LUKACHER, G.Ya.; MATYASHOVA, K.G.

Case of epidural and subdural hematoma with a successful outcome.
Vop.neirokhir. 24 no.4:54 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(BRAIN—HEMORRHAGE)

MATYASHVILI, S. I.

Matyashvili, S. I.

Influence of boron and molybdenum on morphological and physiological properties of Azotobacter chroöcoccum.

Mikrobiologiya, Vol. 16, 1947, pp. 19-31

Chem. Abs., Vol. 42, pp. 8879-f

MATYASI, Arpad

How transportation enterprises help the construction industry and agriculture. Munka 14 no.8:12-13 Ag '64.

1. Head, Division of Economics, Transportation Workers and Teamsters Union, Budapest.

MATYASI, Jozsef; ORBAN, Ferenene

Effect of the organic compound content of aluminate alkalies on the Bayer alumina production process.II. Koh lap 95 no.8:343-347 Ag '62.

MATYASKO, J.; OBST, J.

"Furniture Made of Honeycomb Sheets", P. 8, (TECHNICKE NOVINY, Vol. 2, No. 9, May 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SKALKA, M.; MATYASOVA, Jitka; CHLUMECKA, Vera

The effect of radiation on deoxyribonucleoproteins in animal tissues. I. The time course of the release of deoxyribopolynucleotides in different tissues after irradiation in vivo. Folia biol. (Praha) 11 no.2:113-122 '65

1. Institute of Biophysics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Brno.

L 13466-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6006023 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/011/004/0282/0283

27
B

AUTHOR: Matyasova, J.; Skalka, M.

ORG: Biophysics Institute CSAV, Brno (Biofyzikalni ustav CSAV)

TITLE: Damage to nuclear protein by irradiation and cytostatics [This paper was presented during Biophysical Days, Brno, 11 Jun 64.] 19,44,55

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 282-283

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, drug effect, radiation biologic effect, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: Study of effect of Degranol, a Hungarian cytostatic drug, and Endoxan (cyclophosphamide) at 100 to 200 mg /kg with various doses of irradiation. Degranol 100 mg plus 150 r in the spleen and thymus of mice had a cumulative effect; 200 mg. plus 600 r did not have this effect. Radiation effects were earlier than the cytochemical toxic effect. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 OK

Radiobiology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MATYASOVA, J.; SKALKA, M.; Institute of Biophysics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Biofysikalni ustav CSAV), Brno.

"Changes in the Sensitivity of the Desoxyribonucleoprotein Complex After Irradiation."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 1965; p 386.

Abstract: There was a straight dose:effect relationship in the radiation-induced decrease in the free desoxyribonucleic acid following irradiation in the rat spleens. 3 Czech references. Paper presented at the Scientific Meeting of the Biophysics Section of the Czechoslovak Biology Association at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, in joint meeting with the Biophysical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Brno, 23 Jun 65.

MATYASOVSZKY, Istvan

An account of the construction industry film presentation held on May 12, 1964. Epitoanyag 16 no.7:276 Jl '64.

MATYATIN, L.A.; ZAKHAROV, G.V.

Automatic control of an electric filter. TSement 27 no. 2:14-16 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Dust collectors) (Cement plants) (Automatic control)

MATYATIN, L.A.

Contactless automatic systems for controllive the charging of raw and cement mills. TSement 27 no.6:28-29 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. TSementnyy zavod "Proletariy." (Automatic control) (Cement plants)

MATYATIN, L.A., inzh.

Auromatic control of tube mills. TSement 30 no.4:15-16 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Novorossiyskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo gosudarstvennogo spetsial'-nogo byuro po provedeniyu pusko-naladochnykh i proyektno-konstruktor-skikh rabot v tsementnoy promyshlennosti Gosstroya SSSR.

MATYATIN, O.

Solov'ev's brigade strides into tomorrow. Mashinostroitel' no.9:31-32 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

MATYATOVA, Ye. S.

GERSHUNI, G.V.; KOZHEVNIKOV, V.A.; MATYATOVA, Ye.S.

Studies on certain manifestations of the function of the auditory analyzer in man by means of conditioned cutaneo-galvanic reflexes. Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.4:14-20 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz laboratorii slukhovogo analizatora (zav. prof. G.V.Gershuni) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR i kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR V.F.Undritsa) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
*cutaneo-galvanic, auditory analyzer funct. test)
(HEARING TEST,
*cutaneo-galvanic conditioned reflex technic)

MATYATOVA, Ye.S.

Use of conditioned cutaneous-galvanic reflexes in investigating the acuity of hearing. Probl.fiziol.akust. 4:107-113 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra bolezney ukha, gorla, nosa 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova i Laboratoriya fiziologii slukhovogo analizatora Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(AUDIOMETRY) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

MATYAVIN, N.

Observations in brief. Mast. ugl. 8 no.11:11 N '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1.Nachal'nik uchastka shakhty "Shebuino" kombinata Sakhalinugol'.
(Shakhalin--Mine management)

ELLERN, S.S.; PEN'KOV, I.N.; SITDIKOV, B.S.; VALEYEV, R.N.; MATYAYEVA, K.I.

Association of hydrothermal carbonate, bitumen, and sulfides in the Devonian of the northern part of the Kazan-Kirovo trough. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.5:1123-1126 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Kirov Province--Petrology)

ACCESSION NR: AR4023356 S/0284/64/000/002/0013/0013

SOURCE: RZh. Voprosy* tekhnicheskogo progressa i organizatsii proizvodstva v mashinostroyenii, Abs. 2.35.69

AUTHOR: Gerasimova, N. V.; Yermolayeva, L. I.; Matyayeva, L. K.; Filippova, T. N.; Pervin, Yu. A.

TITLE: Programming methods for the automation of technological planning

CITED SOURCE: Tr. proyektn., tekhnol., i n.-i. in-ta. Volgo-Vyatsk. sovnarkhoz, vy*p. 2, 1963, 94-111

TOPIC TAGS: automatic programming, technological process, computer-controlled machine tools

TRANSLATION: An algorithm for the automatic planning of technological processes may be divided into two parts. The first incorporates the processing of the geometric information (blueprint data) to determine such features of a part as its shape and design characteristics essential for the technological process. The second part, the actual planning, reflects the production conditions. A program

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ACCESSION NR: AR4023356

for the automatic planning of turning operations during piece-produced and small-series production has been investigated. Data about the surfaces of the part are fed into the memory of an URAL-2 electronic computer. A relatively small proportion of these data, needed in most subroutines, is stored in the operational memory. Data about the special features of the part are coded on magnetic tape (MT); they are retrieved into the operational memory only once during the compilation of the technological charts for the given part. The program for scanning the technological characteristics occupies 306 locations. The program for automatic planning includes the compilation of the following subroutines: the subroutine for path control in the processing of the given part; the auxiliary subroutine for branching to each operation; and subroutines specifying the tool, its geometry and cutting conditions. All these subroutines are recorded and stored on the MT. The subroutines for branching are retrieved from the MT in accordance with the operation code. Each subroutine determining the path control of the tool on the part requires 704 positions. The combined total volume of the program is about 10,000 positions. Using the first part of the algorithm one obtains the path control chart for the given part, and supplementary information for position changes and their parameters. On the basis of retrievals of the subroutines that determine the position changes in accordance with the operation

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ACCESSION NR: AR4023356

code, the operational chart is compiled and recorded on the MT. For parts of average complexity the overall time for compiling the program, including access to the MT, is about 3 minutes. A general block diagram of the program and block diagrams of the individual subroutines are given, together with the structure of the language for the characteristics of the part, and the storage layout. A. Proskuryakov.

DATE ACQ: 06Mar64 SUB CODE: IE, CP ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

SOV/124-58-2-1546

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 2, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Alekseyev, O. I., Matyazh, A. I.

TITLE: On the Calculation of the Take-off Run of Airplanes (K raschetu razbega samoletov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, 1956, Vol 31, pp 85-90

ABSTRACT: The article offers a new method of integration of the equation for the take-off run of airplanes based on the employment of orthogonal polynomials. The method is applicable to the take-off of an airplane with any type of engine. To perform the calculations it is necessary to draw curves showing the thrust available and the thrust required as functions of the square of the speed A numerical example is included to illustrate the speed of convergence of the process.

A. I. Zenkin

Card 1/1

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S/147/61/000/003/003/017
E191/E381

AUTHOR: Matyazh, A.I.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the effectiveness of certain variants of blowing a plane gas jet over a profile with a flap

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 3, 1961, pp. 21 - 30

TEXT: This paper was presented at the Scientific-technical Conference of KAI in 1960.
The results of an experimental investigation concerned with the effect of several variants of blowing an air jet on the aerodynamic properties of a profile with a slotted flap are given. The combination of blowing with flap action has proved to be more economical than blowing alone. The present paper deals with arrangements in which a jet is blown over the flap and another jet out of the flap. In this manner, both the boundary layer and the general circulation are controlled. The tests were carried out in the T-1K wind tunnel of the Aerodynamic Laboratory of the Kazan' Aviation Institute during 1959-1960.

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E191/E381

Experimental investigation ....

A P-II (R-II) wing profile of 14% thickness ratio was chosen. The flap chord was 35% and the slot width between the wing and the flap was 0.8% of the wing chord. The flap angles were 0, 25 or 50°. The middle part of the model, separated by transverse end plates, was provided with a system of flat nozzles for blowing over the flap and another system for blowing out of the flap. Nozzle widths of 0.6, 0.9 or 1.2 mm could be set up. The direction of the jet over the flap was tangential to its upper surface. The direction of the jet out of the flap was 10 or 60° in relation to the flap chord. To ensure uniformity along the slot, profiled guide vanes were placed inside the wing and the flap cavities. In the test rig, the air was supplied by a compressor through a manifold with measured throughputs to both ends of the wing and the flap cavities. Thermocouples, Pitot and static-pressure tubes were set up. The jet-impulse coefficient was derived from measured quantities. The Mach numbers of the two jets were 0.65 - 0.8 for the wing jet and 0.75 - 0.95 for the flap jet. The pressure distributions over the wing and flap were measured and the lift coefficient and

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Experimental investigation ....

moemtn coefficient were derived from these measurements. Undisturbed flow velocities of 28 and 43.5 m/sec were used. Most of the useful results are plotted in the form of families of curves relating to each other, the lift coefficient, the aerodynamic incidence and the impulse coefficient of either the wing jet or the flap jet. Of all the variants tested, the largest increase of lift coefficient is obtained by blowing over the flap. This increases the effectiveness of the slotted flap up to flap angles of 50°. The curves of lift againts incidence are displaced upwards and to the left and yield a larger maximum lift coefficient, a larger lift slope and a larger no-lift incidence. The pitching-moment coefficient is increased. The flap jet is effective in raising the maximum lift coefficient at those flap angles which do not cause separation of flow over the wing profile. The flap jet is more effective when blown at 60° to the flap chord. The lift coefficient increases proportionally with the jet impulse coefficient. Over the linear part of the lift curve, the rise of the lift coefficient is independent of the slot width. As the Reynolds number of the undisturbed flow increases, the jet nozzle width affects the incidence at maximum lift. The

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Experimental investigation ....

maximum lift incidence increases with increasing nozzle width in the wing jet. The nozzle width of the flap jet has little effect on the maximum lift incidence. A large flap setting angle substantially reduces the maximum lift incidence.
There are 10 figures, 1 table and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra konstruktsii i proyektirovaniya samoletov, Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut
(Department of Aircraft Design and Construction, Kazan' Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1960

Card 4/4

L 45588-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AP6030260 SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/003/0120/0124

AUTHOR: Matyazh, A. I.

ORG: none

65
B

TITLE: Evaluating the effect of a gap between wing 26 and flap 26 on the lifting properties of an airfoil with blowing at the flap

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 120-124

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamics, boundary layer control, flap, aerodynamic lift, flow separation, flow deflection

ABSTRACT: The aerodynamic properties of a P-11 profile with tangential blowing at slotted and nonslotted flaps were investigated experimentally by means of an aerodynamic wind tunnel. Descriptions of the model and the experimental setup were given previously (IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 3, 1961). The one or other type of flap was obtained by displacing it with respect to the axis of rotation along the chord (not more than 3%). The parameters of the flap are as follows: chord b_3 = 35%, width h_{shch} of the gap between the main part of the profile and the flap from 0 to 7 mm, with Re = 0.89×10^6. The lift coefficient was calculated from experimental data on the pressure distribution in the range of angles of attack from 0 to α_{crit}. The efficiency of flaps with BLC was evaluated by the value of the increment in the lift coefficient in order to eliminate the effect of the Reynolds number. The variation

Card 1/3 UDC: 533.694.7

ACC NR: AP6030260

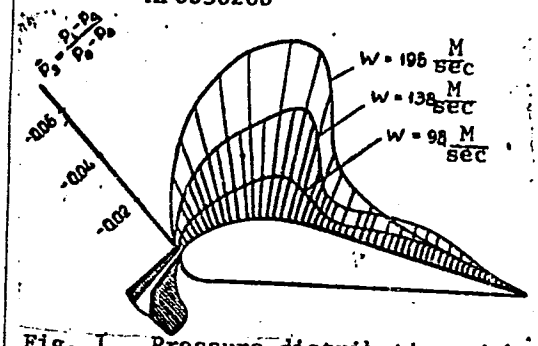

Fig. 1. Pressure distribution with blowing at nonslotted flap ($V_\infty = 0$, $\delta_3 = 55$)

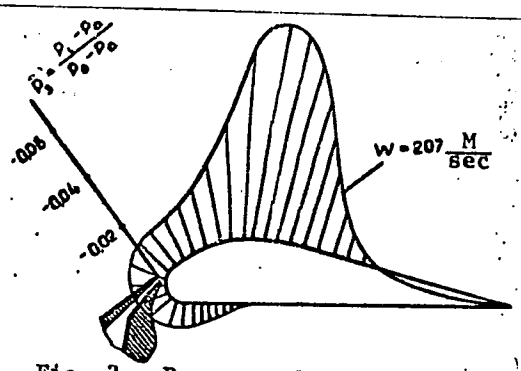

Fig. 2. Pressure distribution with blowing at slotted flap ($V_\infty = 0$, $\delta_3 = 45°$)

of the lift increment of the airfoil with blowing momentum rate coefficient C_μ for various values of flap angles and also the effects of C_μ and the gap between the airfoil and the flap on the lift coefficient $C_y = f(\alpha)$ are given in graphs. Figs. 1 and 2 show the pressure distribution on the flap in the cases of blowing at the flap with no gap and with a gap. In the second case, ejection by the air jet from the lower surface of the airfoil is observed, which leads to an increase in the rate of flow of the airstream above the flap. Thus, it can be assumed from the law of conservation of momentum that there is an expansion of the jet. That increases its effect on the flow

L 45588-66
ACC NR: AP6030260

region where separation takes place and makes it possible to carry along the separated flow in the flap region. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [AB]

SUB CODE: 01, 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5082

Card 2/2

25234

L4-6210
5 1310

S/080/61/034/008/018/018
D204/D305

AUTHORS: Bogoyavlenskiy, A.F. and Matyazh, N.K.

TITLE: Trial introduction of the isotope Au^{198} into anodic oxide film on aluminum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 8, 1961, 1892-1893

TEXT: An attempt to introduce the isotope Au^{198}, taken as the anion $(AuCl_4)^-$, into oxide film that is formed on aluminum and its alloys by the anode process is described in this paper. The residue obtained from evaporating a solution of gold (marked by the isotope Au^{198}) in aqua regia is added to the sulphate electrolyte that is used in the method of anodic oxidation of aluminum developed by L. Kadaner (Ref. 3: Zashchitnyye plenki na metallakh (Protective Films on Metals), Khar'kov, 67, 1956). 5 x 5 cm plates of degreased aluminum are then placed in this solution with the Au^{198} marker and are coated with oxide at a current density of 2 A/dm^2, the electrolyte being cooled to 10 - 12° in the process of coating. Next the plates

Card 1/3

Trial introduction...

are washed and boiled in distilled water for 30 minutes. Their radioactivity is subsequently measured by a B-2 device in which the specimen is shielded by a lead plate having a thickness of 2 mm and an aperture of 2 mm in diameter at its center. The counts are then compared with those obtained under similar conditions except for the fact that the lead plate is unperforated. The results show that Au^{198} may be introduced into anodic oxide film on aluminum provided it is added to the electrolyte bath in the form of the anion $(AuCl_4)^-$; the amount of Au^{198} so introduced increases with increasing time of the process of film formation. As has already been suggested by A. Bogoyavlenskiy (Ref. 4: Izv. Kazanskogo Fil. Akad. Nauk SSSR, ser. khim. nauk, 5, 155, 1959), this technique of radioactivity application is very convenient in view of the negligible thickness of the film-carrier and the high mechanical simplicity of the apparatus. On the basis of these data the authors recommend the further use of this method of isotope introduction during anodic film formation, a conclusion also reached by V. Grablevskiy et at (Ref. 5: Izotopy, istochniki izlucheniya i radioaktivnyye materialy (Isotopes, Radia-

Trial introduction...

S/080/61/034/008/018/018
D204/D305

tion Sources and Radioactive Materials). Atomizdat, Moscow, 198. 1959). There are 1 table and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Kazan Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1960

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4043078 S/0000/64/000/000/0251/0261

AUTHOR: Bogoyavlenskiy, A. F.(Doctor of chemical sciences, Professor); Rachevskaya, L. S.; Matyazh, N. K.

TITLE: Effect of current reversal on composition and properties of an anodic oxide film on aluminum, based on data obtained by the use of labeled atoms

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po anodnoy zashchite metallov ot korrozii. 1st, Kazan, 1961. Anodnaya zashchita metallov (Anodic protection of metals); doklady* konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1964, 251-261

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum AD1-M, anodized aluminum, phosphoric acid electrolyte, labeled atom analysis, current reversal, electrolyte temperature effect, anodizing period effect, electrolyte concentration effect, anode cathode ratio, anodic film thickness, anodic film corrosion resistance, anodic film porosity, labeled film radioactivity, aluminum corrosion, aluminum oxide film, radiophosphorus labeling

ABSTRACT: Samples of sheet aluminum AD1-M were anodized on one side in a P^{32}-labeled solution of phosphoric acid (60V, blue-gray transparent film, 0.4-2.5 μ, VIAM corrosion resistance 15 min.) and coated on the other side with lacquer AK-20. Electrolyte temperature, concentration, anodizing period and anode-cathode period ratios were varied (0-80C, 0-12N, 0-120 min., 1:0 to 0:1); the results are plotted graphically in

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043078

relation to film weight, specific radioactivity, film thickness, percent content of phosphate ion, VIAM corrosion resistance, and film porosity. The phosphate-ion content was found to be 6.5% for standard anodizing and to vary with the anode-cathode ratio (table given) when current reversal is employed. Film radioactivity peaked at 30C, dropped sharply at 30-50C and increased again to even higher levels for 50-75C (related to chemisorption of the phosphate-ion). An increase in cathode period increased the activity by 150% over values without current reversal, the film thickness dropped and its corrosion resistance improved (100%) at a ratio of 1:1. Increasing the cumulative cathode period at a constant cumulative anode period significantly increased the radioactivity in the film. The highest radioactivity, film thickness and corrosion resistance were obtained at 25-30C. Different results are obtained with current reversal in a sulfate electrolyte. Orig. art. has: 13 graphs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Mar64

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 008 ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card: 2/2

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, A.F.; MATYAZH, N.K.

Process of inclusion of the $[Ag(CNS)_2]^{-1}$ anion labeled with an Ag^{110} isotope into a forming anodic oxide film on aluminum. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:952-954 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, A.F.; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, V.F.; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, I.F.; MATYAZH, N.K.; RACHEVSKAYA, L.S.

Radiobiological effect of the action of irradiation on microorganisms irradiated by a radioactive anodic Al_2O_3 film. Radiobiologiia 4 no.4:640-642 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut, Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut i Blagoveshchenskiy-na-Amure gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.

POGORELYY, V.P.; KORKOSHKO, N.M.; KOLGANOV, G.S.; MATYAZH, N.N.

Efficient practices in deoxidizing steel smelted in high-capacity open-hearth furnaces. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:64-66 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:10)

5(4)

AUTHORS: Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Matyazh, P. Ya. SOV/78-4-4-20/44

TITLE: Investigation of Phosphotungstic and Luteophosphotungstic Acids in Strong Acid Medium (Issledovaniye fosfornovol'framovoy i lyuteofosfornovol'framovoy kislot v sil'nokisloy srede)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 830-838 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the content of phosphotungstic and luteophosphotungstic acids in hydrochloric, sulfuric, and nitric acid solutions of various concentrations. The stability of phosphotungstic acid toward several complex-forming acids (H_2SiO_3, H_3PO_4, and H_3BO_3) was investigated. Phosphotungstic and luteophosphotungstic acids were produced by the ether method (Ref 3). An analysis showed that the starting compounds had the following compositions: phosphotungstic acid - $H_3[PW_{12}O_{40}] \cdot 24H_2O$ and luteophosphotungstic acid - $H_{12}[P_2O_5(W_2O_7)_9] \cdot 36H_2O$. The results show that these compounds are stable in solutions 1 to 12 N in HCl, H_2SO_4, and HNO_3.

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With longer exposure to these acids at room temperature (90 to 320 days) and in boiling solutions of these acids (1 to 2 days) the P:W ratio in the prepared compounds was not altered. The solubilities of the phosphotungstic and luteophosphotungstic acids were investigated at 25° in 1 to 11 N HCl, H_2SO_4, and HNO_3. It was found that the solubility of the phosphotungstic acid, as opposed to that of the luteophosphotungstic acid, decreases markedly with an increase in the acid concentration. The results of the determination of the solubility of the phosphotungstic acid are given in table 1. Hydrochloric acid appears to be the most suitable reagent for precipitating phosphotungstic acid. The composition was determined of the crystal hydrates of phosphotungstic and luteophosphotungstic acids which separated out from the acid solution at 25°. In 1 to 5 N HCl phosphotungstic acid has 14 molecules of water, while in 6 to 12 N HCl it is present with 8 molecules of water. In HNO_3 and at all concentrations only the phosphotungstic acid with 7 molecules of water is present. The reaction of phosphotungstic acid with several complex-forming acids was

Investigation of Phosphotungstic and Luteophosphotungstic Acids in Strong Acid Medium

investigated. In H_2SiO_3 and H_3BO_3 no reaction takes place. H_3PO_4 reacts with solutions with an acidity of 0.4 N and below to cause the phosphotungstic acid to be converted to the luteophosphotungstic acid. In 40-50% phosphotungstic acid solutions, after neutralizing with sodium hydroxide to an acidity of 0.5 to 0.2 N and boiling the solutions, a glassy mass forms which has the composition 6-7 $Na_2O.P_2O_5.22$-$24WO_3.45$-$60H_2O$. It was not determined whether this product is a new compound of the double salt type or whether it represents a complex compound. Two tables give the solubility of phosphotungstic acid in concentrated solutions of HCl and H_2SO_4 and the solubility of luteophosphotungstic acid in H_2SO_4, HCl, and HNO_3 at 25°.

In table 3 are given the compositions of the products which were insoluble in acetone and which were formed by boiling phosphotungstic acid with complex-forming acids and NaOH. A further table gives the interplanar distances for the hydrolysis products of table 3. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and

SOV/78-4-4-20/44

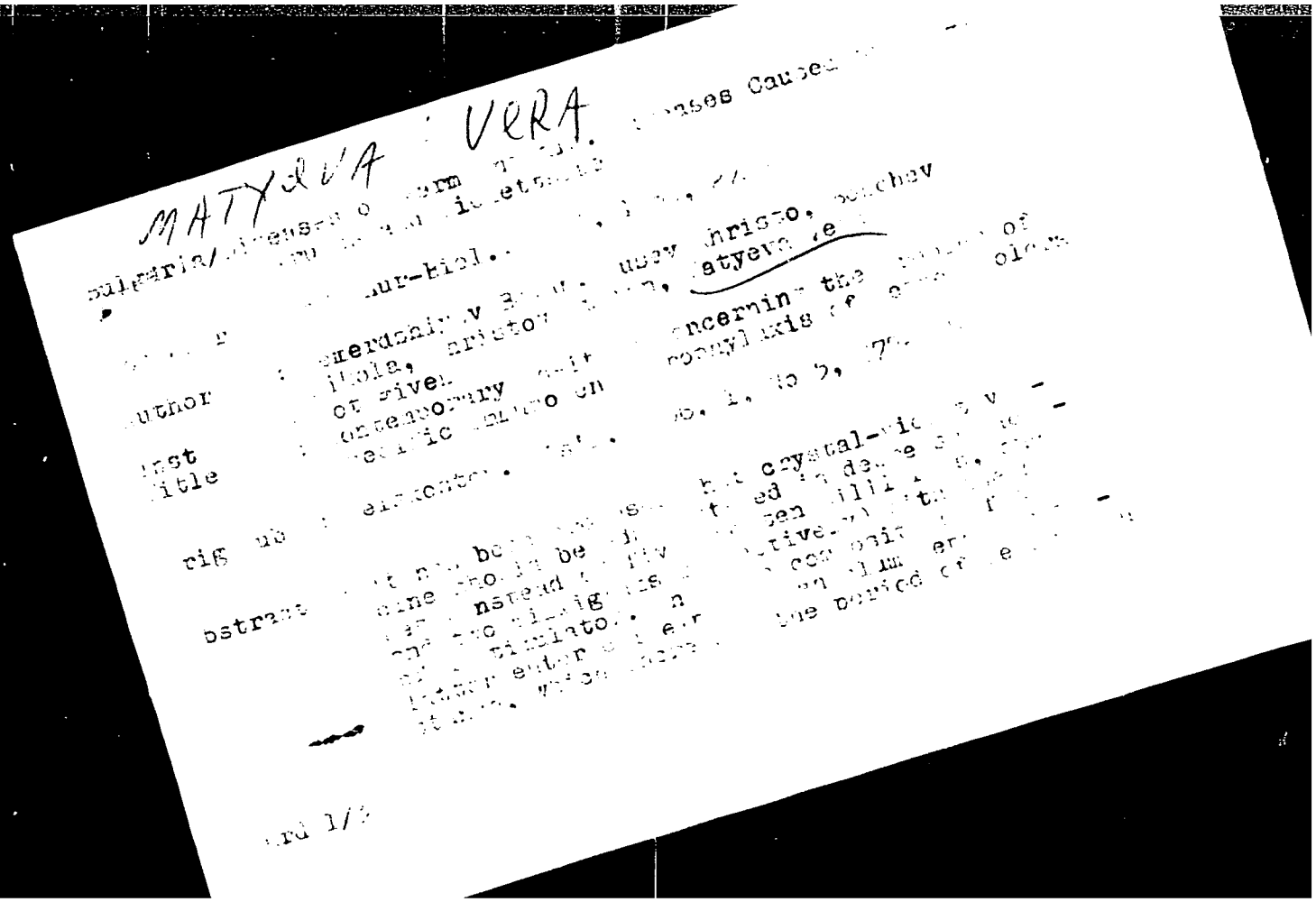
Investigation of Phosphotungstic and Luteophosphotungstic Acids in Strong Acid Medium

12 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Chair of Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1957

Card 4/4



Bulgaria/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by -1
Viruses and Rickettsiae

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 2725

Abstract : and thus prolongs the influence of the caffeine on the central nervous system. As a result, one injection of caffeine may maintain a high reaction capacity of the organism for a period of 15 days. Hence, a decreased dose of crystal-violet vaccine administered on a background of caffeine is capable of causing the establishment of immunity which does not differ in its intensity from the one obtained as a result of the administration of the usual dose. The intensity of immunity is significantly lower when the crystal-violet vaccine is administered intracutaneously than when it is administered subcutaneously.
A new method of simultaneous vaccination against swine cholera has been worked out (simultaneous administration of hyperimmunized serum and

Card 2/3

MATYGINA, L.M.

Selection of sorbents for bleaching soybean oil. Trudy DVFAN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.7:68-74 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

FOKSHA, A.G., inzh.; MATYGIN, V.M., inzh.

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MATYI-SZABO, Ferenc, okleveles banyageologus-mernok

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1. Balinka Mines, Central Dunantul Coal Mining, Trust.

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

ACC NR: AT6033754 SOURCE CODE: PO/2540/66/014/001/0001/0013

AUTHOR: Matyja, Henryk--Matyya, G; Grant, Nicholas J.--Grant, N J Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Internal oxidation of nickel alloys

SOURCE: Warsaw. Instytut Mechaniki Precyzjnej. Prace, v. 14, no. 1(51), 1966, 1-13

TOPIC TAGS: ~~nickel alloy~~, nickel base alloy, nickel alloy oxidation, high temperature oxidation, oxidation kinetics, binary alloy, beryllium containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, chromium containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, METAL OXIDATION, OXIDE FORMATION

ABSTRACT: Internal oxidation of several binary vacuum-melted nickel alloys containing Be, Al, Cr and Ti has been investigated. Cylindrical specimens, 9.5 mm in diameter and 12.7 mm long, were subjected to oxidation at temperatures of 650, 750, 950 and 1050C for 10, 50 and 100 hours. It was established that the energy value of oxide particles depends on the absolute free energy of oxide forming from the element which is in the solid solution and on the difference of free-energy values of oxide forming from the solvent and from the dissolved metal. The greater this difference and the greater the absolute value of oxide

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.245

ACC NR: AT6033754

forming from the dissolved metal, the smaller is the size of precipitated oxide particles. The thickness of the oxide layer is greatly affected by the concentration of alloying elements, and it increases as the content of alloying elements increases. No explanation of the effect of alloying-element concentration on the dimensions of oxides, or grain boundaries, and twinning planes in the process of internal oxidation was found. Orig. art. has: 27 figures and 8 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2

MATYJA, Regina

Quantitative determination of Zn^{2+}, Pb^{2+}, Al^{3+}, and Cr^{3+} by conductometric titration with a solution of disodium salt of vanillin amine. Chem anal 8 no.4:533-538 '63.

1. Department of General Chemistry, Agricultural University, Warsaw.

MATYJA, Regina

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1. Department of General Chemistry, Warsaw Agricultural University, Warsaw.

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1. Z Sanatorium im. J. Krasickiego w Otwocku (Dyrektor: dr. med. J. Sowinski).

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1. Katedra Torfoznawstwa Szkoly Glownej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego, Warszawa.
(Poland--Sewage)

MAKSIMOW, Aleksander; MATYJASIK, Zygmunt

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(FRACTURES UNUNITED blood) (PSEUDARTHROSIS blood)
(BLOOD PROTEIN)

KOWALSKI, J.; JASTRZEBSKI,J.; KOWALSKI,W.; MATYJASZEK,H.; WALL,A.

Behavior of creatine and cratinine in trauma patients during balneo-rehabilitation procedures. Chir.narzad. ruchu ortop. pol. 29 no.1:13-16 '64

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Familial diphtheria observed in the Clinic of Infectious Diseases of Childhood in 1961-1962. Przegl. epidem. 18 no.3:301-306 '64

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dziecicego Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Bogdanowicz).

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(HEMAGGLUTINATION,
Middlebrook-Dubos test (Rus))
(HYMOLYSIS,
same)

MAKHNACH, V.O.; LITVINOV, M.A.; BORISOV, L.B.; MATYKO, N.A.; SMIRNOVA-IKONNIKOVA, M.I.

Antibacterial properties of starch iodide and its components. Mikrobiologiia 29 no.3:451-454 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
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(ANTISEPTICS) (VINYL ALCOHOL)
(IODINE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

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So: East Europeon Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

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-ergye-. What is to be done? p.15.

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SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, No. 7, July 1956

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Study tour in Czechoslovakia and in the German Democratic Republic. Auto motor 12 no.3:24 F '59.

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The 1961 program plan of the Hungarian Automobile Club. Auto motor 14 no.1:6 Ja '61.

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M[illegible]rists' letters. Au[illegible] 17 no.2:9 [illegible] N '6[illegible].

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1. Irtyshskoye basseynovoye upravleniye puti.
(Inland water transportation) (Barges)

VOVENKO, A.S.; KULAKOV, B.A.; LIKHACHEV, M.F.; LYUBIMOV, A.L.; MATYLENKO, Yu.A.; SAVIN, I.A.; STAVINSKIY, V.S.

[Differential Cherenkov gas counters] Differentsial'nyi gazovyi cherenkovskii schetchik. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi institut iadernykh issledovanii, 1961. 11 p. (MIRA 14:10)
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Tentative determination of prospective development of transportation in the Poznan region. Budown ladowe Poznan no.3:103-112 '63.

1. Department of Railroads of the Technical University, Poznan.

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Intensifying the sintering process by the use of a special charge wetting device. Stal' 23 no.12:1061-1064 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Yuzhnyy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat. 2. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kovalev, Gotovtsev, Vasil'yev, Zemlyanoy, Kukushkin). 3. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Matyna, Lovchanskiy, Kramnik, Nechesova). 4. Yuzhnyy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat (for Martynenko, Kuraksin, Letyagin).

JANCZEWSKI, Marian; MATYNIA, Tadeusz

Research on the synthesis of certain derivatives of fluorene.
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1. Zaklad Chemii Organicznej, Universytet im. M. Curie-Sklodowskiej, Lublin.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Preparations. C
A) Antibiotics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 52086

Author : Iordanskaya, N. Ye., Matynkina A.A., Khachaturova T.I.
Inst : Uzbek Tuberculosis Institute
Title : The Immediate Therapeutic Effect of the Preparation Larusan

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Uzb. n-i. tuberk. in-t, 1957, 3, 70-75

Abstract : Larusan (I) was administered to 54 patients (adults) with various forms of pulmonary tuberculosis (the majority with fibro-cavernous processes) in doses of 0.2 g, 3 times daily. It was demonstrated that I lowered toxemia, and in many cases led to improvement of the local process. Toxic side-effects (giddiness, headaches, excitement, precordial pains) were observed in 4 patients treated with I. As compared with phthivazid, I was less effective. -- V.I. Yel'nik.

Card : 1/1

IORDANSKAYA, N.Ye.; MATYNKINA, O.A.; KHACHATUROVA, T.I.

Immediate therapeutic affect from the drug, larusan. Sbor. trud. Uz. nauch.-issl. tub. inst. 3:82-86 '57. (MIRA 14:5)
(ISONICOTINIC ACID) (TUBERCULOSIS)

KUKARKIN, Boris Vasil'yevich, prof.; RYBNIKOV, Konstantin Alekseyevich, prof.; BASHMAKOVA, Izabella Grigor'yevna; YUSHKEVICH, Adol'f Pavlovich; YANOVSKAYA, Sof'ya Aleksandrovna; SPASSKIY, Boris Ivanovich, dotsent; MIKHAYLOV, Glab Konstantinovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MATYNOV, D.Ya., prof., otv.red.; GORDEYEV, D.I., prof., red.; IVANENKO, D.D., prof., red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, P.S., prof., red.; KULIKOVSKIY, P.G., dotsent, red.; KHRGIAN, A.Kh., prof., red.; SHEVTSOV, N.S., prof., red.; VERKHUNOV, V.M., assistent, red.; KONONKOV, A.F., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

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1. Moscow. Universitet. 2. Orgkomitet Vsesoyuznoy mezhvuzovskoy konferentsii po istorii fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk (for Kukarkin, Rybnikov, Spasskiy, Gordeyev, Ivanenko, Kudryavtsev, Kulikovskiy, Mikhaylov, Khrgian, Shevtsov, Verkhunov, Kononkov).
(Physics--Study and teaching)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

MATYKOV, K. B.

"Equicontrasting Color Graph."
Uch. Zap. Vyssh. Arkt. Mor. Uchilishcha, No 4, 1953, pp 139-152

Method suggested by N. G. Boldyrev is based on equiconstrasting color graphs and facilitates distinguishing between two colors. The color geometry is Euclidian and may be constructed in a plane. (RZhAstr, No 2, 1955)

SO: Sum. 492, 12 May 55

MATYNOV, I.V.; KRUGLYAK, Yu.L.; LEYBOVSKAYA, G.A.

Reaction of olefin halides with nitrogen tetroxide in the presence of ammonium chloride. Zhur.VKHO 10 no.5:591-592 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

MATYS, A N.

AID P - 1344

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 7/30

Author : Matys, A. N.

Title : Lowering pipes into the pressurized oil well.

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v.32, #12, 19-21, D 1954

Abstract : Special equipment for lowering pipes through the pressure lock arrangement is described. The lowering operation under oil or gas pressures in the well is outlined. One drawing.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

AMIROV, A.A.; MATYS, A.N.; KABULOV, G.A.

Sinking the No.8 extradeep exploratory well in the Zyrya area.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.2:21-25 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Boring)

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Fundamentals of design in the production of electronic apparatus, p. 80, SDELOVACI TECHNIKA (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Vol. 2, No. 3, Mar. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

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Ammonia separation from carbon dioxide. Paliva 44 nc.8:249-251 Ag '64.

1. Research Institute of Fuels, Bechovice.

MATYS, J., inz.

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1. Research Institute of Fuels, Bechovice.

MATYS, M.N.

MIR-MOVSUMOV, Ismail Agayevich; ~~MATYS, Mikhail Nikiforovich~~; SHAPIRO, Solomon Il'ich; KULIYEV, Aga-Bala Balakishi ogly; ASHRAFOV, M.A., redaktor; SHTEYNGEL', A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva

[Progressive practices of a group in the F.Dzerzhinskii Plant] Peredovoi opyt kollektiva zavoda im. F.Dzerzhinskogo. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft. i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 205 p. (MIRA 10:9)

(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Machinery industry)

STRAKACZ, S.; MATYS, R.

Traction computings by electronic computers. Przegl kolej mechan 11 [i.e. 16] no.3:65-63 Mr '64.

1. Central Institute for Research and Development of Railway Techniques, Warsaw.

MATYS, Romuald, mgr

Use of UMC-1 and ZAM-2 types digital computers for traction calculations. Przegl kolej elektrotech 11 [i.e. 16] no.5: 155-158 My '64.

M[illegible]S, Romuald

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1. Central Institute for Research and Development of Railway Techniques, Warsaw.