

MEZHOVA, A. I.

USSR/Medicine - Stomatitis
Penicillin

Apr/May/Jun 50

"Treatment of Severe Types of Ulcerative Stomatitis With Penicillin," T. G. Gol'dova, A. I. Mezova, Candidates Med Sci, Chair of Therap Stomatol, Khar'kov Med Stomatol Inst, 2 pp

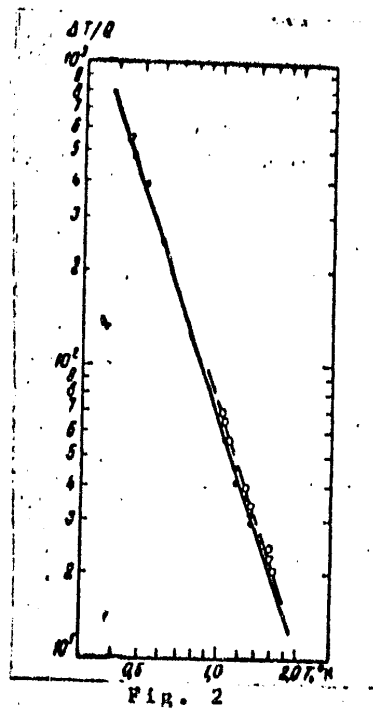
"Stomatologiya" No 2

Discusses results of treating 60 cases of ulcerative stomatitis with water and oil solutions of penicillin. Finds both methods very effective, but oil solution more so. Clinical recovery occurred in majority of cases, 4 or 5 days after initiation of treatment. Recommends extensive use of penicillin for therapy of ulcerative stomatitis. Chief, Chair of Stomatol: Docent Ya. L. Fridman; Dir, Khar'kov Med Stomatol Inst; Prof P. V. Vlasenko.

PA 160T55

ACCESSION NR: AP4037619

ENCLOSURE: 02



Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4037619

ENCLOSURE: 01

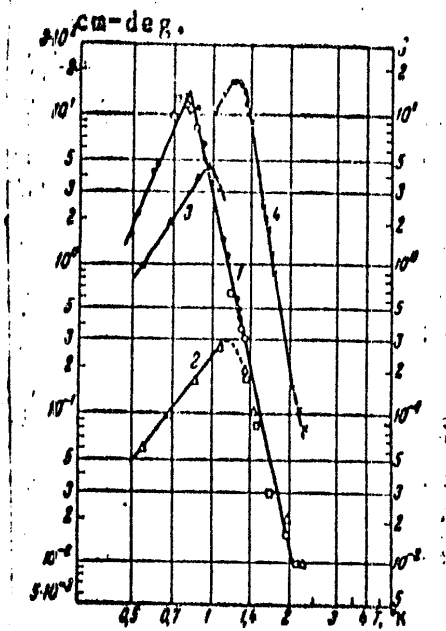


Fig. 1

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4037619

to temperatures near the melting point has almost no effect on thermal conductivity, attesting to the high degree of perfection of the crystals. Fig. 2 presents data on Kapitsa's temperature jump on the solid He^4 -copper boundary in the case of a crystal grown at 185 atm. These data confirm the predictions of I. M. Khalatnikov's theory (ZhETF, 22, 687, 1952). Further results of this study will be published at a later date. The author expresses his gratitude to P. L. Kapitsa, who provided the opportunity for him to conduct this study at the Institute of Physical Problems, and to A. I. Shal'nikov for his interest and valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Institute fiziki tverdogo tela Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Solid State Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 14Mar64

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4037619

S/0056/64/046/005/1926/1927

AUTHOR: Mezhev-Deglin, L. P.

TITLE: Thermal conductivity of solid He⁴

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i tebr. fiz., v. 46, no. 5, 1964, 1926-1927

TOPIC TAGS: helium crystals, solid helium, He sup 4, helium crystal growing, thermal conductivity, Kapitsa temperature jump, Shal'nikov method, Khalatnikov theory

ABSTRACT: Helium crystals were grown by the method developed by A. I. Shal'nikov (ZhETF, 10, 1056, 1961) in a glass ampul at almost constant pressure. The properties of the crystals were studied, and some results are given in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. Fig. 1 shows the dependence of the thermal conductivity of He⁴ on temperature for: 1) a crystal grown for 1.5 hrs at 82 atm ($\theta_D = 33.7K$) (curve 1); 2) crystals of the same density as in 1 before and after annealing (data of F. T. Webb and H. A. Fairbank) (curves 2 and 3); and 3) a crystal grown at 185 atm ($\theta_D = 43.5K$) (curve 4). Heating the crystals

1/4

Card

L 1573-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019217

18

mal conductivity at lower temperatures, after passing through a maximum, deviates from the $K \sim T^3$ law, and is better described by $K \sim T^n$, with n varying from 6--8 near the maximum to ~ 3 at the lowest temperatures. Second, the maximum effective phonon mean free path can be several times longer than the diameter of the sample. This behavior is in good agreement with the theory of R. N. Gurzhi (ZhETF v. 46, 719, 1964) regarding transport processes in ideal crystals. "The author is grateful to P. L. Kapitza for the opportunity of performing the work at Institut fizicheskikh problem (Institute of Physics Problems) and for interest in the work, to A. I. Shal'nikov for suggesting the topic, interest, and valuable advice, to D. I. Vasil'yev for help in the experiment, and to R. N. Gurzhi for valuable discussions."

Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 11 formulas, and 1 table. 44.55 44.55

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics Problems, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Institut fiziki tverdogo tela Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Solid State Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR) 44.55

SUBMITTED: 29 Jan 65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 1573-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/WW/JW
 ACCESSION NR: AP5019217 UR/0056/65/049/001/0066/0079

AUTHOR: Mezhov-Deglin, L. P. 44.65

TITLE: Measurement of the thermal conductivity of crystalline He⁴ 44.44.55

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 1, 1965, 66-79 59B

TOPIC TAGS: helium, heat conductivity, pressure effect, single crystal growing, crystal imperfection

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the author (ZhETF v. 46, 1926, 1964) devoted to controlled growing of perfect He⁴ crystals and to investigations of their characteristics. The present paper reports measurements of the thermal conductivity of crystalline He⁴ at temperatures 0.5--2.5K and pressures up to 185 atm, using equipment in which the growth of the crystal could be effected at constant pressure and under continuous visual and temperature control. The apparatus is based on the technique developed originally by A. I. Shal'nikov (ZhETF v. 41, 1056 and 1059, 1961) and its construction and operation are described in detail. Single crystals having a low concentration of lattice defects were obtained. The temperature dependence and maximum thermal conductivity of these single crystals differ greatly from the ordinary observed properties. First, the decrease in ther-

Card 1/2

LEVKOVICH, M.M.; MEZHOV, V.D.; DZHAKELI, T.N.

Production of secondary alkyl sulfates. Khim. i tekh. topl. i
masel 6 no. 5:24-29 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Paraffins) (Sulfuric acid)

1. ALEKSEYEVA, Ye. N.: MEZHOV, V. D.
2. USSR (600)
4. Carboxylic Acids
7. Structure of the copolymer of butadiene and acrylo nitrile. Synthesis of hexa-
netetracarboxylic acids. Zhur. ob;khim. 22 no.10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

MEZHOV, I.A., inzhener-nachal'nik; BUDASHKIN, P.P., inzhener; BARANOV, V.N., inzhener; SKUYEV, V.I., inzhener; KADIL'NIKOV, M.F., inzhener; DERKACH, I.M., inzhener; KONDRAT'YEVA, O.F., tekhnik; GURKIN, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SOLOV'YEVA, M.S., inzhener; UDOD, V.Ya., redaktor izdatel'stva; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Model technological charts for sanitary engineering] Tipovye tekhnologicheskie karty po sanitarno-tekhnicheskim rabotam. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.i arkhitekt., 1957. 150 p. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.
 2. Normativnoye byuro TSudostroya Ministerstva putay soobshcheniya (for Mezhev, Budashkin, Baranov, Skuyev, Kadil'nikov, Derkach, Kondrat'yeva)
 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva (for Solov'yeva, Gurkin)
- (Plumbing)

MEZHOV, E.A.; PUSHKOV, A.A.; SHMIDT, V.S.

Extraction of nitric acid with dioctylamine. Zhur.neorg.khim.
7 no.4:932-935 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Nitric acid) (Octylamine)

SHEVCHENKO, V.B.; SEMIDT, V.S.; MEZHOV, E.A.

Extraction of plutonium with tri-n-octylamine from hydrochloric
acid solutions. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.8:1911-1913 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Plutonium) (Octylamine)

SHMIDT, V.S.; MEZHNOV, E.A.

Structure and extraction capacity of amines and their salts.
Usp. khim. 34 no.8:1388-1415 Ag '65. (MIRA 12:8)

LEBEDEV, G.I.; MEZHOV, A.I.; BORISOV, I.I.

Diagnosis of staphylococcal food poisonings. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid.i immun. 32 no.12:116 D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, Petropavlovsk-
Kamchatskiy.

(FOOD POISONING)

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

MEZHOV, A.I.

Evaluation of results of the complement fixation by counting the
number of nonhemolyzed erythrocytes. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun.
31 no.8:137-139 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(COMPLEMENT FIXATION)

MEZHOV, A.I.

Taking material for the study of dysentery vacilli by means of the
bacto-agar tampon. Lab.delo 5 no.6:39 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(DYSENTERY--BACTERIOLOGY)

MEZHNIKOV, A. N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Friction coefficient in contacts of friction elements and the
efficiency of toroid friction drives operating in an oil
medium. Vest. mashinostr. 42 no.10:38-42 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Gearing) (Friction)

DAVIDOV, Yu.S.; MEZHNEV, N.I.

Calculations for the stability of underwater pipelines. Stroi.
truboprov. 8 no.6:31-34 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po
stroitel'stvu magistral'nykh truboprovodov.
(Underwater pipelines--Design and construction)

ZHIANOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich; KUSKOV, Lev Sergeyevich; LAVRINOVICH, Lev Petrovich; MEZHNEV, Dmitriy Ivanovich; POROCHKIN, Yevgeniy Makarovich; RUMYANTSEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; SVETLOV, Mikhail Fedorovich, YARUSTOVSKIY, Andrey Aleksandrovich; LAGAR'KOV, N.I., red.; PEREKHVAL'SKIY, V.S., retsenzent; FEDYAYEVA, N.A., red. izd-va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Operation of hydraulic structures] Ekspluatatsiya gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Izd.2. By V.S.Zhdanov i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1961. 289 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Hydraulic structures)

MEZHNEV, D., inzh.

The settling of dock-type chambers of navigation locks.
Rech. transp. 23 no.7:33-34 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Upravleniye kanala imeni Moskvyy.

ZHDANOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich; KUSKOV, Lev Sergeyevich; LAVRINOVICH, Lev Petrovich; ~~MNIZHNEV, Dmitriy Ivanovich~~; POROCHKIN, Yevgeniy Makarovich; RUMYANTSEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; SVETLOV, Mikhail Fedorovich; YARUSTOVSKIY, Andrey Aleksandrovich; RZHANITSYN, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; VINOGRADOVA, N.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Operation of hydraulic engineering installations] Eksploatatsiya gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Pod red. N.A.Rzhanitsyna. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1956. 406 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Hydraulic engineering)

^I
MEKHNEV, D., inzhener.

Experience in designing and installing "arktilit" sheathing for
sectional sluice gates of the Moskva Canal. Mor. i rech.flot 14 no.9:
20-21 S '54. (MIRA 7:10)
(Moscow Canal--Sluice gates)

MEZHLUMYAN, S.K.;

Cattle from the Aeneolithic site of the Shergavit village and Bronze Age burials in the Lehashen village (Armenian S.S.R.). Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 18 no.3:64-74 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN ArmSSR.

MEZHLEUMYAN, S.K.

Occurrence of remnants of the river beaver (*Castor fiber* L.) from the Aeneolithic layers of the village Shengavit in the Armenian S.S.R. *Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki* 17 no.12:109-112 B '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Zoologicheskii Institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.

MEZHLUMYAN, S.K.

Bear in beach deposits of Lake Sevan. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol.
nauki 12 no. 4: 85-88 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk Arm. SSR.
(SEVAN REGION--BEARS, FOSSIL)

L 4107-66

ACC NR: AP5021494

They question the validity of the decree by the State Committee on Coordination of Scientific Research, issued on 11 January 1965, stipulating that "all primary and supporting production processes..." and also "processes involving preparatory functions and production management" should be mechanized before 1971. The authors state that "there are neither the means nor time, nor engineering resources to realize a goal of such scope by 1970. We are astounded by the repetition of such cliches even now, when there are only five years left to accomplish the program set forth by the Party...."

[ATD PRESS: 4121-F]

SUB CODE: GO, IE / SUBM DATE: none

BVK
Card 4/4

L 4107-66

ACC NR: AP5021494

pensive, and standard equipment, still employ about 70% of workers on manual tasks, too often involving hard labor (32% of indirect labor). Specifically, the outlays for modernizing and improving the productivity of the latter group amounted to 9% of the outlays for mechanization and automation of production processes, while the primary production group received 91% of the funds.

Mechanization of indirect labor was found by the authors to be not only the most practical way to increase labor productivity, but also the "shortest" and the least "costly." They have suggested that the best way to achieve it is through 1) mechanization of loading, unloading, storage, and other indirect labor functions, 2) automation of power units, and 3) centralization of repair and tool shops. Furthermore, the authors suggest that definite improvement could be made through wide introduction of modern methods of automatic inspection and quality control, and also through the introduction of statistical quality control. Among additional measures, they suggest strict observance of "technological discipline" in order to attain uniformity in the quality of goods produced.

Card 3/4

L 4107-66

ACC NR: AP5021494

Much labor is lost in assembling¹⁴. Specifically, the assembly of twelve transfer machines for turning and grinding races, manufactured by Moscow's machine tool plants for the First State Bearing Plant (1GPZ), accounted for 66% of the total cost of these machines. One-half of this figure constituted outlays for installing and setting up the equipment. Analysis showed that this high cost was attributed to low precision of machining and poor preparation of design drawings. This resulted in a large volume of manual fitting during assembly operations, thus lowering the quality and reliability of transfer machines.

As of 1 January 1965, 44% of all the workers¹⁴ in industrial establishments of the Moscow Sovnarkhoz were performing manual labor. Nine percent of all the workers were performing heavy manual labor. This situation, according to the authors, was caused by the fact that throughout the whole of Soviet industry, the efforts to step up labor productivity were centered on direct production, involving direct labor, and very little attention was paid to problems of indirect labor, including managerial practices. This attitude brought about a widening gap between the high technological level of primary production processes and the large share of manual labor and imperfect organization of supporting operations. Such functions as loading and unloading, transportation, storage, and clean-up, which could easily be mechanized with simple, inex-

Card 2/4

L 4107-66 ENT(d)/ENP(c)/ENP(v)/T/ENP(k)/ENP(h)/ENP(l)/FBA/ETC(m) WW/JT

ACC NR: AP5021494

SOURCE CODE: UR/0118/65/000/008/0013/0018

AUTHOR: Razumov, N. A. (Candidate of economic sciences, Head); Mezhlumyan, S. G.
(Engineer, Aspirant) 30
25
B

ORG: Razumov Technical Bureau, Mosgorsovnarkhoz (Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye
Mosgorsovnarkhoza; Mezhlumyan Academy of Social Sciences, TSK KPSS (Akademiya
obshchestvennykh nauk TSK KPSS)

TITLE: Mechanization of Soviet industry 14

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 8, 1965, 13-18

TOPIC TAGS: industrial production, industrial management, industrial organization,
industrial automation, production engineering, labor employment, labor policy,
working condition

ABSTRACT: The 1966-70 plan for industrial expansion anticipates overall mechani-
zation of production processes with emphasis on the elimination of indirect
heavy manual labor. According to the authors, these objectives are very
appropriate for the industry of the city of Moscow, since they consider it to
be the most advanced and best supplied with highly skilled personnel.

Card 1/4

RAZUMOV, N.A., kand. ekonom. nauk; MEZHLUMYAN, S.G., aspirant

Evaluating the consumer quality of production according to organoleptic indices. Standartizatsiia 29 no.3:7-12 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Moskovskogo gorodskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Razumov). 2. Akademiya obshchestvennykh nauk pri Tsentral'nom komitete Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Mezhlumyan).

SOV/24-58-12-25/27

The Converse Problem of Applied Theory of Plasticity for Statically Indeterminate Beams

hypothesis of the conservation of plane sections. The method is used for delimiting the zones in the cross-section corresponding respectively to plastic and elastic deformation (Fig.3). There are 3 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: 10th July 1956.

Card 2/2

SOV/24-58-12-25/27

AUTHOR: Mezhlumyan, R.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: The Converse Problem of Applied Theory of Plasticity for Statically Indeterminate Beams (Obratnaya zadacha prikladnoy teorii plastichnosti dlya staticheskikh neopredelimykh balok)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 12, pp 144-147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The previous paper in this series was published in Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1955, Nr 12 (Ref.1). The present paper describes a method for the calculation of the shearing forces and bending moments acting upon a beam which is deformed in a given way. The formulae used for these two quantities are

$$Q_y = EI_{x1}(z) \frac{d\chi(z)}{dz}, \quad M_x = EI_{x2}(z) \chi(z) \quad (1.8)$$

using the notation of Ref.1. It is pointed out that the deformed state cannot be chosen arbitrarily. It is necessary to assume some additional result such as the

Card 1/2

MEZHLUMYAN, R. A.

"Spatial Elastic Plastic Stability of Thin-Walled Rods During Central Eccentric Compression," by R. A. Mezhlumyan, Moscow, Inzhenernyy Sbornik, Vol 23, 1956, pp 3-27

Methods of determining critical flexibility, based on solutions of problems concerning the spatial elastic-plastic stability of bars, are presented. Calculated data are compared with experimental data. Resulting data are compared with other previously published works.

Sum 1239

Mezhlumyan P.A.

109/12/3

539.374

The Reverse Problem of the
Applied Theory of Plasticity,
and the Carrying Capacity of
Constructions (Material of
Construction Possesses Strengthen-
ing)

Izv. Akad. Nauk. Otd. tekhn. Nauk
(12), 80-95
1955

P.A. Mezhlumyan

U.S.S.R.

This offers a method of determining all possible combinations of external stresses causing any given state of construction, with the aid of the given stress-strain state. External stresses can be determined which correspond either to the stage of destruction, or to the states induced by a certain portion of the breaking load. Whatever the law of

strengthening, the reverse problem of the applied theory of plasticity can be solved without resorting to the method of consecutive approximations. Several numerical examples are considered, and various criteria of strength briefly analyzed. (Bibl. 13)

MEZHILUMYAN, R. A.

MEZHILUMYAN, R. A. -- "Certain Problems of the Applied Theory of Plasticity."
Dr Tech Sci, Inst of Mechanics, Acad Sci USSR, 14 Jan 54. (Tekhnicheskaya doklady
5 Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

MEZHLUMYAN, R. A.

USSR/Physics - Deformation

Jul/Aug 52

"The Function of Transverse Deformation," R. A.
Mezhlumyan, Moscow

"Prik Matemat i Mekh" Vol XVI, No 4, pp 491-494

Constructs the function of transverse deformation which permits one to det Poisson's coeff for any deg of deformation in a material. Gives a method for reconstructing the diagram of monoaxial tension from graphs of stress-strain relations.

225T91

177T49

MEZHLUMYAN, R. A.

USSR/Mathematics - Elasticity

Mar/Apr 51

"Determining the Bearing Capacity of Thin-Walled Construction With Consideration for Reinforcement of the Material," R. A. Mezhlumyan, Mil Air Eng Acad, Moscow

"Prikl Matemat i Mekh" Vol XV, No 2, pp 175-182

Studies distribution of forces and moments beyond modulus of elasticity, ratio of forces, and moments, and computes bearing capacity.

177T49

MEZHLUMYAN, R. A.

Deformation (Mechanics)

Applied theory for elastic plastic membranes and its application to structural calculation.
Inzh.sbor., 10, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. Unclassified.

MEZHRIMOVAN, R. A.

Mezhrimov, R. A. The boundary conditions in bending and torsion of thin shells beyond the elastic limit. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Prikl. Mat. Mekh. 14, 497-501 (1950) (Russian).

A variational principle is used to obtain the equations of a thin shell in the region of small plastic deformation. Results obtained in a previous paper by the author (same journal 14, 152-164 (1950); transl. Rev. 12, 313) are used in the derivation. H. L. 2440 (Santa Monica, Calif.).

Source: Mechanical Reviews,

Vol.

No.

STW 244

100

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
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ANIR

Plastic, Elastic, Viscous, Membrane

4118. Meshlunyan, R. A., Flexure and torsion of thin-walled cylindrical shells beyond the elastic limit (in Russian), *Probl. Mat. Mekh.* 14, 3, 263-261, May-June 1950.

A thin-walled cylindrical shell is assumed to be compressible and to obey in the plastic range a stress-strain law of deformation with hardening. Paper is confined to a reduction of the equilibrium equations to a system of fourth-order ordinary differential equations in terms of displacements. For the original formulation of the problem the reader is referred to the work of Vlasov ["Thin-walled elastic bars," Moscow-Leningrad, Gostrolizdat, 1940] and for methods of solving the plastic-elastic boundary-value problem to the work of Ilyushin [AMR 4, Rev. 2013].

Courtesy of Mathematical Reviews H. I. Ansoff, USA

Mar '51

ASST. SEC. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																										METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
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MEKHULIAN, R. A., Engineer, Major Grad Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Bending and Torsion of Thin-Walled Bars and Cylindrical Shells beyond the Limit of Elasticity."

21/6/50

Military Aeronautical Engineering Academy named
N. Ye. Zhukovskiy.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Ser. 71

L 15812-66

ACC NR: AP6000904

luminescence at room temperature, especially at 5420, 5446, and 5472 Å. Lowering the temperature caused line shifts and a redistribution of the luminescence intensity. The data on the various lines are tabulated. Authors thank Candidate of Chemical Sciences S. A. Vardanyan for consultation on the synthesis of the complexes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 21Dec64/

ORIG REF: 009/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 SW

L 15812-36 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/RM

ACC NRI: AP6000904

SOURCE CODE: UR/0022/65/018/004/0101/0105

AUTHOR: Movsesyan, M. Ye.; Gevorkyan, V. A.; Safaryan, F. P.; Mezhlumyan, P. G. ⁶²₆₁ORG: Yerevan State University (Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) ¹³TITLE: Investigation of luminescence of acetyl acetonates of samarium, europium, and terbium ²⁷

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 101-105

TOPIC TAGS: samarium compound, europium compound, terbium compound, luminescence, absorption spectrum, temperature dependence, rare earth element, luminescence spectrum, spectral line

ABSTRACT: In view of the possibility of obtaining a large quantum yield from organic complexes of rare-earth elements, the authors synthesized acetyl acetonate complexes with Sm, Eu, and Tb by means of a technique described by B. B. Anufriyev and A. N. Zaydel' (ZhETF, v. 24, no. 1, 1953, 114). The absorption of the solutions of the complexes of the rare-earth elements was investigated with the aid of a quartz spectrophotometer (SF-4). A spectrograph (ISP-73) and photographic photometry were employed in the visible region. The samples were cooled with nitrogen vapor. The absorption spectra showed the presence of two absorption regions with a slight contribution from the rare-earth ion. The luminescent spectra obtained at -185C showed strong luminescence for the Sm complex (especially at 6453 Å), which became stronger with decreasing temperature. In the case of Eu, only a few luminescence lines were observed at room temperature, but more at -185C. The Tb acetyl acetonate had intense

Card 1/2

2

MEZHUMIAN, G.B.

Conference of April 1951. The first copy of the document of
deposits. Ref. 40 art. 10. 100. 113. 141. 143. (X100 12:11)

1. Submitted April 1951, 1951.

MEZHUMYAN, G.B.

Secondary quartzites in the area of the Svarants iron ore deposit.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Geol. i geog. nauki 14 no.2:63-70 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Goris District--Quartzites)

MEZHUMYAN, G.B.

Find of spinel in titanomagnetite ores of the Svarants deposit.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Geol. i geog. nauki 13 no.3/4:123-126 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
(Svarants region (Armenia)—Spinel)

MEZHELYAN, G.B.

Genesis of the Svarants iron ore deposit. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Geol.
i. geog. nauki 13 no.1:13-23 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Servants region (Armenia)--Iron ores)

MEZHLUMYAN, E. G.

Astvatsaturyan, Kh. A. and Mezhlumyan, E. G. "The medicinal effect of the donor's immunized blood upon the typhoid fever of the patient," *Storika nauch. trudev* (In-t gematologii i perelivaniya krovi. Fak. khirurg. Klinika Yerevansk. med. in-ta) III, 1948, p. 79-91

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 15, 1949.)

MEZHILUMYAN, A.A.

Stimulation of splenic regeneration in rabbits. *Evol. eksp. Med.*
i med. 57 no.5:103-106 My 1964. (NAPA 12 07)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. - prof. Ye.V.Kadilov) Yerevanskogo
zooveterinarnogo instituta. Submitted May 1, 1963.

MEZHLUMOVA, R.P., aspirant

The role of additives in washing with detergents. Gor.khoz.
Mosk. 36 no.12:32 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. ~~Ak~~ademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D.Pamfilova.
(Cleaning compounds)

MEZHLUMOVA, R.^P, inzh.

Use synthetics correctly. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 12 no.6:32 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Cleaning compounds)

MEZHLUMOVA, R., ^Paspirant

New "optical" bleaches. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 11 no.8:30 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva.
(Fluorescence) (Bleaching)

KRICHKO, A.A.; LOZOVY, A.V.; MEZHUMOVA, A.I.; PAL'CHIKOV, G.F.;
STEPURO, S.I.; TITOVA, T.A.; Prinimala uchastiye RAVIKOVICH, T.M.

Production of phenanthrene from the low-sulfur gas oils from
catalytic cracking. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no.12:
10-14 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut goryuchnikh iskopayemykh, Moskva i Ob'yedinenaye
"Grozneftekhimzavod".

DEMBOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; KONYASHINA, R.A.; MEZHLUMOVA, A.I.; PAL'CHIKOV, G.F.

Analyzing the chemical composition of the extract of gas oils
from catalytic cracking. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no. 11:
16-19 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh, Moskva.

L 30247-66

ACC NR: AP6013820

used to obtain naphthalene (10-13% yield), high-quality diesel oil (53-66% yield), and a stock (18% yield) for the production of carbon black and aromatized gasoline. N. F. Danil'chenko and I. L. Tsitron participated in the study. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,07/

SUBM DATE: NONE / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 CC

I 30247-66 EWT(m)/T WE
 ACC NR: AP6013820 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/000/012/0003/0005 42
 AUTHOR: Pal'chikov, G. F.; Mezhlumova, A. I.; Kaganer, G. S.; Stepuro, S. I.; 38
 Krichko, A. A.; Titova, T. A. B
 ORG: Groznetekhimzavody Association (Ob'yedineniye Groznetekhimzavody); Institute
 of Mineral Fuels, AN SSSR (Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh, AN SSSR)
 TITLE: Processing of catalytic gas oils by extraction with pyridine and hydrogenation
 SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 12, 1965, 3-5
 TOPIC TAGS: pyridine, solvent extraction, gas oil fraction, hydrogenation, naphtha-
 lene, petroleum product, gasoline
 ABSTRACT: The paper describes the results of an extractive separation of catalytic
 gas oils from low-sulfur and sulfur feed stock by means of wet pyridine and the results
 of the hydrogenation of the extracts. The extractive separation of the gas oils was
 carried out in a continuous unit with a vertical countercurrent extractor provided
 with a pulsed packing of perforated metal discs. The output of the unit was 1 liter/
 /hr. The degree of separation of aromatic hydrocarbons from gas oil was 70-75%; for
 bicyclic hydrocarbons, 95%. The extract from the low-sulfur gas oil was used direct-
 ly as the feed stock for the hydrogenation. It is concluded that catalytic gas oils
 produced by refineries in the southern and eastern regions of the Soviet Union can be
 UDC: 665.5.521.4.66.061.5

Card 1/2

KRICHKO, A.A.; MALYAVINSKIY, L.V.; BEZHILKOVA, A.I.; PAL'CHIKOV, G.F.;
SKOVRONEK, B.K.; STEPUNO, S.I.

Obtaining dearomatized catalytic-cracking gas oil and motor tests for it.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.3:12-14 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh, Grozneftekhimzavody i
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

DRONIN, A.P.; ZAMANOV, V.V.; KRICHKO, A.A.; LOZOVY, A.V.; MAKAR'YEV, S.V.;
MEZHLUMOVA, A.I.; PAL'CHIKOV, G.F.; STEPURO, S.I.

Combined arrangement for the use of thermal-cracking kerosene.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.6:18-24 Ia'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Giprogrozneft', Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR i
Grozneftekhimzavody.

L 10531-66 EWT(m)/T WE
ACC NR: AP6003167

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/64/000/012/0015/0020

AUTHOR: Krichko, A. A.; Lozovoy, A. V.; Mezhlumova, A. I.; Muselevich, D. L.;
Pal'chikov, G. F.; Skvortsov, D. V.

ORG: IGI Administration of Petroleum Conversion and Chemical Industry, Groznyy
(Upravleniye n/pererabatyvayushchey i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti); Groznyy
Cracking Plant, Groznyy (Groznyenskiy kreking-zavod)

TITLE: Hydrogenation of petroleum products in a fluidized solids catalyst layer
SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 12, 1964, 15-20

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogenation, catalysis, naphthalene, petroleum refining
ABSTRACT: Aromatized fractions with 83-91% aromatics and an average molecular weight of 165.5-189.0 (boiling range 200-300°) were extracted with aqueous pyridine from a catalytic cracking gas oil and subjected to hydrogenation on an Al-Co-Mo oxides catalyst in a fluidized bed. The optimum conditions for the production of naphthalene by this process comprised 20 atm pressure, ~550° temperature, hourly space velocity of 0.8-0.9 kg/l.hr, and a supply of hydrogenating gas (80% H₂ and 20% CH₄) amounting to 1-1.5 m³/kg raw material. Under these conditions, a 50% conversion of the raw material to products boiling below 230° was obtained and the yield of naphthalene was 12-14% by weight in a single hydrogenation stage. The authors are grateful to V. S. Al'tshuler and G. P. Sechenov for their help in this work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 5 formulas, and 3 tables.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 21, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 006
UDC: 665.581
Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AT 4016001

study of the adsorptive properties of sodium and calcium zeolites showed that the adsorptive properties of zeolites crystallized from hydrogels of the same composition, but by different methods, are very similar. The best method of preparation is to mix solutions of sodium aluminato and sodium silicate. A stable Type I zeolite can be made from hydrogels for which the molar ratio $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ is < 2 . When this ratio approaches 3, a zeolite of Type II results. Hydrogels crystallize at a satisfactory rate at 75-100C. The effect on the crystal size of the concentration of gel-forming solution and the stirring rate (2 hours at 90C) and the effect of the crystallization time on the adsorptive properties and crystal size of zeolites (crystallization without stirring at 90C) were also investigated and the data tabulated. A new apparatus for preparing zeolites is described in detail and illustrated. In the preparation of the test samples, the yield was 68-74% of the theoretical. These zeolites with their pronounced molecular sieve properties, obtained under industrial conditions, made it possible to crystallize large amounts of aluminosilica hydrogels in large-sized apparatus. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Grozny'y (Petroleum Scientific Research Institute)

Cord 2/3

MEZHLUMOVA, A. I.
ACCESSION NR: AT 4016001

S/2625/63/000/015/0165/0175

AUTHOR: Mirskiy, Ya. V.; Mitrofanov, M. G.; Popkov, B. M.; Ruchko, L. F.;
Bolotov, L. T.; Mezhlumova, A. I.

TITLE: Development of the technology for the industrial preparation of molecular sieves

SOURCE: Grozny'y. Neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy*, no. 15, 1963. Tekhnologiya pererabotki nefi i gaza. Neftekhimiya (Technology of processing petroleum and gas. Petroleum chemistry), 165-175

TOPIC TAGS: adsorbent, zeolite, molecular sieve, hydrogel, aluminosilicate

ABSTRACT: The characteristics and industrial production of adsorbent synthetic zeolites having good molecular-sieve properties have been investigated, using microgranular sodium zeolite with cubic crystals of 0.1 to several microns on a side. The results show that the properties of zeolites are affected by the following factors: method of preparation and composition of the hydrogel, temperature and duration of crystallization, concentration of the gel-forming solutions, stirring of the hydrogel, ion-exchange conditions, washing of the crystals, and granulation and hardening of the zeolites. Zeolites of the structural type designated as Type I (Type A in the West) are of great interest. A

Card 1/8
2

KRICHKO, A.A.; MEZHLUMOVA, A.I.; PAL'CHIKOV, G.F.; TITOVA, T.A.; Prinimali
uchastiye: CHERKASOVA, V.F.; RAVIKOVICH, T.M.

Hydrogenation of aromatized petroleum crude without catalysts
for obtaining naphthalene and other products. Nefteper. i nefte-
khim. no.9:30-33 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Groznenskiy kreking-zavod, Groznenskoye upravleniye neftepere-
rabatyvayushchey i neftekhimicheskoy promyshlennosti i Institut
goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

S/065/62/000/011/001/006
EO75/E436

Extraction of aromatic ...

volume of pyridine (water free) and the extract solution - 80.7% pyridine, 10% water and 9.3% extract. The extraction was conducted at 15°C. The extract constituted 32 to 35% of the feed and contained about 80% aromatic hydrocarbons. The extract with 50% of the aromatic hydrocarbons was obtained with the yield of 70%. The extracts were subjected to high temperature hydrogenation. For the extract from the catalytic gas oils the yield of naphthalene obtained by the hydrogenation was 30%. For the kerosene - gas oil fraction about 20% yield of naphthalene was obtained and 40% of a solvent containing 95% of aromatic hydrocarbons. There are 1 figure and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: SNKh Checheno-Ingushsk. ASSR

S/065/62/000/011/001/006
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Pal'chikov, G.F., Mezhlumova, A.I., Krichko, A.A.,
Kaganer, G.S., Stepuro, S.I., Brovenko, A.V.

TITLE: Extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons from middle
petroleum fractions and catalytic gas oils with
aqueous pyridine

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.11, 1962,
19-25

TEXT: Following the laboratory work reported previously
(Khim. i tekhnol. topliv i masel, no.4, 1961) trial batches of
aromatic extracts (400 to 500 kg) were obtained on a pilot plant
scale from a catalytic gas oil and kerosene - gas oil fractions
from Anastasiyevka crude. The extraction was carried out using
aqueous solution of technical pyridine (boiling point range
114 to 134°C). The feed saturated with pyridine vapour meets
the pyridine solution in the extractor. Countercurrent
extraction takes place, the raffinate and the extract solutions
leaving the opposite ends of the extractor. For the extraction
of the kerosene - gas oil fraction the raffinate contained 30% by
Card 1/2

Preparation of experimental samples...

S/081/62/000/021/031/069
B149/B101

which the strong solution can be taken to a vessel where it can be diluted with condensate to a working concentration. The latter solution is pumped through a rotameter and fed into a jet mixer together with the Na-silicate solution. The mixture then passes into a continuously working paddle mixer where the gel is formed as a thin pulp. This pulp is transferred to the mixer in which the aluminate solution was previously prepared. The pulp is heated in the mixer until the gel crystallizes. The mass is then transferred into the collectors which previously contained the aluminate and the zeolite is washed by 2 - 3 decantations, then filtered and washed in a filter-press. The cake is divided into two parts, one of which undergoes preliminary drying in a chamber dryer and is transferred on to crusher-roll mill while the other is transferred directly to the mill. There the zeolite is mixed with clay into a mass which is made into tablets, and the latter are dried, calcined and sieved from crumbs in a drum sieve. Part of the zeolite is treated with CaCl_2 to prepare a selective adsorbent for separating gasoline fractions. The weight of 1 m^3 of sodium zeolite is 0.73, and its sorption capacity for water is $0.25 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$. 5 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/021/031/069
B149/B101

AUTHORS: Mirskiy, Ya. V., Mitrofanov, M. G., Bolotov, L. T.,
Mezhlumova, A. I., Bunin, K. F., Dul'skaya, V. N.,
Mel'nik, A. N.

TITLE: Preparation of experimental samples of molecular sieves under industrial conditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 319, abstract 21K106 (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 2, 1962, 13 - 15)

TEXT: Molecular sieves are prepared in the following way: a crushed silicate chunk is cooked in an autoclave with live steam, transferred to a collector, diluted with steam condensate, cooled and transferred to a container; whereupon sufficient condensate is added to make a working solution, which is left to settle. The clean solution is pumped into another container. A strong alkali solution is transferred from the montejus into a mixer which has a paddle and heater, followed by the condensate and $Al(OH)_3$; the mixture is heated for 3 hours with stirring.

After this the Na-aluminate solution is transferred to a collector from
Card 1/2

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)

14
SOV/6246

- Misin, M. S., L. M. Maksimova, V. A. Litvinova, and L. B. Khandros. Production and Adsorption Properties of NaA, NaP, CaA and CaP Zeolites 135
- Misin, M. S., L. M. Maksimova, V. A. Litvinova, L. B. Khandros, G. A. Polyakova, and L. S. Urin. Production and Adsorption Properties of NaX, CaX, and AgX Zeolites 143
- Figuzova, L. I., A. V. Agafonov, A. S. Vitukhina, V. F. Dmitriyeva, A. T. Slepneva, V. A. Burylov, and N. A. Chepurov. Synthesis Conditions and Thermal Stability of Type X Zeolites 152
- Mirskiy, Ya. V., M. G. Mitrofanov, and T. N. Bredikhina. Ion Exchange of Na for Ca in Type A Synthetic Zeolite 167
- Mirskiy, Ya. V., M. G. Mitrofanov, B. M. Popkov, L. T. Belotov, and A. I. Mezhlumova. Production of Synthetic Zeolites Under Industrial Conditions 169

Card ~~7/12~~ 3/3

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)

SOV/6246

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports presented at the First Conference on Zeolites, held in Leningrad 16 through 19 March 1961 at the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet, and is purportedly the first monograph on this subject. The reports are grouped into 3 subject areas: 1) theoretical problems of adsorption on various types of zeolites and methods for their investigation, 2) the production of zeolites, and 3) application of zeolites. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

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Dubinin, M. M. Introduction	5

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MEZHLEMOVA, A.I.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6246

Soveshchaniye po tseolitam. 1st, Leningrad, 1961.

Sinteticheskiye tseolity; polucheniye, issledovaniye i primeneniye
(Synthetic Zeolites: Production, Investigation, and Use). Mos-
cow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 286 p. (Series: Its: Doklady)
Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk. Komisiya po tseolitam.

Resp. Eds.: M. M. Dubinin, Academician and V. V. Serpinskiy, Doctor
of Chemical Sciences; Ed.: Ye. G. Zhukovskaya; Tech. Ed.: S. P.
Golub'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged
in the production of synthetic zeolites (molecular sieves), and
for chemists in general.

Card 1/12 3

EMMANUILOVA, Ye.M.; MIRSKIY, Ya.V.; STAROSTIN, I.I.; MEZHLUMOVA, A.I.;
BUNIN, K.F.; MIZYAKOV, D.I.

Experimental industrial preparation of catalysts from Askan clay
by acid activation. Trudy GrozNII no.4:82-90 '59.

(Askanite) (Catalysts) (MIRA 12:9)

MEZHLUMOV, O. A.

AID P - 332

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card : 1/1

Authors : Mezhlumov, O. A., Belyakova, A. S. and Varshavskiy, G. E.

Title : Three years of double bore drilling in Dagestan

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #5, 27-30, My 1954

Abstract : A comparison of single and double hole drilling in different depths (about 900, 1100 and 1500 meters) is outlined. The rates of drilling in each case are presented in two tables. The results indicate the appreciable advantage of double bore drilling. 4 Russian references (1951-52).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MEZHLUMOV, O.A.

Portable pressure pump for casing pressure maintenance. Nov.neft.
tekh.:Bur. no.3[1.0:2]:2 '48. (MLRA 9:4)
(Oil well drilling) (Pumping machinery)

5808-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014795

According to estimates, if the ton-kilometer cost of transporting freight by airplane is taken as 1, the cost for the helicopter would amount to 5.65, while for the dirigible it would be only 0.33. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Instituto Giprotyumen'nerogas

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AC, 00

NO REF SOY: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4016-P

12-12708-65 ENT(a)/ENT(m)/FA/EPF(a)/EWA(d)/EWP(j)/E/EWP(t)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/
EWP(d) 1/3-4/Pr-A LJP(c) JD/RS

ACCESSION NR: AP5014746

UR/0092/1/5/000/004/0018/0019

AUTHOR: Mashurov, G. (Director); Belov, V. (Assistant director of scientific
dept.); Shavardanov, I. (Senior research associate of drilling dept) 34

TITLE: Dirigibles in the age of supersonic aircraft 6

SOURCE: Neftyanik, no. 6, 1965, 18-19

TOPIC TAGS: lighter than air aircraft, economics, transport aircraft 14

ABSTRACT: The problem of using dirigibles in the Soviet economy was raised at
the first All-Union Conference of Airship Designers held recently in Novo-
sibirsk. It was stressed that dirigibles possess valuable characteristics
which in some respects make them superior to both the airplane and the
helicopter. Future dirigibles will use an inert lifting gas (helium) will be
powered by diesel and gas-turbine engines, and will have envelopes made
of durable, inexpensive and light-weight synthetic materials. A dependable,
all-weather dirigible is urgently needed for hauling bulk freight in such
hard-to-reach areas as the gas fields of the Tyumen' region in Siberia.

Card 1/2

MEZHLUMOV, L.A.

Prospecting and completion operations in offshore oil and gas
fields of Krasnodar Territory. Neft. khoz. 40 no.10:9-12
0 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Krasnodar Territory--Oil well drilling, Submarine)

MEZHLUMOV, G.A.

Our experience in repairing coal elevator chains. Sakh.prom.30 no.5:
48 My--'56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Spitakskiy sakharnyy zaved.
(Hoisting machinery--Repairing)

MEHLUMOV, Aleksandr Nikolaevich; KHANDEL'NIKOV, N.K., red.

[Electric hole punch] Laminat vyazhn. elektroburoz.
Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 242 p.

(MIRA 7.10)

GEYMAN, M.A.; MEZHLUMOV, A.O.; MUSINOV, V.I.; SAFIULLIN, M.N.;
YUZBASHEV, G.S.

Using electrodrills and turbodrills in aeration drilling.
Neft. khoz. 39 no.4:21-26 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Oil well drilling, Electric--Equipment and supplies)
(Turbodrills)

MEZHLUMOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent (Baku)

Regenerative braking of an asynchronous drive with a long
shaft. Elektrichestvo no.4:62-65 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

MEZHLUMOV, A.A.

Aeration of drilling fluid in oil well drilling. Buzenie no.2:
10-13 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki.

FUKS, V.L.; MEZHLUMOV, A.A.

Measuring and controlling stresses on electrodrill clamps during drilling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.10:99-104 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. NIPI, Neftekhimavtomat, Azerbaydzhanskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

(Oil well drilling, Electric)
(Strains and stresses)

MEZHIMOV, A.A.

Electric rotary oil-well drills. Energ.biul. no.9:11-16 S '57.
(MIRA 10:10)
(Oil well drilling)

MEZELUMOV, A.A.

Using the method of electrical analogy to study torsional vibrations
in drill pipe. Energ.biul. no.5:7-10 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

(Vibration--Electromechanical analogies)

FILED, DND, A. A.

Subject : USSR/Engineering - Petroleum AID P - 2795
 Card 1/1 Pub. 28 - 4/13
 Author : Mezhlumov, A. A.
 Title : Automatic bit feeding in turbine drilling
 Periodical : Energ. byul, 8, 10-14, Ag 1955
 Abstract : Since even the best driller can not keep steady manual control in feeding the bit in turbine drilling for an 8-hour shift, and, therefore, never attains the full potential, the author offers a new method of automatic bit feeding in turbine drilling. His theoretical reasoning, supplemented by mathematical formulae, is illustrated with a diagram of the device performing automatic bit-feeding in turbine drilling.
 Institution : None
 Submitted : As above

MEZHLUMOV, A.A.

TAREYEV, B.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GIKIS, A.F., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MEZHLUMOV, A.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Baku); STOLOV, L.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Kazan'); YUMATOV, A.A., inzhener (Kronshtadt); RAKHIMOV, G.R., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KONSTANTINOV, V.I., inzhener (Moscow); NEYMAN, L.R.; ZAYTSEV, I.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LUR'YE, A.G., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Terminology of theoretical electrical engineering. Elektrichestvo no.2:74-82 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut (for Tareyev).
2. Rostovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Gikis).
3. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Rakhimov).
4. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Neyman).
5. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kalinina (for Neyman, Zaytsev, Lur'ye). (Electric engineering--Terminology)

MEZHUMOV, A.A.

Increasing cosine φ and the efficiency coefficient of asynchronous motors
of deep-well pumps. Energ. bul. no.6:18-20 Je '53. (MLR 6:5)
(Electric motors, Induction) (Pumping machinery)

1. MEZHLUMOV, A.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Engineering
7. "General electric engineering." S.A. Press, Reviewed by Docent A.A. Mezhlumov, Elektrichestvo no. 4, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

MEZHLUMOV, A. A.

PA 171T82

USSR/Petroleum - Drilling
Electric Drives

Sep 50

"Protecting Drill Pipes From Torsion in Rotary Drilling," A. A. Mezhlumov

"Energet Byull" No 9, pp 26-28

Use of electric rotor for drilling decreases fly-wheel effect and increases efficiency. Rotor can be made to operate automatically as motor or for regenerative braking to protect drill pipes for torsion. Especially valuable in rapid well drilling at 500 rpm. Gives equations to calculate parameters of electric rotor.

171T82

MEZHLUMOV, A. A.

FA 161T33

USSR/Electricity - Motors, Induction May 50
Calculations, Overload

"Formulas for Determining Power of Drill Hoist Electric Motors," A. A. Mezhlumov, 4 3/4 pp

"Energet Byul" No 5

Existing formulas do not allow for specific conditions of work of motor. Derives own formulas and applies them to calculating permissible overload of modern type MAD induction motors.

161T33

MEZHLUMOV, A. A.

PA 152T7

USSR/Engineering - Drilling, Rotary Nov 49
Generators, Cascade
cade

"Utilization of a Dual-Induction Motor Drive
in a Cascade-Generator Scheme to Reduce the
Turning Stresses of Drill Pipes During Rotary
Drilling," A. A. Mezhlumov, 3 pp

"Energet Eyul" No 11

Discusses new principle for protecting drill
pipes from buckling by using regenerative
breaking of dual-induction motor drive. In-
cludes sketch showing cascade layout, and
graph.

~~SECRET~~ 152T7

MEZHLUMOV, A. A.

36122 Vozmozhnosti umen'sheniya napryazheniy Krucheniya buril'nykh trub pri rotornom
bureni. Energet byulleten', 1949, No. 10, S. 20-23.

S0: Letopis' Zhrunal' nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

L 22532-66

ACCESSION NR: AP4047949

presence of MgO the copolymers were enriched in I, while without MgO, or with glass powder or ZnO, they were enriched in II. The mechanism of the radiation polymerization of I and II changed from radical polymerization without MgO to anionic polymerization upon addition of MgO. The yield of the ionic reactions increased on going from 0 to -50C. The effect of the nature of the solid additives on the polymerization was discussed. A possible source of the anionic polymerization centers is the carbanion $(CH_3-\underset{CN}{\underset{|}{CH}})^-$, formed by the addition of an electron

from the additive to the $CH_3\cdot CHCN$ radical. The observed effects were thought to be associated with the participation of holes and electrons. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physical Chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 22532-65 EMO(j)/EMT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EMA(h)/EMA(l) Po-L/
Pr-L/Ps-L/Pu-L/PeB IPL OO/RP/WM

ACCESSION NR: AP4017949

S/0020/64/158/005/1159/1161

AUTHOR: Mezhirova, L. P.; Sheynker, A. P.; Abkin, A. D.

78

TITLE: The mechanism of radiation polymerization of acrylonitrile and methyl methacrylate in the presence of solid additives

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 5, 1964, 1159-1161

TOPIC TAGS: acrylonitrile, methyl methacrylate, radiation polymerization, radiation polymerization mechanism, MgO, anionic polymerization, acrylonitrile methyl methacrylate copolymer

ABSTRACT: The radiation polymerization and copolymerization of acrylonitrile (I) and methyl methacrylate (II) in the presence of MgO, ZnO, powdered glass and other solid additives was investigated. The rates of the individual polymerizations and bulk copolymerizations of the two monomers at 0 and -50°C in the presence of MgO were approximately an order higher than without MgO; at 0°C the kinetic effects were not large-- only 1.5-2 times. In copolymerizations in the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP400 545

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskoy Institut im. L. Ya. Kurnova
(Physical-Chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 197105

SEE CODE: 20, 23

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 000

OTHER: 002

ACCESSION NR: AF400 045

ZnO, CaO , TiO_2 , MgO, Cu_2O , Ni_2O , or $\text{Ni}_2\text{O} + \text{Li}_2\text{O}$, which has been heated previously under vacuum at 100°C for 6 hours (ZnO at 300°C and MgO at 150°C) and added in quantities to fill the whole monomer volume. Increase of the reaction surface decreased rather than increased the polymerization rate of the acrylonitrile. No increase was observed with ZnO and TiO_2 (n-type semiconductors) while the other oxides (p-type) considerably increased the polymerization rate and the polymer's molecular weight. The same applied to the acrylonitrile polymerization in triethylamine solution under the same conditions. No such effect occurred at higher temperatures (60°C). At -196°C MgO and Cu_2O increased solid acrylonitrile polymerization two fold which may be explained by the ionic mechanism of the polymerization under these conditions. IR spectroscopy indicates to proceed at both -C-C- and -C-N- bonds. Similar results were obtained with methylmethacrylate in the presence of MgO at temperatures slightly below or above its melting point. The polymer obtained at -56°C had high density which indicates isotactic regular nature. Results are compared with those obtained under similar conditions for cation polymerizing monomers. The mechanism of this effect is unknown to date. Orig. art. has 5 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

REF ID: A68075
ACCESSION NR. AF4007545

1. ORIGINATOR AFMPC	2. REPORT TYPE GTRC/RPT	3. REF(S) N/A	4. REF(1) 2. SER/IMP(3) LORGE/REX CW/CGA/PW	5. T/EWA(h)/EWA(s) S/0020/63/163/006/1278/1390
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AUTHOR: Mazharova, L. P. Shukker, A. P. Abkin, A. D.

1. Effect of semiconducting-type additives on the radiation polymerization of acrylonitrile and methacrylate

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady*, p. 153, no. 8, 1963, 1378-1380

OPK TAGS: acrylonitrile, methylmethacrylate, radiation polymerization, semi-conducting additive, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, chromium oxide, chromium sesquioxide, Cr sub 2O sub 3, magnesium oxide, copper oxide, cuprous oxide, nickel oxide, NaO, polymerization, acrylonitrile, polymer, methacrylic acid, methyl ester, polymer

1987540F The effect of semiconductor-type additives on the radiation polymerization of styrolonitrile and methylmethacrylate was studied. These monomers tend to undergo anionic polymerization, under the influence of γ -rays (Co^{60} , 0-2000 r.) at low temperatures in the presence of semiconductor-type additives in 1/3

Carbanion mechanism of gamma ray ...

S/190/63/005/004/001/020
B101/E220

anionic polymerization. (4) The kinetics differs from that of radical polymerization. MMA polymerizes more slowly ($0.04 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mole/l·sec) than AN ($0.96 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mole/l·sec). (5) These differences confirm the carbanion mechanism suggested by the authors for the polymerization and copolymerization of AN by gamma irradiation at low temperatures. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1961

Card 2/2

S/190/63/005/004/001/020
B101/B220

AUTHORS: Mezhirava, L. P., Smigasevich, Z., Sheynker, A. P., Abkin, A.D.

TITLE: Carbanion mechanism of gamma ray initiated polymerization

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 4, 1963, 473-478

TEXT: The Co^{60} gamma ray initiated polymerization of acrylonitrile (AN) and copolymerization of AN with styrene (St) and methyl methacrylate (MMA) are discussed. Results: (1) At $-78^{\circ}C$ the polymerization of AN initiated by gamma irradiation was successful in triethyl amine only, while at $0^{\circ}C$ the electron donor or acceptor properties of the solvents (triethyl amine, ethyl chloride, acetonitrile or butyronitrile) had no effect on the polymerization. (2) When copolymerization of AN with St was initiated by gamma rays, copolymers enriched with AN formed at low temperatures, while at normal temperatures an azeotrope characteristic of the radical polymerization of these monomers was formed. (3) Copolymerization of AN with MMA, initiated by gamma rays, yielded in triethyl amine at $-78^{\circ}C$ a polymer enriched with AN, independently of the initial ratio of the monomers. $r_{AN} = 7.0$, $r_{MMA} = 0.05$, these values being close to those for catalytic

Card 1/2

29742
G/190/61/005/010/04/004
B110/B141

Polymerization of Glycidyl Methacrylate

Polymerization of styrene and H_2O_2 is achieved after 4 hr at a ratio 0.5 IV : I HP. The high rate of polymerization for systems with III is caused by the low solubility of III in water. The redox potential of III is 220 mv. In air-saturated it reacts with H_2 , but is driven only slowly. This causes the small depth of conversion. IV with high positive potential (420 mv) is easily initiated. The rate of initiating is determined by interaction of IV with H_2 . Polymerization is not initiated during the unproductive reaction of well-soluble NaHSO_3 and well-soluble HP I. NaHSO_3 and poorly soluble HP II initiate polymerization. The effect of IV on III at 20°C is negligible.

of well-soluble NAD₂ and the effect of IV on the rate of initiation polymerization. The effect of IV on the rate of polymerization of the α -methyl styrene and styrene in the presence of NAD₂ is shown in Table I. The rate of polymerization of α -methyl styrene in the presence of NAD₂ is about 10% of that in the presence of NAD₂ alone. The rate of polymerization of styrene in the presence of NAD₂ is about 10% of that in the presence of NAD₂ alone. The rate of polymerization of α -methyl styrene in the presence of NAD₂ is about 10% of that in the presence of NAD₂ alone. The rate of polymerization of styrene in the presence of NAD₂ is about 10% of that in the presence of NAD₂ alone.