Of the pairs CdX₂-MX, where X is halogen, and M
is Hg, Tl, Bi, Pb, or Mn, the most intense luminescence in u.v. light
is given by CdI₂-PbI₂. Intensity of luminescence falls in the
series CaCl₂-TlCl > SrCl₂-TlCl > BaCl₂-TlCl.
R. Tsvetkov.

Instit. Physics & Astronomy Acad Sci Est. SSR

MA-LYSHEVA, A. F.

USSR Physics - Spectral analysis
 Card 1/1 Pub. 13 - 25/62
 Authors : Malysheva, A. F.
 Title : ~~.....~~
 Absorption spectra of solid Pb-solutions in cadmium halides
 Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/6, 685-686, Nov-Dec 1954
 Abstract : Study was made to establish the absorption spectra for cadmium halide
 base phosphor-sublimates with lead halide in the role of activator. The
 measurement of the absorption spectra was accomplished by means of a
 SF-4 spectrophotometer and it comprised a region of from 220-450 mu. The
 results obtained are evaluated. Three references: 2 USSR and 1 German
 (1930-1954).
 Institution : Acad. of Sc., Est. SSR, Inst. of Phys. and Astronomy
 Submitted :

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000041-6



MALYSHEVA, A.D.; LOGINOVA, Ye.A. (Moskva)

General P.I. Bagration's fatal wound. Sov.med. 18 no.6:41-43
Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(BAGRATION, PETR IVANOVICH, KNIAZ', 1765-1812)

MALYSHEV, Yu.V.

Study on nearly homogeneous differential equations. Vest.Mosk.un.
Ser.1: Mat., mekh. 20 no.6:15-27 N-D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra differentsial'nykh uravneniy Moskovskogo universiteta.
Submitted Feb. 24, 1964.

ILLEGIBLE

MALYSHEV, Yu.V.

Numerical method for integrating a differential equation of the first order. Dif. urav. 1 no.5:692-697 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

1 2-46-73
ACQUISITION: APR 1973
ASSOCIATION: MEM
SUBMITTED: 2/10/74
NO REF SOV: 009

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MA

Handwritten:
1/2
2/2

554520
1965/0140/65/000/005/0133/0145
011,919

AUTORS: Mal'nev, V. I. (Moscow); Kalashov, I. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Yakoe struktural'naya stabilnost' homogonnykh sistem

SOURCE: ISSL, Matem. fiz., no. 3, 1965, 133-145

TOPIC TERM: Stability of differential equations

ABSTRACT: Consider the system

$$\dot{x} = P_1(x, y), \quad \dot{y} = Q_1(x, y)$$

where P_1 and Q_1 are homogeneous polynomials of degree n . The authors apply the method of generalized functions of Lyapunov for systems close to homogeneous. They obtain the conditions for stability of (1) based on the integral curves in the whole plane, with appropriate theorems which yield the behavior of the roots of the characteristic equation. (Orig. art. has 6 formulas.)

12/0140/65/000/005/0133/0145
011,919

14
6

(1)

The authors apply the method of generalized functions of Lyapunov for systems close to homogeneous. They obtain the conditions for stability of (1) based on the integral curves in the whole plane, with appropriate theorems which yield the behavior of the roots of the characteristic equation. (Orig. art. has 6 formulas.)

SOV/155-58-3-17/50

16(1)

AUTHOR:

Malyshev, Yu. V.

TITLE:

Generalization of the Method of Isoclinics for the Construction of the Direction Field of a First Order Differential Equation (Obobshcheniye metoda izoklin postroyeniya polya napravleniy differentsial'nogo uravneniya pervogo poriyadka)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiiy seminar, 1958, Nr 3, pp 88-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Along with

$$(1) \quad y' = f(x, y)$$

the author considers

$$(2) \quad \frac{y-\bar{y}}{x-\bar{x}} = f(x, y).$$

The curve (2) along which the directions of the integral curves of (1) run together in the fixed point $M(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ is denoted as the line of converging directions. It is shown that this line represents a generalization of the isoclines of (1). To every $M(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ there corresponds its line of converging directions. If M is shifted along a curve, then one obtains several lines of

Card 1/2

RATNER, F.Z., inzh.; MALYSHEV, Yu.N.

Calculation of complex hydraulic networks. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; energ. 7 no.10:64-71 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kotloturbinnyy institut
imeni I.I. Polzunova.

SALIKHOV, V.V.; MALYSHEV, Yu. N.

Experience in the organization of the operation of telegraph communications in Vladimir Province to a system of direct connections. Vest. sviazi 21.no.4:21-24 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik Vladimirskogo oblastnogo telegrafa (for Salikhov).
2. Starshiy inzhener Vladimirskogo oblastnogo telegrafa (for Malyshev).

(Vladimir Province--Telegraph)

MALYSHEV, Y.I.M.; TISHCHENKO, V.Ye.

Methodology for the analysis of the utilization of capital assets
in petroleum processing enterprises. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel
10 no.8:34-40 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

MALYSHEV, Yu.M.; TISMCHENKO, V.Ya.; SHMATOV, V.F.

Applicability of the normative cost index for processing in
the calculation of labor productivity in petroleum refining.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. nefte' i gaz 7 no.9:116-120 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

L. Ufimskiy nefteyny institut.

MAKUSHEV, Yu.K.; SHAROV, V.P.

Technical evaluation of efficiency in the acceleration of the
development of plant capacities in industrial enterprises.
Izv. vyz. tsentr. neftekhim. i gaz. 7 no.6:91-95, 1966.

(Sov. 12/6)

1. Ufimskiy neflyannyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.

MALYSHEV, Yu.M.; SHIKHOV, V.V.; SHMATOV, V.F.

Problems of economics in the use of sulfur-bearing oils.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel. 8 no.3:37-43 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Petroleum industry) (Petroleum--Refining)
(Sulfur compounds)

BUGROV, V.A.; MALYSHEV, Yu.M.

Determining the economic effectiveness of hydraulic fracturing.
Neft. khoz. 38 no.9:18-21 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Bashkiria--Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

MALYSHEV, Yu.M.

Economic evaluation of well spacing. Neft. khoz. 38 no.6:
27-30 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

~~MALYSHEV~~, Yu.M., kand. ekonom. nauk, otv. red.; SMATOV, V.F., kand. ekonom. nauk, otv. red.; POROYKOV, Yu.D., red.; SHAFIN, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Effectiveness of capital investments in petroleum production of the Bashkir A.S.S.R.] Effektivnost' kapital'nykh vlozhenii v neftedobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti Bashkirskoi ASSR. Ufa, 1960. 105 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa. Otdel ekonomiki promyshlennosti.
(Bashkiria--Petroleum industry--Finance)

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/112-59-4-6766

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Malyshev, Yu. M.

TITLE: Problems of Overall Electrification of an Administrative "Rayon"

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Saratovsk. ekon. in-t, 1958, Nr 3(7), pp 148-196

ABSTRACT: Economy of electrification of principal local industries in an administrative "rayon" and the efficiency of constructing small and medium-size hydroelectric and local-fuel stations are considered. By using concrete examples, technical and economic characteristics of energy consumption by agricultural and local industrial processes are analyzed; the industries are governmental or cooperatively owned. Capital investment per 1 kw of installed capacity and the cost of 1 kwh from hydro, diesel, or peat-fired stations depending on their capacities are examined. The importance and advantages of complex electrification of an administrative "rayon" are emphasized; the electrification is intended to ensure a wide usage of electric energy in agriculture at kolkhozes and sovkhoses, in accordance with the directives of the 20th Congress of CPSU.

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B.I.B.

MALYSHEV, Yu.I. (Chelyabinsk, 11, Raketnaya ul. 39)

Resection of the esophagus in a patient having undergone gastrectomy.
Vest. khir. no.7:111-112 JI '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya grudnoy khirurgii (zav. - G.N.Shvind) Chelyabinskoy
oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - N.S.Klyukov).

GADZHILYEV, S.A.; MALYKHANOV, Yu.L.

Cardiac insufficiency following aortic aneurysm rupture. *Prilozhenie*
no.3:61-66 '65. (MFA 12:10)

1. Klinika grudnoy khirurgii (nav. - prof. S.A. Gadzhilyev) Leningrad-
skogo instituta sovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.P. Botkina i
otdeleniye grudnoy khirurgii (nav. G.N. Sharyov) Chelovkiy rayon oblastnoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy, (glavnyy vrach H.S. Gilyukov).

МАЛЫШЕВ, Ya.I., kand. med. nauk

Lockhart-Hormery's operation in prolapse of the rectum. Khirurgiia 40 no.9:142-146 S 184 (MIRA 1842)

I. Kafedra gospiatal'noy khirurgii (nav. - prof. A.M. Anisov)
Kuibyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TETENEVA, V.F. (Murmansk); MALYSHEV, Yu.I. (Leningrad); GREBENNIKOVA,
A.T. (Leningrad); BAZHENOV, V.S.; IVASHKEVICH, E.I.;
SAFRONOVA, A.I. (Vitebsk); NOVIK, M.G.; OKUNEVA, G.N.
(Novosibirsk); NEDVETSKAYA, L.M. (Moskva); SENT-UMEROV, S.M.
(Vladivostok); PELYAVSKIY, I.P. (Odessa); LIPSKIY, L.I.;
NUTRIKHIN, N.A. (Arkhangel'sk); KERIMOV, G.M. (Baku);
BARAKOV, V.Ya. (Samarkand)

Abstracts. Grud. khir. 6 no.1:118-126 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

MALYSHEV, Yu.I., kand.med.nauk

Operative treatment of atresia of the anal orifice in adults.
Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:64-65 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Klinika gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.M.Aminev) Kuybyshev-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANUS...ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

AMINEV, A.M.; MALYSHEV, Yu.I.

Treatment of rectal prolapse by the Zerenin-Kiamell method.

Khirurgia 36 no.2:56-59 P '60.

(RECTUM—DISEASES)

(MIRA 13:12)

MALYSHEV, Yu.I., assistant, kand.med.nauk

Evaluation of Dèlorme's operation for rectal prolapse according
to materials from Soviet surgeons. Elem.prokt. no.2:103-104
'60. (MIRA 14:11)

(RECTUM--SURGERY)

MALYSHEV, Yu.I., assistant, kand.med.nauk

Operative treatment of rectal prolapse by means of stenosis of
the anus. Elem.prokt. no.2:99-103 '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(RECTUM--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES) (ANUS--SURGERY)

MALYSHEV, Yu.I., assistant, kand.med.nauk

New operation for rectal prolapse. Elem.prokt. no.2:98-99 '60.
(MIRA 14:11)

(RECTUM--SURGERY)

MALYSHEV, Yu.I., assistant, kand.med.nauk

Is weakening of the external sphincter the cause or consequence
of rectal prolapse? Elem.prokt. no.2:92-95 '60.

(MIRA 14:11)

(RECTUM--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)
(SPHINCTER ANI)

MALYSHIN, Yu.I., kand.med.nauk (Kuybyshev, Kuybyshevskaya ul., d. 32
kv. 15)

Clinical evaluation of A.G. Radzievskii's operation for rectal
prolapse [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 82 no.2 F '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz gospiatal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.M.
Aminev) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RECTUM, dis.
prolapse, surg., technic (Rus))

MALYSHEV, YU. I.

MALYSHEV, YU. I. -- "Materials on the Surgical Treatment of a Rectal Prolapse." Kuibyshev State Med Inst, Chair of Hospital Surgery, Kaibyshev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 44, October 1956

MALYSHEV, Yu. E.

Universal T-40 tractor. Trakt. i selkhoz mash. 32 no. 3:7-10 Mr
'62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Tsentral'naya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Tractors)

MALYSHEV, Yu.F., inzh.

Automatic system for filling tractor fuel tanks. Trakt.i
sel'khoz mash. no.8:15-17 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Tsentral'naya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Tractors--Fuel systems)

S/139/62/000/003/020/021
E039/E435

Investigation of the influence ...

on three samples being used to obtain a single point. The results, presented graphically, show that hardness increases with increase in the β phase while the metallic wear and modulus of elasticity remain unchanged. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute at Tomsk State University imeni V.V.Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1961

Card 2/2

S/139/62/000/003/020/021
E039/E435

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, K.V., Malyshev, Yu.F.

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of the mechanical properties of heat treated brass in a strongly hardened condition on metallic wear

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika
no.3, 1962, 173-174

TEXT: The ratio of the α and β phases in π 62 (L62) brass was changed by the following heat treatment: annealing at 550°C followed by tempering at 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750 and 800°C and measuring the hardness. Samples (1.4 x 2.9 x 14 mm) were cut from the billet and the modulus of elasticity measured by an ultrasonic method. Wear measurements were made on cylindrical (diameter 2 mm) specimens and wear was produced by hardened discs of γ 8 (U8) steel moving with a velocity of 0.56 m/sec relative to the sample under a load of 2.475 kg. Before the test the discs and samples were carefully polished and degreased with acetone. After the passage of the sample through a distance of 16.92 m the linear wear was measured with an accuracy of 0.005 mm, the mean of wear

Card 1/2

Influence of the structure

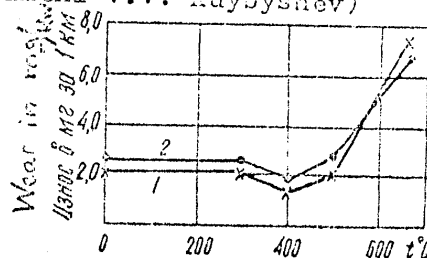
S/159/62/000/002/023/028
B073/E335

of these films increased with increasing tempering temperatures. Breaking-up of the oxide films and more intensive seizing was observed at tempering temperatures of 660 °C. Fig. 7 shows the dependence of the rate of wear (mg per 1 km) as a function of the tempering temperature for steel with the excess cementite in the form of isolated grains (curve 1) and for steel with the excess cementite in the form of a network. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitet imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: November 17, 1961

Fig. 7:



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S/159/62/000/002/023/025
E075/E335

Influence of the structure

cementite is in the form of isolated grains. Metallographic investigation of the structure in the neighbourhood of an indentation with a diamond pyramid showed that the deformed volume was appreciably lower for steel with a cementite network than for steel with isolated cementite grains. Estimation of the abrasive wear from the modulus of elasticity, without taking into consideration the structural distribution of the phases in the alloy, will yield results which may not agree with experiment. Differences in the structural distribution of the carbides also affect the wear during purely metallic friction; specimens with cementite networks showed slightly higher wear than specimens with excess cementite in the form of isolated grains. Deformation of the surface layers increased with increasing tempering temperature, whereby the surface layers deformed more intensively and more deeply in steels with granular distribution of the excess cementite. The rubbing surfaces of quenched specimens showed small islands of oxide films. However, the number of oxide-film spots in tempered specimens was considerably higher and the thickness

Card 3/4