MAYDEL'MAN N.M.

ABRAMOV, M.A.; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S.; AMIROV, Ye.M.; ARENSON, R.I.; ARSEN'YEV, S.I.; BAGDASAROV, R.M.; BAGDASAROV, G.A.; BADAMYANTS, A.A.; DANIYELYAN, G.N.; DZHAPAROV, A.A.; KAZAK, A.S.; KERCHENSKIY, M.M.; KONYUKHOV, S.I.; KRASNOBAYEV, A.V.; KURKOVSKIY, A.I.; LALAZAROV, G.S.; LARIONOV, Ye.P.; LISTENGARTEN, M.Ye.; LIVSHITS, B.L.; LISIKYAN, K.A.; LOGINOVSKIY, V.I.; LYSENKOVSKIY, P.S.; MOLCHANOV, G.V.; MAYDEL'MAN, N.M.; OKHON'KO, S.K.; ROMANIKHIN, V.A.; ROSIN, I.I.; RUSTAMOV, E.M.; SARKISOV, R.T.; SKRYPNIK, P.I.; SOBOLEV, N.A.; TARATUTA, R.N.; TVOROGOVA, L.M.; TER-GRIGORYAN, A.I.; USACHEV, V.I.; FAYN, B.P.; CHICHEROV, L.G.; SHAPIRO, Z.L.; SHEVCHUK, Yu.I.; TSUDIK, A.A.; ABUGOV, P.M., red.; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vedushchiy red.; DANIYELYAN, A.A.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Oil field equipment; in six volumes] Neftianoe oborudovanie; v shesti tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. [Petroleum production equipment] Oborudovanie i instrument dlia dobychi nefti. 1960. 183 p.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

RAMAZANOV, R.A.; MAYDEL'MAN, N.M.

Safety factor of christmas-tree elements. Mash. i neft. obor. no.7:22-24 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

KULIYEV, I.P.; ALIYEV, Sh.M.; MAYDEL'MAN, V.N.

Selecting the design of a swivel eye. Mash. i neft. obor. no.5:10-14 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy dlya dobychi nefti s morskogo dna i zavod im. Leyt.Shmidta, Baku.

KOSTRUBA, I.; IGDAL, I.; MAYDEN, A.

Estonia-1 mobile mixed feed unit. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.11:23-24 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ministerstvo proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov Estonskoy SSR (for Konstruba, Igdal). 2. Tallinskiy elevator (for Mayden).
(Tallinn—Feed mills)

MAYDIKOV, L.K.; FILIPPOV, M.P. (Kiyev)

"Excretion of some radioactive substances by the body." Reviewed by L.K.Maidikov, M.P.Filippov. Vrach.delo no.11:143-145 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(RADIOISOTOPES)

L 06117-67 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/WH
ACC NR: AP6030770 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/009/1608/1611

29
B

AUTHOR: Golub, A. M.; Maydukova, T. N.; Limar', T. F.

ORG: Institute of Reagents and Extra High Purity Chemicals, Donetsk (Institut reaktivov i osobochistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Production of lanthanum aluminate by the coprecipitation method

27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 1608-1611

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum compound, aluminum compound, chemical precipitation

ABSTRACT: At present, the production of lanthanum aluminate of the requisite uniformity for the production of high quality ceramics and piezoelectric materials is attended by numerous difficulties. The purpose of this investigation was to develop a more efficient method for the production of $LaAlO_3$, to select the optimum conditions for the coprecipitation of lanthanum and aluminum, and to investigate the solid phase processes which occur during the thermal decomposition of coprecipitated compounds. The $La(NO_3)_3$-$Al(NO_3)_3$-$(NH_4)_2CO_3$-H_2O system was investigated. The methods include potentiometry, conductometry, differential thermal analysis, thermogravimetric analysis, x-ray structural analysis and microscopic analysis. Potentiometric titration of $La(NO_3)_3$ and $Al(NO_3)_3$ mixture with ammonium carbonate showed that the formation of lanthanum and aluminum precipitates proceeds in one stage. It is shown that the complete coprecipi-

UDC: 546.623'654 : 542.65

Card 1/2

L 06117-67

ACC NR: AP6030770

tation of components occurs at pH 7-8 where

$$n = \frac{[(NH_4)_2CO_3]}{[La^{3+}] + [Al^{3+}]} = 1.5\text{-}2$$

Thermal decomposition of coprecipitated lanthanum and aluminum compounds begins at 900°C and ends at 1300°C. Analysis shows that the composition of $LaClO_3$, produced by the developed method, is close to the theoretical composition. Microscopic analysis shows that the grain size of the product obtained is 1-2. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Oct65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

SHEVCHUK, I.A.; MAYDUKOVA, T.P.; KUDRENKO, I.A.; OLEVINSKIY, M.I.; PETRACHKOV, F.A.

Preparation of sodium thiocyanate from hydrogen cyanide contained in coke-oven gas. Khim.prom. no.5:375-376 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Sodium thiocyanate) (Hydrocyanic acid)
(Coke-oven gas)

L 2289-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5022270 UR/0363/65/001/007/1166/1170 15
546.654.173+546.39'624 14
B

AUTHOR: Golub, A. M.; Maydukova, T. P.

TITLE: Interaction between lanthanum nitrate and ammonium carbonate in solution

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 7, 1965, 1166-1170

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum compound, ammonium compound, carbonate

ABSTRACT: The system $La(NO_3)_3$ - $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ - H_2O was studied by adding a solution of $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ to a solution of $La(NO_3)_3$ so that the ratio $(NH_4)_2CO_3$:$La(NO_3)_3$ changed from 0.25 to 6. The interaction between the components was determined by measuring the solubility, pH, electrical conductivity, and apparent volumes of the precipitates. The latter were examined by chemical, thermal, and microscopic analyses. All the data indicate that only one compound, lanthanum carbonate $La_2(CO_3)_3 \cdot 8H_2O$, is formed in this system. Crystals of this compound range in size from 3 to 30 microns and display a moderate birefringence, $n_g = 1.570$ and $n_p = 1.579$. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

L 2289-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022270

ASSOCIATION: Institut reaktivov i osobochistykh veshchestv (Institute of Reagents and High-Purity Substances)

SUBMITTED: 05Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

AVERBUKH, T.D.; APAKHOV, I.A.; MAYDUROVA, O.V.; BAKINA, N.P.; BLINOVA, N.P.; BURBA, A.A.; AVDEYEVA, I.V.

Removal of sulfur from waste gases of copper and sulfur plants by the method of afterburning. Khim.prom. no.4:281-288 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut i Mednogorskiy medno-sernyy kombinat.
(Gases—Purification) (Sulfur oxides)

GOLUB, A.M.; MAYDUKOVA, T.P.

Reaction of lanthanum nitrate with ammonium carbonate in solution. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.7:1166-1170 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

SOV/123-59-15-59208

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 15, p 47 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maydyk, N.

TITLE: Group Machining of Parts at the Plants of the Sovnarkhoz

PERIODICAL: Za industr. Ryazan' (Sovnarkhoz Ryazansk. ekon. adm. r-na.), 1958, Nr 10, pp 16 - 20

ABSTRACT: It is stated that the machine construction plants of the Ryazan' Sovnarkhoz are preparing to introduce the group machining of machine parts. It is pointed out that at the Leningrad "Progress" Plant the operating efficiency increased for turret lathes by 40 - 50%, for lathes by 20 - 30%, and for milling machines by 25 - 30%, when this operation method was introduced. The principles of group operation, as well as the methods of classifying the machine parts to be machined by groups and the examples of machining are examined. Three drawings.

V.D.I.

Card 1/1

MAYDZHI, V.N.

Raising rabbits as a source of meat and fur products. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.3:72-73 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Glavnyy zootekhnik Bol'she-Yanisolskoy mashinno-traktornoy stantsii Bol'she-Novoselkovskogo rayona Stalinskoy oblasti.
(Rabbits)

L 20283-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/ESD(dp)/ESD(t)
RDW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5000693 S/0181/64/006/012/3740/3742

AUTHOR: Lyubin, V. M.; Maydzinskiy, V. S. B

TITLE: Contact effects and carrier mobility in amorphous films of antimony triselenide

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 3740-3742

TOPIC TAGS: carrier density, carrier mobility, antimony triselenide, thin film

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of a study of contact effects in amorphous Sb_2Se_3 films prepared by evaporation in vacuum. The film thickness was 0.2--10.0 μ. The study was carried out mainly by investigating the capacitance C of the samples in the frequency range 20--10^6 cps. The permittivity ϵ_k was calcu- (d < 0.8 μ) it was found that

10.0 μ. The study was carried [illegible] cps. The permittivity ϵ_k was calculated from the values of C. For thin samples (d < 0.8 μ), it was found that the samples in the frequency range 20--10^6 cps. The permittivity ϵ_k was calculated from the values of C. For thin samples (d < 0.8 μ), it was found that $\epsilon_k = 4$--8, but the permittivity of thick samples was anomalously high. These films consisted of two layers: a thin high-resistivity and a thick low-resistivity layer. In thin films, the high-resistivity layer occupied the major part of the film and the values of ϵ_k could be taken as the true permittivity of Sb_2Se_3. The high-resistivity layer was due to carrier depletion in the contact

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L 20283-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000693

regions of the semiconductor. The values of the depleted layer thickness, calculated on the assumption that $\epsilon = 6$, ranged from 0.2 to 0.8 μ. The total density N_t of free (n_o) and trapped (n_t) carriers was estimated from $d_d = (\epsilon/4\pi eN_t)^{1/2}$; the values of N_t ranged from 5.4×10^{14} to 1.2×10^{16} cm^{-3}. Substituting N_t and $\sigma \approx 3 \times 10^{-8}$ ohm^{-1}.cm^{-1} into the conductivity formula the "effective" mobility (with allowance for trapping) was found to be $\mu \approx 10^{-4}$ cm^2.V^{-1}.sec^{-1}. These values of the carrier density and mobility indicate the order of magnitude for amorphous chalcogenide materials and are close to the values for films of organic dyes and of amorphous tellurium. "The authors thank B. T. Kolomiyets and A. R. Regel' for discussing the problems dealt with in the present note." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

69189

SOV/137-59-12-27266

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 12, p 218 (USSR)

18.1250

AUTHOR: Mayegov, I.N.

TITLE: Investigations Into the Texture of Rolled Metal and Recrystallization of Iron-Nickel Alloys

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. kafedr. matem. fiz. i yestestvozn. Odessk. gos. ped. in-t, 1958, Vol 22, Nr 2, pp 46 - 57

ABSTRACT: The author used roentgenographical and magnetometrical methods to study the texture of cold-rolled metal and the texture of recrystallization for Fe-Ni alloys, such as the 50N (53% Ni) and the 50NKhS (50% Ni, 3.81% Cr, and 1.29% Si) alloys. It was found that the texture of cold-rolled metal was mainly described by orientation (110) [112] with a certain amount of orientation (112) [111]; recrystallization texture (600°C) was substantially different from the texture of cold rolled metal and was described by the (130) [001] component and weak (110) [112] orientation; annealing temperature raised up to 1,100°C leads to a distinctly marked cubic texture. It is pointed out that the addition of Cr and Si to the

Card 1/2

69189

SOV/137-59-12-27266

Investigations Into the Texture of Rolled Metal and Recrystallization of Iron-Nickel Alloys

alloy (50NKhS alloy) causes slight changes in the texture of the cold rolled metal; however, during annealing of such an alloy a new texture of recrystallizztion is not being formed, but only dispersion of the degree of perfection in the texture of cold rolled metal takes place.

A.B.

Card 2/2

MAYEGOV, I.N., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "Study of ~~the~~ textures ~~structures~~ of cold rolled iron and ~~the~~ recrystallization of iron-nickel alloys." Odessa, 1959, 11 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Odessa State Univ im I.I. Mechnikov)
150 copies (KL, 34-59, 110)

25445
S/137/61/000/006/073/092
A006/A101

18 7500

AUTHOR: Mayegov, I.N.

TITLE: Investigating the development of textures in some iron-nickel alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1961, 34-35, abstract 6Zh225 ("Nauchn. zap. kafedr. matem., fiz. i yestestvozn. Odessk. gor. ped. in-t", 1959, v. 24, no. 1, 40 - 43).

TEXT: The author studied the development of the texture of cold rolling and of recrystallization of Fe-Ni-alloys 50H (50N) and 50XC (50KhS) depending on the degree of reduction. The prevailing orientations of the crystallites in the texture were determined by the roentgenographical method of polar figures. The quantitative determination of relative volumes for the basic orientations was carried out by the method of magnetic texture analysis. It is shown that in a 50N alloy at low degrees of reduction, the {112} <111> orientation in the texture of the alloy has a greater volume than the {110} <112> orientation. However, beginning with 60% reduction, the latter orientation grows rapidly and becomes the main one at high degrees of reduction. Annealing at 600° and 750° entails the practical disappearance of the {112} <111> orientation and replacement of the

Card 1/ 3

Investigating the development ...

(110) [11$\bar{2}$] orientation by the (130) [00.] orientation - after annealing at 600°C and by (110) [001] after annealing at 750°C. Recrystallization during treatment at 600 and 750°C entails not only recrientation of the basic mass of crystallites and grain growth, but also a very high dispersion of the texture within the range of high degrees of reduction. At a further elevation of the annealing temperature up to 900 and 1,100°C, a distinctly marked cubic texture appears. In the cold rolling of a 50NKhS alloy the basic orientations are (110) [1$\bar{1}$1] 12° and (112) [11$\bar{1}$] ± 12°. Orientation no. 1 is obtained by the turning of orientation (110) [11$\bar{2}$] through 8° to the side which is opposite to the axis [1$\bar{1}$1], and orientation no. 2 by deviation of orientation (11$\bar{2}$) [1$\bar{1}$1] through 12° to the right and left. Orientation no. 1 is marked weaker at low degrees of deformation than orientation no. 2, but beginning with 60% reduction, grows more rapidly and at high reduction degrees occupies a much greater relative volume. Orientation no. 2 grows slowly to 85% reduction and then decreases slightly. Annealing at 600°C entails recrystallization with the appearance of coarse grains and noticeable dispersion of the texture at high reduction degrees. The texture of recrystallization during the treatment after 600°C annealing is described by the same orientations as the texture of cold rolling. After annealing at 750, 900 and 1,100°C

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25445
S/137/61/000/006/073/092
A006/A101

Investigating the development ...

the rolled alloy 50NKhS acquires a coarse-grained structure with almost complete absence of crystallographic texture and isotropy of magnetic properties.

L. Gordiyenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

S/058/61/000/007/060/086
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Mayegov, I.N.

TITLE: Calculation of double orientations in magnetic method of studying textures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 7, 1961, 285, abstract 7E497 ("Nauchn. zap. kafedr matem., fiz. i yestestvozn. Odessk. gos. ped. in-t", 1959, v. 24, no. 1, 44 - 46)

TEXT: It is presumed that two groups of crystals are formed in polycrystalline ferromagnetic materials during rolling in view of symmetry of acting straining forces, which are arranged symmetrically with respect to the axis of rolling. The method of calculating the rotating moment for such double orientations is described. A particular scheme of calculations is presented for materials with cubic crystal lattice.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

MAYEGOV, I.N.

Rapid method of taking X-ray photographs for constructing pole figures. Nauch. zap. Od. ped. inst. 25 no.2:79-80 '61. (MIRA 18:2)

MAYEGOV, I.N.; TAMBOVTSEVA, L.N.

Quick method for producing small-size X-ray photographs and their use in constructing pole figures. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1100-1102 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ISMAILOV, Z.F.; MAYEKH, S.Kh.; YUNUSOV, S.Yu., akademik

Alkaloids from the roots of Thalictrum simplex L. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.7:32-34 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Institut khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv AN UzSSR. 2. AN UzSSR (for Yunusov).
(Alkaloids) (Meadow rue)

MAYEKH, S.Kh.; YUNUSOV, S.Yu., akademik

Alkaloids of Thalictrum simplex L.; structure of talsimin.
Dokl. AN Uz.SSR 21 no.9:27-29 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv AN UzSSR.
2. Akademiya nauk UzSSR (for Yunusov).

MAYEKH, S.Kh.; YUNUSOV, S.Yu.

Cleavage of germandezine by sodium in liquid ammonia.
Khim.prirod.soed. no.4:294-295 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv AN UzSSR. Submitted May 24, 1965.

MUYEKH, S.Kh.; YUNUSOV, S.Yu.

Alkaloids of Thalictrum simplex L. and the [illegible] of thalrimine. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no. 11, [illegible]. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv AN UzSSR. Submitted August 19, 1963.

MAYENKOV, M.D., kapitan-leytenant

Individual work is a guarantee of success in the education of sailors. Mor. sbor. 48 no.1:38-42 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

MAYENKOV, M.D., kapitan-leytenant

Carefully train and educate young officers. Mor. sbor. 48 no.10: 30-33 O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

MAYEVSKAYA, N. V.

"The Elimination Activity of the Small Intestine During Changed Functional Conditions of the Body." Sum Med Sci, Stalinabad State Medical Inst imeni Abuali-ibn-Sino, Stalinabad 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

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

MAYENTS, L.S.; LOKSHIN, B.V.; SHALTUPER, G.B.

Vibrational spectra of ferrocenes. Part 1. Calculation of normal vibrations of the cyclopentadiene ring of ferrocene. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.3:317-323 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Iron)
(Cyclopentadiene—Spectra)

MAYER, A. ; DIACONESCU, E. ; [illegible]TEL, GH.

Extract of algae as a substitute for the starch used in the text le industry.
p. 211

STUDII SI CERCETARI STIINTIFICE. CHIME. Iasi, Romania
Vol. 8, no. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9
Sept. 1959

Uncl.

MAYER, A.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. No. 12, Dec. 1958.

MAYER, A. Hydroelectric-power station at the Iron Gate on the Danube River. p. 370.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

RALEA, Radu; MAYER, Adrian; BURLACU, Gheorghe

Polarographic and oscillographic studies in the field of "mixed currents." I. On the reaction of mercury electrode of the CN^- ion in the presence of dissolved oxygen. Studii chimie Iasi 10 no.1: 1-12 '59. (KRAI 9:5)

1. Filiala Iasi a Academiei Republicii Populare Romine.
(Polarograph and polarography) (Oscillograph)
(Electrodes, Mercury) (Ions) (Oxygen) (Cyanides)

RALEA, Radu; MAYER, Adrian; OLARU, Maria

On the reduction of some chloronitrobenzene derivatives in mercury electrodes. Studii chimie Iasi 10 no.1:13-24 '59. (ERAI 9:5)

1. Filiala Iasi a Academiei Republicii Populare Romine.
(Polarograph and polarography) (Oscillograph)
(Electrodes, Mercury) (Chloronitrobenzene)

MAYER, Armin, inz.

Outdoor and semi-outdoor steam electrical plants. Energetika Cs 11 no.1:22-24 Ja '61.

MAYER, A.

"A Nomogram for Calculating the Amount of Slag in Lead Ore Smelting" p. 82, (HUTNIK, Vol. 3, no. 4, Apr. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

MAYER, A.

What rules govern the precipitation of arsenate from lye in the Harris process? A. Mayer (Kovohutě, Příbram, Czech.). *Hutnické Listy* [illegible]. In the Harris process of refining lead, As is pptd. from a dil. NaOH soln. of Na_2HAsO_4 with CaO. The complete elim. of As pptn. does not depend on NaOH concn. but increases with decreasing total concn. of NaOH + Na_2CO_3. Other factors are temp. and quality, purity, and compactness of the CaO. The higher the ratio As/Na_2CO_3 in the lye, the greater is the com. value of the ppt. Preliminary ppts. of As from dil. NaOH, followed by ppts. of Na_2CO_3 after dilns., did not improve this value.

H. Newcombe

Mayer, A.

Theory of smelting of lead in blast furnace. A. Mayer. *Hutnické Listy* 9, 276-9 (1954) (English summary).—M. assumes that the melting time of Pb ore with coke as fuel is equal to the time required for full combustion of coke. Analyzing lab. expts. of Schmidt and those of Nusselt and also the theory of the latter M. derived the following formula: $z = 535.6D^{[illegible]}(\gamma K)^{[illegible]}T^{[illegible]}y \log H/k^{[illegible]}p^{[illegible]}w^{[illegible]}$ where z = time for full combustion of coke in hrs., D = inside diam. of the blast furnace, γ = sp. gr. of the feed to the furnace in kg./cu. m., K = % of coke in the feed, T = surface temp. of the burning coke in °K., y = size of coke in the feed in m., H = height of the dumped feed in the furnace in m., k = diffusion coeff. of O_2 to CO_2 at 0° and at 1 atm. in sq. m./hr., p = pressure of the gas in the furnace in kg./sq. m., and w = gas velocity in m./sec. In one example, D = 2 m., H = 3 m., p = 10,500 mm. of H_2O, w = 8 m./sec., T = 1073°K., γ = 3000 kg./cu. m., K = 10%, y = 0.1, k = 72.7 sq. m./hr., and z = 6.6 hrs.

Frank J. Hendel

MAYER, A.

Theory of the Krupp-Renn process. III. p. 222.

RUDY. (Ministerstvo hutniho prumyslu a rudnych dolu) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

Uncl.

MAYER, A A.

USSR/Anatytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4727

Author : Mayer. A.A.
Title : Concerning Microchemical Determination of Free Lime

Orig Pub : Tsement, 1956, No 3, 23

Abstract : On interaction of CaO with phenol dissolved in benzene there are formed the characteristic small, slender needles of Ca phenolate, often congregated into feathery formations, while on interaction with $Ca(OH)_2$ there are obtained relatively large, well differentiated acicular-prismatic crystals of phenolate.

Card 1/1 - 25 -

MAYER, A.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3932

Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva

Silikaty; sbornik statey po khimii i tekhnologii silikatov, vyp. 1 (Silicates; Collection of Articles on the Chemistry and Production of Silicates, No. 1) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 105 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: M.A. Matveyev (Resp. Ed.), Yu.N. Putt, and M.O. Tukhkerich; Ed. of Publishing House: V.A. Romanova; Tech. Ed.: N.I. Rudakova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for chemists and geologists interested in silicate analysis.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles on the chemistry and technology of silicates. The contributing authors discuss the effect of additives on sintering processes and on the properties of Portland cements. The text also discusses the properties of certain glasses, the processing of ceramic materials, the process of drying facing tile, the stability of solid solutions of calcium aluminoferrite, the activation of cement, the production of aluminous cement, the preparation of pulping rolls, the interaction of quartz with lime, and various problems related to the production of silicate-calcite materials. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

TM/lab
5-18-60

ACCESSION NR: AR4036317 S/0081/64/000/004/B092/B093

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, Abs. 4B671

AUTHOR: Mayer, A. A.; Varshal, B. G.; Manuylova, N. S.; Varlamov, V. P.

TITLE: Dehydration of certain zeolites in a vacuum and their rehydration under hydrothermal conditions

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Resp. n.-i. in-t mestn. stroit. materialov, no. 27, 1963, 3-23

TOPIC TAGS: zeolite, dehydration, rehydration, natrolite, analcine, desmin

TRANSLATION: Baking of natural natrolite (Nt) in a vacuum at 200C does not change its properties, but at 400C complete dehydration occurs. Previously dehydrated Nt treated with steam at 20-250 C changes into p-natrolite(PNt). PNt has the same chemical composition and crystalline form as the native Nt, but differs in that the water in it is primarily absorbed water and not water of crystallization as in the natural form. Therefore, PNt has twice the dielectric permeability. Saturation with water vapor at 20-250C does not change the properties of natural Nt and

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ACCESSION NR: AR4036317

PNt. During treatment of vapor saturated PNt at 300C, it changes completely into analcime and sodium hydroaluminate. Natural Nt under the same conditions changes only slightly. Apparently, the presence of water of crystallization makes the substance resistant to the effects of strongly heated steam. Therefore, one should look into this phenomenon as a reason for the complete stability of analcime in an atmosphere of steam at 300C. In other words, the resistance of the mineral to the effects of strongly heated steam is determined by the physical type of water present in it. The presence of water of crystallization in the lattice of Nt provides its crystals with mechanical resistance. After baking in a vacuum at 200C, desmin (Dm) fully retains the ability to be rehydrated. Due to its tridimensional structure, the crystal lattice of Nt does not change during dehydration in a vacuum, which permits the water during rehydration to return in the same quantity. On the other hand, the two dimensional stratified lattice of Dm is destroyed during heating in a vacuum at 400C, and because of that Dm loses the ability to be rehydrated to a considerable extent. During rehydration of dehydrated

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Nt and Dm, the water which returns is mainly adsorptive in character. Experiments have shown that in acidic volcanic, water-containing glass, the water is also adsorptive in character. This permits us to make an analogy between perlites and zeolites, many of which similarly swell up when heated. Authors' summary.

DATE ACQ: 10Apr64 SUB CODE: IC ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6036933 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0110/0115

AUTHORS: Demonis, I. M.; Kalliga, G. P.; Mayer, A. A.; Yezerskiy, M. L.; Kozlova, N. I.; Kolesnikov, E. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some data on the electroconductivity of zirconium dioxide stabilized with calcium oxide at a temperature range of 600--1000°C

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo chernoy metallurgii. Moskovskoye pravleniye. Vysokoogneupornyye materialy (Highly refractory materials). Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1966, 110-115

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, calcium oxide, high temperature ceramic material, semiconducting ceramic material / RETU 606-59 zirconium dioxide

ABSTRACT: Electroconductivity of domestic 99.6% pure zirconium dioxide (RETU 606-59) stabilized with CaO (8--17.5%) has been investigated at temperatures from 600 to 1000C. The sintering and stabilization processes were combined in one firing. The changes in electroconductivity with temperature and with the content of stabilizer are summarized by Figs. 1 and 2. It was established that the highest specific electroconductivity (2.64--3.03 x 10^{-2} $ohm^{-1}cm^{-1}$) at 1000C was exhibited by materials containing 12.5% of CaO, regardless of the type of compound used to introduce the

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ACC NR: AT6036933

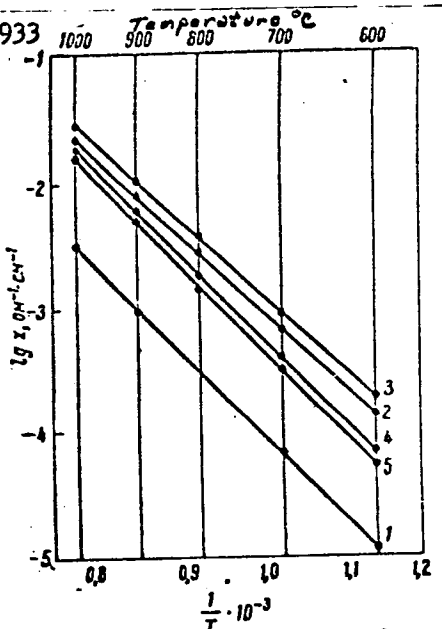

Fig. 1. Specific electroconductivity of samples containing a stabilizer in the form of $CaCO_3$, as a function of temperature: 1 - 8 mole % of CaO; 2 - 10%; 3 - 12.5%; 4 - 15%; 5 - 17.5%

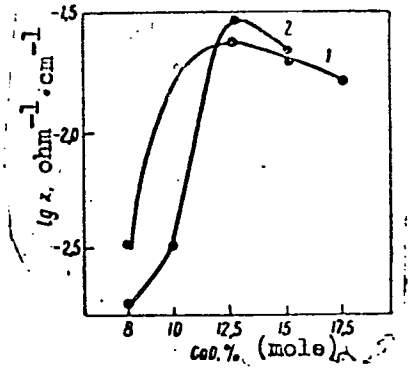

Fig. 2. Electroconductivity as a function of CaO content. Stabilizer in form of $CaCO_3$ (1) and $CaZrO_3$ (2)

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ACC NR: AT6036933

stabilizer ($CaCO_3$ or $CaZrO_3$). In spite of the heterogeneous microstructure and the lower degree of saturation of the solid solution with the stabilizing oxide, the product containing 12.5% mole % of CaO (as $CaZrO_3$) possesses very high electroconductivity. This may be caused by the greater density of the sintered material. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 3/3

L 17712-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pad RDW/JD/JW/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP3004065 S/0076/63/037/007/1563/1567

AUTHORS: Selivanova, N. M.; Leshchinskaya, Z. L.; Mayer, A. I.; Strel'tsov, I. S.; Muzalev, Ye. Yu.

TITLE: Thermodynamic properties of nickel selenite dihydrate

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 7, 1963, 1563-1567

TOPIC TAGS: nickel selenite dihydrate, sodium selenite, nickel nitrate

ABSTRACT: Authors analyzed nickel selenite dihydrate which is stable under ordinary conditions. In this work, the reaction heat of the interaction of nickel nitrate with sodium selenite was measured in a calorimeter at 25C. After this data was obtained, the standard heat of formation of nickel selenite dihydrate from the elementary components was calculated. A further thermodynamic processing of these findings with the incorporation of V. G. Chukhlantsev's data (Zhurn. Analit. Khimii, 12, issue 3, 1957, p. 296) with respect to the solubility of nickel selenite made it possible to compute the change in the standard isobaric potential during the formation of nickel selenite dihydrate from the elementary components as well as the standard entropy of this salt. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSN: Moscow chemical engineering institute.

Card 1/2

L 17713-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RDW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3004067 S/0076/63/037/007/1588/1592

AUTHORS: Selivanova, N. M.; Mayer, A. I.; Luk'yanova, T. A. 59 58

TITLE: Physicochemical properties of selenates. 19. Heat of formation of cadmium selenate

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 7, 1963, 1588-1592

TOPIC TAGS: heat of formation, selenic acid, crystallohydrate, cadmium selenate, crystalline salt, cadmium sulfate

ABSTRACT: Authors analyzed the heats of formation of cadmium selenate. Study deals with the heat effects of the reactions, measured in a calorimeter at 25°. Standard heats of formation of the crystalline salts which are formed from the simple substances are calculated on the basis of the findings. These salts include $CdSeO_4 \cdot H_2O$ and $CdSeO_4$. The heats of formation of crystalline salts of $CdSeO_4 \cdot H_2O$ and $CdSeO_4$ are as follows: $\Delta H^\circ_{298}(CdSeO_4 \cdot H_2O) = -229.41$ kcal/mole and $\Delta H^\circ_{298}(CdSeO_4) = -155.47$ kcal/mole. The above ΔH° values make it possible to calculate

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ACCESSION NR: AP3004067

the energy of the crystalline lattice of these salts. Authors conclude that, on the basis of the obtained energy values for the crystalline lattice, cadmium selenate must be thermally less stable in comparison with cadmium sulfate. Cadmium selenate decomposes between 610 - 670C whereas cadmium sulfate decomposes at 1015 - 1050C. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow chemical engineering institute)

SUBMITTED: 26May62 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

L 45376-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/T IJP(c) JGS/GD/GW
ACC NR: AT6024962 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0120/0127

AUTHOR: Dzhus, V. Ye.; Mayer, A. V.

38
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Underwater photography in murky water

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Okeanograficheskaya komissiya. Sektsiya podvodnykh issledovaniy. Razvitiye morskikh podvodnykh issledovaniy (Development of underwater marine research) Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 120-127

TOPIC TAGS: underwater photography, water, optic property

ABSTRACT: A number of difficulties arise in underwater photography owing to the low transparency of water. The particles suspended in water retard and scatter the luminous flux which leads to an appreciable decrease in the contrast of the object being photographed. Therefore, to obtain a clear photograph underwater it is necessary to take the photograph as close as possible to the object. It is in this connection that the investigation was carried out. The use of an attachment called a pure-water container, or artificial visibility attachment, can be used to appreciably improve the quality of the image in underwater photography of flat surfaces in a body of water with a transparency less than 1 m. The idea behind this is that the murky water

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L 45376-66
ACC NR: AT6024962

between the object and the camera is substituted by a container filled with distilled water. In this case an appreciable scattering of light occurs only in the layer of murky water between the lower glass base of the container and the object. However when working with a water container it is difficult to store and transport the distilled water, therefore a container was developed which is filled not with water but with air at an appropriate pressure. The air container is a truncated pyramid, the lower base of which is covered with a plane-parallel mirror glass and in the upper part is installed the camera and electrical circuit for the flashlamp. Three sizes of air containers are recommended: a large container measuring 90 x 60 cm weighing, with the lead weights, 250kg and the air is supplied from the surface through a hose; a medium container measuring 60 x 40 cm, weighing, with the weights, 60 kg which is supplied with air from a 2-liter cylinder installed on the container; and a small air container measuring 45 x 30 cm weighing 20 kg. The use of even the small air container in daily practice of rescue and in hydraulic engineering services of hydroelectric power stations permits obtaining objective information on the state of underwater objects. It is also possible to use the containers for studying the processes of fouling of ships and for photographing the bottom for geological purposes. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 14,20,08/SUBM DATE: 06Dec65

Card 2/2 aum

MAYER, B.

A new model of "Mamut" thermostats manufactured in Hungary. p. 350.
Vol. 9, No. 9 Sept. 1956. MAGAR ENERGIACZDASAG. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

MAYER, Daniel, doc. inz. CSc.

Magnetic field and forces in coil ends of turboalternators.
El tech obzor 53 no. 3: 155-156 Mr '64.

MAYER, D.

J

REF ID:

537.311.33 : 621.315.59

4521. Note on the Johnsen-Rahbeck effect. D. MAYER. *Elektrotech. Obzor*, 42, *No.* 5, 257–62 (1953) In Czech.

This effect consists of the strong adhesion of two plane electrodes to the smooth surfaces of a semiconductor placed between them when a d.c. voltage of the order of 100 V is applied. The effect is explained on the basis of the theory of semiconductors and experiments for measuring it are described at length.

H. NOEL (E)

Mayer, D.

621.314.2.042.017.32

4611. Eddy-current losses in transformer screening rings. D. MAYER. *Elektrotech. Obzor*, 43, *No.* 8, 431-9 (1954) *in Czech.*

Split screening (capacity) rings can be introduced as a lead-in thread at the ends of v.h.v. windings to ensure even distribution of potential at the winding ends and to depress initial wave impedance. Screening rings are situated in the region of leakage fields inducing in the rings eddy-currents which are superimposed on the power current. Calculations are confined to rings made of non-magnetic material for which leakage losses are computed by breaking the magnetic field down to its axial and radial components. Results of this calculation are then applied to a 31·3 MVA transformer at standard ratings.

J. C. BLANK

Mayer, Daniel

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Theoretical Physics B-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 10835

Author : Mayer Daniel
Inst : -
Title : Remark Concerning the Choice of Space in the Theory of Electromagnetic Field.

Orig Pub : Mat. -fyz. casop., 1955, 5, No 4, 228-230

Abstract : The author considers Maxwell's equations in their three-dimensional and four-dimensional form and finds that in the case of four-dimensional formulation of electrodynamics it is necessary to introduce still another constant, α, which appears in the equation that connects the covariant and the contravariant components of the field intensity tensor, and which has values of c, 1/c and 1 in CGS electrostatic, CGS electromagnetic, and Gaussian units respectively.

Card 1/1

MAYER, D.

621.313.3.045 : 621.3.015.3

5020. Mechanical stressing of the stator end connections of a.c. machines. D. MAYER. *Elektrotech. Obzor*, 44, *No.* 8, 395–407 (1955) in Czech.

The dynamic stressing of the end connections of a.c. stator windings under impulse phenomena is investigated. Concentric and double-layer windings with cylindrical, conical and involute-type end connections are considered. A method of calculating the peak values of s.c. currents is presented. The field of forces acting on parallel conductors is of elliptic type. The forces exerted on a concentric winding may be obtained by a graphical method.

ELECTRICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

MAYER, D.

MAYER, D. Congress on the automation of metal urgic plants in Magnitogorsk. P. 378.

Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec.1956
HUTNIK
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

MAYER, DANIEL

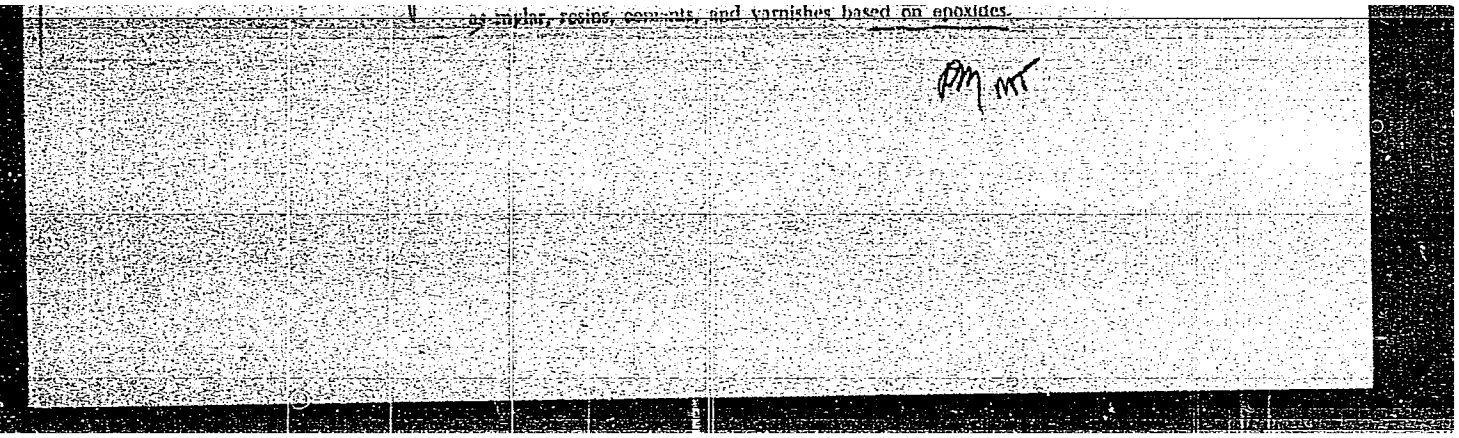
3

Mayer, Daniel; and Schmidtmayer, Josef. Representation of inverse matrices by convergent geometrical series. Apl. Mat. 2 (1957), 24–37. (Czech. Russian and English summaries)

An expository paper discussing the method of computing A^{-1} based upon a representation of A as a sum of the diagonal matrix D of its diagonal elements and the remaining matrix $-Q$. If $S=D^{-1}Q$, then $A^{-1}=(I+S+S+\cdots)D^{-1}$. Notes on convergence and two numerical examples, one in connection with an electrical network, are given. *H. Schwerdtfeger* (Montreal, P.Q.)

MAYER, DANIEL.

9965* (Czech.) Developments in Insulation for Electric Machine Windings. Pokroky v isolaci vinutí elektrických strojů. Daniel Mayer. *Elektrotechnik*, v. 12, Mar. 1957, p. 76-82.



Mayer, D

Mayer, D.; Vorel, Z.

Mayer, D.; Vorel, Z. The stability of nonlinear dynamic systems. p. 100.
-ab. Magnetic amplifiers. p. 106.
Briza. Tantalum solid electrolytic capacitors. Tr. from the English. p. 107.
Bernk. Developmental wide-band traveling wave tube. Tr. from the English. p. 108.
Haj. Higher pentrode gain. Tr. from the English. p. 109.
Haj. Monostable generator of sine pulses. Tr. from the English. p. 109.

Vol. 18, no. 2, Feb. 1957
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

MAYER, D

6685. A CONVENIENT METHOD OF SOLVING LINEAR PROBLEMS INVOLVING COMPLEX NUMBERS. 517.9

J.Schmidtmayer and D.Mayer.

Slaboproudý Obzor, ~~Vol. 19,~~ No. 7, 472-7 (1958). In Czech.

Considers a system of m equations with n unknowns. The coefficients of the equations and the unknowns are assumed to be complex numbers. It is shown that the system can be described by a 2m × 2n matrix consisting of real numbers. The procedure adopted in the solution of the system depends on whether the value of the matrix is known (m = n) or unknown (m ≠ n). General solutions for m = n and m ≠ n are given and the method of computation is illustrated by three numerical examples. It is pointed out that the method is especially suitable for solving the network equations by means of electronic computers.

R.S.Sidorowics

MAYER, D., doc., inz., CSc.; KUS, J., inz.; NOVACEK, J., inz.

Suggestion for construction of an electric chuck plate.
Strojirenstvi 13 no.9:710-712 S '63.

1. Katedra teoreticke elektrotechniky, Vysoka skola strojni a elektrotechnicka, Plzen.

MAYER, D., doc., inz., kandidat technickych ved; KAHOUN, V., inz.

Measurement of additional losses in transformers. El tech obzor 52 no.12:667-668 D '63.

MAYER, Daniel, doc., inz., CSc.; KORINEK, Stanislav, inz.

Analysis of steady state electric circuits by automatic digital computers. Aplikace mat 9 no.1:48-75 '64.

1. Vysoka skola strojni a elektrotechnicka, Plzen, Nejedleho sady 14.

MAYER, Daniel, doc. ins. CSc.

Analysis of the magnetomotive force of rotating electrical machine A.C. windings using an automatic digital computer. Acta techn Cz 9 no.5:477-515 '64.

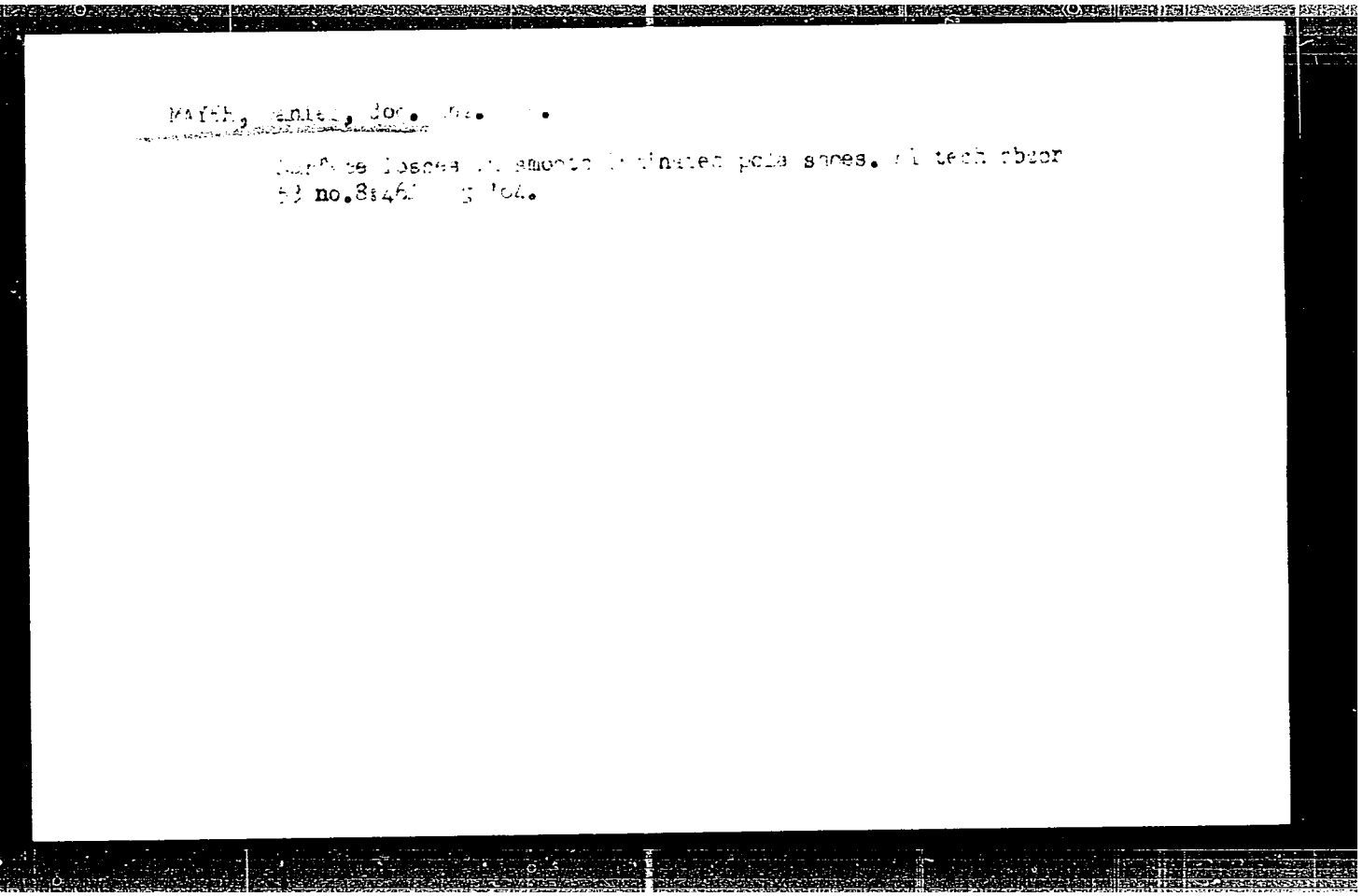
1. Higher School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Plzen, Nejedleho sady 14. Submitted on October 15, 1963.

MAYER, Daniel, doc. inz. CSc.

Semiconducting lacquer with a nonlinear characteristic.
Elektronik 19 no. 7:200 Jl '64.

MAYER, Daniel, doc. inz. CSc.

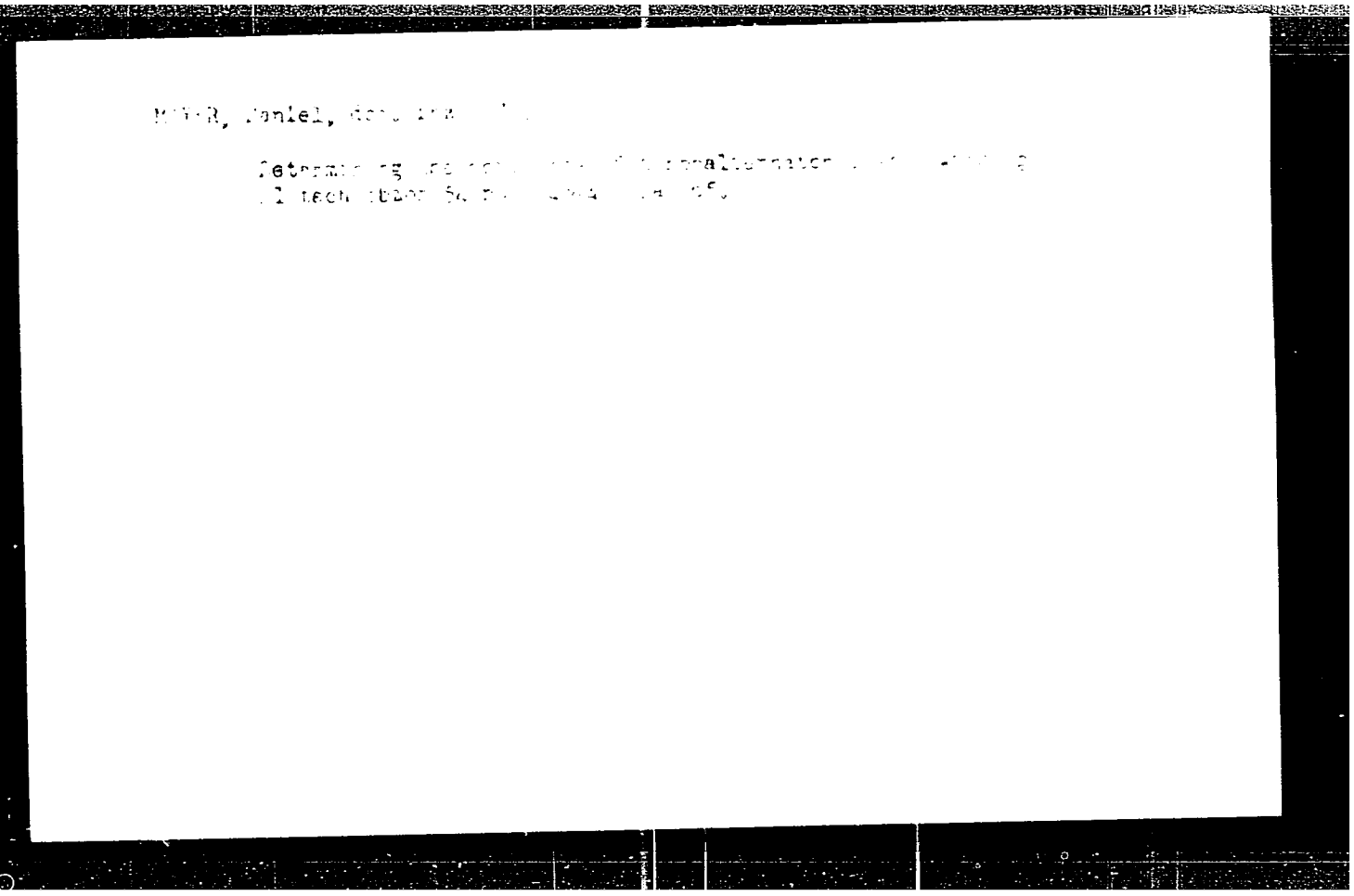
Contribution to the measurement of magnetic induction distribution in magnetic circuits. El tech obzor 53 no. 2:104-105 F '64.



MAYER, Daniel, doc. ing. CSc.

Contribution to the theory of high-frequency induction furnaces
Hutn tech cas 16 no.4:210-220 '65.

1. Chair of Theoretic Electrical Engineering of the Higher School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Plzen, Nejedleho sady 14. Submitted July 21, 1964.



L 21346-66 EPF(n)-2/EWC(m)-6
ACC NR: AP6011077 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0017/65/054/010/0472/0477

AUTHOR: Mayer, Daniel (Doctor; Engineer; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Contribution to the methods of measuring additional losses

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky obzor, v. 54, no. 10, 1965, 472-477

TOPIC TAGS: computer calculation, heat loss

ABSTRACT: A theoretical analysis is presented of a method by which the specific additional loss at any point can be determined from the heating vs. time curve for that point. From the local specific additional losses at suitably selected points it is possible to determine the total loss. The description of the method is supplemented by a brief review of the measuring errors. The processing of the measured heating vs. time values should be done preferably on an automatic digital computer. The block diagram of the program for one of the described numerical methods is presented. In practice the application of the described method is limited only by the properties of the instruments used to measure the heating. The author thanks Engr. M. Franclova, Candidate of Sciences, Institute of Electric Technology CSAV, for carrying out a series of experiments and for his work on the measuring of additional losses. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 12 formulas, and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 23Apr63 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 010 / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1

L 33541-66

ACC NR: AP6023478 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0026/66/011/001/0010/0025

AUTHOR: Mayer, Daniel (Docent; Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Plzen); Korinek, Stanislav—Korzhinek, S. (Engineer; Plzen); Kus, Josef—Kus, I. (Engineer; Plzen)

ORG: Technical Institute of Machinery and Electrical Engineering, Plzen (Vysoka skola strojni a elektrotechnicka)

TITLE: Partial analysis of electrical circuits by computer

SOURCE: Aplikace matematiky, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 10-25

TOPIC TAGS: algorithm, computer application, circuit design, digital computer, computer storage

ABSTRACT: The article describes the algorithm of a partial analysis of an electric circuit with a digital computer, through which currents and voltages can be determined in some branches only. This method is valuable in particular for the solution of compound circuits where the computer storage is quite insufficient for a complete analysis or when the complete analysis meets some difficulties and its execution would be too slow. By re-executing the partial analysis, all branch currents and voltages of the circuit can be determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 35 formulas and 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1

0975 1438

MAYER, E.

"Critical contributions regarding the flora of slovenian territories", p. 25
(Razprave. Dissertationes Vol. 1, 1951, Ljubljana)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No 9 Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

MAYER, ERNEST

Mayer, Ernest. Seznam praprotnic in cvetnic slovenskega ozemlja. Ljubljana, 1952. 427p. (Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti. Razred za prirodoslovne in medicinske vede. Dela, 5) (List of fern and flowering plants in Slovenian territory, Bibl. Index)

SO: East European, LC, Vol., No. 1, Jan. 1953

MAYER, Ernest

Asplenophyllitis confluens (Lowe) Alston, first intergeneric fern hybrid in the flora of Yugoslavia. Biol vest no.10:3-5 '62.

1. Biloloski institut Univerze v Ljubljani, clan Uredniskega odbora, "Bioloski vestnik".

MAYER, Ernest

Unveiling of the monument for botanist Alfonz Paulin.
Biol vest 11:126-127 '63.

MAYER, Ernest; MICEVSKI, Kiril

A contribution to the evaluation of Hordeum marinum Huds.. and Hordeum hystrix Roth. Biol inst 12:51-58 '64.

1. Biologic Institute of the University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, and Botanical Institute of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Skopje. Submitted July 31, 1964.

MAYER, Ernest, okleveles elektromernok

Some questions relating to the control of electrically operated switches. Kozl tud sz 13 no.11:492-496 N'63

1. Csehszlovak Tavkozlo- es Biztositoberendezesi Szerelesi Vallalat bratislavai tervezo irodajanak vezetoje.

H

ROMANIA / Electronics

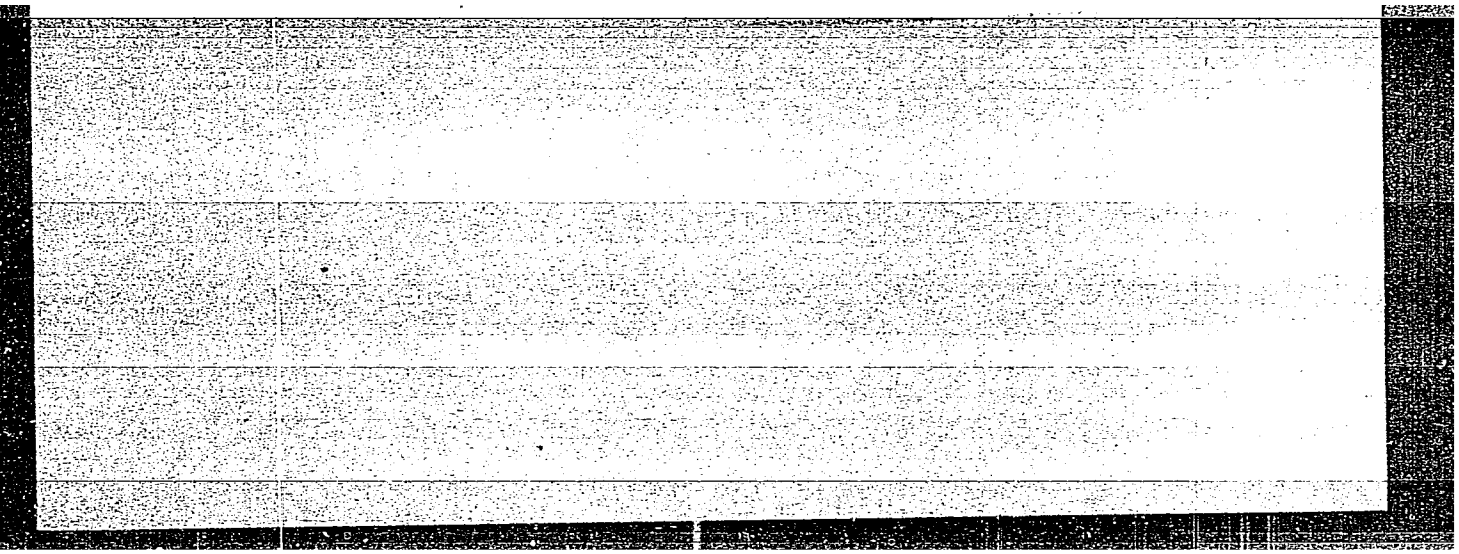
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9794

Author : Mayer, E.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Trochotron -- A New Electronic Device for Automation and Remote Control

Orig Pub : Electrotehnica, 1956, 4, No 2, 94-96

Abstract : Survey article, devoted to the construction and application of a new electronic device, the trochotron, in automation, telemechanics, pulse techniques, and electronic digital computer engineering.
See also Referat Zhurnal - Fizika, Nos 7276, 9512, 9513, 14413, 14414, 1955

Card : 1/1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033020017-4"

PAP, Janos; TOTH, Imre; IGAZI, Karoly; MAYER, Ferenc; TOROK, Bela

Serum transaminase examinations after experimental coronary ligation. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.6:604-607 D '62.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebeszeti Anatomiai es Mutettani Intezete.

(ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE) (MYOCARDINAL INFARCT) (CORONARY VESSELS)

MAYER, F.X.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Metallurgy and Metallography

Spectrographic series studies of prehistoric metal discoveries. F. X. Mayer and G. Machata. *Österr. Chem.-Ztg.* 54, 178-9(1953).—The advantages of spectrographic methods of analysis in the identification and classification of prehistoric metallic objects are pointed out. The basic types of Cu alloys found in 170 Austrian metal specimens are tabulated. A detailed spectrographic procedure is given, along with the most suitable spectrum lines of frequently occurring alloying metals. G. H. Closs

MAYER, H.

SARAGEA, M.; MAYER, H.; CZOPP, H.; STERESCU, N.

Experimental investigations on hepato-biliary functional disorders (summary). Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.1:12-20 Jan-May 57.

(BILIARY TRACT, dis.
dyskinesia, hepatobiliary in dogs)
(LIVER DISEASES, exper.
same)

MAYER, I.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their Synthetic Analogues. E-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27008.

Author : Mayer, I.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Poland.
Title : New Methods of Preparing Diiodide of Succinyldicholine.

Orig Pub: Bylul. Pol'skoy AN, 1956, Otd. 2, 4, No. 5, 203 - 205.

Abstract: The mixture of 100 g of succinic acid (I), 400 ml of toluene, 157 g of 97%-ual dimethylaminoethanole and 2 g of n-toluenesulfonic acid is heated 27 hours (165 to 170°), water being removed from it; after toluene has been distilled off, 1.5 lit of alcohol and 1.5 lit of acetone are added, after which the solution

Card 1/2

MAYER, I.

"Construction Work in Szekesfehervar According to the Soviet Assembly-Line System." p. 5, (MAGYAR EPITOIPAR, Vol. 2, no. 1, Jan. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

MAYER, I.; ROMAN, A.; RUDNAI, J.

Tasks for the preparatory committee of construction in the building industry. p. 108. Vol. 4, No. 3, 1955. MAGYAR EPITOIPAR. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956.

MAYER, I.

Interesting method for the uneven heating of iron wire. p. 109.
STROJNOELEKTROTECHNICKY CASOPIS, Bratislava, Vol. 4, no. 1, 1953.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956, Uncl.

MAYER, I.

Problem of voltage in vector diagrams of electric circuits, p. 157. (Strojnoelektrotechnicky Casopis. Bratislava, Vol 4, No. 2, 1953)

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

MAYER, Imrich, doc., inz.

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TITLE: Contribution to the solution of magnetic fields with two media mu sub 1 and mu sub 2

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky casopis, no. 1, 1966, 3-28

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, magnetic permeability

ABSTRACT: The paper presents a contribution to the solution of two-dimensional magnetic fields in a complex plane for the case of a field with two media with different permeabilities. After the method is introduced, the condition of the diffraction on the interface is derived in a complex form and the validity of the conform transformation and superposition in the solution of problems with interfaces is proved. Finally, a method of solution with convergent series using the derived diffraction law is shown. The application of the proposed method of solution is illustrated on six examples. This paper was presented by J. Kulda. Orig. art. has: 19 figures and 27 formulas. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,644]

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