

L 3443-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023107

solution of phenylanthranilic acid are added and the excess $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is titrated with Mohr's salt until the violet color changes to yellow-green. The Mo content of the alloy is calculated from the formula $Mo = (A - KS)T 100/H, \%$, where A is the amount of 0.1 N solution of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ used to oxidize Mo, cc; S is the amount of 0.1 N solution of Mohr's salt used for titration of the excess $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution, cc; K is the concentration ratio between solutions of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and Mohr's salt; T is the titer of the $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution, expressed in grams of Mo; and H is the suspension of the alloy. It is established that the accuracy of determination of Mo increases as the amount of Mo increases from 50 to 125 mg. The relative error of determination of Mo by this method is $0.05 \pm 1.99\%$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, GC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

L-3113-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023107

ENCLOSURE: 01

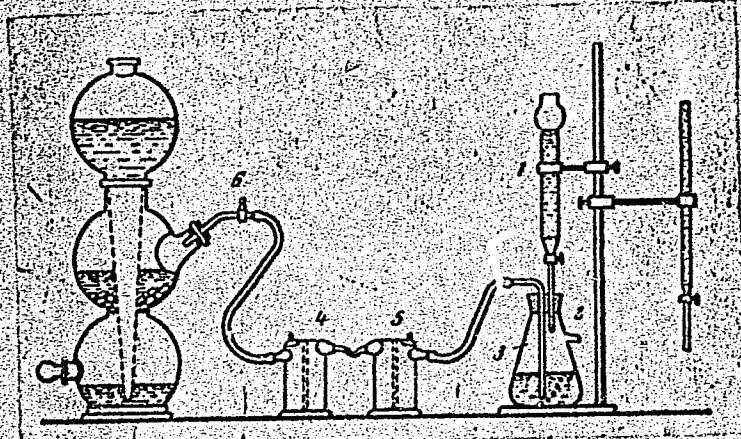


Fig. 1. Diagram of setup for the volumetric determination of Mo

beh
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MANTSEVICH, M.I.

Automatic control of the volatilization process of antimony from
ores by the method of fluidized bed roasting. TSvet. met. 34
no. 4:12-17 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gintsvetmet.
(Antimony) (Ore dressing) (Fluidization)

MANTSEVICH, M.I.; BUROVOY, I.A.

Dynamic properties of sublimation processes in a fluidized
bed with coal as industrial fuel. TSvet. met. 38 no.11:52-54
N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures.

K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20163

Author : ~~Mantsevich~~, Ye.D.

Inst : Bryansk Forestry Institute.

Title : Peculiarities of Pine Formation and Growth in Scattered Dense Cultures.

Orig Pub : Sb. aspirantsk. rabot. Bryanskiy lesokhoz. in-t, 1957, No 1, 47-59

Abstract : Detailed experimental findings are presented on the study of dense pine cultures here and there of varying ages and are compared with those sown at the Bryansk experimental training wood. It was established that up to the closing of the canopy the scattered dense cultures had better growth indices, although the drill sown cultures at the age of 25 showed superiority in their commercial wood

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USSR Forestry - Forest Cultures.

K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20163

value. The cost of raising dense, scattered cultures is considerably higher than that of raising drill sown ones.

Card 2/2

- 53 -

MANTSEVICH, Ye. D.

USSR/Forestry - Tree Biology and Typology.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95813

Author : Mantsevich, Ye.D.

Inst : Belorussian Forestry Institute.

Title : Peculiarities of Group Growth in Self Seeded Pine on
Uniform Cuttings of Pine Forests with Bilberry and Red
Bilberry.

Orig Pub : Sb, nauchn. tr. Belorussk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1957, vyp.
10, 199-209.

Abstract : By investigations in the Bryanskiye Training-Experimental
Leskhoz, it was established that natural renewal of pine
on uniform cutovers in pine forests with bilberry and red
bilberry possesses a group character. Seeded groups on
cutovers differed from each other in age structure, num-
ber of plants and density of population. A basic factor

Card 1/2

MANTSEVICH, Ye. D.: Master Agric Sci (diss) -- "Aspects of the *group growth*
of the pine on naturally reforested areas and in plantings". Minsk, 1958. 20 pp
(Min Higher Educ USSR, Beloruss Forestry Engineering Inst im S. M. Kirov),
150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 129)

MISHNEV, V.G.; MANTSEVICH, Ye.D;

Planting Scotch pine in different soil and climate conditions of
the White Russian S.S.R. Sbor. bot. rab. Bel. otd. VBO no.2:68-
80 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(White Russia—Scotch pine)

SHNEV, V.G.; MANTSEVICH, Ye.D.; KARTELEV, V.G.

Stimulation and inhibition of germination in acorns by the
isobutyl ester of 2,4-D. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no. 5:216-218
My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Belorusskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Acorns) (2,4-D)

MISHNEV, V.G.; MANTSEVICH, Ye.D.; SAVCHENKO, V.K.

Reaction of oak acorns and seedlings to gibberellin. Dokl.
AN BSSR 7 no.6:410-413 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Belorusskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni S.M. Kirovo.
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR I.D. Yurkevichem.

MISHNEV, V.G.; MANTSEVICH, Ye.D.

Effect of gibberella on the germination of acorns and the growth of
oak seedlings. Bot.; issl. Bel. otd. VBO no.6s201-208 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

SILBERG, A.; SIMITI, I.; FARKAS, M.; SILBERG, S.; MANTSCH, H.

Contributions to the study of thiazoles. Rev chimie 7
no. 1: 513-519 '62.

1. Medizinisch-Pharmazeutisches Institut, Laboratorium
für organische Chemie der Fakultät für Pharmazie,
Cluj.

IONESCU, Maria; GOIA, Ileana; MANTSCH, Horst

On (2-Nitro-benzylidenes)-bis-benzamide. Rev chimie 7
no. 1: 267-270 '62.

1. Akademie der Rumanischen Voksrepublik, Organisch-
Chemisches Institut, Cluj.

MANTSCH, H.; GOIA, Ileana; IONESCU, Maria

On acridones. Pts. 30-31. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.2:
281-301 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.

KALABINA, A.V.; TYUKAVKINA, N.A.; MANTSIVODA, G.P.; KRASOVSKIY, R.V.

Polymerization of vinyl aryl ethers and their derivatives. Part 2:
Ionic polymerization of vinyl aryl ethers. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.8:
1150-1154 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Ethers) (Polymerization)

KALER, L.B.; MANTSIVODO, N.I.

Carrot and blended juices in children's nutrition. Trudy BNIIPPT
no.4:45-55 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

L 10861-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d) TT/DD/RD/GM

ACC NR: AP5025768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0247/65/015/005/0863/0868

AUTHOR: Altukhov, G. V. (Moscow); Mantavetova, A. I. (Moscow); Neumyvakin, I. P. (Moscow); Orlova, V. F. (Moscow); Trubnikova, V. A. (Moscow); Freyberg, I. M. (Moscow)

45
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of handwriting in space-flight conditions

SOURCE: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, v. 15, no. 5, 1965, 863-868

TOPIC TAGS: bioastronautics, space physiology, weightlessness, coordination, handwriting

ABSTRACT: The handwritten flight logs of cosmonauts A. G. Nikolayev and P. R. Popovich were used to study their general coordination in space flight. The test material consisted of 132 entries for Nikolayev and 75 for Popovich. Data shows handwriting changes of a functional, reversible character during the entire course of the 4-day space flight. A detailed record of the cosmonauts' handwriting characteristics under normal conditions was available for comparison. For both subjects the greatest decrease in writing coordination was observed in the first 40-50 min of the flight. The cosmonauts wrote most clearly after sleep. Popovich's writing while in space was more coordinated, presumably because his normal handwriting is variable and adaptable. Nikolayev's handwriting, however, is usually uniform and characterized by considerable

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UDC: 612.825.58+612.885.+612.821.35

L 10861-66

ACC NR: AP5025768

complexity of movement. In space flight it was most disrupted during or after working or in the presence of noise or disturbance. The obvious reason for these changes in coordination is weightlessness, which affects the working relationship between various parts of the motor analyzer by creating unusual afferent impulses. Some adaptation to space flight is evident in the improvement of writing ability in both cosmonauts after a period in weightlessness. Both cosmonauts tended to simplify their writing movements and to press the pencil harder on the paper. Their letters were also more connected during weightlessness. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun64/ ORIG REF: 005

PC
Card 2/2

MANTSUR, D.A.

PETROV, I.N., inzhener; MANTSUR, D.A.

Simplified quick-exchange chucks used in broaching. Mashinostroitel'
no.8:13-14 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Chucks) (Broaching machines--Attachments)

SKOL'SKIY, S.L.; MANTSUR, M.Ya.

Characteristics of the incidence of dermatomycosis and measures
for their control in the Kharkov Province. Vest.derm.i ven. 35
no.3:60-63 Mr '61. (MIRA 1484)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dis-
pansera (glavnyy vrach M.I. Lisin).
(KHARKOV PROVINCE---DERMATOMYCOSIS)

L 27111-65 FSS-2/FSF(h)/EWG(j)/EEO-2/EWT(l)/EWG(r)/FS(v)-3/EEG(k)-2/EWA(d)/
EWG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) Po-4/Pac-4/Pq-4/Pe-5/Paa-2/Pi-4 TT/DD/RD/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5005443

S/0293/65/003/001/0142/0158

AUTHOR: Mantsvetova, A. I.; Neumyvakin, I. P.; Orlova, V. F.; Trubnikova, V. A.;
Freydberg, I. M.

TITLE: Investigation of motor coordination in writing under space-flight conditions

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye Issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 1, 1965, 142-158

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, weightlessness, motor coordination, handwriting,
zero G effect

ABSTRACT: Handwriting analyses of the log books kept during Vostok-series space flights by A. G. Nikolayev, P. R. Popovich, V. F. Bykovskiy, and V. V. Nikolayeva-Tereshkova were made for the purpose of determining how space-flight factors affected motor coordination. Alterations in motor coordination as expressed in handwriting were found to occur in all phases of the flights. The changes observed for the most part reflect unusual superficial writing conditions; there was little data indicating that disruption of central nervous system functions contributed to changes in writing. The greatest deterioration of writing coordination occurred during the first stages of flight. These changes were followed by adaptation and gradual improvement of coordination, which, however, did not return to normal.

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L 27411-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005443

Thereafter handwriting either remained stabilized until the end of the flight, or deteriorated again during the final stages of the flight. Even under normal (non-flight) conditions, it was possible to distinguish periods of greater or less stability and better or worse motor coordination in each of the cosmonauts studied. These fluctuations in the level of motor coordination varied in their timing and stability from cosmonaut to cosmonaut. The nature of handwriting changes during weightlessness suggests that they are due to changes caused by zero gravity in the force component of writing movements and disruption of normal interaction between the central and peripheral components of the motor analyzer. This disruption is compensated by the establishment of a conditioned countering force component in writing motions. Orig. art. has: 12 figures. [CD]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH,LS

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3192

Card 2/2

ALTUKHOV, G.V. (Moskva); MANTSVETOVA, A.I. (Moskva); NEUMYVAKIN, I.P.
(Moskva); ORLOVA, V.F. (Moskva); TRUBNIKOVA, V.A. (Moskva);
FREYDBERG, I.M. (Moskva)

Study of handwriting under conditions of space flight. Zhur.
vys. nerv. deiat. 15 no.5:863-868 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

MANTSVETOVA, I.V.; MAYANTS, D.Yu.; SHINKEVICH, N.I., dotsent, kand.
tekhn.nauk, obshchiy red.

[Collected problems on projective drawing] Sbornik zadach
po proektsionnomu chercheniyu. Obshchaya red. N.I.Shinke-
vicha. Minsk, Red.-izd.otdel BPI im. I.V.Stalina, 1959.
219 P. (MIRA 12:7)
(Mechanical drawing) (Geometrical drawing)

MAYANTS, D.Yu.; MANTSVETOVA, I.V.; SHINKEVICH, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk,
red.; CHERNYAK, I., red.; STEPANOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Mechanical drawing] Mashinostroitel'noe cherchenie. Pod
red. N.I.Shinkevicha. Minsk, Gos.isd-vo BSSR, 1959. 222 p.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Mechanical drawing)

SHINKEVICH, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MAYANTS, D.Yu.; MANTSVETOVA,
I.V.; KONTSEVAYA, T., red.; KUZ'MENOK, P., tekhn. red.

[Collection of problems concerning threaded, welded, and riveted
joints] Sbornik zadach po rez'bovym soedineniam. Obshchaia red.
N.I.Shinkevicha. Minsk, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel BPI im.
I.V.Stalina, 1961, 93 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Screw threads) (Welding) (Rivers and riveting)

SHINKEVICH, Nikolay Iosifovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MAYANTS,
Dora Yul'yevna; MANTSVETOVA, Irina Vsevolodovna; KONTSEVAYA,
T.V., red.; IZAKOV, Sh.I., tekhn. red.

[Manual on welded, threaded and riveted joints] Spravochnoe po-
sobie po svarnym, rez'bovym i zaklepochnym soedineniam.
Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i profes-
sional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1961. 298 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Screw threads) (Electric welding)
(Rivets and riveting)

MANTSVETOVA, Irina Vsevolodovna; MAYANTS, Dora Yul'yevna;
AKALOVICH, N., red.; KISLYAKOVA, M., tekhn. red.

[Projection drawing, with a collection of problems]
Proektsionnoe cherchenie so sbornikom zadach. Izd.2., pe-
rer. i dop. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego, srednego spetsi-
al'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR, 1963. 369 p.
(MIRA 16:12)
(Mechanical drawing—Instruction) (Projection)

MAYANTS, Dora Yul'yevna; MANTSVETOVA, Irina Vsevolodovna; SHINKEVICH,
Nikolay Iosifovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; TETERINA,
L.N., red.

[Collection of problems on mechanical drawing; threaded,
welded and riveted joints] Sbornik zadach po chercheniu;
rez'bovye, svarnye i zaklepochnye soedineniia. 2. izd.,
perer. i dop. Minsk, Vysshaiia shkola, 1964. 257 p.
(MIRA 18:2)

MORUZI, C., dr.; MANTU, E.

Corticoline and terricoline Nicotiana in the Patezat Massif.
Trav Muz Nat 4:563-577 '63.

RAICU, Petre, conf. univ.; MANTU, Elena, cercetator principal

Biology and religion. St. al. Teh. Buc. 15 no.8:12-14. Ag. '63

MANTUANO, Jozsef

"Vizkeszletgazdalkodasi Evkonyv". Reviewed by Jozsef
Mantuano. Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.11:453,300 N '64.

MASTERS, J.

Magyarszék vize (L. 1. sz. rész) és a vizek vízminőségének vizsgálata.
1. kvantitatív meghatározás; 2. minőségvizsgálat. p. 10.
HIDROLÓGIAI KÖZLEMÉNY. NYUGAT-DUNAI EGYETEM, BUDAPEST, 12. évf., 1. kötet, 1975.
1975.

31: Monthly list of East European Acquisitions, (S. L., 13, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1975,
Incl.

MADAS, Andras, dr.; STELCZER, Karoly; OROSZLANY, Istvan, dr., tanszékvezető
docens; MATRAI, Istvan, főmérnök; MANTUANO, József; KARASZI, Kalman;
ZIEGLER, Karoly; BARNA, Aladar

Remarks about the lecture by Dr. Ede Kertai entitled "Water resources
development in Hungary." Hidrológiai közlöny 43 no.2:95-98 Ap '63.

1. Országos Természettudományi Akadémia Mezőgazdasági Főosztályának vezetője (für
Madas). 2. Vízgazdálkodási Tudományos Kutató Intézet igazgatója (für
Stelczer). 3. Godollei Agrártudományi Egyetem; "Hidrológiai Közöny"
szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (für Oroszlány). 4. Vízügyi Tervező Vállalat
(für Matrai). 5. Melyépítési Tervező Vállalat osztályvezetője (für Man-
tuano). 6. Középdunántúli Vízügyi Igazgatóság igazgatója (für Karaszi).
7. "Hidrológiai Közöny" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (für Ziegler).

MANTUPOV G. V.

18

Ways of Improving Blast-Furnace Operation Indices. K. A. Khilkevich, G. V. Mantupov, L. Lazarev, and R. V. Bontseva. *Sov. Metall.* 1958, (12), 1061-1067. (In Russian).

Blast-furnace practice at Novo-Tsibirsk is characterized by an irreducible burden (ore/sinter mixture) of variable quality and iron content and with a relatively low-melting gangue. In this article an account is given of changes in practice and the experiments which preceded and followed them since 1950. In this period the coefficient of utilization of useful volume has improved from 0.835 to 0.731 and the coke rate has fallen from 0.814 to 0.691. Experiments included determination of reduction rates of the ores and sinter at various temperatures (optimal temperatures being found for each) both in a laboratory apparatus and by allowing samples to descend to various depths in the furnace. Extensive explorations were also carried out in the furnace, the distribution of pressure drop for different top pressures, of temperature and of CO₂ content. The increased productivity of the furnaces is attributed mainly to (1) the raising of the ore/coke ratio with a blast-temperature increase from 265° to 342° C made possible by an increase in the blast-moisture from 8 to 18 g/m³; (2) the adoption of high top pressure (0.6-0.8 atm. gauge); (3) better utilization of the thermal and chemical energy of the gases by controlling gas flow through changing conditions. Further measures envisaged are the raising of top pressure to 1.0-1.5 atm. and of sinter basicity to 1.3-1.4. Based on the observation that blast humidities > 20 g/m³ lead to higher coke rates it is proposed to use changes in humidity rather than blast-temperature to control thermal conditions in the hearth. — S. K.

6
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1-R6

МАНУХОВ, Г. В.

Ways of improving blast-furnace operations. R. A. Khilkevich, G. V. Mantukhov, B. I. Lazarev, and S. V. Baslavich (Met. Plant, Novo-Tazh'sk). *Met.* 16, 1681-7 (1963). — The burden used carrying 93-95% magnetite and rest slater of varying compn. had poor reducibility, low melting point of the slag, and inferior gas permeability. Most reduction took place at 850-1100° in the area of slag formation. Several means for improving furnace efficiency are proposed, none of which underwent a conclusive production testing. I. D. Gal

MANTULA, S.

"Camouflage painting."

p. 758 (Vojno-Tehnicki Glasnik) Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1957
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

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

Mantolin, N. G.

Distr: AE4j

Purification of cobalt solution of manganese N. G.
~~Mantolin U.S.S.R. 106,599; Aug. 25, 1957. In the~~
~~removal of Mn from Co soln, gaseous Cl is used instead of~~
hypochlorite. M. Hosh

PM

3

SOV/137-59-1-475

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mantulin, N. G.

TITLE: Improving the Hydrometallurgical Method for Separation of Cobalt and Nickel (Usovershenstvovaniye gidrometallurgicheskogo sposoba razdeleniya koba'l'ta i nikelya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sev.-Kavkazsk. gornometallurg. in-ta, 1957, Nr 15, pp 268-288

ABSTRACT: The author examines the various methods employed for segregation of Co and Ni, namely, the hypochlorite, the chloride, and the "repulpation" (selective dissolution) methods. In all these methods the process of oxidation of Co by chloride follows the same physico-chemical equations; the rate of oxidation increases with increasing pH. On the strength of the results of experimental studies of the above processes, performed on a laboratory as well as a shop scale, recommendations for their execution are given. Computations show that the cost of reagents consumed in the process of precipitation of Co in the chloride process is 2.5 times lower than that of the hypochlorite process; however, the cost of reagents consumed in the

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SOV/137-59-1-475

Improving the Hydrometallurgical Method for Separation of Cobalt and Nickel

chloride process in the production of a Co concentrate from cakes is 2.5 times greater than the cost of reagents employed in the "repulping" process.

N. P.

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MANTULIN, N.G.

Oxidation of cobalt with chlorine without alkali. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.1:56-58 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Kombinat "Severonikel".
(Cobalt--Metallurgy) (Chlorine)

18.3100

75389

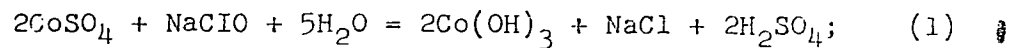
SOV/149-2-5-15/32

AUTHOR: Mantulin, N. G.

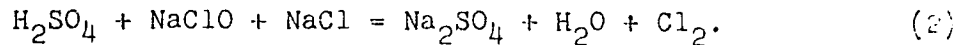
TITLE: Technological Possibilities of Cobalt Precipitation by Hypochlorite Process

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 102-105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The precipitation of cobalt by sodium hypochlorite consists in three simple operations: oxidation:

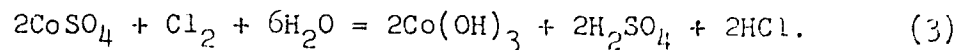


then follows a breakdown of hypochlorite with an elimination of chlorine:



The chlorine oxidizes cobalt sulfate:

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Technological Possibilities of Cobalt Precipitation by Hypochlorite Process 75389

SOV/1-9-2-5-15/93

The data to be found in literature on this subject are scattered, and the author gives a consolidation of same. The following Soviet workers are mentioned: Glikman, T. S., Dayn, B. Ya., Sobol', S. I., Gudim, N. V., Stan', G. V., Dobrokhotov, G. M., Sharova, A. K., Chvifarev, G. I. and Shnee, M. S. The results of their observations are recapitulated as follows. Stoichiometrical calculations show that hypochlorite required to precipitate 1 kg Co is

$$P = \frac{2035}{1.119 A + K} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - a}$$

where P is the required volume of hypochlorite, liters; A is the concentration of "active chlorine" in hypochlorite, g/liter; the "active chlorine" is the part of the amount which was used for the formation of hypochlorite according to the reaction: $2NaOH + Cl_2 \rightarrow NaClO + NaCl + H_2O$

the concentration of free sodium hydroxide in hypochlorite, g/liter; a is the part of hypochlorite which is decomposed losing its oxidizing properties; 2035 is the stoichiometrical quantity of sodium hydroxide (in grams) required for

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Technological Possibilities of Cobalt Precipitation 75389

by Hypochlorite Process

SOV/149-2-5-15/32

the oxidation of 1 kg of Co by hypochlorite; 1.129 is the quantity of sodium hydroxide (in grams) tied in a molecule of hychlorite with 1 g of active chlorine. By a continuous filtration of the precipitate, it is possible to suppress entirely parasitic reactions and to achieve the precipitation of 1 kg cobalt by using only 1.4 kg of chlorine. It is recommended that a hypochlorite containing 225 g of free NaOH for every 100 g active chlorine be used. The precipitation should be carried out slowly, during 6 to 20 hr, from diluted solutions acidified to pH = 1.5 to 2 at a temperature of 80° under vigorous stirring. Neutral hypochlorite (ph = 7-8) diluted to an active chlorine concentration of 6 to 30 g/liter shall be used. It is recommended that cobalt sulfate be processed in hermetic vessels at higher pressure, which permits a high concentration of chlorine in the solution. Simultaneously with hypochlorite, weak neutralizers Na_2CO_3 and NaHCO_3 are introduced. Cobalt hydroxide, after being washed, is pressed (80 kg/cm^2) to eliminate the occluded lye. These recommendations were tested industrially. The article is recommended by the

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Technological Possibilities of Cobalt Precipitation 75389
by Hypochlorite Process SOV/149-2-5-15/32

chair of noble and rare metals of the North Caucasian
Mining Metallurgical Institute. There is 1 table; and
8 references, 7 Soviet, 1 U. S. The U. S. reference is
Rohes, Hosking, Ind. Engng. Chem., An Ed., 2, Nr 2, 164 (1930)

ASSOCIATION: Combine Northern Nickel (Kombinat "Severonikel")

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1959

Card 4/4

MANTULIN, M. G. Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Improving the Hydrometallurgical Method of Separating Cobalt and Nickel," Moscow, 1960, 11 pp, 200 copies (Krasnodar Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals im M. I. Kalinin) (KL, 46/60, 126)

~~MANULIN, N.G.~~

Interrelation of cobalt oxidation processes with chlorine and hypochlorites. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no. 1:65-70 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kombinat "Severonikel'." Rekomendovana kafedroy metallurgii blagorodnykh i redkikh metallov Severokavkazskogo gornometallurgicheskogo instituta.

(Cobalt) (Ore dressing)

SAFONOV, A.V., polkovnik meditsirskoy sluzhby; MANIURO, A.A., Mayor
meditsirskoy sluzhby.

Clinicoepidemiological characteristics of an outbreak of
the Coxsackie disease. Voen.med. zhur. no. 1:66-66 1966
(MIRA 19:2)

MANTURO, N.A. (Odessa)

Preparation and use of muscle extract for injections. Vrach.delo
no.6:643 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Ukrainskiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i
tkanевой terapii.
(TISSUE EXTRACTS)

SOLOV'YEVA, V.P.; MANTURO, N.A.

Biological activity of some mixtures of tissue preparations.
Uch.zap. UEIGB 5:302-306 '62 (MIRA 16:11)

*

L 54713-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018132

UR/0219/64/058/011/0070/0072

AUTHOR: Solov'yeva, V. P.; Manturo, N. A.

TITLE: Effect of preparation of the organism by preserved tissue grafts on its reaction to adrenalin administration

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 58, no. 11, 1964, 70-72

TOPIC TAGS: surgery, drug treatment, experiment animal, cardiology

ABSTRACT: Grafts of heteroskin to rabbits did not produce any changes in arterial blood pressure. On injection to rabbits with heterotissue grafts (0.5 g skin) of 0.00001 g adrenalin per 1 kg body weight, the rise in arterial blood pressure was greater and more prolonged than in control rabbits without grafts. A drop in the blood pressure below normal following the initial rise was observed in control rabbits after administration of adrenalin, but not in the experimental animals. The increase in the length of the period of raised blood pressure persisted to the 17-20th

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018132

day after the graft, with the length of this period showing a maximum (17 min) on the 10th day. The effect appeared initially on the 5th day after the graft. One may assume that as a result of increased cholinesterase activity produced by the tissue graft there was a delay in the transmission of reflex impulses to the heart through the vagus; in consequence thereof, the rhythm of the heart was not slowed down sufficiently when the arterial pressure rose. Orig. art. has: 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. V. P. Filatova, Odessa (Ukrainian Experimental Institute of Eye Diseases and Tissue Therapy)

SUBMITTED: 09Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

MANUSCRIPT, A.V.

29185

Izucheni rasprostraneniya peredovoy Rylats'kiy v. Ryb. Obshch. vo,
1949. No. 9, s. 14-16.

IS
NO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moscow, 1949

MANTUROV, N. I. inzh.

Safe use of new fire extinction mixtures. Fbzh.delo 6 no.10:12
0 '60. (MIRA 13:16)

(Fire extinction---Chemical systems)

GODZHELLO, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MANTUROV, N.I.;
RYABOV, I.V., redaktor; ALTUF'YEVA, A.M., redaktor; KORYASHINA,
A. tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Utilizing vapors and gases for protecting closed containers
from fire and explosion] Primeneniye parov i gasov dlia zashchity
sakrytykh emkostei ot posharov i vsryvov. Moskva, Izd-vo Mini-
sterstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1955. 26 p.(MLRA 8:11)
(Inflammable liquids--Safety measures)

MANTUROV, O.V.

Homogeneous asymmetrical Riemann spaces with an irreducible group of rotations. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.4:792-795 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom I.G. Petrovskim.
(Spaces, Generalized)
(Lie algebras)

MANTUROV, O.V.

Riemannian spaces with orthogonal and symplectic groups of motions and an irreducible group of rotations. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.5:1034-1037 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Spaces, Generalized)
(Lie algebras) (Groups, Theory of)

MANTUROV, Oleg Vasil'yevich; SOENTSEV Iurly Konstantinovich;
SORKIN, Yuriy Isaakovich; FEDIN, Nikolay Georgiyevich;
PUL'KIN, S.P., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent;
KONDRAT'YEV, V.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent;
MISHIN, V.I., kand. ped. nauk, retsenzent; VEYTSMAN,
I.B., преподаvatel', retsenzent; KREYDLIN, Ye.G., pre-
podavatel', retsenzent; PYSHKALO, A.M., преподаvatel',
retsenzent; DITKIN, V.A., prof., red.; YAKOVKIN, M.V.,
red.

[Explanatory dictionary of mathematical terms; textbook
for teachers] Tolkovyi slovar' matematicheskikh terminov;
posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1965.
539 p. (MIRA 18:7)

MANTUROVA, I. M.

"Some Problems of the Extraradical Feeding of Cabbage Under Conditions in Northern Yeniseysk." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

MANTUROVA, I.M.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.

M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Bibl., No 20, 1958, 91672

Author : Manturova, I.M.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture in the
Extreme North.

Title : The Significance in Selecting Moist Vernalization of
Potato using Mineral Nutrient.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. in-t s. kh. Krayn.
Severa, 1957, No 3, 40-41.

Abstract : At the Yamal'skaya Agricultural Experimental Station,
many potato varieties, which are valuable for selection,
bloom in August. In order to accelerate the development
of the potatoes which had been vernalized under light for
30 - 36 days, the tubers were allowed to germinate slight-
ly in a peat-compost mixture with phosphorous-potassium

Card 1/2

MANTUROVA, I.M., kand.biolog.nauk

Oospores of potatoes in the Far North. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 5 no.1:49-50 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Yanal'skaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya,
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva
Kraynego Severa, g. Salekhard, Tyumenskoy oblasti.
(Russia, Northern—Potatoes—Diseases and pests)

MANTUROVA, I.M.; MIL'DYAYEVA, V.P., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Virus diseases of potatoes in the Far North. Zashch. rast.
ot vred. i bol. 7 no.1:35-36 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva
Kraynego Severa, g. Noril'sk, Krasnoyarskogo kraya.
(Russia, Northern--Potatoes--Diseases and pests)
(Virus diseases of plants)

S/119/61/000/012/002/006
D209/D303

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K.B., Corresponding Member AS USSR,
Grinevich, F.B. and Mantush, T.N., Engineers

TITLE: Logical system for selecting an optimum variant in the
automatic sorting of articles

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 8-11

TEXT: This paper describes the application, construction and operation of a logical system used in sorting capacitors according to their values and tolerances. In the manufacture of mica capacitors a large percentage of the items are outside the widest tolerance ($\pm 20\%$) range. They spread out mainly around three adjacent nominal values. Therefore, the automatic sorting of three adjacent nominal values becomes most practical. The problem of selecting an optimum variant in capacitor sorting can be solved by a special logical system described in this article. The choice of the optimum variant of capacitor sorting is based on the data

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S/119/61/000/012/002/006
D209/D303

Logical system for ...

introduced into this scheme. The automatic machine utilizing this scheme sorts out the capacitors according to three nominal values, each having four tolerance classes. The capacitor value is represented in the form of an equivalent time interval set by a series of pulses from a special distributor with twelve time intervals. A larger value corresponds to a longer interval counted from the time of start of the distributor. All possible variants are recorded by twelve receiving elements. As a result of the pulses coming from a measuring circuit only 3 out of 12 elements change their state since the automatic machine selects according to 3 adjacent nominal values. Due to the impulses arriving from the distributor all receiving elements return to their initial state. The element which memorizes the most convenient variant of sorting, is the last to return to its initial state. The logical elements process the information obtained from the receiving elements. They sort out by selection the optimum variant. The scheme utilizes ferrites with rectangular hysteresis loop and semiconductor elements. The main blocks in the system are: Distributor with a blocking-oscillator,

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Logical system for ...

S/119/61/000/012/002/006
D209/D303

date introduction unit, receiving elements, nominal value logical elements, tolerance class logical elements. The distributor is a displacement register energized by the transistorized blocking-oscillator. The data introduction unit consists of a series of keys, by means of which the receiving elements are connected to the corresponding distributor outputs. The receiving elements memorize all possible sorting variants of a given capacitor. The nominal value logical elements determine the nominal value of a capacitor. The class tolerance logical elements determine the capacitor tolerance. The operation of the whole system is described in great detail by the authors. With certain modifications this logical system can be utilized in the search for a most convenient solution of various problems. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

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I 35593-65 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v) PC-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5007829 S/0288/64/000/003/0003/0008

33
32
B

AUTHOR: Grinevich, F. B.; Mantush, T. N.

TITLE: Information processing in automatic machines for radio parts quality control

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye, Izvestiya, Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1964, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: information processing, automatic sorting, radio part classification, automatic quality control, computer circuitry

ABSTRACT: At present, automatic devices are widely used for economical quality control and sorting of parts. However, with an increase in quality of tolerance requirements, the volume of information that must be stored and transmitted by devices controlling the automated process also increases. In addition, because of the nonuniqueness of the classification groups of numerous radio parts, the devices require information processing for the subsequent choice of a definite sorting pattern (K. B. Karandeyev, F. B. Grinevich, V. P. Shul'ts, T. N. Mantush, Nekotoryye voprosy avtomatizatsii sortirovki kondensatorov, Tr. konf. po avtomatich. kontrolyu i metodam elektrich. izmereniy, 1959, Ed. SO AN SSSR, Novo-

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L 35593-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007829

sibirsk, 1961). Since the values of the pertinent parameter do not uniquely define the group to which one should relate the particular radio part, one can introduce other factors into the classification process, such as one related to economic considerations. In such a case, the sorting follows a previously set program which, for each kind of radio parts, chooses the most necessary and convenient classification alternative by means of a simple computer (see, e.g., K. B. Karandeyev, F. B. Grinevich, T. N. Mantush, Priborostroyeniye, 1961, no. 12). In the present paper, the authors investigate in detail certain problems connected with the processing of information during the realization of the automatic programmed sorting of capacitors and resistors and discuss computer circuits earmarked for such a procedure. They conclude by quoting their previously found result that, for a large group of classifications, the consecutively acting computers are of simpler construction than the corresponding computers having parallel action, and that this is true even if the former contain additional memory and computing blocks (T. N. Matush, Tr. IAE SO AN SSSR, Elektrich. metody avtomatich. kontrolya, 1964, no. 9). Computers with parallel-consecutive action should be used when one chooses the classification alternative not only within the domain of adjacent rating but also separately within the limit of each rating. Within this type of computers the state of the input quantity is independent of the classification limits. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

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I. 35593-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007829

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii, Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk (Automation and electrometry institute, Siberian Department, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

MANTUSH, T.N.

Some problems of the synthesis of logical devices of automatic
radio component sorting systems. Trudy Inst. avtom. i elektro-
metr. SU AN SSSR no.9:115-122 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

SOBOLEVSKIY, K.M.; MANTUSH, T.N.

Counting down of pulses by the diagram of a parallel connection
of dividers. Izv. vvs. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.5:3-9 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut avtomat. ki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatrii Novosibirskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

MANTYA, SHT.

137-1958-2-2622

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 59 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mantya, Sht., Buzinku, Zhana

TITLE: Copper as a Collector of Platinum in the Treatment of Multimetal Nonferrous Ores (Med' kak kollektor platiny pri pererabotke polimetallicheskih tsvetnykh rud)

PERIODICAL: Zh. metallurgii, 1956, Vol 1, pp 69-72

ABSTRACT: The multimetal ores from some districts of the Rumanian People's Republic contain Pt. It was found that when Pb alloys with low contents of Pt (< 0.2 percent) and small quantities of Cu were slowly cooled from 1000° to room temperature, then were heated to 350°, ≥ 95 percent of the liquid Pb could be extracted, and the Pt was absorbed and became concentrated in the Cu present. Thus, when the crude lead containing Pt was decoppered, the Pt was removed with the Cu slimmings and was not encountered in the aurous Ag segregate. from the Pb in subsequent operations. For extracting the Pt from the Pb the presence of very small quantities of Cu was sufficient. Moreover, the Pt showed up in the anode slimes from the electrolytic refining of the Cu or in the residue from the

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137-1958-2-2622

Copper as a Collector of Platinum (cont)

dissolution of the latter in the making of $\text{Cu}(\text{SO}_4)$. It was possible, too, that the Cu-Pb matte which formed during the melting of the Pb ores would capture some of the Pt present in the ore. At the present time the Pt-containing copper skimmings and anode slimes, as soon as they are obtained or produced, are returned into the reaction, which leads to a continuous circulation of the Pt in the metallurgical cycle; this ultimately results in Pt losses. A separate treatment of these and certain other intermediate products would make it possible to extract whatever Pt they contained.

V M.

1. Copper--Platinum extraction

Card 2/2

MIN T YEV, V A

Terminal amino acids in pepsinogen. V. V. Dzhidzhev, A. L. Loshakov, V. A. Mantsev, and O. V. Tronitskaya. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 110: 1041-3(1958). Treatment of the protein pepsinogen (cf. Herriott, C.A. 32: 7007) with 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene and hydrolysis with 6.7*N* HCl at 110° indicated that leucine is the terminal amino acid with N-termination. Incubation of the protein with carboxypeptidase in the presence of (iso-PrO)₂PO₄ at pH 7.5 (NaHCO₃) and isolation (chromatographic) of the amino acids after treatment with dinitrofluorobenzene indicated that the enzyme cleaves in a short reaction time only valine. These results agree with those of Herriott (*Mechanism of Enzyme Action*, 1954, p. 24). Electrophoresis of pepsinogen in phosphate buffer shows 1 peak at pH 5.0 and 7.5 at ionic strength of 0.2; with lower ionic strength of the same, this peak is cleaved into two and after 5-6 hrs. 6 ascending components are detectable; the same occurred in borate buffer at pH 8.7 with ionic strength 0.02. The proteolytic activity of the components was similar; hence pepsinogen is not a homogeneous protein which yields peptides of comparable activities. G. M. Koschepoff

Inst. Biological & Med. Chem. Acad. Med. Sci. USSR

FLOTNIKOVA, N.Ye.; MANT'YEV, V.A.

Electrophoretic study of plasminogen. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.5:343-
347 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical
Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
(FIBRINOLYSIN)

MANT'YEV, V.A.; OREKHOVICH, V.N.

Apparatus for the preparative separation of substances by continuous electrophoresis. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.5:381-387 S-0 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Laboratory of Protein Chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
(ELECTROPHORESIS equip. & supply)

MAN'YEV, V.A.; GREKHOVICH, V.N.

Graphs for the calculation of the ion strength of the most
utilized buffer solutions. Lab.delo 6 no.2:11-17 Mr-Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii (dir. - prof.
V.N. Grekhovich), Moskva.

(IONS)

MANT'YEV, V.A.; FEL'DSHEROV, I.A.

Analytical and micro-preparation apparatus for continuous paper electrophoresis. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.5:542-545 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. The Biochemical Laboratory of the P.A.Gertsen State Oncological Institute, Moscow.
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

MANT'YEV, V.A.; BELOUSOV, A.P.

Globulin fractions of proteins in cell nuclei of normal tissues
and malignant tumors. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.5:514-518 S-0'62
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A. Gertsena, Moskva.

28-119-5-55/59

AUTHORS: Polezhayev, L. V., Akhabadze, L. V., Zakharova, N. A.,
Mant'yeva, V. L.

TITLE: On the Regeneration of the Myocardium in Mammals (O rege-
neratsii miokarda u mlekopitayushchikh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 5,
pp. 1039 - 1042 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known from experiments with mammals (References 2,
16-18) and pathological-anatomical data on man (References
1,4) that the cardiac muscle does not regenerate after an
injury or infarct, but that it forms a scar. Only newborn
cats can regenerate myocardium (Reference 11). The authors
tried to bring about the regeneration of myocardium in grown
mammals. For this purpose they chose the method of the chemi-
cal organospecific traumatization. It is based on the in-
fluence exerted by own tissue proteins and their decomposition
products, further of nucleoproteins upon the injured organ.
Previous experiments (References 8,10,12) yielded positive

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28-119-5-55/59

On the Regeneration of the Myocardium in Mammals

results. Experimental-morphological, biochemical, physiological (electrocardiography = ECG) and histological methods were employed in combination. The experiments were performed with 80 old rats. Under an urethane narcosis and artificial respiration the heart was exposed and the tissue on the front wall of the left ventricle not far from the apex of heart was bloodlessly coagulated by means of an electro-diathermic apparatus. A white infarct-like center of injury, 4-5mm in size and deep, formed. The wound of operation was then sewn up in layers. For 14-20 days the animals (except the control animals) received subcutaneous injections of biopreparations: of hydrolysates and extracts from rat hearts. The method of production of these preparations is described. The test animals were killed between the 1-st to 160-th day after the operation, the hearts were fixed with Gelli-liquid and the paraffin sections dyed. Conclusions: 1) The described center of necrosis is resorbed in the course of time and replaced by small centers of non-differentiated muscles which later decompose and dis-

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On the Regeneration of the Myocardium in Mammals

28-119-5-55/59

appear. The muscles of the marginal zone are neither destroyed nor dedifferentiated nor regenerated. No microcells are formed. 2) When the hydrolysate is given the necrotic center is resorbed 2 1/2 times faster. In its place muscles are newly formed which have no connection with the old muscles of the marginal zone. Microcells are formed in a large amount. The extract stimulates the regeneration less than the hydrolysate. 3) After the injury of the heart the ECG passes an acute, a subacute and a scar stage. The hydrolysate shortens the acute stage and brings about an earlier beginning of the scar stage. In 50% of cases the ECG returns to the norm on the 11-th day after the operation which morphologically corresponds to the restoration of the myocardium. There are 3 figures and 19 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, AS USSR)

Card 3/4

On the Regeneration of the Myocardium in Mammals

28-119-5-55/59

PRESENTED: January 14, 1958, by K. I. Skryabin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1958

Card 4/4

POLEZHAYEV, L.V.; AKHARADZE, L.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A.; MANT'YEVA, V.L.

Stimulating the regeneration of the mammalian cardiac muscle
[with summary in English]. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.biol. 24 no.1:16-33
Jg-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Moscow,
(HEART--MUSCLE) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

MANT'YEVA, V.L.

Biochemical analysis of biological preparations stimulating myocardial regeneration in rats. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 47 no.6:52-54 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyim chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye.Severinym.

(HEART, extract,
chem. analysis of cell-free prep. used in
stimulation of myocardial regen. in rats (Rus))

POLEZHAYEV, L.V.; MANT'YEVA, V.L.

Effect of biological preparations on protein synthesis under normal conditions and in injuries of the myocardium in rats. Eksper. khir. 5 no. 2:52-53 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(HEART) (PROTEIN METABOLISM) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

GEORGIYEV, G.P.; MANT'YENVA, V.L.

Isolation of cell nuclei by the phenol method and their characteristics. *Biokhimiia* 25 no.1:143-150 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(NUCLEOPROTEINS chem.)

(PHENOLS chem.)

POLEZHAYEV, L.V.; MANT'YEVA, V.L.

Variations in the assimilation of cardiac hydrolysates and extracts by different organs and the effect of these preparations on protein synthesis in normal rats and rats with cardiac injuries. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.2:492-495 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Bakulevym.
(TISSUE EXTRACTS)
(HEART--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

GEORGIYEVA, G.P.; MANT'YEVA, V.L.

Cytochemistry of ribonucleic acid synthesis in Ehrlich's ascitic carcinoma. Biokhimiia 26 no. 1:165-176 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(CANCER) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

GEORGIYEV, G.P.; MANT'YEVA, V.L.

Presence of ribonucleic acid of the AU type in the chromosomo-
nucleolar apparatus. Vop.med.khim. 8 no.1:93-94 Ja-F '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut morfologii zhiivotnykh imeni A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR,
Moskva.

(NUCLEIC ACIDS)

(CHROMOSOMES)

MANT'YEVA, V.L.

Presence of the DNA-RNA complex in animal tissues. Vop. med. Khim.
9 no. 3:282-287 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova AN
SSSR, Moskva.

LERMAN, M.I.; MANT'YEVA, V.L.; GEORGIYEV, G.P.

Biosynthesis of ribosome ribonucleic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 152
no.3:744-747 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR
i Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Belozerskim.

*

LERMAN, M.I.; MANT'YEVA, V.L.; GEORGIYEV, G.P.

Biosynthesis of ribosomal RNA in the nucleolus (nucleonemal) apparatus of the the cell). Biokhimiia 29 no.5:518-528 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR i Institut morfologii zhivotnykh imeni Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva.

MANTYUK, G.S.

SHCYKHET, M.I.; MANTYUK, G.S.

Determining the moisture content of grain and green malt by the
Chizhova method. Spirt. prom. 24 no.1:37-38 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Malt--Analysis)
(Grain--Analysis)

MANTYUKOV, G.D.; FARBEROV, M.I.; VETROVA, V.V.

Oxidation of propylene dimers. Khim. i khim. tekhn. 1:61-77 '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

the

Liquid-phase oxidation of

1.

MANTYNSHEV P. V. (& LYURIMOV, M. P. & NOVISOV, V. K.)

Pantovaye olenevodstvo i bolezni pantovokh oleney (Reindeer Raising and Diseases of Reindeer). Moscow, izdvo "Mezhdunarodnaya kniga," 1950, 240 pages with illustrations.

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