

26608

Enrichment of U²³⁷ using the

S/186/61/003/004/007/007
E037/E119

Ref.5: A.H.W. Aten, Jr., N.I. Beers, D.C. de Groot, J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., Vol.5, 159 (1958)). and U²³⁷ (Ref.6: A. Melander, H. Siätis, Phys. Rev., Vol 74, 709 (1948)). In the latter case solid uranyl salicaldehyde o-phenylenediamine was irradiated with fast neutrons, left until all the U²³⁹ had decayed, and then dissolved in pyridine. The U²³⁷ in the resulting solution was adsorbed on charcoal and desorbed with ammonium carbonate. The authors obtained an enrichment of ~500 and a U²³⁷ yield of 15-20%. The present authors chose as initial compound uranyl dibenzoyl methane which has a much lower tendency to hydrolyze (Ref.7: R.B. Duffield, M. Calvin, J. Am. Chem. Soc., Vol.68, 1129 (1946) and Ref.8: H. Goette, Angew. Chem., A, Vol.60, 1, 19 (1948)) (hydrolysis lowers the enrichment coefficient and the yield) than uranyl benzoylacetate. the latter is considered by Starke (Ref.3) to give the best results for U²³⁹. The uranyl dibenzoyl methane was prepared from uranyl acetate and dibenzoyl methane in methanol following the method described in Ref.9 (Rukovodstvo po preparativnoy neorganicheskoy khimii (Handbook for preparative inorganic chemistry) (Pod. red.G.Brauera) Card 2/5 Izd. IL M. (1956)

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(Editor G. Brauer)). After recrystallisation the product contained 34% uranium. Before irradiations it was purified with BaCO₃. 2-6 g of the uranyl dibenzoyl methane in a plexiglass cassette were irradiated in a low-voltage 14 MeV neutron generator (using the D(T,n)He⁴ reaction). The cassette was placed about 3 cm from the centre of a T-target, the irradiation time was 3-5 hours and intensity ~10¹¹ neutrons per second. After irradiation the contents of the cassette were dissolved in 20 ml acetone with the simultaneous addition of a suspension of 10 mg BaCO₃ in 0.6 ml H₂O. After mixing for 15 minutes the precipitate was separated by centrifuging and then it was washed with acetone. The BaCO₃ was dissolved in dilute HNO₃ and 0.1-0.2 mg of an Fe³⁺ salt added to the solution. The uranium was precipitated on ferric hydroxide using CO₂-free ammonia. After washing with aqueous ammonia the hydroxide precipitate was dissolved in 0.5 ml conc. HNO₃. The resulting solution was α-counted on a Pt disc. The thin layer was then washed with conc. HNO₃ and the U²³⁷ purified by precipitating the uranium on ~~NY~~-1 (KU-1) cation exchanger followed by washing with a Trilon B solution to remove the contaminating activity. Further purification was carried out
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on the anion exchanger $\Delta\Delta\Delta$ -10 (EDE-10) using an inorganic acid (HCl or H₂SO₄) as eluant. The amount of U²³⁸ in the initial preparation was determined by weighing and in the U²³⁷ enriched sample by α -counting in a 2 π ionisation chamber. The β -activity of the U²³⁷ was measured using a standard torsion counter and standard targets for β -counting were prepared by shaking 20 mg of ground U₃O₈ in alcohol and transferring the suspension to a paper filter. The U²³⁷ enriched preparation for the standard targets for the β -counting was diluted with uranium to 20 mg U₃O₈. For determination of the total U²³⁷ activity in the irradiated sample ~200 mg was roasted to U₃O₈. The purity of the β -preparations was determined from their decay curves. To determine the contribution of β -activity due to UX₁ and UX₂ 20 mg targets were prepared from non-irradiated U₃O₈. The same purification procedures were used for both irradiated and non-irradiated samples. After subtracting the components due to UX₁ and UX₂ from the overall decay curves, straight lines were obtained with slope corresponding to the half life of U²³⁷ (6.7 days). The activity of U²³⁷ at the moment irradiation ceased was used in the calculation. In selecting the above optimum conditions for
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separating the uranium with BaCO₃ the authors studied the effect of the amounts of water and BaCO₃ added to the uranyl dibenzoyl methane acetone solution on the amount of uranium and U²³⁷ separated and also the effect of mixing time of the acetone solution and the aqueous suspension of BaCO₃. The method described above gives a U²³⁷ enrichment of ~8%. Acknowledgments are expressed to Yu.A. Vasil'yev for carrying out the irradiations. There are 9 references (8 non-Soviet and 1 a translation in Russian from a non-Soviet publication). The English language references read as follows:

- Ref.1: L. Szilard, T.A. Chalmers, Nature, Vol.134, 462 (1934).
- Ref.2: as in text above.
- Ref.5: as in text above.
- Ref.6: as in text above.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1960

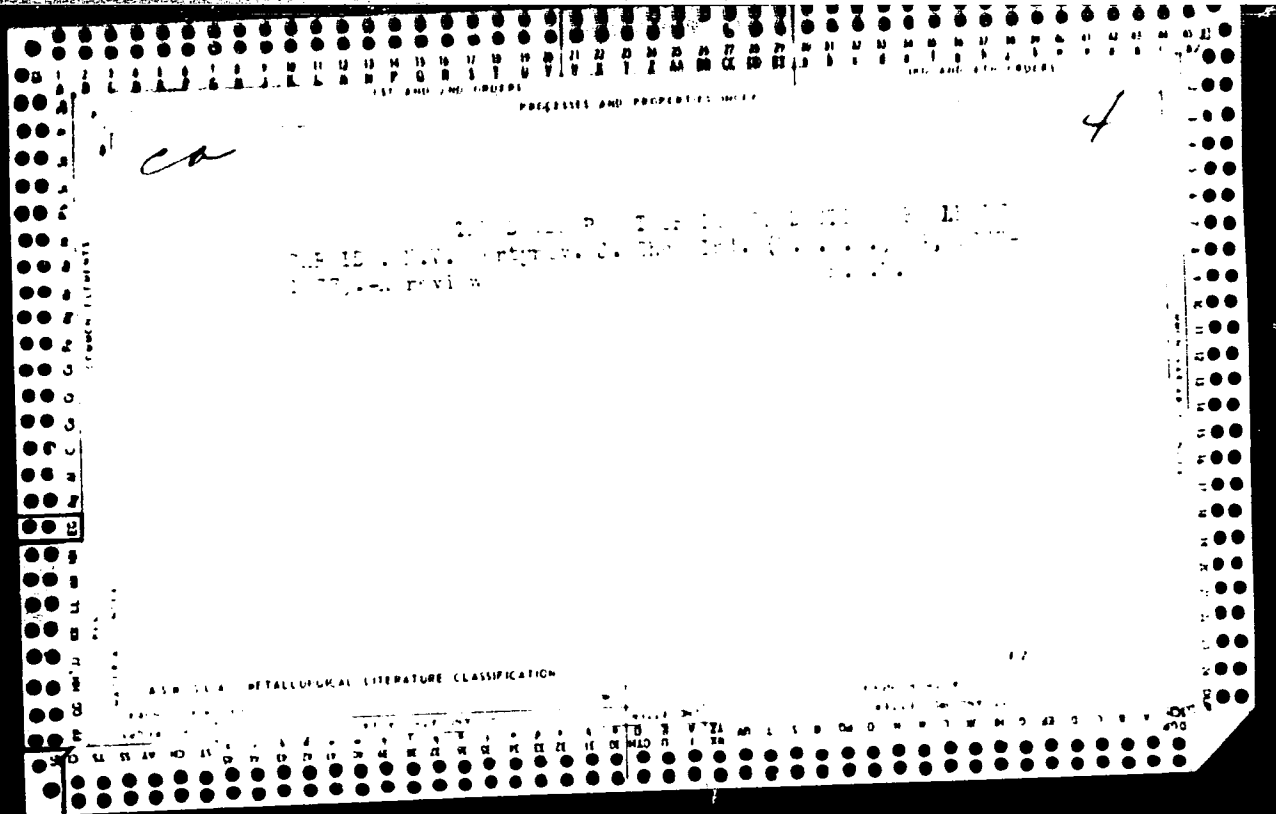
[Abstractor's Note: This is an abridged translation.]

Card 5/5

X

VLASOV, V.A.; VOYEVODIN, Ye.N.; LBOV, A.A.; MARTYNOV, N.P.; NIFITIN, Ye.A.;
UTENKOV, G.G.

Possibility of maintaining low moisture in glove boxes. Zav.lab.
29 no.5:586-588 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Rubber--Permeability)



MARTYNOV, N. V.

15G47

USSR/Transportation of Timber 4308.0300 Aug 1947

"Horse-drawn Rail Transport for Removing and Hauling Lumber," N. V. Martynov, Engr, Lecturer B. A. Syromyatnikov, 5 1/2 pp

"Les Prom" No 8

Diagrams and charts relating to horse-drawn rail transport. Discusses conditions under which horse-drawn rail transport must be used, construction of horse-drawn rail transport, use of horse-drawn rail transport (characteristics of lorries), methods of mechanizing lumbering when using rail transport.

LC

15G47

AUTHOR: Martynov, I.M.

20-36-1-36,45

TITLE: The white willow herb (Bilyy kiper)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1980, No 4, pp 114-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reports that he has found willow herbs with white blossoms. This plant, whose blossoms usually are pink-colored was growing in abundance in an old neglected field on the bank of the Angara river. According to the author this is the first kind of white willow herb he has ever noted. There is 1 phot

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva (Leningrad) (Scientific Research Institute of Forestry, Leningrad)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. White Willow Herb-USSR 2. Plants-USSR

KORNILOV, A.N.; ZAYKIN, I.D.; MARTYHOV, Yu.A.; SKURATOV, S.M.

Dosage of the electrical energy supplied to the calorimeter
bomb for ignition of substances. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.11:
2606-2608 N'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

MARTYNOV, Yu. G.

120-5-6/35

AUTHORS: Samoylovich, D. M., Barinova, Ye.S., and Martynov, Yu.G.

TITLE: Reduction of Distortions in Emulsion Layers During
Development and Fixing (Umen'sheniye iskazheniy emul'-
sionnykh slojev pri fotograficheskoy obrabotke)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, No. 5,
pp. 30-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The swelling of nuclear emulsions under different conditions was studied and the results are given for the NIKFI-R emulsions. It was found that in favourable conditions development (including the hot stage) cannot substantially deform the emulsion and that the distortion occurs mainly during fixing and subsequent washing. Curves of swelling versus various physical parameters are given. It is shown that stripped emulsions developed without backing (such as glass) can be used for measuring mean angles due to multiple scattering of protons up to 500 MeV. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 8 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: March, 22, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

MARTYNOV, Yu.I., gornyy inzhener-marksheyder

Possibility of mining under the anchor towers of electric
transmission lines. Ugol' 26 no.12:39-41 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Kombinat Dal'slovc.
(Electric lines)
(Coal lines and mining)

RYZHOV, P.A., prof.; BORSHCH-KOMPANEYETS, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARTYNOV, Yu.I.

Predicting the fractured state of ore bodies in Dznezkazgan.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no. 12:21-24 '64.

(MIRA 1P:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki.
Rekomendovana kafedroy markshyderskogo dela.

MARTYNOV Y. M.

В. С. Рыбков
О возможности использования каналов связи

Ю. М. Мартынов
Исследование корреляционных связей
10 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

А. Е. Самарин,
В. С. Фельдман,
Г. С. Тихонов
Методы исследования каналов связи в условиях многолучевой связи в радиотехнических системах

Н. А. Тельно
Задачи теории оптимальной адаптивности системы с дискретными сигналами

Б. Н. Шапкин
О возможности оценки спектра сигнала по частоте выходящего сигнала

Г. А. Сергеев
Вопросы оптимальной обработки сигналов в условиях помех

10 июня
(с 18 до 22 часов)

Ю. С. Давыд
О возможности сигнала при корреляционной обработке с использованием системы функций

В. Е. Муромов
Новые приемы анализа спектров

Г. А. Мельник
Повышение вероятности приема с помощью приема с использованием (лучшей) процедуры приема сигнала

Н. Н. Шварцман
О возможности корреляционной обработки сигнала с помощью радиотехнических систем

11 июня
(с 10 до 16 часов)

А. Е. Самарин
Нарастание вероятности обнаружения сигнала при изменении вероятности помехи

А. Н. Фельдман
Исследование радиотехнических устройств приема сигнала

Report submitted for the Confidential Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications Dr. A. S. Popov (VNERI), Moscow, 6-12 June, 1959

ACCESSION NR: AP4014632

S/0106/64/000/001/0017/0024

AUTHOR: Marty*nov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Efficiency of utilization of communication channels in error-correcting information-transmission systems

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 1, 1964, 17-24

TOPIC TAGS: communication channel, information, information transmission, error correcting information transmission, communication channel utilization, communication channel efficiency

ABSTRACT: A communication system in which repetition of the signal combination is required whenever the receiver detects an error in the combination is theoretically analyzed. These two factors determine the efficiency of such a system: (a) the (m, n) code redundancy, where m is the number of information-carrying binary elements and n is the length of the code word; (b) the quantity of information transmitted over the channels during the error-correcting process. One-way and two-way communication channels are considered. The author's

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4014632

conclusions are: (1) In one-way transmission systems, the reverse channel is used only for requesting corrections; hence, its utilization is very low; (2) In two-way transmission systems, both forward and reverse channels are equal and are utilized with a high efficiency; (3) The efficiency of the utilization of channels in both systems depends on the channel quality; it decreases with an inferior quality; the upper limit of efficiency attainable in a noise-free channel is determined by the redundancy of the code used; (4) The efficiency of the channel utilization depends on the ratio of the channel-time lag to the code-word length; the efficiency is lower for higher ratios. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Apr63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CO

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

MARTYNOV, Yu.M.

Correlation of pre-Jivet cross sections on the basis of electric logging in western Bashikria. Vop.geol.vost.okr.Rus.platf. i IUzh. Urala no.1:27-35 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Bashkiria--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MARTYNOV, Yu.M.

Evaluation of the productivity of local structures based on the history of their formation as exemplified by Stalingrad Province in the right bank of the Volga Valley. Vop.geol.vost.okr.Rus.platf. i IUzh. Urala no.1:124-132 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

MARTYNOV, Yu.M.

Formation of structures in the northern zone of the Don-Medveditsa
dislocations. Uch.zap. SGU 74:189-191 '60. (MIRA 1:1)
(Don Valley--Geology, Structural)

MARTYNOV, YU. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Gas analysis, Nitrogen oxides

FD-1

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-18/18

Authors : Zhavoronkov, N. M., Babkov, S. I., Martynov, Yu. M.

Title : Separate determination of nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen oxide in gase with the aid of potassium iodide solutions

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 1, 63, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : The authors make additional comments on a procedure described by them in Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 7, 1954.

Martynov, Yu. M.
USSR/Chemistry, Nitric acid

FD-966

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 9/19

Authors : Zhavoronkov, N. M., Corr Mem Acad Sci USSR; Babkov, S. I. Martynov, Yu. M., Chernykh, G. N.

Title : Investigation of the Absorption of Nitrogen Oxides with alkaline solutions in columns having a regularly distributed filling

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 7, 419-423 (35-39), Oct-Nov 1954

Abstract : Outline experimentally established relationships which can be used in the design of industrial equipment for the absorption of nitrogen oxides at a high linear velocity of the gases containing these oxides. Describes the design of a horizontal absorber for that purpose. Four references, all USSR, 3 since 1940.

Institutions: Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov and Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleev

MARTENOV, Yu. M., Aspirant

"An Investigation of the Absorption Kinetics of the Oxides of Nitrogen in Water and in Aqueous Solutions of Nitric Acid." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Institute D. I. Mendeleev, 8 Dec 54. (Vol. 29 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SC: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

MARTYNOV, Yu. M.

27
Concentrated anhydrous calcium chlorate, Yu. M. Martynov, U.S.S.R. 106,874, Aug. 25, 1957; Highly colored $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO}_3)_2$ is obtained by metathetic reaction between CaCl_2 and NaClO_3 . The reaction is carried out in M. Hosh...

2
AE3D
AE4

11
LB

Martynov, Yu. M.

Distr: AEJ

✓ Magnesium chloride: Yu. M. Martynov. U.S.S.R.
107,541, Sept. 25, 1957. $Mg(ClO_4)_2$ is obtained by a
metathetic reaction between $MgCl_2$ and $NaClO_4$ in Me_2CO .
M. Hosen

DM 11/1

5(1).5(2)

AUTHORS: -- ~~Martynov, Yu. M.~~, Yakimenko, L. M., SUV 64-58-7-3, 16
Furman, A. A., Matveyev, M. A.

TITLE: The Technology of the Production and Use of Magnesium Chlorate
for Defoliation (Tekhnologiya proizvodstva i primeneniye
khlorat-magniyevykh defoliantov)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 7, pp 420-423 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Mainly calcium cyanamide is used for artificial defoliation.
In the cotton districts of the USSR irregular results were,
however, obtained as the use of this substance depends on
certain meteorological conditions. Among several preparations
investigated the best results were obtained with magnesium
chlorate. A comparative table of the experimental results with
calcium cyanamide and magnesium chlorate for defoliation of
cotton plants demonstrates that the effect of magnesium chlorate
depends to a much lesser degree on temperature and meteorologica
conditions. The production possibilities of magnesium chlorate
were studied, and it was found that favorable results are
obtained after the reaction $2 \text{NaClO}_3 + \text{MgCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{ClO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NaCl}$

Card 1/2

The Technology of the Production and Use of
Magnesium Chlorate for Defoliation

SOV/64-58-7-9/18

if carried out in acetone. The purity of the product obtained depends on the amount of water present in the $MgCl_2$. A further method that already can be used industrially consists in the fact that sodium chlorate is added to the fused $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ (Ref 12); thus a solid crystalline product is obtained. The temperature is maintained at $110-120^\circ$ and special melting crucibles are used. To obtain a reaction product with a minimum melting-point of 45° the ratio between magnesium chloride and sodium chlorate must be 1.3 - 1.4 . To produce one ton with 58% $Mg(ClO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ 0.44 tons of sodium chlorate and 0.56 tons of $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ are required.

There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

10(2)
AUTHORS:

Zhavoronkov, N. M., Corresponding
Member, AS USSR, Martynov, Yu. M.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV, 64-59-2-12/23

TITLE:

Investigation of the Kinetics of the Absorption Process
of Nitrogen Oxides in Water and Aqueous Solutions of Nitric
Acid (Issledovaniye kinetiki protsessa absorbtсии okislov
azota vodoy i vodnymi rastvorami azotnoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 150-155 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper previous experiments (Ref 1) were
continued. The absorption process took place in a tube
(diameter 10.2 mm, length 1 m, in the case of some experiments
0.5 m and 0.3 m), which was placed in a thermostat. The liquid
and gas flow were measured by means of a rheometer. The gas
phase was analyzed according to the method already described
(Ref 1). Since the components which are absorbed (NO_2 or N_2O_4 ,
 N_2O_3 or $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$) have not yet been determined, all computatio
were made with respect to NO_2 and N_2O_3 . It was found that the
absorption process is retarded with NO_2 of relatively weak

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Kinetics of the Absorption
Process of Nitrogen Oxides in Water and Aqueous
Solutions of Nitric Acid

SOV/64-59-2-12/23

concentration (Fig 1) and the absorption rate depends on the NO_2 -concentration and temperature. It is, however, independent of the velocity of gas flow (kinetic range) while at higher NO_2 -concentrations the rate of the absorption process also depends on the velocity of gas flow (Fig 2) (hydrodynamic range). The transition from the kinetic to the hydrodynamic range takes place at a certain NO_2 -concentration (different for the different flow velocity), i. e. the concentration of the dynamic equilibrium. The absorption of NO_2 in 39-57% nitric acid differs from that in water and alkaline liquids by the fact that no kinetic course of reaction can be observed and that in the concentration of a dynamic equilibrium of NO_2 (proportional to the concentration of nitric acid in which it is absorbed) the process is interrupted (Figs 8-10). If the NO_2 content in the gas exceeds considerably that of NO , mainly NO_2 is absorbed, in the reverse case N_2O_3 (or $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$)

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Kinetics of the Absorption
Process of Nitrogen Oxides in Water and Aqueous
Solutions of Nitric Acid

SOV/64-59-2-12/23

absorption predominates. Comparative investigations showed that N_2O_3 is absorbed 1.4 times more rapidly than NO_2 (in the hydrodynamic range) under equal conditions. In water and alkaline solutions N_2O_3 -absorption is directly proportional to the $NO + NO_2$ -concentration in gas without the occurrence of kinetic absorption (Figs 11, 12). An increase of temperature from 20° to 50° reduces the rate of NO_2 and N_2O_3 -absorption (in the hydrodynamic range) by 1.5 times. There are 14 figures and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

S/136/61/000/008/003/005

E021/E180

AUTHORS: Chernyayev, V.N., Krapukhin, V.V., and Martynov, Yu.M.

TITLE: The purification of silicon tetrachloride by redistillation

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No.8, pp. 56-59

TEXT: In the production of silicon, the purification of halide compounds is very important. An investigation has been carried out into the fractional distillation of silicon tetrachloride, with a view to removing other chloride compounds. The coefficients of separation (ratio of the components in the distillate) of halide compounds of silicon and of potential impurities were calculated and experimentally determined, and are given in Table 1. Redistillation experiments were carried out using glass columns containing a varying number of plates (15, 25 and 40) with different efficiencies (11.5, 20 and 31); the efficiencies were determined by separating standard mixtures of benzene and carbon tetrachloride. The results are given in Table 2. They show that this method can be used for removing non-polar and slightly polar compounds but not highly polar impurities (Fe, Al and Ca).

Card 1/ 6

The purification of silicon

S/136/61/000/008/003/005
E021/E180

U

There are 2 tables and 10 references: 8 Soviet and 2 English.

The English language references read as follows:

Ref.1: G. Martin. J. Chem. Soc., 1914, 105, 2836.

Ref.5: J.H. Hildebrand, R.L. Scott. The Solubility of
Nonelectrolytes. N.-J., 1950.

Card 2/6

Determination of Metals in the presence of SiO₂ is possible by the method of dissolution of the sample in HF and subsequent analysis of the solution. As a collector for the residue, the residue must be washed with 10 ml HF and examined by spectroscopy. The graph in a 100 ml HF solution introduced in the sample is a cone (2 mm² area) and the time of exposure is 10 min. Graphical plates of the elements used: Ti, Pr, Ta, Zr, Nb, Sn, Pb, Cu, Zn, Ni, Co, Ni, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ni, Zn, Cu, Pb, Sn, Ta, Pr, Ti. Since the concentrations obtained by (a) and (b) are not the same, the highly sensitive analysis method should not be obtained and SiO₂ drying. The highly sensitive analysis method should not be obtained required for increasing the sensitivity of analysis should not be obtained by simple distillation of hydrofluoric acid. The grade "particularly pure A" of the Polevskoy zavod (Polevskoy Plant) is used. The impurities were Card 2/7

Determination of metal impurities in ...
concentrated on a carbon collector with SiCl_4 evaporation. The reference
samples were prepared according to (b). The 50-mg sample was placed in
a Pt crucible in a chamber through which dry N_2 was blown at a rate of
2-3 l/min (Fig.). The SiCl_4 amount poured in through the upper pipette
tube was evaporated in the crucible. The results obtained (Table 3)
give higher concentrations of impurities than by the hydrofluoric acid
method. Table 4 shows that an increase in the amount of SiCl_4 evaporated
does not cause an increase in concentration of impurities. Therefore,
concentration proceeds as a result of sorption of these impurities. Thus,
the sorptive power of the carbon dust is of importance. Table 5 shows
the mean results of 5-fold SiCl_4 analysis by the evaporation method.
There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference. The
reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 1;
L. H. Ahrens. Quantitative Spectrochemical Analysis of Silicates (1950).

25634
S/O32/61/027/007/004/012
B110/B203

Card 3/7

MARTYNOV, Yu.M.; KURLYANDSKAYA, I.I.

Solubility of the chlorides of aluminum and iron in silicon
tetrachloride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.6:1539-1542 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Aluminum chloride)

(Iron chlorides)

(Silicon chlorides)

4,

EYDMAN, I.Ye.; MARTYNOV, Yu.M.

Evaluation of the oil and gas potentials of Paleozoic carbonate
reservoir rocks as revealed by a study in the Volga Valley
portion of Saratov Province. Trudy NVNIIGG no.1:137-145 '64.
(MIRA 18:6

MARTYNOV, Yu.M.; KURLYANDSKAYA, I.I.; KREYNGOL'D, Ye.A.

Solubility of copper chlorides in silicon tetrachloride. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 9 no.10:2297-2298 G '64.

(MIRA 17:14)

Y 6621-65 EMT(a)/EBC-l/EBC(t)/EED-2/FS(b)/FSS-2 Pn-l/PP-l/Pac-l/Pb-l SSD/
RAEM(1)/ESD(dp)/RAEM(t) S/0106/64/000/007/0026/0032 66
ACCESSION NR: AP4042502

AUTHOR: Marty*nov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Information transmission with address request to repeat the code words
incorrectly transmitted

SOURCE: ¹⁸Elektrosvyaz', no. 7, 1964, 26-32

TOPIC TAGS: telegraphy, information transmission, information transmission
error §

ABSTRACT: This information-transmission system is considered: info is trans-
mitted by codograms; each character in a codogram has its own address; each
m-binary-element character is transmitted by an n-element code word; the
addresses of the error-containing code words are recorded at the receiving end;
after the codogram reception has been completed, either the codogram is
recepted or the addresses of words to be repeated are transmitted; according to

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L 6621-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4042502

the received addresses, the necessary info is selected and transmitted again. Formulas for the veracity of info transmission and channel utilization are developed. Noiseproof methods for address transmission are considered essential. The address storage may be smaller than the info storags; synchronous storage reduces the probability of codogram nonreception, with a given size of address storage, without a considerable increase in the channel holding time. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Mar64

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KIRLYANDSKAYA, I. I. and MARTYKOV, Yu. M.

Absorbability of sparingly soluble substances. Zhur. fiz. khim. 28 no. 4 1938 1941 Ap '54. (MIRA) 17.6

L 40712-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Pr-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AF5012312

UR/0076/64/038/010/2440/2442

AUTHOR: Martynov, Yu. M.; Afanas'yeva, G. A.

29
B

TITLE: Adsorption of phosphorus trichloride from silicon tetrachloride on silica gel 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 10, 1964, 2440-2442

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, silicon compound, phosphorus compound, silicon, phosphorus phosphorus, chloride, silica 27

ABSTRACT: Equilibrium in the system silicon tetrachloride - phosphorus trichloride - silica gel was investigated in the region of relatively low concentration of phosphorus trichloride: 1, 0.1, 0.01, and 0.001% by weight calculated on the basis of phosphorus, at 0, 20, and 30°C. An equation describing the dependence of the adsorption of phosphorus trichloride (from silicon tetrachloride) on its concentration in solution was derived from the experimental data: $\log a = 0.647 \log c + \log b$, where a is the adsorption of phosphorus trichloride, converted to phosphorus, in micrograms per gram, c is the phosphorus trichloride concentration converted to phosphorus in percent by weight, and b is a constant. The isosteric heat of adsorption, calculated graphically, varied from 1000 to

Card 1/2

L 10712-65

ACCESSION NO: AP5012312

3000 cal/mole, depending on the PCl_3 concentration within the concentration range studied, indicating a physical character of the adsorption.

Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 158ep62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

JPRS

Card 2/2 MB

MARTYNOV, Yu.M.; SYRKINA, I.G.

Solubility of ferric chloride and antimony trichloride in
 CCl_4 , $SiCl_4$, $SnCl_4$. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.4:943-945 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18#6)

L 12925-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/ IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6000181

SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/65/031/012/1447/1447

AUTHOR: Martynov, Yu. N.; Kreyngol'd, Ye. A.; Mayevskaya, B. H.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of microquantities of copper in silicon tetrachloride

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 12, 1965, 1447

TOPIC TAGS: microchemical analysis, silicon, copper, luminescent material

ABSTRACT: The spectral analysis and luminescence methods for determining microquantities of copper in silicon tetrachloride are compared. Authors recapitulate previously published data on the two methods and conclude that while both methods permit the determination of $1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ microquantities of copper in a 50 g batch, the error in the luminescence method is 10 times less than in the spectral method (see table). Best results were obtained by the luminescence determinations in the concentration range 5×10^{-6} to 5×10^{-8} copper. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

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33
B

L 12925-66

ACC NR: AP6000181

Analysis of silicon tetrachloride samples 0

Concentration Conditions	Spectral Conclusions		Luminescence Conclusions	
	Cu, wt % found	coefficient of variation	Cu, wt % found	coefficient of variation
3.5 ml SiCl ₄	4·10 ⁻⁶	25	4·10 ⁻⁶	3.5
2 ml CCl ₄	8·10 ⁻⁶	31	7·10 ⁻⁶	4.6
0.2 ml HF	4·10 ⁻⁷	30	3·10 ⁻⁷	5.0
	2·10 ⁻⁷	32	1·10 ⁻⁷	5.5
35 ml SiCl ₄	8·10 ⁻⁸	36	7·10 ⁻⁸	7.0
10 ml CCl ₄				
2 ml HF				

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *[Signature]*

L 10782-67 EWT(m)
IC NR: AP7003503

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/006/1355/1358

MUREYANDSKAYA, I. I., MARTINOV, Yu. II.

30

"Dynamics of Adsorption from Solutions in the Linear Region"

Moscow, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 40, No. 6, Jun 66, pp 1354-1358

ABSTRACT: The dynamics of adsorption of $AlCl_3$, $CuCl_2$, $FeCl_3$, BCl_3 , and $TiCl_4$ from solutions in $SiCl_4$ were studied at various thicknesses of the layer of adsorbent (SiO_2), rates of flow of the solution through the adsorbent, and temperatures. It was established in earlier work by the authors that the adsorption isotherms of $AlCl_3$, $CuCl_2$, and $FeCl_3$ are linear in the whole range of equilibrium concentrations while those of BCl_3 and $TiCl_4$ are linear up to concentrations of 1×10^{-3} mass %. The results obtained indicated that the limiting stage in the adsorption of the chlorides from $SiCl_4$ was apparently inner diffusion. The effective coefficients of mass transfer and innerdiffusion in adsorption from the solutions studies were determined. The coefficients of inner diffusion were by 2-3 orders of magnitude lower than those for molecular diffusion in liquids. The activation energies of inner diffusion were determined for $AlCl_3$, $CuCl_2$, and $TiCl_4$. The authors thank Professor A. A. Zhukhovitsiy for

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.183

0226 0037

L 10782-67

ACC NR: AP7003503

interest in this work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.
[JPRS: 38,962]

ORG: none

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, activation energy, physical diffusion

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Apr65 / ORIG REF: 013

Card

2/2

folh

ACC NR: AP7007806

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/67/040/001/0178/0180

AUTHOR: Martynov, Yu. M.; Kurlyandskaya, I. I.; Kreyngol'd, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Separation factors in the indium trichloride - silicon tetrachloride system

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 40, no. 1, 1967, 178-180

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, silicon compound, chloride, chemical separation, adsorption, silica gel

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to determine the behavior of indium trichloride during its adsorption on silica gel from a solution in silicon tetrachloride. A study of the solubility of $InCl_3$ in $SiCl_4$ at $-23, 0, 20$ and 40° made it possible to determine the heat of solution, which was found to be 7840 ± 50 cal/mole. Measurement of the adsorption of $InCl_3$ on silica gel at $0, 20$ and 40° showed the heat of adsorption to be 7620 ± 50 cal/mole. Calculation of the separation factors in the $InCl_3-SiCl_4$ system showed that the highest values for these factors are obtained during crystallization of $InCl_3$, but it is noted that this method should not be used to lower the concentration of this substance below the solubility limit at the freezing point of the mixture. The separation factors during adsorption are sufficiently high to permit the use of adsorption for analytical or technological purposes. Orig. has: 2 figures, 1 table and 2 formulas.

UDC: 541.123

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7007806

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032620009-8"

SOURCE: 077

SUBM DATE: 25 March 65/

ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

MARTYCH, Y.M.; KULYANDSHAYA, I.I. (30. 06)

Some characteristic features of the adsorption of sparingly
soluble chlorides from solutions in a non-electrolyte. Zhur.
fiz. khim. no. 1:26-29. Jan. 1963. (U.S.S.R. 19:1)

1. Submitted August 29, 1963.

MARTYNOV, Yu.M.; SYRKINA, I.G.

Relation between solubility and adsorption of partially soluble
substances in a nonelectrolyte solution. Zhur. fis. khim. 39 no.3;
584-587 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ZIMAKOV, P.V.; KOLYCHEV, B.S.; KULICHENKO, V.V.; MAFTYNOV, Yu.P.

Heat release from highly radioactive solid preparations in connection with the problem of their burial and utilization. Atom. energ. 18 no.4:428-431 Ap '65.

(MIRA 1814)

L 59623-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 WW/DM
ACCESSION NR: AP5012488 UR/0089/65/018/004/0428/0431 28
621.039.7 B

AUTHORS: Zimakov, P. V.; Kolychev, B. S.; Kulichenko, V. V.;
Martynov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Heat released by highly radioactive solid compounds in connection with the problem of their disposal or utilization

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 428-431

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste, radioactive waste disposal, spontaneous heat, spontaneous heat utilization 19

ABSTRACT: The authors speculate on the possibility of making effective use of the heat spontaneously generated in radioactive waste, and point out that as the quantity of waste accumulates in any one place, the problem of spontaneous heating becomes more and more acute. Various vaults for radioactive wastes are discussed together with their arrangements and methods of cooling. It is suggested that one possible way of regulating the temperature in the vault is to produce

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L 59623-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012488

an endothermal process in it, such as melting a charge of glass-producing material to maintain the temperature at a fixed level. To this end, an electric simulator was constructed for the simulation of the heat released from molten high-activity compounds. Tests with this simulator have shown that an average of 2 kg of glass-producing charge can be molten per hour for each kilowatt of power in excess of that necessary to maintain the melting temperature of the charge. A temperature of 1070 -- 1170K could be maintained in the model vault for 40 days under different simulated specific activities of the buried blocks (2.5 -- 10 Curie/dm³). Although such an arrangement calls for a vault of larger size than is customarily used, the results show that some of the difficulties connected with the spontaneous heat produced by stored radioactive waste can be eliminated by using the heat to melt charges of low-activity waste. Furthermore, the molten high-activity compounds can be used before burial as sources of heat and electricity. Original article has: 3 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card

2/3

L 59623-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012488

SUBMITTED: 20Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card

1/3
3/3

MARTYNOV, YU. S.

MARTYNOV, YU. S. -- "Blood Vessel Reflexes and Tonic Characteristic of the Brain under Conditions of Disrupted Blood Circulation in the Brain." Second Moscow State Med Inst imeni J. V. Stalin, Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

KNIZHNAYA LETOPIS
No. 41, October 1956

MARTYNOV, Yu. S. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "The Vascular Reflexes
and Biological Currents of the Encephalon ^W ~~at~~ Disorders of ~~the~~
Cerebral ~~BLOOD~~ Blood Circulation." Mos, 1957. 14 pp 22 cm.
(Second Mos State Medical Inst im. I. V. Stalin), 200 copies
(KL, 17-57, 100)

- 72 -

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

Bioelectrical currents of the brain in focal cerebral disorders
of vascular etiology. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:4-5 '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. I.N.Filimonov)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

Pathogenesis of dynamic disorders of cerebral blood circulation.
Vrach.delo no.5:537 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. I.N.Filimonov) Vtorogo
moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty
prof. A.M.Grinshteyn)
(BRAIN--DISEASES) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

Disorders of vascular reflexes in cerebral hemorrhage and thrombosis.
Sov.med. 21 no.5:66-71 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. I.N.Filimonov) II
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.
(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS, physiol.
vasc. reflex funct.)
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, physiol.
same)
(BLOOD VESSELS, physiol.
reflex funct. in cerebral hemorrh. & thrombosis)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

Dynamics of vascular reflexes in disorders of cerebral circulation
[with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.8:955-160 '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. I.N.Filimonov) II Moskov-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina
(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS, physiology,
vasc. reflexes of cerebral circ. system (Rus))
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, physiology,
same)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S., kand.med.nauk

In the Presidium of the Learned Council of the Ministry of Public
Health of the R.S.F.S.R. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.2:39-40 P '58.
(PUBLIC HEALTH) (MIRA 11:3)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

In the Presidium of the Medical Council of the Ministry of Public
Health of the R.S.F.R. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.3:40-42 Mr '58.
(MEDICINE) (MIRA 11:?)

~~MARTYNOV, Yu.S.~~, kand.med.nauk

In the Presidium of the Medical Council of the Ministry of Public
Health of the R.S.F.S.R. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.5:35-37 My '59.
(MIRA 11:5)

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

In the Presidium of the Medical Council of the Ministry of Public
Health of the R.S.F.S.R. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.6:39-40 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.. kand.med.nauk

In the Presidium of the Medical Council of the Ministry of
Public Health of the R.S.F.S.R. Zdrav.Roa.Feder. 2 no.7:43-44
J1'58 (MIRA 11:7)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)
(MEDICAL RESEARCH)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

In the presidium of the Medical Council of the Ministry of Public
Health of the R.S.F.S.R. Zdrav.Ros.Fed. 2 no.9:41-43 8'58
(MIRA 11:30

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

Electrocardiography in hemorrhagic and thrombotic insultus [with
summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 28 no.9:1064-1069 '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (dir. prof. I.N. Filimonov) II Moskovskog
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, physiol.

(Rus))

(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS, physiol.

in var. cerebral hemorrh. & thrombosis

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY,

same (Rus))

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

Effect of some drugs on the vascular reflexes in circulatory disorders of the brain. Vrach.delo no.2:127-129 P '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof.A.M.Grinshteyn)
lechebnogo fakul'teta Vtorogo Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(BRAIN--BLOOD VESSELS) (PHARMACOLOGY)

MARTYNOV, Yu. S.

On disorders of cerebral circulation following influenza. Zhur.nevr.
i psikh. 59 no.10:1233-1239 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof. N.K.
Bogolepov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(INFLUENZA compl.)
(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE etiol.)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

Asthenic states and vegetative dysfunctions developing in connection with a history of influenza. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60 no.11:1410-1415 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. N.K.Bogolepov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(INFLUENZA) (NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES)

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

Peripheral nervous system in influenza disorders. Zh. nevropat.
psikhiat. Korsakov 63 no.3:369-376 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. N.K. Bogolepov)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

MARTYNOV, Yu.S.

Morphological changes in the central and peripheral nervous system
in experimental influenza. Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.6:43-45 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. II Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Pirogova.

BIRYUKOV, Ye. I.; MARTYNOV, Yu. S.; NIKOLAY, V. T.; SIMONIKAYA, N. I.

Mean energy of the Pr¹⁴² γ -transitions. Zhurnal teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki (MIRA) 1964

MARTYNOV, Y.M.S.

Some problems of the pathogenesis and clinical aspects of
influenzal encephalitis. Zhur. nevro. i psikh. 65 no. 3
321-327 1955. (MIRA 12-4

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.Y.
Bogolepov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Siragova.

MARTYNOVA, A.A., inzh., aspirantka

Calculation for breaking strength of synthetic industrial
fabric. Tekst. prom. 24 no.8:63-69 kg '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra tkachestva Moskovskogo tekstil'nogo instituta.

MARTYNOVA, A. I.; NIKOLAYEVA, T. I.; KULAGINA, O. S.

"Mechanical Translation at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR."
Paper presented at the Int'l Conference for Standards on a Common Language for Machine
Searching and Translation, Cleveland, Ohio, 6-12 Sep 69.
(Paper presented by MARTYNOVA, A. I.)



MARTYHOVA, A.I.

Cerebrospinal fluid in syphilis after completed therapy. Vest.ven.
i derm. no.2:55 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz Kaluzhskogo oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera.
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID)
(SYPHILIS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.11/2 Dermatology.etc.Feb57

326. MARTYNOVA A.I. Kazakh's Dermato-Venerol. Inst., Alma-Ata, USSR.
Pathogenesis of microbial eczema (Russian text) VESTN.
VENER. DERM. 1955, 4 (3-7)

Some Soviet dermatologists call by the name of microbial eczema such eczema-like dermatoses which are known in Western countries by other names, e.g. dermo-epidermate microbiennes. While studying the relation between microbial and 'true eczema', the authors investigated the various functional changes in the patients. Bacteriological investigations ascertained the presence of the haemolytic streptococcus in 52 patients, and in 32 out of the total of 90. The author divided the patients into 4 groups; (1) those with a limited asymmetrical focus - 15 patients; (2) those with symmetrical limited foci - 23 patients; (3) those with secondary pyoallergic rashes seen during the examination - 38 patients and (4) those with a history of secondary pyoallergic rashes in the past who showed only localized foci during the examination - 14 patients. The majority of the patients with microbial eczema showed functional disturbances in various systems: (1) disturbances in the carbohydrate metabolism and the detoxication function of the liver; (2) disturbances of the gastric secretions - mainly of the hyperacidity type; (3) pathological reflexes of the autonomic nervous system; (4) increased vasomotor reactions of the skin on local applications of adrenaline and histamine; (5) an increase of skin reactions on application of non-specific chemical irritants (1% resorcin, 5% formaldehyde, 0.1% perchloride of mercury, 20% and 50% oil of turpentine in oil of peach kernels). The disturbances found in the functioning of the liver, stomach, nervous system and also in the skin reactions to chemical irritants and to pyococcal allergens were observed mostly in patients with secondary pyoallergic rashes. The author comes to the conclusion that all the above-mentioned findings efface the border between 'true' and microbial eczemas. He is of the opinion that microbial eczema must be included in the eczema group.

Kozhernikov - Leningrad

Kazakh Sci. Res. Inst. Dermato-Venerology -

MARTYNOVA, A.I., assistant

Use of riboflavin in parenchymatous keratitis. Vest.derm. i ven.
31 no.3:52 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kozhnoy kliniki Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
akad. I.P.Pavlova)
(RIBOFLAVIN) (CORNEA--DISEASES)

KECHKER, V. I.; MARTYNOVA, A. I.; SPIRIDONOV, Yu. S.

Data from an electron microscope study of Kaufmann-Wolf Epidermo-
phyton culture. Vest. dermat. i ven. no.10:29-33 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz elektronno-mikroskopicheskoy laboratorii Ryazanskogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta imeni I. P. Pavlova (dir. - prof. L. S.
Sutulov) i Ryazanskogo oblastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
dispansera (glavnyy vrach - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V. I.
Kechker)

(DERMATOPHYTES) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPE)

MARTYNOVA, A.I.

News. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.3:92-94 Mr '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

MARTYNOVA, A.N.

Industrial hygiene in the artificial (caprone and nylon) fiber industry
Nauch. rab. asp. i klin. ord. no.6:299-308 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra promyshlennoy gigiyeny (zav. prof. Z.B.Smelyanskiy)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(TEXTILE INDUSTRY—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

RADVINSKIY, M.B., dots.; RYABUKHA, A.Ye., dots.; MARTYNOVA, A.P., assistant.

Selecting efficient methods for drying closed freight cars. Trudy
KHIIT no. 27:201-212 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Railroads--Freight cars--Maintenance and repair)

Martynova, A.P.

MARTYNOVA, A.P. (Moskva)

Problems in labor hygiene in the production of synthetic fibers
(capron and nylon). Gig.truda i prof.zab. no.4:23-29 J1-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(TEXTILE FIBERS, SYNTHETIC--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

Labri-
MARTYNOVA, A. P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Problems of ~~the~~ hygiene
~~of labor~~ in the ^{production of} ~~industry-producing~~ ^{types} new ~~types~~ of synthetic fibers
[caprone and anide]." Mos, 1958. 15 pp (Min of Health USSR, Central
Inst for ^{the} Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, 15-58, 119)

- 81 -

YERSHOV, V.P.; MARTYNOVA, A.P. (Moskva)

Work schedule in modern forging and stamping production (practice
in the Likhachev Factory). Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no. 7:23-29
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(FORGING--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

ANTONOVA, L.T.; MARTYNOVA, A.P.; MEL'NIKOVA, M.M. (Moskva)

State of health of workers in capron fiber plants. Gig. truda
i prof. zab. 4 no.12:39-41 D '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Institut
gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(NYLON—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

MARTYNOVA, A.P.

Measures for improving the sanitary conditions of labor and preventing occupational intoxications in the production of synthetic fibers. Khim.volok. no.3:14-15 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)
(Textile factories--Hygienic aspects)

RADVINSKIY, M.B., doktor tekhn.nauk; MARTYNOVA, A.P., starshiy prepodavatel'

Study of the corrosive properties of magnetically treated water.
Elek.i tepl.tiaga 6 no.12:37-38 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta
im. Kirova (for Martynova).
(Diesel locomotives--Cooling)

KREMNEVA, S.N.; MARTYNOVA, A.P.; PIMENOVA, Z.M.; TOLGSKAYA, H.S.; LUKASHIEVA, N.A.

Industrial toxicology and hygiene in the production of polyphen fibers.
Toks. nov. prom. kniz. veshch. no. 5:123-135 '69.

NIKOLAYEV, Aleksey Ivanovich; SERBINOVICH, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; MARTYNOVA, A.P., red.

[Building] Stroitel'noe delo. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Vys-
shaia shkola, 1964. 485 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaachnyy stroitel'nyy institut (for Serbinovich).

MOTYLYANSKAYA, R. Ye.; MARTYNOVA, A.V.

Method for determining the training level of athletes under
repeated stress. Probl.vrach.kontr. no.4:87-122 '58.
(MIRA 12:0)

(SPORTS--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

(STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY))

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cholinergics

V-3

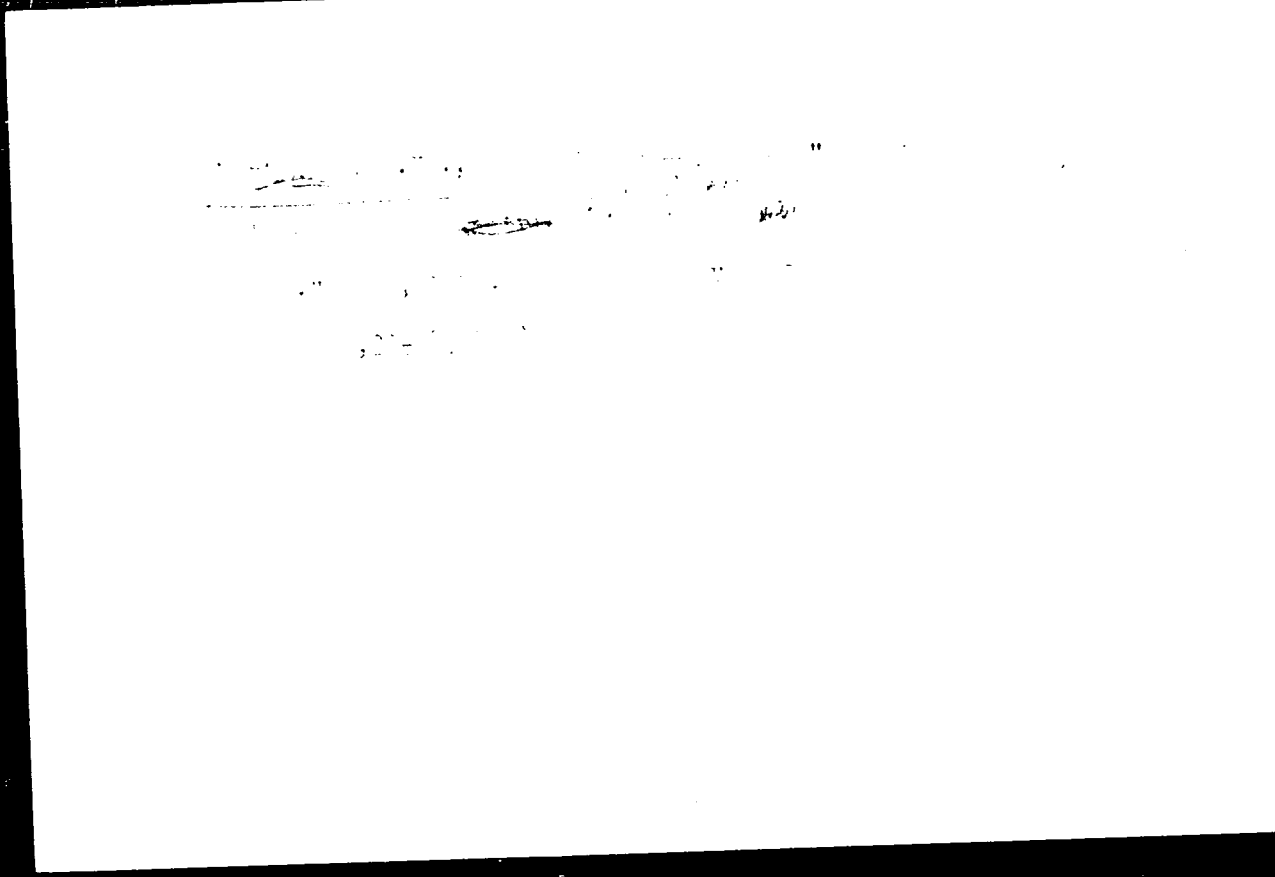
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No 71141

Author : ~~Martynova A. Ya.~~
Inst : Omsk State Pedagogical Institute
Title : On the Problem of the Motor Activity of the Stomach under
the Influence of Carbocholine

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Omskogo gos. ped. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 6, 71-95

Abstract : Experiments were carried out on dogs with stomach fistulas. Carbocholine (C) was introduced subcutaneously in a dose of 4 γ /kg. C produces both excitation and inhibition of the periodic activity of the stomach, changes of which depend on the duration of the application of C. When introduced against a back-ground of periodic contractions of the stomach which had started, C inhibits them after 1-5 min. A single or three-time introduction of C increases the frequency of contractions and brings about sharp fluctuations in their duration, while the force of the single contractions is diminished.

Card : 1/2



MARTYNOVA, A.Ya.

Effect of carbocholine on the secretion of the parotid gland.
Uch. zap. Omsk. gos. ped. inst. no.12:61-83 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' professor M.K.Dalmatov.
(CHOLINE) (PAROTID GLANDS)

MARTYNOVA, A.Ya.

Effect of carbocholine on gastric secretion. Uch. zap. Omsk. gos.
ped. inst. no.12:85-114 '59. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' professor M.K.Dalmatov.
(CHOLINE) (STOMACH--SECRETIONS)

MARTYNOVA, B. F.

PA 64/49T22

USSR/Chemistry - Mercury Compounds Jun 49
Chemistry - Dimethylaniline Chlorohydrate

"The Reaction of Aromatic Mercury Compounds
With Dimethylaniline Chlorohydrate," M. M.
Koton, B. F. Martynova, Leningrad State
Pediatric Med Inst, Chair of Gen Chem, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 6 - p.1141

During the reaction of diphenyl- and dinaphthyl
mercury with the chlorohydrate at 130-150 $^{\circ}$,
benzene or naphthalene hydrocarbons, HgCl $_2$,
Hg $_2$ Cl $_2$, and violet dye are formed. Submitted
9 Nov 47.

64/49T22

МАКШОВА, Д. М.

"Two New Types of Parasitic Insects from the Kuznetski Basin."

Dok. Ak. N., No. 1, 1949.

MARTYNOVA, D.Ye., *otv.red.*

[Principal abbreviations used in astronomy] Osnovnye bukvennye
oboznacheniia v astronomii. Moskva, 1959. 17 p. (AN SSSR.
Sborniki rekomenduemykh bukvennykh oboznachenii, no.1).

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet tekhnicheskoy terminologii.
(Astronomy) (Abbreviations)

S/065/61/000/001/005/008
E030/E212

AUTHORS: Zaydman, N. M., Orechkin, D. B., Gladovskaya, M. F.
and Martynova, E. N.

TITLE: Some Properties of Tungsten Sulphide Catalysts

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 1.
pp. 25-28

TEXT: A method has been devised for the rapid prediction of the stability of tungsten sulphide catalysts, and some reasons for its deactivation discovered. The catalyst is normally supplied in the form of pellets 10 x 10 mm, with a breaking stress of 250-300 kg/cm². The BET surface area is 60-70 m²/g, and the mean pore radius 17 Å. The prediction method consists in soaking the pellets in an aromatic solvent, preferably orthoxylene, for 10 minutes. During that time, any mechanically unstable pellets will break up, either into fragments, or into powder, under the action of adsorption of liquid and release of gas bubbles. The percentage of pellets left as whole, as fragments, and as powder, after that time is then counted. There is a very strong correlation between the resistance of the pellets to this treatment, and the useful

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