MARKEVICH, S.V.; PAL'CHIK, M.V.

Effect of the energy of quanta of x-irradiation on the oxidation of iron in solution and the optical activity of glucose. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no. 2:65-69 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR B.I. Stepanovym.
(X rays) (Glucose—Optical properties) (Iron)

28388
S/152/61/000/010/006/007
B126/B101

11.9100

AUTHOR: M[illegible]kevich, S. V.

TITLE: Belorussian crudes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no 10, 1961, 80

TEXT: In Southern Belorussia petroleum deposits were found in 1953 at Narovlya and Yel'sk and in 1955 at Kopatkevichi. The analytical data of the first samples tested are as follows.

Analytical data	Narovlya	Yel'sk	Kopatkevichi
Specific gravity	0.925	0.913	0.920
Viscosity, $^{o}E_{50}$	14.6	2.5	7.0
Flash point, C	78	45.0	55
Pour point, ^{o}C	-	-18	-
Paraffin content, Holde %	-	0.41	qualitative reaction positive
Tar, %	70	52.2	49.2

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28388
S/152/61/000/010/006/007
B126/B101

Belorussian crudes Analytical data	Narovlya	Yel'sk	Kopatkevichi
Sulfur, %	2.89	3.63	8.98
Fractions, % of crude			
I.B.P. 200°C	3.86	16.12	9.4
200-300°C	18.48	29.63	18.4
300-325°C	47.82	30.08	36.0
Residue, %	21.20	17.95	34.4
Depth of layer, m	740	2400	2000

It can be assumed that the three wells located at a distance of 25 to 75 km from one another form one common deposit. The analytical data, the depth of layer, and the presence of anhydrite rock formations in this area support this assumption; the latter fact also explains the high sulfur content. Thus, the basic indications show that Belorussian crudes are heavy, rich in tar and sulfur, non-paraffinic, and poor in light fractions. There are 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED. April 18, 1961

Card 2/2

MARKEVICH, S.V.; ALEKSANDROVICH, Kh.M.; LITVINENKO, E.Ye. [Litvinenko, E.E.]

General characteristics of the nonsoluble rocks of sylvinite ore in the Starobin deposit. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.2:44-51 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

MARKEVICH, S.V.

New table of atomic masses (weights). Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no.3:135-137 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

MARKEVICH, S.V.

Exchange reaction between ethylene and deuteroethylene on an aluminosilicate catalyst for cracking. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.10:2307-2308 O '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

MARKEVICH, Sergey Vasil'yevich; BEZRUKOVA, N., red.; YERMOLENKO,V., tekhn. red.

["Big chemistry"] "Bol'shaia khimiia." Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1963. 93 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Macromolecular compounds) (Synthetic products)

MARKEVICH, S.V.

Conversions of ethylene on aluminosilicate catalysts. Kin.i kat. 4 no.5:753-759 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

MARKEVICH, S.V.; KHARAMONENKO, S.S. [Kharamonenka, S.S.]; GORBUNOV, P.T. (Harbunou, P. TS.]; STAKHOVSKIY, Ye.V. [Stakhouski, IA.V.]; VOLOKHANOVICH, A.I. [Valakhanovich, A.I.]; BONDARENKO, N.T. [Bandarenka, M.TS.]

Radiolysis of polyglukin solution. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no.3:107-113 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

TROKHIMETS, A.I.; MARKEVICH, S.V.

Determination of the order of H - D exchange reaction between ethylene and deuterium on γ-oxide of aluminum. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.5:1293-1300 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN BSSR. Submitted May 18, 1963.

MARKEVICH, S.V.; EL'TEKOV, Yu.A.

Effect of the chemical composition of aluminosilicates on deuterium-hydrogen exchange. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.5:1055-1060 My '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Institut fiziko-organicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.

TPOKHIMETS, A.I.; MAKAREVICH, I.V.

H .. D exchange in ethane on aluminum oxide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.8:1996-2001 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

MARKEVICH, S.Ya., dotsent

Emergency surgical care in the Lithuanian S.S.R. Zdrav.Belor. 3 no.10:51-52 O '57. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavnyy khirurg Minzdrava Litovskoy SSR.
(LITHUANIA--SURGERY)

MARKEVICH, S.Ya., dotsent

Surgical fixation of clavicle fractures with Kirschner nails.
Ortop.travm. i protez. 20 no.3:72 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav.kafedroy - prof. I.V.Danilov) Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CLAVICLE--FRACTURE)

64-58-2-16/1

AUTHORS: Fedorenko, N. P., Shchukin, Ye. P., Markevich, V. A.

TITLE: Synthetic Ethanol Industry Abroad (Promyshlennost' sinteticheskogo etilovogo spirta za rubezhom)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 2, pp. 58 - 63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper only contains/data on foreign production methods, output capacities, economic data etc. After giving statistical details on the use of ethanol the development of this industry during the last years is mentioned. Then the enterprises in the USA producing synthetic ethanol are given, mentioning the first year of production, the kind of synthesis, aswell as some more production data. This is done in form of a table. Also data on the processing, a diagram on the production of technical ethanol in the USA in 1957 as well as commercial considerations are mentioned. Besides these enterprises in the USA the European plants for the production of technical ethanol in England, Denmark and the German Federal Republic are given; in this connection it is pointed out that in Europe exclusively the method of direct hydration and not, as in the USA, that of sulfuric acid

Card 1/2

Synthetic Ethanol Industry Abroad

hydration is used. Economic hints are mentioned with respect to the production of ethanol, the fermentative as well as the synthetic one, mainly in the USA, statistical data and diagrams of the raw material consumption being given. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 32 references, 0 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov
(Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Ethanol--Synthesis

USCOMM-DC-55967

MARKEVICH, V.A.

FEDORENKO, N.P.; SHCHUKIN, Ye.P.; MARKEVICH, V.A.

Synthetic ethyl alcohol industry abroad. Khim. prom. no.2:122-127 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

(Ethyl alcohol)

SOV/63-3-6-23/43

AUTHORS: Markevich, V.A., Krentsel', B.A., Candidates of Chemical Sciences, Okhlobystin, O.Yu.

TITLE: Conference on Metal-Organic Syntheses (Soveshchaniye po metalloorganicheskim sintezam)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1958, Vol III, Nr 6, p 821 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In June 1958 a scientific-technical conference took place in Moscow dealing with metal-organic syntheses of alcohols, monomers, acids, etc. The conference was attended by 50 specialists from 16 different organizations. The following papers were presented: O.Yu. Okhlobystin, L.I. Zakharkin, Institute of Element-Organic Compounds, "The Use of Aluminum-Organic Compounds for the Synthesis of Other Element-Organic Compounds"; V.V. Gavrilenko, L.I. Zakharkin, Institute of Element-Organic Compounds, "Synthesis of Carbonic Acids and Alkylhal[illegible] on the Basis of Aluminumtrialkyls"; I.M. Khorlina, L.I. Zakharkin, Institute of Element-Organic Compounds, "Production of Aldehydes From Nitryls and Double-Decomposed Amides by Diisobutyl-Aluminumhydride Reduction"; V.M. Lisitsin, State Committee for Chem[illegible] of the USSR Council of Ministers,

Card 1/2

"Study of the Possibility of Industrial Production of Tetraethyl-Lead by the Electrolysis of Complex Compounds of Triethyl-Aluminum"; I.V. Garmonov, K.K. Chevychalova, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber, "Synthesis of 2-Methyl-butylen-1 and 2-Ethylbuten-1 on the Basis of Propylen, α -Butylen and Ethylen With the Application of Triethyl-Aluminum"; M.I. Farberov, S.I. Kryukov, A.M. Kut'in, "Selective Dimerization of Propylen and Its Use in Technical Syntheses"; A.M. Sladkov, V.A. Markevich, Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products. "Production of Higher Alcohols From Organic Compounds of Aluminum". It has been recommended to install an experimental-industrial plant for the production of simple alkyls and pure suspended aluminum which are needed for metal-organic synthesis and which are not available in the necessary quantities. Colloquia should be arranged at intervals of 3 - 4 months.

20-119-6-29/56

AUTHORS: Sladkov, A. M., Markevich, V. A., Yavich, I. A., Luneva, L.K., Chernov, V. N.

TITLE: The Production of Some Primary Alcohols by Means of Organo-aluminum Compounds (Polucheniye nekotorykh pervichnykh spirtov cherez alyuminiyorganicheskiye soyedineniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 6, pp.1159-1161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with references in publications (Ref 1) concerning the possibility mentioned in the title the authors investigated a complex of reactions which render possible the conversion of α-olefins into primary alcohols according to the following schemes:

1) $R - CH = CH_2 + al + H \longrightarrow R - CH_2 - CH_2\,al$ (I)

2) $(I) + O_2 \longrightarrow CH_2CH_2 - O - al$ (II)

3) $(II) + H_2O \longrightarrow RCH_2CH_2OH + al(OH)$

Card 1/3 where al = 1/3 Al.

The Production of Some Primary Alcohols by Means of Organoaluminum Compounds

This reaction was performed by examples of 2-methylpentene-1 and 2-ethylhexene-1, which were produced by means of dimerisation of propylene and n-butylene. The aluminum-trialkyls produced of these olefins, as well as trialkyl-aluminum synthesized by another method were oxydised into alcoholates by means of air, which then were hydrolysed into the corresponding alcohols. By means of specially performed experiments with oxidation of tridecylaluminum at low temperature it was proved that the reaction passes a stage of forming a peroxide compound, which, according to a molecular regrouping, apparently is transformed into aluminum alcoholate. It has been proved that the production mentioned in the title is relatively simple and that it is possible in sufficiently good yields (60 - 65 %). Hydration products of olefins always are produced as secondary products. According to the finely disperse iron, which is present in the active aluminum and which plays the part of a specific catalyser of the type of the skeleton metals of the eighth group of the periodic system of elements, hydration takes place. The iron content amounted to up to 12 - 15 %. The temperature necessary for the butenyl dimerisation is by 100°C higher than in the case of propylene.

The Production of Some Primary Alcohols by Means of Organoaluminum Compounds

Preliminary analysis results of the waste gases after the dimerization showed that butene-2 practically does not enter reaction. Besides the 2-ethylhexene hexene-1 always (from butylene and triethylaluminum) and 2-methylpentene-1 forms (from the propylene contained in the technical butylene fraction). In spite of these secondary products the yield of butene-1 dimer is very high (90 % of that theoretically possible). Then follows an experimental part with usual data. There are 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov
(Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

PRESENTED: December 27, 1957, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1957

Card 3/3

SOV/133-58-12-19/19

AUTHORS: Fridland A.I. and Markevich V.M.

TITLE: Operation of Tube Welding Furnaces Fired with Natural Gas (Rabota trubosvarochnykh pechey na prirodnom gaze)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 12, pp 1142-1144 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of the tube welding furnaces at the works below is given (Figs 1-3). The firing of furnaces was transferred from oil to natural gas (methane) using a two stage burner (Fig 2). Neither air nor gas are pre-heated. It was found that natural gas can replace oil in tube welding furnace heating metal to 1330 - 1360°C without application of the carburisation of flame with oil, providing a long luminous flame is maintained. With the transfer to natural gas firing the output of

Card 1/2

Operation of Tube Welding Furnaces Fired with Natural Gas

the mills increased by 5% but the specific consumption of fuel increased by 15-18%. This problem should be further investigated.
There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy truboprokatnyy zavod im. Lenina (Dnepropetrovsk Tube Works imeni Lenin)

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-60.784

SHAK, M.L., inzh.; MARKEVICH, V.M., inzh.

Operation of needle-element recuperators. Prom. energ. 13 no. 6:8-9 Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy truboprokatnyy zavod imeni Lenina.
(Furnaces, Heating)

MARKEVICH, V.M., inzh.; TOV, V.B., inzh.

Heat engineering conditions for stabilizing the temperature along the length of a sectional furnace for heat treating pipe. Stal' 25 no.2:176-179 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy institut trubnoy promyshlennosti.

KHEYFETS, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; TOV, V.B., inzh.; MARKEVICH, V.M., inzh.; PIVAK, Yu.N., inzh.

Operations of a test chamber in a compartment furnace for rapid heating on natural gas. Stal' 22 no.2:170-173 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Furnaces, Heating--Testing)

MARKEVICH, V.M., inzh.

Automatic control of sectional, heat-treating furnaces. Prom. trub no.12:68-72 '64. (MIRA [illegible])

FEDCHENKO, I.K., dekter tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; IYERUSALIMOV, M.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; ANDRIYASHEV, K.Ya., inzhener; MARKEVICH, V.P., inzhener.

X ray examination of high-voltage insulators. Elektrichestvo no.8: 78-79 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina politekhnicheskiy institut (for Fedchenko, Iyerusalimov. 2.Kiyevenergo (for Andriyashev, Markevich).
(Electric insulators and insulation) (X rays--Industrial applications)

MAKHVICH, V.P.; SARKISYAN, S.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; MOSOV, G.I., redaktor; MEVRALEVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Geological structure of Eastern Georgia] Geologicheskoe stroenie Vostochnoi Gruzii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1954. 231 p. (MLRA 7:102
(Kakhetia--Geology)

MARKEVICH, V.P.

Dislocations of Lake Baskunchak and its surrounding region. Trudy Inst. nefti 3:14-27 '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Baskunchak region--Earth movements)

MARKEVICH, V. P.

AID P - 1137

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 15/25

Author : Markevich, V. P.

Title : Determination of orientation of core samples at prospecting drilling

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #11, 53-55, N 1954

Abstract : The author describes a method for orientation of the core sample at survey drilling with marking and recording with special protractor of the angularity of each pipe section lowered to the bottom of the well. Seven drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Markevich, V. P.

15-57-4-5448

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 191 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Markevich, V. P.

TITLE: Faulting in the Region of Chapchachi Mountain (O dislokatsiyakh v rayone gory Chapchachi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta nefti AN SSSR, 1955, Vol 5, pp 3-16.

ABSTRACT: Chapchachi Mountain (central part of the Volga-Ural interstream area) is composed of early Caspian, Apsheron, and Permian rocks. The author describes a number of outcrops of all these rocks. The central part of the structure consists of rock salt of Lower Permian age. The cap rock over the salt is gypsum up to several dozen meters thick, exposed at the southeastern and northwestern ends of the mountain. The Kazanskiy series is represented by dolomitized limestones, cropping out on the southwestern ridge of the uplift. The ridge, surrounding the Chapchachi uplift, is composed of fault breccia, of which there are three

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Faulting in the Region of Chapchachi Mountain (Cont.)

principal types: gypsum, limestone, and bituminous marl. The thickness of the breccia ranges from several centimeters to 22 m and more. The Apsheron deposits are mostly green clays. They dip at angles up to 60° (at the southeastern end of the uplift) and are apparently over 100 m thick. Early Caspian sediments, resting on various older rocks, consist of sandy material that contains pebbles and cobbles (up to 30 cm) of gypsum, dolomite, and limestone. The Chapchachi uplift is an exposed salt anticline, elongated from southwest to northeast, and is oval in plan. The rocks from which the fault breccia was formed were carbonate rocks of the **Kazanskiy** series. The breccia was formed before Apsheron time, but after the beginning of Neogene time. It was produced by horizontal faulting along the axis of the anticline.

Card 2/2 R. G. G.

MARKEVICH, V. P.

15-57-4-5449

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 191 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Markevich, V. P.

TITLE: Data on the Geology of Bis-Chokho Hill and Its Environs (Materialy k geologii gory Bis-chokho i yeye okrestnosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta nefti AN SSSR, 1955, Vol 5, pp 155-163.

ABSTRACT: The author describes the exposures on the Bis-chokho salt-dome uplift (in the Volga-Ural interstream area). Bis-chokho Hill is composed of various rocks. Gypsum is most abundant. Brown, yellowish, yellowish brown, and gray marls are also rather widespread, locally interbedded with gypsum, clay and clay shale, sandstone, and limestone. The gypsum, sandstone, limestone, and shale belong to the Kungurskiy series. Some of the varieties of bituminous marl may be referred to the Kazanskiy series because of their similarity to rocks at Chapchachi Mountain. It is possible that some of

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Data on the Geology of Bis-Chokho Hill (Cont.)

the coarse-grained sandstones belong to the Permian. Limestones have been found with Upper Cretaceous fossils. The widespread occurrence of gypsum indicates that the salt mass lies at shallow depth. The uplift is suggestive of the Baskunchak structure. The Khuday-Bergen uplift (15 km northwest of Bis-chokho), with the uplift of Bis-chokho and Lake Bis-uba, is similar to the structure of Bol'shoi Bogdo--Baskunchak--Malyy Bogdo. The crest of the dome is apparently located at the Khuday-Bergen uplift, and Lake Bis-uba and Bis-chokho Hill are on the flank.

Card 2/2

R. G. G.

Markevich, V. P.

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18960. D

Author : V.P. Markevich.

Inst :

Title : Some Regularities in Distribution of Mineral Oil and Gas Manifestations with the Territory of Eastern Georgia.

Orig Pub : In the Symposium Materiyaly Po Geol. i Neftenosnosti Gruziyi. M., AN SSSR, 1956, 5-33, 160-161.

Abstract : The mineral oil manifestations in Eastern Georgia may be divided into 3 groups: 1) connected with outcrops of rocks originally impregnated with mineral oil, 2) connected with fissures in rocks, and 3) connected with mud volcanism. The studied mineral oil specimens of Eastern Georgia (Kachetiya) do not distinguish themselves by a homogenity of their composition. Mineral oils are characterized chiefly by the proximity of the component composition of oils, as-

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MARKEVICH, V.P.

Definition of the concept "oil field." Trudy Inst.nefti 7:207-216 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Petroleum geology)

MARKEVICH, Viktor Petrovich; UL'YANOV, A.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KOTLIAREVSKAYA, P.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; POLESITSKAYA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The term "facies"] Poniatie "fatsiia." Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR 1957. 87 P. (MLRA 10:5)

(Geology--Terminology)

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MARKEVICH, V.P.; GURARI, F.G.

Stratigraphy of Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments in the West Siberian Plain. Trudy Inst.nefti 9:36-55 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(West Siberian Plain--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MARKEVICH, V.P.

Stratigraphy of the West Siberian Plain in connection with remarks. Trudy Inst.nefti 9:279 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(West Siberian Plain--Geology, Stratigraphic)

DOROSHKO, S.M.; MARKEVICH, V.P.

Oil and gas potential of the Mimsinsk Basin. Geol. nefti i gaza 3 no.9:7-12 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Mimsinsk Basin--Petroleum geology)
(Mimsinsk Basin--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MARKEVICH, V.P., otv.red.; KOTLYARENSKAYA, P.S., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Materials on the geology and oil potential of the Kuznetsk Basin] Materialy po geologii i neftenosnosti Kuznetskogo basseina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 269 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Petroleum geology)

MARKEVICH, V.P.

"Active margin" of a platform and its importance in estimating oil and gas potentials of platforms. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.17:32-41 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

MARKEVICH, V.P.; TEODOROVICH, G.I.

Characteristics of the distribution of oil and gas fields in the West Siberian Plain. Sov. geol. 8 no.8:69-77 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

POLYANSKIY, N.G.; MARKEVICH, V.S.; KOZLOVA, T.I.

Method of purification of α-methylstyrene by removing phenol with the aid of anion exchangers. Neftekhimiia 3 no.3:348-351 My-Je'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov, Novokuybyshevskiy filial.
(Styrene) (Phenols) (Ion exchange)

POLYANSKIY, N.G.; MARKEVICH, V.S.; SHTIVEL', N.Ye.

Determination of crotonylideneacetone and diacetone alcohol when present together. Zhur.anal.khim. 19 no.9:1132-1136 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Novokuybyshevsk Branch of Scientific-Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products.

ACC NR: AT6021068 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0007/0026

AUTHOR: Markevich, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Central oil and gas province of the West Siberian lowlands

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh. Neftegazonosnots'mezozoyskikh otlozheniy Zapadno-Sibirskoy nizmennosti (Oil and gas potential of Mesozoic deposits in the West Siberian Lowland). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 7-26

TOPIC TAGS: physical geology, petroleum

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the historical geology of the West Siberian lowlands, and the results of exploration for oil in that area. The area, more than 3 million km^2, is covered by the world's largest plate of Mesozoic-Cenozoic sediments. Still active tectonically, this plate was laid on the block faulted and differentially sinking basement of the ancient Ural-Siberian Platform. The northern and western peripheral zones, which bordered on the Ural and Taimyr geosynclines during the Hertsian time (Devonian to Triassic), have been oscillating through the entire Mesozoic and Cenozoic. In general, these zones kept sinking while the eastern and southern zones stopped sinking by the Upper Cretaceous. A transversal profile, constructed on the basis of drilling data, shows the sinking of the peripheral zones, while the central part became actually up-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6021068

lifted during the block faulting. The Koltogorsk flexure, corresponding to the line of crustal breaks, extends north and south from this central part. This line divides the uplift into two parts: the eastern Taz-Kolpashev anticline and the western anticline in the middle stretch of the Ob' River. The stratigraphy of the area is described in connection with different stages of tectonic movements. The processes of petroleum formation, which are considered to be typical of the geosynclinal development, are in evidence throughout the West Siberian lowlands. In turn, the geosynclinal character of the flexure is borne out by (1) its length, (2) its depth of 7 to 8 km, (3) its active pattern of vertical oscillations, (4) the alternation of incompatible stratigraphic facies. The results of oil exploration to date are summarized in the following way: The pay horizon has not yet been defined in the Medvedev district, but the most favorable interval is at 1705 to 1722 m on the contact of Chulum series with the basement. The Sosnin district was prospected seismically and by drilling, the oil showing at different depths down to 2175 m. A gusher in the Sosnin district has been yielding 300 tons of oil every 24 hours. Its production zone is in fissured prophyrites and the overlying sediments. Gas showings were discovered in the Ermak district. A gusher of gas in the Surgut district has been yielding 180 m^3 every 24 hours. Oil deposits discovered along the middle stretch of the Ob' River favorably compare with the best in the Soviet Union. The pay horizons are sandy facies of Lower Cretaceous. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/ ORIG REF: 011

Card 2/2

MARKEVICH, V.V.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12688

Author : Sizenko, S.P., Markevich, V.V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Effects of Local and Regional Novocaine Anesthesias on the Growth of Transplanted Tumors.

Orig Pub : Vracheb. delo. 1956, No 12, 1271-1274.

Abstract : A subcutaneous novocaine block had some inhibiting effect on the growth of the Tarashchanskaya sarcoma, probably as a result of the novocaine's toxic action upon tumor cells. Regional block caused an increase in growth, probably due to improved blood supply to the tumor tissue.

Card 1/1

MARKevich, V. V.

SIZENKO, S.P., kand.med.nauk; MARKEVICH, V.V., kand.med.nauk.

Growth of transplanted tumors in hypothermia. Vrach.delo no.1:53-55 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'nogo raka (rukovoditel'-starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik D.P.Sizenko) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta.
(TUMORS) (HYPOTHERMIA)

MARKEVICH, V.V.

SIZENKO, S.P., MARKEVICH, V.V.

Effect of intravenous injection of novocaine on the course of radiation sickness [with summary in English]. Med.rad. 3 no.2:72-77 Mr-Ap'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'nogo raka (rukovoditel' -kand.med. nauk S.P. Sizenko) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta.

(ROENTGEN RAYS, inj.eff.
induction of radiation sickness in animals, eff. of procaine on course of dis. & survival (Rus))
(PROCAINE, eff.
on course of x-ray & gamma ray induced radiation sickness in animals (Rus))
(GAMMA RAYS, eff
induction of radiation sickness in animals, eff. of procaine on course of dis. & survival (Rus))

SIZENKO, S.P., kand.med.nauk; MARKEVICH, V.V., kand.med.nauk

X-ray therapy of primary tumors in hypothermia. Vrach.delo no.9:899-903 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy onkologii (rukovoditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik S.P. Sizenko) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta.
(X RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)
(TUMORS)
(HYPOTHERMIA)

SIZENKO, S.P., kand.med.nauk; MARKEVICH, V.V.

Metastatic spreading in the presence of the combined action of X rays and hypothermia. Vrach.delo no.1:7-11 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy onkologii (rukovoditel' - kand.med.nauk S.P. Sizenko) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta.
(METASTASIS) (X RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE) (HYPOTHERMIA)

MARKEVICH, Vladimir Yeronimovich; PAPMEL', S.V., redaktor; DOTSENKO, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Life of hunting guns] Dolgovechnost' okhotnich'ego ruzh'ia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fiskul'tura i sport," 1956. 102 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Firearms)

MARKEVICH, Ye.M., inzhener; BRUNEVSKAYA, M., redaktor; KALECHITS, G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Aleksandra Malysheva's experience in operating many machines] Opyt mnogostanochnitsy Aleksandry Malyshevoi. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR, 1956. 31 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Machine-shop practice)

MARKEVICH, Ye.M., inzhener.

A.A. Malysheva, operator of several machine tools. Mashinostroitel' no.6:23-24 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Malysheva, A.A.)

MARKEVICH, Ye.N., inzhener.

Drainage systems made of porous concrete. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.5:23-26 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Hydraulic engineering) (Drainage)

67629

SOV/81-59-14-50317

15.2210

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 14, p 329 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Royzen, A.I., Markevich, Ye.P.

TITLE: Dense Forsterite Products of Uktusska Dunite

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov, 1958, Nr 4, pp 27 - 43

ABSTRACT: The article describes experiments on the production of dense forsterite refractories. The laboratory investigations were carried out with the aim of making the effect of the individual factors more precise on using burnt and crude dunite, dunite silt or silt of a mixture of dunite with magnesite for obtaining dense forsterite refractories. The chemical composition of dunite (in %): SiO_2 34.74, Al_2O_3 0.78, Cr_2O_3 0.4, Fe_2O_3 4.35, FeO 4.95, MnO 0.28, MgO 42.38, CaO 0.32, alkalis 0.4, p.p.p. 11.6. The dunite was burned at 1,450°C. For binding SiO_2 and the sesquioxides into forsterite and spinelides, 20 - 30% of sintering magnesite powder was introduced. Fine grinding of dunite and magnesite was carried out in a ball mill. The samples were pressed under a pressure of 400, 800 and 1,200 kg/cm^2 and burnt at 1,500, 1,600, 1,650

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Dense Forsterite Products of Uktusska Dunite SOV/81-59-14-50317

and 1,750°C. It was established that the application of magnesite with the least quantity of admixtures, the use of burnt dunite, the simultaneous grinding of dunite with magnesite, an increase of the quantity of the fine fraction in the mass to 40 - 42%, an increase of the burning temperature of the products to 1,600 - 1,700°C, and an increase of the quantity of magnesite in the charge to 45% promote an increase of the density of forsterite products made of Uktusska dunite. A batch of products of industrial type was obtained under the conditions of a pilot plant with a porosity of 10 - 11% (burning at 1,650°C).

G. Gerashchenko

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Markevich, Ye. P. 131-23-5-7/16

TITLE: Refractory Forsterite Products Made of Serpentinites From Shordzhinskoye Deposit (Forsteritovyye ogneupory iz serpentinitov Shordzhinskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Vol. 23, Nr 5, pp. 219-223 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In USSR these products are manufactured from dunite from the Uktuskoye deposit. Other kinds of magnesial silicate as serpentinite, olivenite, talc-magnesite, are not used for it. The author investigated the serpentinite from the "Tsentral'nyy" sections as well as "Glukhaya balka" of the Shordzhinskoye deposit, , which is situated in the lake area of Sevan in Armeniya, and the possibility of manufacturing refractory forsterite products from it. In figure 1 the microcut of serpentinite is shown and in figure 2 its properties in dependence on the burning temperature. Its mineralogic composition at different burning temperatures is mentioned in table 1. Furthermore the course composition and preparation of samples is described in detail. The samples were pressed at a pressure of 600 kg/cm^2 and burnt at a temperature of 1600°. The results of these experiments with samples which were pro-

Card 1/3

duced by the method of previous briquetting can be seen in table 3, where data by V. M. Tsinkina were partly used. The experiments were carried out with a batch of forsterite bricks, which were produced in the experimental works of the VNIIO, and the characteristics of which are quoted in table 4. The mineralogical composition of the samples is given according to data of the petrographer N. V. Gul'ko. Bricks of normal dimensions were produced by three ways, finely ground metallurgic magnesite powder being used as addition. Course composition and granulation of the initial materials are quoted in table 5. The bricks were pressed on a hydraulic press under a pressure of 800 kg/cm^2 or on a 180 t friction press respectively, and burnt in an oil kiln at a temperature of up to 1600°, the halt having been 6 hours. In table 6 the chemical composition is quoted and in table 7 the properties of the burnt bricks which corresponded to the demands of the ChMTU--3391-53, with the exception of the raised SiO_2 content. Final conclusions:

1) The serpentinite from the Shordzhinskoye deposit are suited for the manufacture of refractory forsterite products. The serpentinite has to be burnt at a temperature of

Refractory Forsterite Products . Made of Serpentinites From 131-23-5-7/16
Shordzhinskoye Deposits

1300-1400° beforehand.
2) It is necessary to add 20-25% sintered magnesite powder to the course. The products have to be burnt at a temperature of 1600°. By previous briquetting products of a porosity of 7-10% can be obtained.
3) An industrial batch of these products should be manufactured and tested in practise in the regenerators of Martin furnaces. There are 2 figures, 7 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Refractory Materials)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Refractory - Products - Production methods 2. Serpentinitis - Applications

Card 3/3

MARKEVICH, Ye.P.

Forsterite refractories made with olivenite from the Khabozero deposits and their service characteristics in nozzles of open-hearth furnace regenerators. Ogneupory 25 no.8:363-367 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Forsterite) (Open-hearth furnaces)

RAKINA, V.P.; MARKEVICH, Ye.P.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, S.K.

Tarbonded magnesite refractory materials for lining converters with an oxygen blast. Ogneupory 26 no. 4:185-193 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Converters) (Refractory materials)

TSYMKINA, V.M.; GAODU, A.N.; MARKEVICH, Ye.P.; KUKUSHKIN, A.P.

Testing of synthetic patching powders in the repair of open-hearth furnace bottoms. Sbor.nauch.trud. UNIIO no.5:202-209 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

(Open-hearth furnaces—Design and construction)
(Firebrick—Testing)

DOLGINA, G.Z.; MARKEVICH, Ye.P.

Dolomites from the Kara-Bau deposit. Ogneupory 28 no.11: 498-503 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.

DOLGINA, G.Z.; MARKEVICH, Ye.P.

Stabilized magnesite-dolomite bricks in coverter linings.
Ogneupory 28 no.12:553-558 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.

MARKEYEV, A-K.

4

Construction of [illegible]
NIZHIR, Ya. I. Khazin & A. K. Markeev. Rudoizdatel'stvo, Leningrad, June 1966. [illegible]

34357
S/203/61/001/006/018/021
D055/D113

3, 1720 (1041, 1107, 1129, 1395)

AUTHOR: Markeyev, A.K.

TITLE: Equipment for observing increased solar radiation in the 45-90 Mc band

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v.1, no. 6, 1961, 999-1004

TEXT: A radio-spectrograph with continuous coverage of frequencies between 45 and 90 Mc and sweeping on magnetic variometers is described. The wide-range co-phasal array used in conjunction is also described. Preliminary results of observation of intensified solar radiation are given. Systematic observation of the Sun was begun on the radio-spectrograph in January 1961. There was much interference from television and ultra-short channels, especially because of the proximity of the sources (30-50 km). On film this interference takes the form of bright bands of fixed frequency observed for several hours at a time, which distinguishes it from solar radiation. Although the range of the radio-spectrograph is limited, there are other radio-telescopes working on fixed frequencies which facilitate

Card 1/2

Equipment for observing ...

observations of phenomena to a frequency of 545 Mc. To simplify the identification of phenomena on all types of records, time readings are given from a common chronometer. A group of type-III fast-drifting bursts was tracked on 208 Mc, where intensity reached $1.5 \cdot 10^{-20}$ $w/m^2 \cdot hz$. There are 3 photographs, 4 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet The English-language references are: J.P. Wild. Austral. J. Scient. Res.A. 1950, 3, 387-398; J.P. Wild, J.D. Murray, W.C. Rowe, Austral. J. Phys., 1954, 7, 439-459.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio Wave Propagation, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1961

Card 2/2

LOTOVA, N.A.; MARKEYEV, A.K.

Dependence of the characteristics of cyclotron radiation on the orientation of a magnetic dipole. Geomag. i aer. 4 no.6:1014-1019 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR i Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR.

L 13477-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/FS(v)-3/EWA(d) GW

ACC NR: AP5026045 SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/65/003/005/0674/0676

AUTHOR: Markeyev, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Stability of the steady state rotation of a satellite in an elliptical orbit

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 5, 1965, 674-676

TOPIC TAGS: satellite stability, artificial satellite orbit, elliptic orbit, MOTION EQUATION

ABSTRACT: The stability of the steady state rotation of a dynamically symmetric satellite about the normal to the plane of its elliptical orbit is considered. The equations of motion of the satellite (taking into account the gravitational torques) are written, with the true anomaly taken as the independent variable. The equations have the steady state solution corresponding to rotation about an axis normal to the plane of the orbit. The conditions for stability of this solution are found by examining the first variation of the equations of motion. It is shown that stability is related to the condition

$$\omega_i \pm \omega_j = \pm N$$

$$(i, j = 1, 2; N = 1, 2, \ldots),$$

where the frequency of the inherent oscillations of the system for a circular orbit

$$\omega_{1,2} = \frac{\alpha^2\beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta + 3\alpha - 1}{2} \pm$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 629.191:531.352

L 13477-66

ACC NR: AP5026045

$$\pm\sqrt{\frac{(\alpha^2\beta^2-2\alpha\beta+3\alpha-1)^2}{4}-(\alpha\beta+3\alpha-4)(\alpha\beta-1)}.$$

Here

$$\beta=\frac{r_0}{\omega_0},\quad \alpha=\frac{C}{A}\quad (0\leqslant\alpha\leqslant 2),\quad \omega_0=\frac{R_0}{p}\sqrt{\frac{g_0}{p}},$$

$$r_0=\omega_0(1+e\cos\nu)^2(\psi'\cos\vartheta+\varphi'-\cos\psi\sin\vartheta)=\text{const},$$

where A and C are the equatorial and axial moments of inertia of the satellite, R_0 is the equatorial radius of the earth, g_0 is the gravitational acceleration at the equator, p is the orbital parameter, ν is the true anomaly, e is orbital eccentricity, the Euler angles ψ, ϑ, φ are respectively the precession, nutation, and inherent rotation angles of the satellite, and the prime denotes differentiation with respect to ν. For $e \neq 0$, the ω's are written in a power series in e:

$$\omega_2=\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{1}{2}e\lambda_1+\ldots,$$
$$\omega_1+\omega_2=1\pm e\lambda_2+\ldots,$$
$$\omega_1-\omega_2=1\pm e\lambda_3+\ldots,$$

where the λ's are presented graphically as a function of α. The author expresses thanks to V. A. Sarychev for continued interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 22 equations and 2 diagrams.

SUB CODE: 22, 20/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ SOV REF: 002

Card 2/2

KOMEL'KOV, A.; MARKEYEV, B., starshiy master

Improving educational equipment and facilities. Prof.-tekh.obr. 17 no.3:26 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Zamestitel' direktora tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.10, g.Brest.
(Brest--Vocational education)

AKIMOV, V.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.; KREYMER, M.L.; YEFREMOVA, M.I.; MARKEYEVA, L.I.; FOMINA, O.I.

High-viscosity distillates as an additional resource in the production of motor oils. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:24-34 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

NESHUMOV, B.V., kand.iskusstvoved.nauk; KOSHELEV, A.Ye., arkhitektor; ASTROVA, T.Ye., arkhitektor; SHIKHEYEV, V.N., arkhitektor; VOSHCHANOVA, G.K., arkhitektor; GORBUNOVA, V.A., arkhitektor; KOVAL'KOV, V.G., arkhitektor; MARKEYEV, Yu.S., arkhitektor; YAVOROVSKAYA, M.E., arkhitektor; OGRYZKO, P.V., arkhitektor; TIKHONOVA, N.V., arkhitektor; MANANNIKOVA, L.V., arkhitektor; GRADOV, G.A., red.; PAVLENKO, M.V., red.

[Furniture and equipment for public buildings; catalog based on materials from the Exhibition of Furniture and Equipment for Public Buildings, 1959-1960] Mebel' i oborudovanie dlia obshchestvennykh zdanii; katalog sostavlen po materialam vystavki mebeli i oborudovaniia dlia obshchestvennykh zdanii, 1959-1960 gg. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 186 plates. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut obshchestvennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gradov). (Furniture--Catalogs) (Public buildings--Equipment and supplies)

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; MARKEYEVA, L.I.

Automotive transmission oils from sour crude oils. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.8:12-14 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

MARKEYEVICH, Vladimir, tekhnik (g.St.Zagora)

Asbestos cement casings for coupling rods of sluice gates. Suggested by Vladimir Markeevich. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.11:96 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Po materialam Instituta ratsionalizatsii, Bolgariya.
(Bulgaria--Sluice gates)

L 51411-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/I Pr-4 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5015462 UR/0113/65/000/006/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, D.O.; Markayeva, L.I.

TITLE: Tractor transmission lubricants from sulfurous crude oils

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 6, 1965, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: crude petroleum, lubricant

Abstract: Lubricity and antiwear properties of lubricants increase with the addition of surface active [illegible] of the straight run distillation of crude oils contain such active components they are not suitable as lubricants due to the presence of asphaltenes which are harmful to engines. Noting that by past experiences Soviet transmission lubricants produced from extract [illegible] contribute to the [illegible] wear of transmission [illegible] properties of various commercial and experimental [illegible] numerous conclusions and offer suggestions for [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: BashNIINP

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP
NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001 JPRS

Card 1/1 pmc

MARKH, A.T.; FEL'IDMAN, A.L.

Removing the bitter taste from citrus products. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,160, Dec. 31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:10150 '53)

Q MARKH, A.T.

12

Color changes of fruit products during heat-treatment. A. T. Markh (Canning Inst., Odessa). *Biokhimiya* 15, 107-11(1950).—In order to gain an insight into the darkening process of food products on exposure to heat, a study was made of the color changes brought about by the reaction of solns. of amino acids (glycine, alanine, cystine, tyrosine, aspartic acid) with sugars (glucose, galactose, lactose, sucrose). Yellow and brown melanoid substances were formed. Apple and grape juices from which the sugar had been removed (by fermentation) did not change in color when heated with solns. of amino acids. H_2SO_3 prevented color formation in fruit juices and in artificial mixts. of amino acids with sugars. H. Priestley

CA

12

Biochemical transformations of flavanone glucosides of citrus fruits. A. [illegible] and A. L. Fel'dman (Canning Inst., [illegible]). [illegible].— The bitter taste of tangerine juice caused by the glucoside naringin can be eliminated by enzymic fermentation, as follows: To a l. of juice, add [illegible] ml. of a peroxidase ext. (horse-radish, radish, garlic, cabbage, apple), [illegible] ml. of [illegible]% H_2O_2, [illegible] g. ascorbic acid, and [illegible] g. citric acid. Heat the tangerine juice to 75°, in order to dissolve all the naringin, and cool to [illegible]° before adding the enzyme mixt. The bitter taste of tangerine juice can be almost completely removed by the fermentation method.

M. Priestley

MARKH, A. T.

USSR.

Investigation of the colloids of grape juice. A. T. Markh and L. A. [illegible]

[illegible]

amt. of colloids in different grape juices freshly prepd. varies from 0.4 to 1.12% depending on the variety. The [illegible] contain ash [illegible], proteins [illegible]

[illegible] 15 g. gelatin/100 l. of juice [illegible] clarification (by using 15 g. tannin and [illegible]) decreases the amt. of the [illegible] of nitrogenous substances [illegible] in the clarified juice the amt. is greatly reduced, mainly at the expense of the proteins. [illegible] heating the juice [illegible] much less of the colloids [illegible]

[illegible] rapidly after their pasteurization. In the clarified grape juices the amt. of these colloids is slightly lower (2.6-12.0% of the total). E. Wierbicki

MARKH, A. T.

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Chemical and Biochemical Changes in Fruit and Vegetable During Canning and Storage." Dr Tech Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry (Odessa Technological Inst of the Food and Refrigeration Industry), Odessa, 1953.
(Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 5, Mar 54)

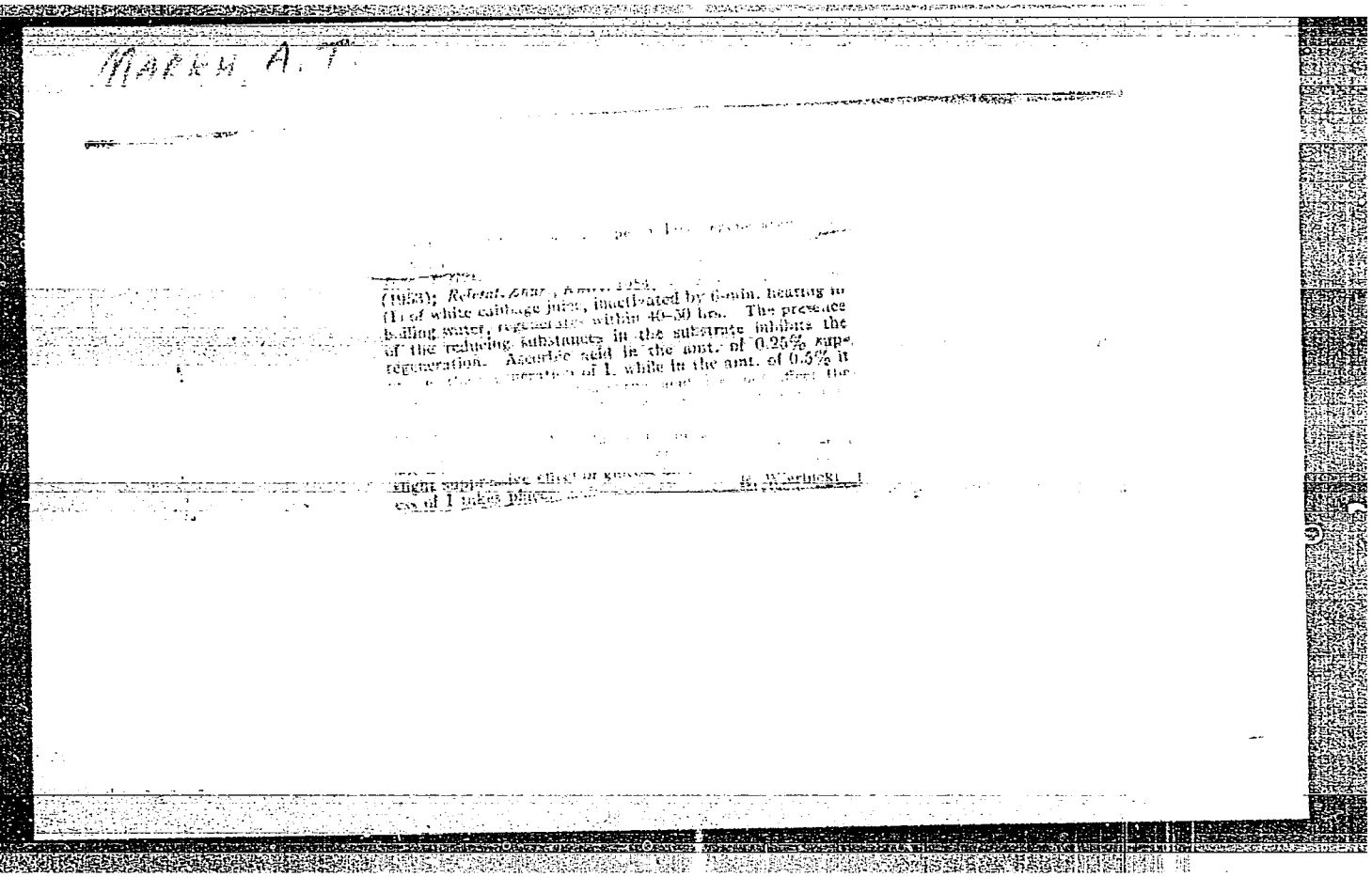
SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 54

MARKH, A. T.

U. S. R.

Biochemical alterations of citrus juices. A. T. Markh. *Trudy Odessk. Teknol. Inst. Pishchevoi i Kholodil'noi Prom.* 5, No. 2, 80-97(1953); *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1954, No. 23787.—During fermentation of orange juice the amt. of bitter substances decreases. However, the residual amt. of the bitter flavoglucoside, naringin, is higher than in mandarin juice prepd. under similar conditions. During renewed fermentation, caused by the addn. of cabbage-juice peroxidase, the amt. of naringin decreases further. Fermented orange juice, sterilized and stored for [illegible] months, contains [illegible] when the juice is strongly alkal. (1 11 and over) or when the concn. of the enzyme is increased 8 times. The amt. of tannins in the juice increases following the processes of squeezing out juice from the fruits, fermentation, and addn. of sugar. In the fermented juices prepd. from green, overripe, and raw mandarins the amt. of tannins is [illegible] times higher than in the nonfermented juices, however, the amt. of enzyme P is much lower in the [illegible] juices. [illegible] results two hypotheses [illegible] for the synthesis of tannins from sugar and [illegible] fruits.

E. Wiedbski



MAPKM A. T.

(1934); *Referat. Zhur.*, Khim. 1954,
(1) of white cabbage juice, inactivated by 6-min. heating to
boiling water, regenerates within 45–50 hrs. The presence
of the reducing substances in the substrate inhibits the
regeneration. Ascorbic acid in the amt. of 0.25% supp
regeneration of I, while in the amt. of 0.5% it
slight suppressive effect on [illegible] W. Werbitzki
ess of I takes place.

MARKH, A.T.

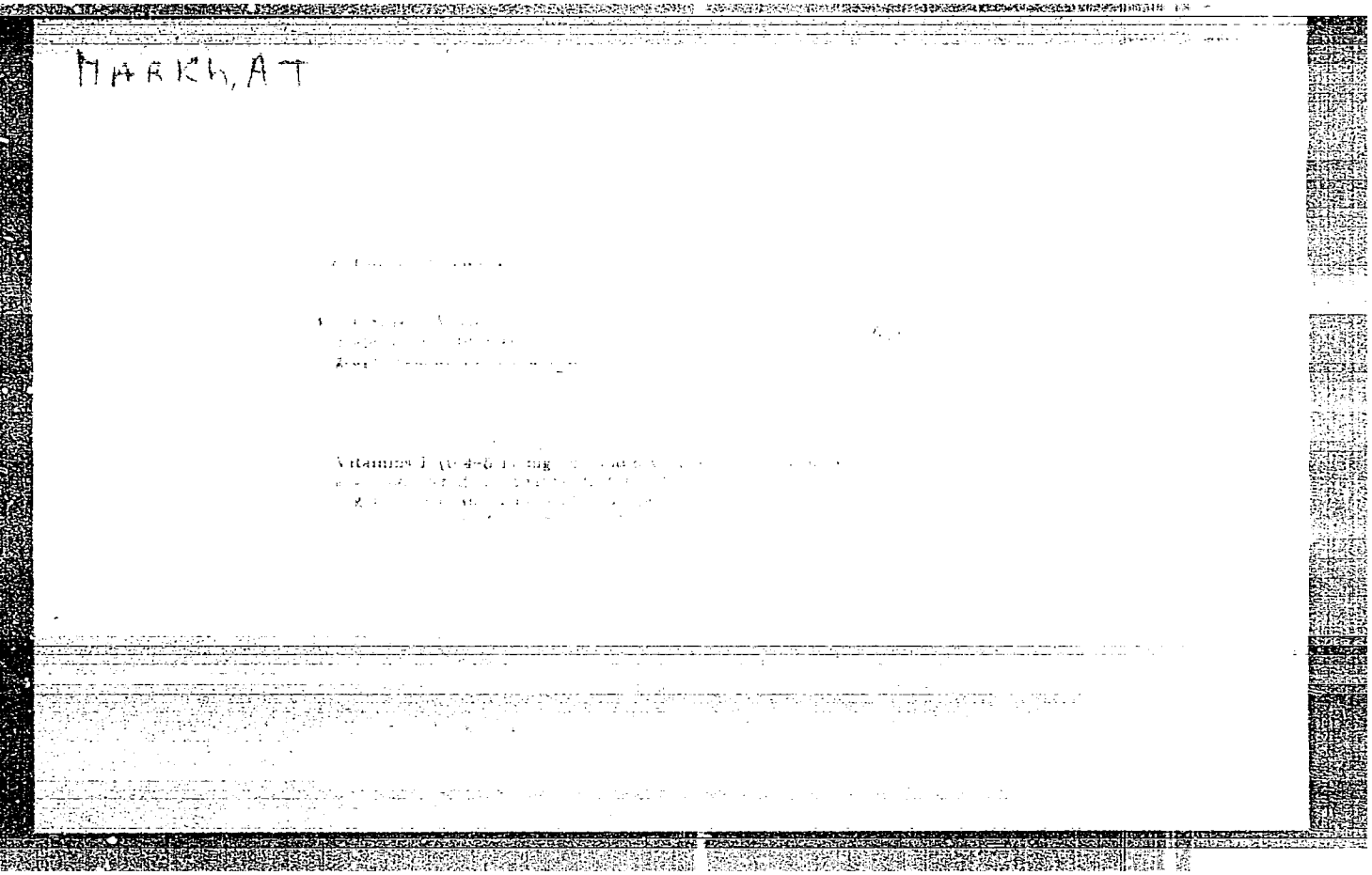
GOLOVKIN, Nikolay Alekseyevich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; CHIZHOV, Georgiy Borisovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHKOL'NIKOVA, Yelizaveta Fedorovna, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHCHEKOTOV,P.A., redaktor; MARKH,A.T., professor, retsenzent; KHUTAGUROVA,F.V., professor, retsenzent; KHRISTODULO,D.A., professor, retsenzent; RABIN,F.P., dotsent, retsenzent; IL'CHENKO,S.G., dotsent, retsenzent; CHOGOVADZE,Sh.K., dotsent, retsenzent; ROSLOV,G.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

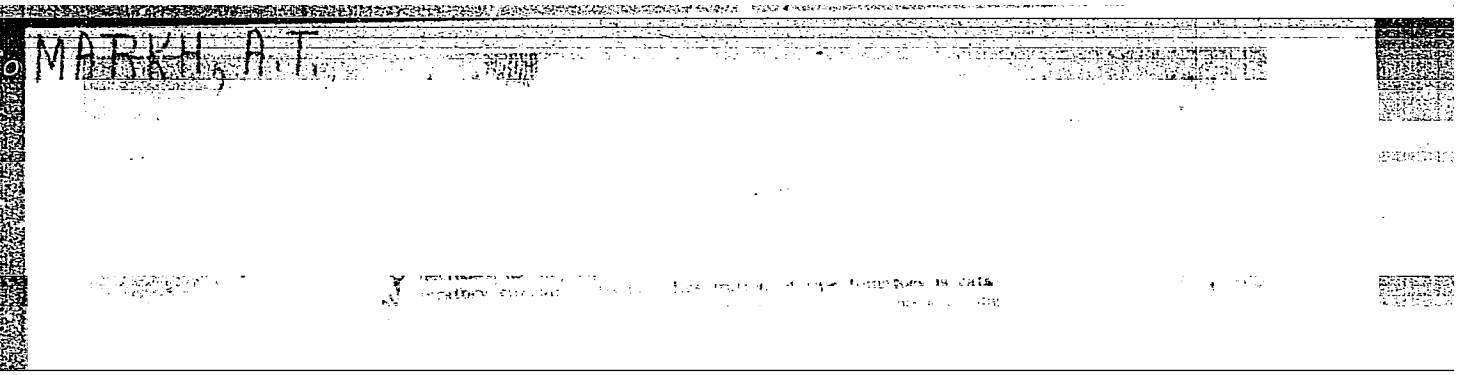
[Technology of refrigerating food products] Kholodil'naia tekhnologiia pishchevykh produktov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torgovoi lit-ry, 1955. 375 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Food--Preservation) (Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

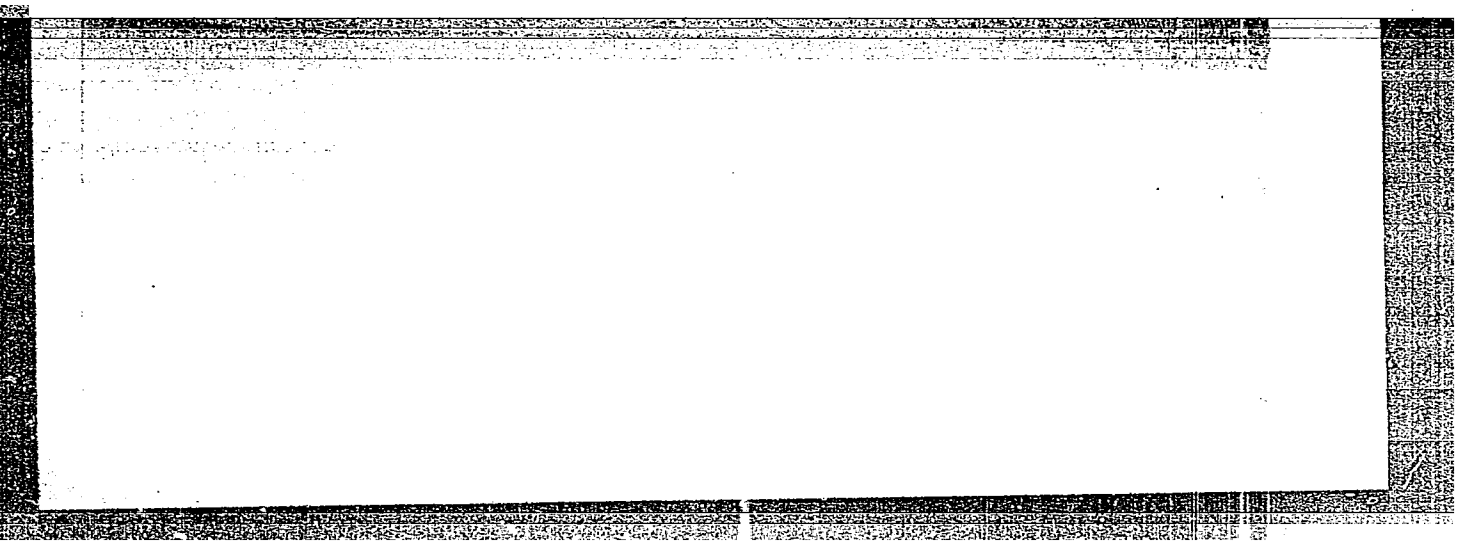
MARKH, A.T.

MARKH, A.T.; KRZHEVOVA, R.V.; OSTROVSKIY, A.I., professor, retsenzent; SABUROV, N.V., professor, retsenzent; redaktor; AKIMOVA, L.D., redaktor; CHERYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Chemical and technical control in canning industry] Khimiko-tekhnicheskii kontrol' konservnogo proizvodstva. Izd. 4-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1955. 418 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Canning industry) (Food--Analysis)







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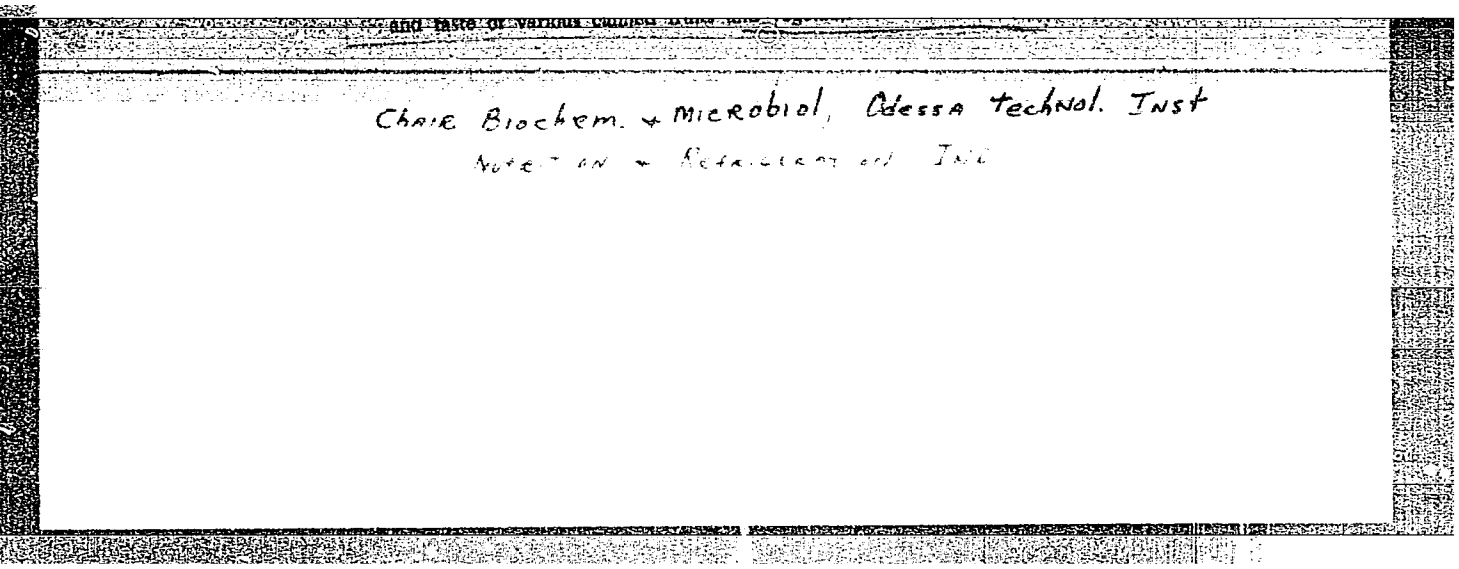

Changes in the ascorbic acid content of preserved tomatoes. A. T. Markh and E. G. Krotov (Technol. Inst. Food and Refrig. Ind., Odessa). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 28, 235–40(1956).—The effect was studied of the following factors on the ascorbic acid content of preserved tomato products (juice, puree, paste): dry substance, initial vitamin C concn., temp. and length of storage, pH, presence of heavy metals and of O_2, phytoncides and the biochem. properties of the varieties of tomatoes, etc. The concn. of the preserved tomato product is a factor of primary importance. The rate of vitamin C loss bears a relation to the concn. of dry substance. The more concd. tomato product should be stored at lower temps. M. and K. recommend that the original vitamin C content be artificially increased by 30–50%. Tomato juice retains its original vitamin C best. Heated tomato products kept at comparatively high temp. rapidly oxidize the ascorbic acid to a high degree due to the developed quinones. Vacuum or replacing the air O_2 with CO_2 is recommended. It should be noted, however, that factors other than O_2 present in the preserved tomato products can oxidize ascorbic acid. The O_2 present in the sealed containers rapidly permeates into the preserved material causing considerable oxidation of vitamin C in the early stages of storage.

B. S. Levine

Markh, A.T.

MARKH, A.T.; FEL'DMAN, A.L.; KROTOV, Ye.G.; KAGAN, I.S.; MARKH, Z.A.

Causes of the darkening of pickled pasteurized cabbage and a method of preserving its natural color. Kons.i ov.prom. 12 no.8:14-16 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (for Markh, Fel'dman, Krotov). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti (for Kagan; Markh, Z.A.)
(Cabbage--Preservation)

MAL'SKIY, A.N.; MARKH, A.T.

Training of engineers. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.10:20-21 O '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Odessa--Technical education) (Canning industry)

MARKH, A.T.

MARKH, A.T.; SHCHERBAKOVA, Ye.V.

Micronutrients in grape juice. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.12:36-38 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Grapes) (Trace elements)

MARKH A.T.

MARKH, A.T.; FEL'DMAN, A.L.

Dehydrogenases in tomatoes [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.6:929-932 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(DEHYDROGENASES, determination,
in tomatoes (Rus))
(TOMATOES,
dehydrogenase determ. (Rus))

MARKH, A.T.; SKORIKOVA, Yu.G.

Studying the factors of color change in drying prunes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no. 2:18-23 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti, Kafedra biokhimii i mikrobiologii.
(Prune--Drying)