Mikes, O.

AUTHORS: Sorm, F.; Keil, B.; Boleyšovský, V., Mikeš, O. and Vaníček, J. CZ/8/52(82)/10-26-49

TITLE: Proteins XLIII. Comparison of the Microstructure of Chymotrypsinogen and Trypsinogen. Preliminary Communication (O bílkovinách XLIV. Srovnání mikrostruktury chymotrypsinogenu a trypsinogenu. Předběžné sdělení)

PERIODICAL: Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol 52(82), Mr 10, pp 1992-1995 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the discussion of the microstructure of proteins in which the authors draw on their own experimental results (previously published) and those of others. Attention is drawn to the repetition of certain peptide residues in the two proteins considered. There are 3 tables and 34 references, 12 of which are Czech, 22 Western.

Card 1/2

ASSOCIATION: Biochemické oddělení, Chemický ústav, Československá akademie věd, Praha (Biochemistry Division, Institute of Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1958

Card 2/2

MIKES, O.

AUTHORS: Hlobil, V. and Mikeš, O. CZECH/[illegible]-19/[illegible]

TITLE: On Proteins (O bílkovinách) II. A Technique for the Comparison of Ion-exchangers Used for Preparative Chromatography of Amino-acids, Peptides and Proteins (II. Kritická srovnávání iontů k preparativní chromatografii aminokyselin, peptidů a bílkovin)

PERIODICAL: Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol 52, Nr 11, pp 2159 - 2164 + 1/2 plate (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: The paper gives a detailed report on technique for the serial examination of the preparative exchange chromatography of amino-acids using volatile buffers. The technique is based on the spotting of eluates on chromatography paper, removal of the volatile buffer, detection with ninhydrin and evaluation of the spot with a simple densitometer which enables the erection of the elution curve to be drawn. It is used to compare the fractionation properties of three cation exchangers of the type Zerolite 225 (export brand name of Zeokarb 225, Permutit Co.Ltd., London) with various types of cross linkage ("8%" and 9% - X2, X4, X8 - nominal content of divinyl benzene). The best cation-exchanger was the 8% (cf. Moore and Stein, J.Biol.Chem., 1954, 211, 907). The buffers (pH 4-11) were of the ammonium acetate type (also the ammonium formate) and a buffer table is given. The standard amino-acid mixture solution (1 ml used = 25 mg of mixture) was fractionated on the cation-exchanger (50 g), 1 ml fractions being collected. The paper spotting technique cf. Henke, Naturwiss., 1949, 36, 10 (Ref 13)). There are 7 figures, 1 table and 14 references, 4 of which are Czech, 5 English, 4 French and 1 German.

Cards 1/3

Card 2/3

ASSOCIATION: Oddělení fysikální fysiologie, Fysiologický ústav Československé akademie věd, Praha a Biochemický ústav Československé akademie věd, Praha (Department of Physical Physiology, Physiological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague and Biochemistry Division, Institute of Chemistry, Czechoslovak Ac.Sc., Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Mikeš, O. and Šorm, F. CZECH/8-62-11-20/30

TITLE: Peptidic Growth Factors (Peptidické růstové stimulátory) III. Isolation of a Peptidic Growth Factor From an Enzymatic Hydrolysate of Casein (III. Isolace peptidického růstového faktoru z enzymatického hydrolysátu kaseinu)

PERIODICAL: Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol 52, Nr 11, pp 2160 - 2162 + 2 1/2 plates (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: A simple method of extraction of streptogenin-active peptides from a partially (enzymatically) hydrolysed casein (Pronulan - British manufacture) is given. It is based on an initial countercurrent fractionation in a Craig counter-current machine (phenol - water system), then on cation-exchange resins and finally preparative paper-chromatography and preparative paper electrophoresis to give an active fraction Y. The ion-exchange fractionation gave three groups (inactive basic, active neutral, active acid). A pure single hexapeptide was isolated from the acid fraction and this showed activity in the bio-assay with Lactobacillus casei. It was shown to contain 1 mol asparagine, 1 mol aspartic acid, 1 mol

Card1/2

Peptidic Growth Factors III. Isolation of a Peptidic Growth Factor from an Enzymatic Hydrolysate of Casein

isoleucine and 2 mol proline. N-dinitrophenyl aspartic acid was found in the hydrolysate of the dinitrophenyl-derivative of the peptide. The structure may thus be

Asp. (Asp NH_2.Pro_2.$Ileu_2$)

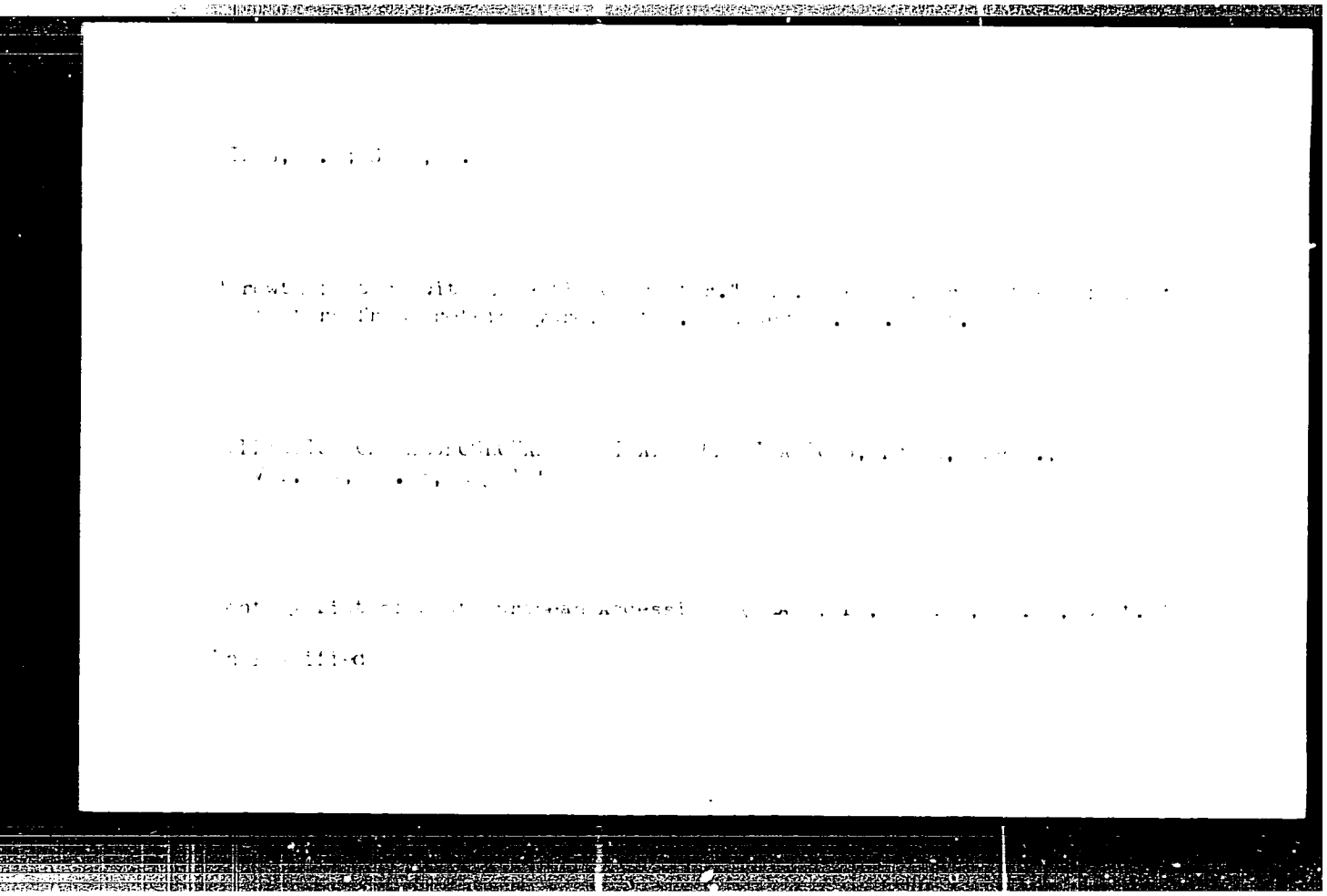
or

Asp. NH_2(Asp.Pro_2.$Ileu_2$) .

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 15 references, 10 of which are Czech and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: Biochemické oddělení, Chemický ústav, Československá akademie věd, Praha (Biochemistry Department, Institute of Chemistry, Czechoslovak Ac.Sc., Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1957



MIKES, O.; KAKOL, I.; ZBROZYNA, A. J.; SORM, F.

Proteins. LVIII. Growth-stimulating peptides from neutral fraction of a partial acid hydrolysate of chymotrypsinogen. LIX. Growth-stimulating peptides from neutral fraction of a partial acid hydrolysate of diisopropylphosphoryl trypsin. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.7:1938-1951 Jl '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague(for Mikes and Sorm) 2. Present address: Department of Biochemistry, Marcel Nencki Institute, Warsaw, Poland (for Kakol) 3. Present address: Department of Biochemistry, State Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw, Poland (for Zbrozyna)

(Proteins) (Peptides) (Chymotrypsinogen)
(Diisoprophlphosphoryltrypsin hydrolyzates)

TOMASEK, V.; HOLEYSOVSKY, V.; MIKES, O.; SORM, F.

Proteins. LXII. Peptides isolated from peptic hydrolysate of diisopropylphosphoryltrypsin. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.9:2369-2375 S '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague.

(Proteins) (Peptides) (Trypsin) (Isopropyl group)

SORM, F.; KEIL, B.; VANECEK, J.; TOMASEK, V.; MIKES, O.; MELOUN, B.; KOSTKA, V.; HOLEYSOVSKY, V.

Proteins. LXIII. Lower structures in the chains of proteins. Coll Cz chem 26 no.2:531-578 F '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague.

(Proteins)

MIKES, O.; HOLESOVSKY, V.; TOMASEK, V.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Part 64: The structure of peptides isolated from peptic hydrolysate of diisopropylphosphoryl-trypsin. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.4: 1048-1064 Ap '61.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(Proteins) (Peptides) (Trypsin)

MIKES, O.

"Ion exchange. A laboratory manual" by J.S. Salmon and D.K.Hallie.
Reviewed by O. Mikes. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.8:2096-2097 '61.

4

HOLEYŠOVSKÝ, V; ALEXIJEV, B; TOMÁŠEK, V; MIKŠ, O; ŠORM, F.

Czechoslovakia

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences -- Prague (for all: Alexijev presently at th Institute of Chemical Technology -- Sofia, Bulgaria)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 11, 1962, pp 2662-2679

"On Proteins. LXXVIII. Peptides Isolated from the Soluble Amount of a Tryptic Digest of S-sulpho-Trypsinogen."

MIKES, O.; HOLEYSOVSKY, V.; TOMASEK, V.; KEIL, B.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Part 76 : Structure of peptides isolated from a tryptic digest of diisopropylphosphoryl-trypsin. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.8:1964-1987 Ag '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

MIKESH, O. [Mikes, O.]; TURKOVA, Ya.; SHORM, F. [Sorm, F.]

Methyluracil. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3462 O '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii i biokhimii, Praga.
(Uracil)

MIKES, O; TURKOVA, J; SORM, F.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 7, 1963, pp 1747-1761

"Chemical Composition of the Antibiotic Albomycin. V. Complexing Center, Ultraviolet Chromophore of Albomycin and their Linkage to the Peptide Structure."

MIKES, O.; TURKOVA, J.; SORM, F.

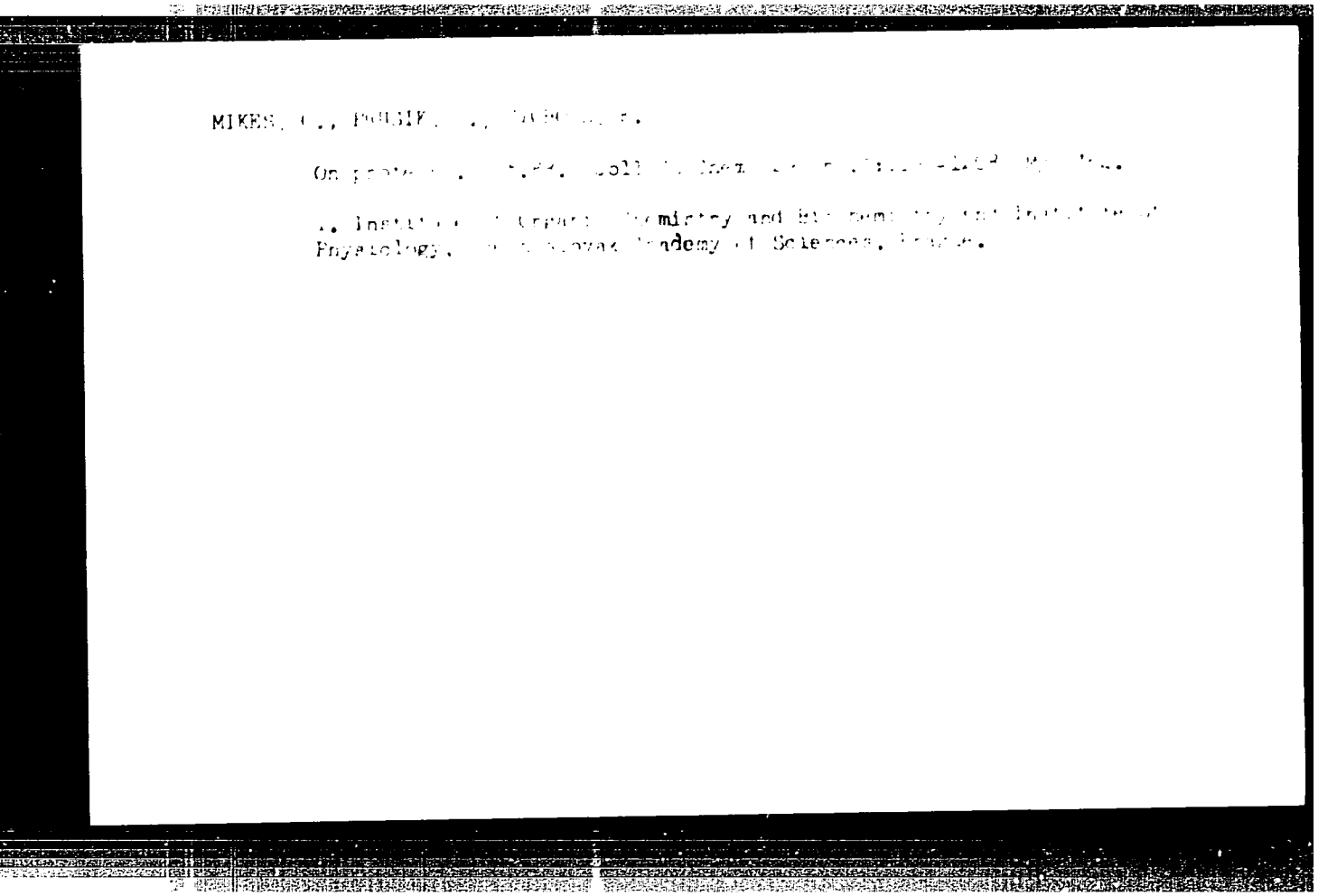
Chemical composition of the antibiotic albomycin. Pt.5. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.7:1747-1761 Jl '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

TURKOVA,J.; MIKES,O.; SORM,F.

Chemical composition of the antibiotic albomycin. Pt.6. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.1:280-288 Ja'64

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.



MIKES, [illegible]

On [illegible]

[illegible] Institute [illegible] Chemistry and Biochemistry [illegible] Institute of Physiology, [illegible] Slovak Academy of Sciences, [illegible].

[illegible], V.; [illegible] S, O.; HOLLYSOVSKY, V.; SORM, F.

On proteins. Pt. 91. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.12:3122-3156 D '64

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

TRKOVA, [illegible], MIKES, [illegible], SORM, F

Chemical composition of the antibiotic aliotymin [illegible]
Coll Cz Chem 30 n. 1:113-127 Ja '65

1, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. 2. Advisory Board Chairman, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications (for Sorm). Submitted April [illegible], 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HOLEYSOVSKY, V.; TOMASEK, V.; MIKES, O.; DANILOVA, A.S.; SORM, F.

Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for all).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 11, November 1965, pp 3936-3952.

"On proteins. Part 98. The disulfide bonds of bovine diptrypsin."

MIKES, R., MUDr.

Organization of first aid. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no.9:540-544 Sept 56.

1. Reditel Zachranne sluzby UNV hl. m. Prahy.
(FIRST AID,
organiz. (Cz))

SEFRNA, B.; MIKES, R.; KROUPA, J.

The problem of emergency services in brain injuries. Rozhl. chir. 41 no.4:240-245 Ap '62.

1. Zachranna sluzba NV hl. m. Prahy, reditel MUDr. R.Mikes Vyzkumny ustav traumatologicky v Brne, reditel prof. MUDr. Vlad. Novak.

(BRAIN wds & inj) (FIRST AID)

SEFRNA, B.; MIKES, R.

Experiences of a first-aid station with resuscitation. Rozhl. chir. 41 no.11:760-769 N '62.

1. Zachranna sluzba NV hl. m. Prahy, reditel MUDr. R. Mikes.
(FIRST AID) (RESPIRATION ARTIFICIAL)

L 41185-66 EWT(1) [illegible] EG/HB

ACC NR: AP6030835 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0080/65/000/007/0183/0185

AUTHOR: Slavik, Miroslav; Mikes, Rudolf

ORG: VCHZ-Synthesia, n.p.; Research Institute of Industrial Chemistry, Pardubice-Semtin (Vyzkumny ustav prumyslove chemie)

TITLE: Pneumatic programming device of a new design

SOURCE: Automatizace, no. 7, 1965, 183-185

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, computer programming

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the principles of pneumatic programming and describes the design of a new pneumatic programming device which is simple, easily maintained and serviced, and reliable. Its use is especially recommended where the cycle time is frequently changed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS: 32,496]

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 hs UDC: 62-55:621.54

MIKES, Vera Bratic, 1-r

[illegible] : BRATIC-MIKES, [illegible]

MIKES, V.; UHER, M.; CHALUPA, M.

Review of prenatal fetal deaths observed at the 2d Gynecological-Obstetrical Hospital in Brno for a 10-year period. Cesk.gynek. 28 no.8:533-535 O '63.

1. II. gyn.-por. klin. lek. fak. UJEvP v Brne, prednosta doc. dr. M. Uher, CSc.

STANISEK, J.; MIKES, V.; [illegible] M.

Heart arrest [illegible] gynekol. [illegible] no.10:750-753 [illegible] 47.

[illegible] l. gyn.-por. klin. lek. fak. Univerzity J.E. Purkyne v Brne (prednosta prof. dr. I. Pavlasek [deceased]) a [illegible] gyn.-por. klin. lek. fak. Univerzity J.E. Purkyne v Brne (prof. [illegible] doc. dr. M. Uher).

L 31766-66 EWP(k)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI LIP(c) EM/HW/JD SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/001/0059/0062
ACC NR: AP6021703

AUTHOR: Korinek, M.—Korzhinek, M. (Engineer; Docent); Mikes, V.—Mikesh, V. (Engineer)

ORG: Advanced School of Mechanical and Textile Engineering, Liberec (Vysoka skola strojni a textilni)

TITLE: Determining stress distribution and limits of safe plastic deformation in stampings of irregular shape

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 16, no. 1, 1966, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: stress distribution, plastic deformation, vehicle component

ABSTRACT: In the first part of the article a general description is given of the methods used for determining the stress distribution in steel stampings of irregular shape and the safe limits of plastic deformation. The second part illustrates theoretical deductions on the basis of experience in stamping car fenders. Due to the initially high percentage of rejects, the design and technology were checked by applying mathematical methods and were modified accordingly. The derived conclusions are generally valid. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 15 formulas and 2 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 629.113.011.6-762.2:621.979.07:669-131.2

MIKES, Z.

"Continuing the preparations for tasks of 1959." P. 321.

KOZARSTVI. (Ministerstvo spotrebniho prumyslu). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 8, No. 11, Nov. 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959.
Uncla.

VOLONCHUNAS, A.O.; SHKIKUNAS, V.; MIKESHEVA, A.P.

Application of drawings on rubber boots. Kauch. i rez. 17 no.8:36 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Kombinat "Inkaras."
(Boots and shoes, Rubber) (Transfer printing)

MIKESHIN, G.V.

Ecological and geographical prerequisites for the cultivation of tea in Central Asia. Trudy Glav. bot. sada 5:3-10 '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Asia, Central--Tea)

MIKESHIN, G.V.

Geobotanical and soil characteristics of regions of experimental tea cultivation in Central Asia. Trudy Glav.bot.sada 5:71-78 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Asia, Central--Phytogeography) (Asia, Central--Soils) (Tea)

MIKESHIN, G.V.

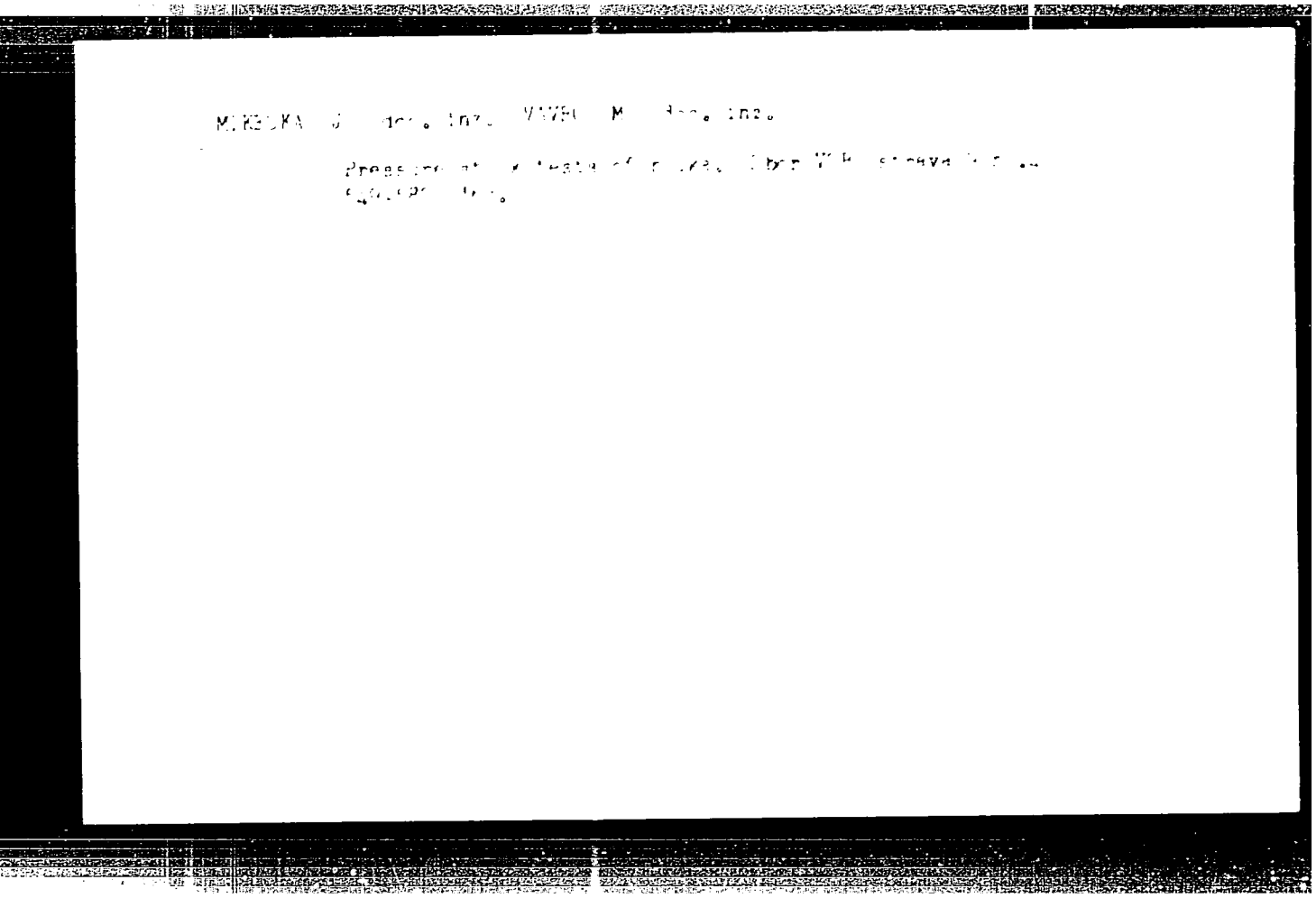
Results of and further prospects for experimental work with the tea plant in Central Asia. Trudy Glav. bot. sada 5:152-162 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

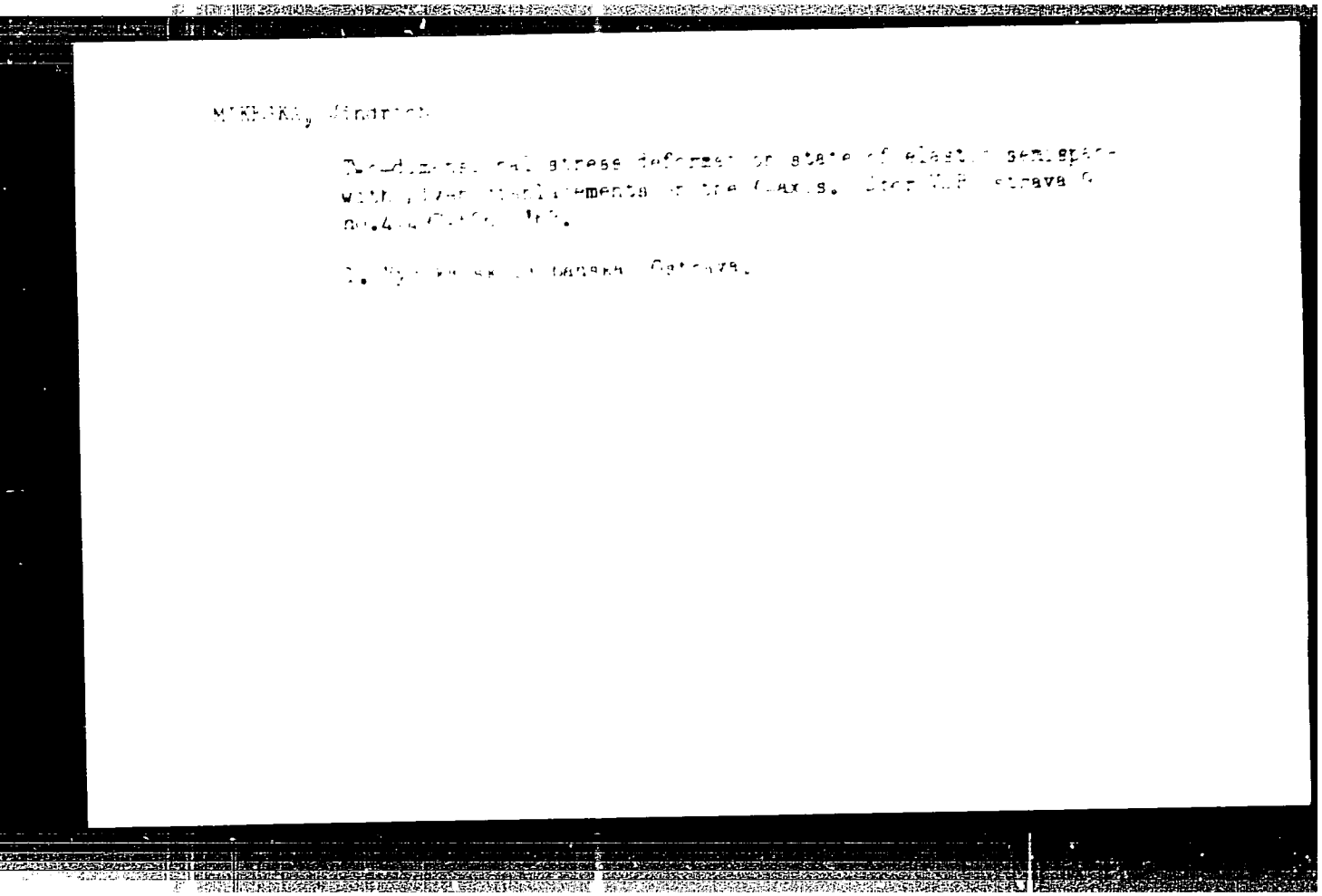
(Asia, Central--Tea)

GRISHIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; MIKESHIN, N.P., red.

[Soviet trade unions during the large-scale building of communism] Sovetskie profsoiuzy v usloviiakh razvernutogo stroitel'stva kommunizma; lektsiia prochitannaia v Vysshei partiinoi shkole pri TsK KPSS. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSh i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Trade unions)





RIMAN, J.; Addendum by: MIKESKA, J.

Experimental viral leukaemia as a rhythmic growth process. I. Cytoquantitative study of the cumulation of leukaemic cells in blood. Folia biol. (Praha) 10 no.5:331-345 '64.

1. Laboratory for Biochemical Investigation of Cancer, Department of Nucleic Acids and Proteosynthesis, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

MIKE[illegible], J.

"A mathematical contribution to studies on the mechanics of the ceiling layers in mining."

p. 17 (Sbornik Vedeckch Praci) Vol. [illegible], no. 1, 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. [illegible], no. [illegible], April 1958

JANOVIC, Jozef; MIKESKA, Jindrich; URBAN, Alois; KLEIN, Tomas

Reports of Branches of the Association of Czechoslovak Matematicians and Physicists. Poroky mat fyz astr 7 no.1: 49-53 '62.

RADECKY, Frantisek; VESELY, Frantisek; MIKESKA, Jindrich; HUSTY, Zdenek

Reports of the branches of the Association of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.5:316-320 '62.

MIKESKA, Jindrich, doc., inz.; VAVRO, Martin, doc., inz.

Contribution to the dimensioning the rock pillars in flat seams. Sbor VSB Ostrava 8 no.4:421-444 '62.

USTY, [illegible] (Brno); LEPIL, [illegible], [illegible] (Karlovy Vary); [illegible] (Ostrava); KLAPIL, [illegible]; HLADKY, Frantisek (Praha); KLEIN, Tomas (Zvolen)

Reports from branches. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.5:[illegible] '63.

MIKESKA, L A

AID P - 266

Subject	:	USSR/Chemistry
Card	:	1/1
Authors	:	Arundale, E. and Mikeska, L. A.
Title	:	The olefin-aldehyde condensation (The Prins reaction)
Periodical	:	Usp. khim. 23, No. 2, 223-263, 1954
Abstract	:	Translated from English by G. S. Kolesnikov (Chem. Revs. 51, 505-555, 1952).
Institution	:	None
Submitted	:	No date

MIKESKA, Rudolf, inz.

Gallery supports in the north Bohemian lignite coalfield.
Uhli 6 no. 4: 132-134 Ap '64.

1. Banske projekty, Teplice v Cechach.

DANDA, Jaroslav; MIKESOVA, Marcela

Limited growth disorders with nevi. Klippel-Trenaunay-Parkes-Weber syndrome. Cesk. derm. 34 no.2/3:131-139 Ap '59.

1. Kozni klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy university v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. Bretislav Janousek.

(ANTIOMATOSIS) (TELANGIECTASIS)

MIKESOVA, Maruse

Our experiences with the treatment of vitiligo with meladinine. Cesk. derm. 36 no.7:489-493 '61.

1. Dermatovenerologicka katedra lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. Bretislav Janousek.

(VITILIGO ther) (KHELLIN ther) (COUMARINS ther)

STRAUSS, J.; HEISTETTER, J., laboratorni spoluprace VRATNA, M.; MIKESOVA, V.

Ornithosis in eastern Slovakia. Isolation and identification of ornithosis strains in men and ducks. Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun. 9 no.3:163-172 Ap '60.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze — Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Presove.
(ORNITHOSIS epidemiol.)

SUK, V.; MIKETUKOVA, V.

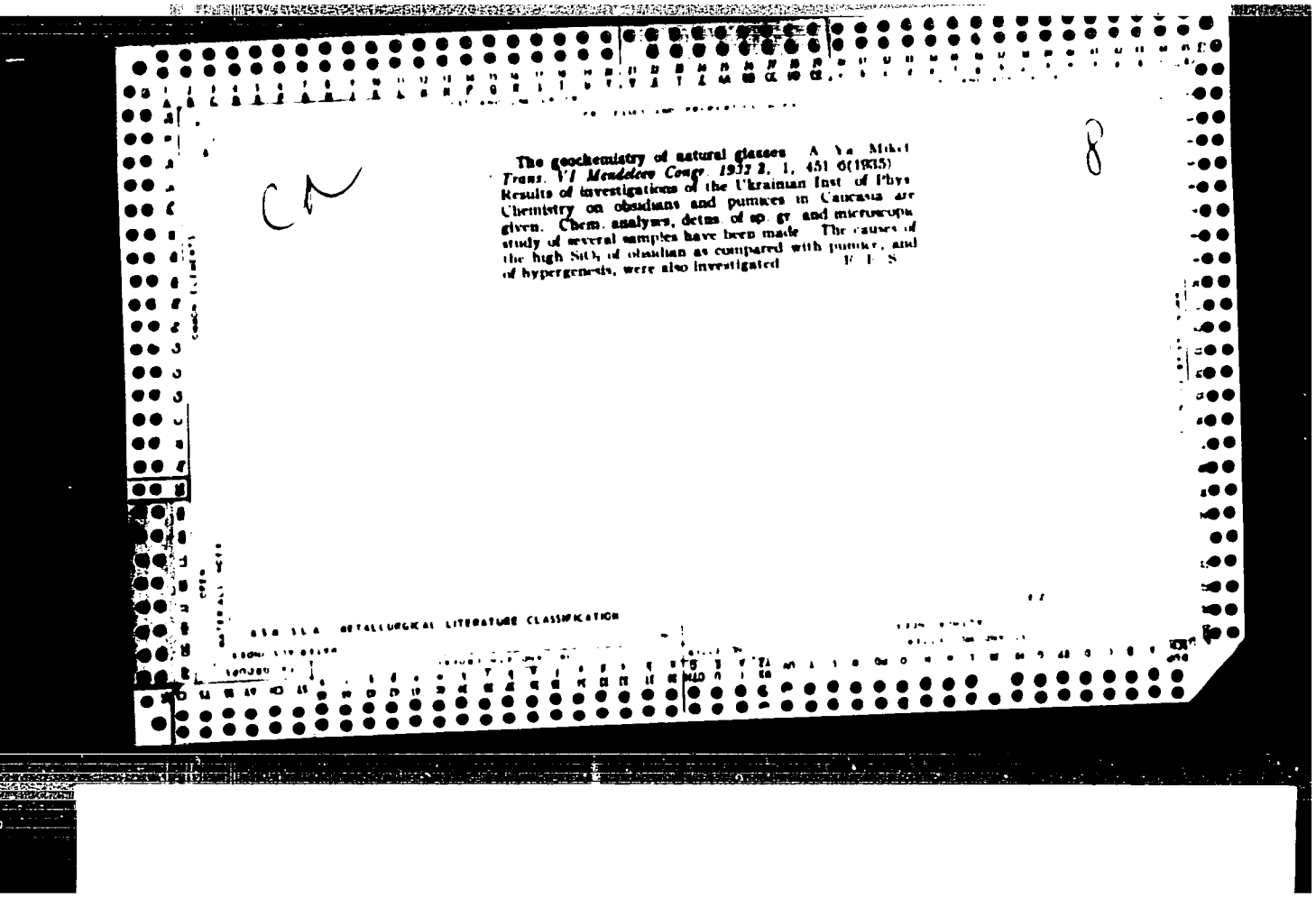
Chemical indicators. V. Chelatometric indicator eriochromcyanin R, its azidobasic properties and formation of metal complexes. In German. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.11:3629-3636 N '59. (EEAI 9:5)

1. Institut fur analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversitat, Prag.
(Indicators and test papers) (Eriochromcyanin R)
(Chelatometry)

ALEKSANDRAVICIUTE, B.; APALIA, Dz.; BRUNDZA, K.; BAGDONAITE, A.; CIBIRAS, L.; JANKEVICIENE, R.; LEKAVICIUS, A.; LUKAITIENE, M.; LISAITE, B.; MARCINKEVICIENE, J.; NAVASAITIS, A.; PIPINYS, J.; SMARSKIS, P.; STANCEVICIUS, A.; SARKINIENE, I.; MIKEVICIUS, A., glav. red.; JANKEVICIUS, K., otv. red.; NATKEVICAITE-IVANAUSKIENE, M., red.; DAGYS, J., red.; ZIEMYTE, E., red.; ANAITIS, J., tekhn. red.

[Flora of the Lithuanian S.S.R.] Lietuvos TSR flora. red. M.Natkevicaite-Ivanauskiene. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla. Vol.3. 1961. 661 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Lietuvos TSR Mokslu akademija. Vilna, Botanikos institutas. (Lithuania--Botany)



The geochemistry of natural glasses. A. Ya. Mikel'. *Trans. VI Mendeleev Congr. 1932* 2, 1, 451-6(1935). Results of investigations of the Ukrainian Inst. of Phys. Chemistry on obsidians and pumices in Caucasia are given. Chem. analyses, detns. of sp. gr. and microscopic study of several samples have been made. The causes of the high SiO_2 of obsidian as compared with pumice, and of hypergenesis, were also investigated. W. J. S.

MIKEY, A.Ya.

Some considerations on the origin of monothermite refractory clay deposits of the Chasov Yar type and the characteristics of monothermite. Vop.min.osad.obr. 2:194-203 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Monothermite) (Refractory materials)

USSR/Cosmochemistry Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. [illegible], 1957, [illegible].

Author : [illegible], A Ya.
Inst : Geological Society at Lvov University
Title : Notes on Mineralogy of Glauconite.

Orig Pub : Mineralog sb. Lvovsk. geol. o-vo pri un-te, 1956, No. 10, 256 - 259.

Abstract : The rare K Fe variety of glauconite from glauconite sands of the Kocherezhka village in the Dneprpetrovsk region was studied. The color is black, the melting point is 1100°, the specific gravity is 2.6. The chemical composition of the raw product and of the fractions 0.25 to 0.05 and 0.05 to 0.01 mm is respectively in %: SiO_2 - 56.11, 54.42, [illegible], TiO_2 - [illegible], [illegible], 0.59; Al_2O_3 - 9.91,

Card 1/3

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 3, 1957, 26543

1.16, 3.13; Fe_2O_3 - 20.77, 23.20, 21.45; FeO - 0.65, 0.68, 0.99; MnO - 0.29, 0.20, 0.32; CaO - 1.16, 1.21, 1.85; MgO - 2.92, 3.40, 2.93; K_2O - 4.55, 4.83, 4.79; Na_2O - 0.02, 0.08, 0.03; $H_2O^{100^\circ}$ - 5.42, 4.20, 5.30; $H_2O^{1000^\circ}$ - 6.52, 6.65, 7.16; total - 100.01, 100.07, 100.04. It is surmised that glauconite has been formed in a basing of a specific chemical composition: during the calamine dissolution stage the gel "proglauconite" was deposited, which from the beginning of the hypergenesis selectively sorbed alkalis in the relation $K_2O > Na_2O$ from the water.

Card 2/3

MIKEY, A. Ya.

"Chemical-termo[illegible] Study of the Dnepropetrovsk Red [illegible] as Dye and Water [illegible] Materials" p. [illegible]

~~"Synthesis and Structure of Hydrosilicates containing Simple and Complex Heavy Metal Cations." p. 36~~

Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, Trudy Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 5lopp

reprints of reports presented at conf held in Leningrad, 26-31 Mar 1956 The purpose of the conf. was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems

MIKEY, N.I.

Correlation between the salinity and chlorine content of the Azov sea. A. A. Musina and N. I. Mikel'. *Gidrokhim. Materialy* 23, 16–20(1955).—The salinity, S, of the Azov sea is halfway between those of ocean and inland waters, being largest in the Sivash area and lowest in the Taganrog bay. The sea has larger HCO_3 and CO_3 and smaller SO_4 contents than those of the ocean, and the difference increases on moving eastward from the central area towards the bay. This is reflected in the increase of the Ca/Cl ratio from 0.02630 to 0.03917 and that of CO_3/Cl from 0.0096 to 0.02871. This fluctuation makes it difficult to det. the correlation between salinity and Cl. Relatively consistent results were obtained in sections of the central area. The usual formula expressing this correlation, S (parts per thousands) + 0.030 = 1.805[Cl], cannot be applied in this case. On the basis of exptl. data the following formula was found to give correct results: $S = 0.21 + 1.794[Cl]$. In the northeastern part of the sea, which receives a large influx of inland waters, the correlation can be expressed in the following way: $S = 0.20 + 1.797[Cl]$. However, the discrepancy between the findings obtained by the formulas is negligible and points to the feeble effect of inland waters on the salinity of the sea. The correctness of the formulas were verified experimentally, through analysis of waters contg. 3.6–0.8 % Cl. Exptl. corroboration for waters contg. less than 3.5% Cl is still lacking. A. S. M.

MIKEY, N.I.

Fluorine content in atmospheric precipitation and surface waters of various origins. Trudy GGI no.102:209-226 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Water--Composition) (Fluorine)

BIRKENGOF, A., inzh.; MIKEYEV, A., inzh.

Aids for rural builders. Sel'.stroi. 15 no.1:30-31 Ja '60.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Construction industry)

MIKEYEV, A.

Powerful means. Pozh.delo 8 no.12:9-11 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Zamestitel'nachal'nika Upravleniya pozharnoy okhrany RSFSR.
(Fire prevention—Study and teaching)

MIKEYEV, A.

Need for teaching instead of changing procedures. Pozh. delo 9 no.6:10-11 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya pozharnoy okhrany RSFSR.

AFANAS'YEV, Nikolay Arsent'yevich; VERESKUNOV, Vadim Konstantinovich; PROKOF'YEV, Petr Sergeyevich; MIKEYEV, A.K., red.

[Fire safety of industrial enterprises] Pozharnaia bezopasnost' promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Izd-vo MKKH RSFSR, 1963. 245 p. (MIRA 17:5)

MIKEYEV, V.

Compound Fe$_2$V in the iron-vanadium system. I. Kornilov and V. Mikeev (*Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1955, 104, 88–90).—Hy measuring the variations of sp. resistance with temp. (up to 900°) for Fe–V alloys, prepared from Fe containing 0·02% of C, and V of ~97% purity (containing 1% of Al and 1·5% of Fe), it was concluded that hardness and strength would be satisfactory for applications at temp. up to 900° and probably higher. A. I. B.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds, C

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 642

Author: Mikeyeva, V. I., and Markina, V. Yu.

Institution: None

Title: Tetraborane by the Hydrolysis of Borides

Original Periodical: Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, Vol 1, No 4, 619-627

Abstract: The production of tetraborane (I) by the reduction of boric oxide by magnesium and other metals with the subsequent acid decomposition of the products has been investigated. The ground metal was mixed with B_2O_3 and the mixture heated in an electric furnace; the products of the sintering were decomposed with 8 N HCl. Li, Na, K, and Ca react vigorously with B_2O_3, but the yield of borohydrides (BH) is very small. With Be the maximum yield, obtained with a B_2O_3:Be ratio of 6:1, does not exceed 0.35%. When the borides of Al, Mn, and Fe are decomposed with acid, only traces of BH are obtained. The reaction of B_2O_3 with Mg has been investigated in detail. A systematic study

Card 1/2

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds, C

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 642

Abstract: has been made of mixtures ranging from 0 to 100% of each component. The maximum yield of BH is obtained at an $Mg:B_2O_3$ ratio of 6:1. Even better results are obtained when a mixture of 22.48% of amorphous B and 77.52% Mg, corresponding to the composition B_2Mg_3, is sintered in an H_2 atmosphere at 800° for 2 hours, followed by dissolution of the product in 8 N H_3PO_4. In this case the yield of BH is 14-16%, including a 12.5-14.5% yield of I, based on total boron. After distillation and fractional condensation fairly pure I is obtained with a melting point of -121.6°. Pure I is relatively stable; in particular no decomposition can be detected after 24 hours at room temperature, and the product can be stored for long periods at -80°.

Card 2/2

MIKEYKIN, V.Ya. (Leningrad)

Activity of the Section of Public Health Organization and Sanitary Statistics of the Leningrad Chapter of the All Russian Scientific Society of Hygienists and Public Health Physicians. Sov. zdrav. 22 no.7:94-94 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

MIKH, V. [Mykh, V.]

Physics of cold is on the agenda. Znan. ta pratsia no.2:8 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Ukraine—Low temperature research)

[illegible], V. [illegible] and [illegible]

Development of the Pacific Cod, Trudy Inst. [illegible], [illegible]

MIKHAEL', S.Yu.

Advanced equipment for the manufacture of tubing fittings. Za tekh. prog. 3 no.12:18-21 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo proyektno-tekhnicheskogo instituta tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.

ACC NR: AP7004050 SOURCE CODE: UR/0252/66/043/003/0133/0137

AUTHOR: Mikaelyan, A. L.; Turkov, Yu. G.; Pogosyan, P. S.

ORG: Laboratory of Radiation Problems, Yerevan State University (Radiatsionnaya problemnaya laboratoriya Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta); Academy of Sciences, Armenian SSR (Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR)

TITLE: Measuring the power characteristics of a laser amplifier

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Doklady, v. 43, no. 3, 1966, 133-137

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, ~~laser amplifier, optical amplifier,~~ laser efficiency, laser power characteristic, LASER POWER AMPLIFIER, LASER ENERGY

ABSTRACT: The master laser consisted of a ruby rod 120 mm long and 5.5 mm in diameter pumped by a 500-j flashlamp. The laser output was Q-switched by a rotating (20×10^3 rpm) prism and consisted of 0.2-j 50-nanosec pulses. The laser amplifier used ruby rods 120 and 240 mm long. The beam energy was measured by means of a calorimeter with a sensitivity of 300 μw/j. The gain of a 24-cm laser amplifier was shown to decrease with increasing output energy. To eliminate interference by regeneration, the rod ends were set at angles of 15—20' with the mirror. The maximum gain was observed at indication angles of about 5'. Further increase to about 15' resulted in the traveling-wave operation. The authors thank V. Ya. Antonyants for his help. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [WA-14]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AT6023756 SOURCE CODE: UR/3149/66/000/003/0173/0178

AUTHOR: Kashkarov, V. P.; Mikhaelyan, B. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Semiconfined jet of fluid with a variable viscosity

SOURCE: Alma-Ata. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki. Problemy teploenergetiki i prikladnoy teplofiziki, no. 3, 1966, 173-178

TOPIC TAGS: jet, jet propagation, fluid dynamics, viscous flow

ABSTRACT: An analysis was made of the flow of a flat, semi-infinite jet propagating along a flat wall which does not conduct heat. The viscosity of the flow was assumed to be linearly dependent on temperature. The other gas parameters, i.e., density, thermal conductivity, and specific heat, were assumed to be constant. Velocity profiles, obtained by the method of successive approximations, showed that the maximum of the velocity is located closer to the wall for a hot fluid and farther away from the wall for a cold fluid. The mass flow rate of a hot fluid is larger and that of the cold fluid smaller than in isothermal flow. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas and 1 figure. [PV]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

ACC NR:

AUTHOR:

ORG: State University

TITLE:

SOURCE:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Delta T}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 \Delta T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{c_p} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/2

ACC NR:

Card 1/

ACC NR: AP6033530 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/004/0419/0425

AUTHOR: Kashkarov, V. P.; Mikhaelyan, B. M.

ORG: Kazakh University, Alma-Ata (Kazakhskiy universitet)

TITLE: Laminar slightly swirling jet propagating along a right circular cone

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 419-425

TOPIC TAGS: jet stream, liquid flow, laminar flow, viscous flow, flow analysis, incompressible fluid

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (ZhTF no. 12, 1956), where the propagation of a jet-source along the surface of a cone was considered under different boundary conditions for the temperature and under constant physical characteristics of the liquid. The present article is devoted to the solution of a similar problem for a twisted jet made up of liquid drops with a viscosity that is variable in the flow field. All the other characteristics of the liquid (density, thermal conductivity, etc.) are assumed constant. The surface of the cone is assumed to be thermally nonconducting. The flow itself is assumed to be weakly nonisothermal and simplified linear dependence of the viscosity coefficient on the temperature is assumed to facilitate the solution. The calculations yield the distribution of the velocity and of the pressure along the cone. Dimensionless expressions are obtained for the components of longitudinal velocity and for the twist rate. The results show that in a weakly isothermal jet of an incompressible liquid, allowance for the temperature de-

Card 1/2 UDC: 532.517.2

ACC NR: AP6033530

pendence of the viscosity coefficient has little effect on the pressure field. In a hot jet, the maximum velocity is closer to the cone surface and the effective jet thickness decreases. In a cold jet the situation is reversed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 29 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13May66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 07931-67 EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m) IJP(c) DS/WW

ACC NR: AP6030669 SOURCE CODE: UR/0166/66/000/004/0071/0073

51
B

AUTHOR: Kashkarov, V. P.; Mikhaelyan, B. M.

ORG: Kazakh State University (Kazakhskiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Weakly anisothermal fan jet of liquid drops

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1966, 71-73

TOPIC TAGS: jet stream, turbulent jet, viscous fluid, temperature dependence, thermal boundary layer, flow velocity

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate flow in a tsisted fan-like nonisothermal jet, with allowance for the change in the coefficient of viscosity in the flow field. All the other characteristics of the liquid are assumed constant. The flow in the nonisothermal weakly-twsited jet is described by a solution of a system of boundary-layer euqations, supplemented with boundary conditions and conditions for the conservation of some of the quantities involved (jet momentum, anglular-momentum flux, and excess heat content). Allowance is made for the dependence of the viscosity on the temperature. The zero-order and first approximation solutions of the differential equations are presented. Comparison of the results with data obtained by one of the authors earlier (Kashkarov, Vestnik AN KazSSR, 1965, no. 9) for a plane-parallel jet shows that the change in viscosity in the flow field has the same influence on the velocity field and on the rate of flow in both the plane-parallel and in the fan-shaped jet. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan66/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 vmb

APALIN, V.; GRITSYUK, Yu.; KUTIKOV, I.; LEBEDEV, V.; MIKHAELYAN, L.

Neutron emission from U^{233}, U^{235}, and Pu^{239} fission fragments.
IAd. fiz. 1 no.4:639-646 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

MIKHAELYAN, V.M.

Effect of gamma radiation on the linear rate of growth of crystallization centers in vitreous selenium. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.2:97-98 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Selenium crystals—Growth) (Dielectrics, Effect of radiation on)

ACCESSION NR: AT3007250 S/2952/63/000/000/0032/0037

AUTHORS: Starodubtsev, S.V.; Mikhaelyan, V.M.

TITLE: On the effect of ionizing radiation on the kinetics of isothermal crystallization of vitreous selenium

SOURCE: Radiatsion. effekty* v tverd. telakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzbSSR, 1963, 32-37

TOPIC TAGS: Se, selenium, vitreous selenium, radiation, ionizing radiation, gamma ray, gamma radiation, crystallization, crystallization nucleus, isothermal crystallization, crystallization germ, germ, amorphous selenium, amorphous Se, vitreous Se, development, development temperature, defect, crystallization center

ABSTRACT: The paper describes some results of an experimental investigation on the effect of a preliminary irradiation by powerful gamma-ray fluxes on the process of formation and growth of crystallization centers in vitreous (amorphous) Se. Vitreous specimens were prepared in the form of cylindrical rods 6-mm diam, 50-60 mm long, by chilling fused Se. The fusion temperature (T) was 300-350°C, the quench T 10-15°. Each specimen was divided into a radiation and a control portion. Co^{60} radiation with 500-650 r/sec and an ambient T of 40° were used.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3007250

Control specimens were held at the same T for the same time. Following irradiation, the specimens were "developed" at T=97°, whereupon germs grew to dimensions that could be readily observed under the ordinary microscope. After "development," the specimens were cooled to room temperature (RT) at which the growth rate of germs is practically zero. Since the specimens had thus become irreversibly "spoiled," each test point required a separate specimen. Therefore, each half of a rod was further subdivided into tablets which were polished and used in the experiment to provide an opportunity for an averaging of the germs observed. The effect of the dosage rate and the total dose on the number of crystallization nuclei is graphically shown in the article. The crystallization nuclei are of the "spherolite"\type. A strong increase in the number of crystallization nuclei with radiation is evident. A separate test was made to prove that this effect is truly radiational and not due to the effect of a radiational increase in temperature of the specimen. A separate experimentation showing the effect of the "development" process on the change in number of germs is also performed. Additional considerations, not yet fully taken into account, are the following: (1) Since the number of defects produced by gamma rays of Co^{60} per unit volume exceeds the number of grains by many orders, it is evident that not every defect (ion, displaced atoms) becomes a crystallization nucleus, and that a germ apparently is a larger formation than a singular defect. (2) The strongly nonlinear variation of the number of

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3007250

grains with radiational dose and dosage rate shows that a preliminary coagulation of defects is necessary for the formation of a germ. (3) The possibility that the radiation produces an activation of "undeveloped" impurities, is not to be excluded. However, the independence of the increase in number of germs from the dose in various specimens contradicts this hypothesis. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 14Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, CH, PH, EE NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

STARODUBTSEV, V.; MIKHAELYAN, V.M.

Determining the crystallization parameters of vitreous selenium. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.3: 74-75 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR.

STARODUBTSEV, S.V., akademik; PUGACHEVA, T.S.; MIKHAELYAN, V.M.; LENCHENKO, V.M.

Kinetics of crystal nuclei formation in vitreous selenium. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:1091-1093 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uzbekskoy SSR. 2. AN Uzbekskoy SSR (for Starodubtsev).
(Selenium) (Crystallization)

L 2439-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ EPF(c)/EWP(i)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWG(m)
IJP(c) RDW/JD/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023818 UR/0000/62/000/000/0355/0361

68
B+1

AUTHOR: Starodubtsev, S. V.; Usmanova, M. M.; Mikhaelyan, V. M.

TITLE: Change in certain electric properties of boron and amorphous selenium under the influence of γ radiation

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 355-361

TOPIC TAGS: boron, selenium, gamma irradiation, irradiation effect, electric conductivity, dielectric loss, internal friction

ABSTRACT: The effect of powerful γ radiation on the electrical conductivity of polycrystalline boron and amorphous (vitreous) selenium and on the stability of this amorphous modification is investigated. A technique was developed for preparing polycrystalline boron samples from its amorphous modification by high-temperature vacuum sintering and refining. A marked increase in the electrical conductivity of polycrystalline boron exposed to the γ rays is noted. Irreversible and pronounced changes in such structurally sensitive parameters as the electrical conductivity, dielectric loss, and internal friction are observed in vitreous

Card 1/2

L 2439-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023818

selenium following irradiation, probably as a result of the rearrangement of the amorphous modification into a crystalline one. The experimental findings indicate that γ irradiation does not merely induce the excitation of charge carriers and the filling of traps, but also the formation of new defect states responsible for changes in the conductivity. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Aug62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, IC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2 hcd

THEODORESCU, B., prof.; POPESCU, P., dr.; MIKHAIL, A., dr.; GHERASIM, L., dr.; IOAN, Alex., dr.; NICULESCU, D.A., dr.

Clinical and otiological aspects in benign acute pericarditis. Med. inter., Bucur 13 no.3:367-377 Mr '61.
(PERICARDITIS)

VREZHOYU, G. [Vrejoiu, G.]; MIKHAIL, A.; POPESKU, Ye. [Popescu, E.] (Bukharest)

Aneurysm of the abdominal aorta as a result of the spread of suppuration from the focus into the area of the kidney. Arkh. pat. no.4:62-64 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy Kol'tsya (dir. - prof. B. Teodoresku) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (starshiy vrach G. Vrezhoyu)

(ABDOMINAL ANEURYSM) (KIDNEYS—DISEASES)

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application - Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation reagents J-11

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 6112

Author : Gerasimov Mikhail, Rusachev Dimit'r

Inst : Not given

Title : The Possibility of Organizing the Production of Flotation Reagents in Bulgaria

Orig Pub : Tezhka prom-st, 1957, 6, No 3, 33-36

Abstract : It is pointed out that production of flotation reagents (F) is of great economic importance in some branches of Bulgarian industry, in particular in metallurgy of non-ferrous metals (Zn,Sn). Cheap sources of raw materials are enumerated, on the basis of which the production of F

BLUM, I.; BOLCHI, Fr.; MIHAIL, M.

Determination of gasification indices of some agricultural wastes. II. Gasification of husks resulting from rice decortication. Rev electrotechn energet 6 no.1:163-169 '61.

(Rice) (Fuel)

2[illegible]069

S [illegible] 6[illegible] [illegible]
D216/D[illegible]6

158540

AUTHORS: Mikhail, R., Alexsandru, L., Koman, M., and Y[illegible]k [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible]dified [illegible] [illegible] as an electr[illegible] [illegible]

PERIODICAL: Zh[illegible]rnal prik[illegible] [illegible], v. 3[illegible], [illegible] 10, 19[illegible], [illegible] 6 [illegible] 2[illegible]

TEXT: [illegible] modified polyethylene terephthalate [illegible] were [illegible]) Introduction of [illegible] components into general reaction; [illegible] transesterification of dimethyl terephthalate (DMT) with [illegible] reagents corresponding [illegible] followed [illegible] transesterification entering general reaction) [illegible] Products [illegible] transesterification [illegible] for the [illegible] separated and [illegible] [illegible]. The basic study [illegible] polyethylene terephthalate modified with [illegible] molar [illegible] components (5) temperature of the reaction and [illegible] time of reaction.

Card [illegible]

25069

Modified polyethylene

The data obtained [illegible] that the melting temperature depends on the temperature of [illegible] the melting points of the prod[illegible] rise with the [illegible] temperature. On heating the [illegible] with [illegible] polymer structure of the polyester is formed [illegible] high melting. The melting temperature of the polyesters [illegible] of the molar proportion of the components. The influence of [illegible] time affects the melting point of polyesters [illegible] time increases the melting points approaching completion of the reaction. Some investigations were [illegible] normal while some [illegible] related procedures. In the latter case the interest is [illegible] treatment in two stages. The first stage [illegible] which time was kept same as under normal pressure 90 min.), [illegible] the second stage at 3 mm Hg, per 30 - 180 min. Increasing the time above 90 min. at temperature 180-200°C. the copolyesters become high melting. The number of OH groups depends on the temperature and length of the reaction, being 200-500 in temperature region 170-270°C, it then remains constant on formation of the three-dimensional structure of the copolymer. To study the polycondensa-

Card 2/4

Modified polyethylene ...

tion, 30 moles of dimethyl terephthalate were used, 50, 60, 65 moles of ethylene glycol and 20, 10, 5 moles of pentaerythrite. On polycondensation of dimethyl terephthalate, ethylene glycol, glycerol and pentaerythrite in proportions 25:50:22:3 respectively and at 190°C for 180 min and at 3 mm Hg, a soluble transparent product was obtained with a melting point of 85° and 356 OH groups. On polycondensation of dimethyl terephthalate, ethylene glycol and glycerol with proportions 40:40:20 at 240°C for 270 min., a transparent soluble product is obtained with a melting point of 95°C and 377 OH groups. Synthetized products had molecular weights from 1200 to 1400 and these were determined by the cryoscopic method, in phenol. Use of these varnishes on copper conductors has given resistance to 5000 volts potential, thermal stability up to 150°C, and good resistance to wear. Especially good results were obtained with the varnish based on polyethylene terephthalate modified with ethylene glycol, glycerol, pentaerythrite. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/4

25069
S/080/60/033/010/023/029
D216/D306

Modified polyethylene ...

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut Bukharest (Scientific-Research Chemical Institute, Bucharest)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1960

Card 4/4

MIKHAIL, R.; GERSHKOVICH, I.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the synthesis of hydrocyanic acid. Kin.i kat. 3 no.6:836-845 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut khimicheskikh issledovaniy, Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika, Bukharest.
(Hydrocyanic acid)
(Radiation)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6066

Samsonov, Grigoriy Valentinovich, and Mikhail Savvich Koval'chenko

Goryacheye pressovaniye (Hot Pressing). Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1962. 211 p. 3000 copies printed.

Ed.: T. I. Chumachenko; Tech. Ed.: S. M. Matusevich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering personnel in the machine-building and metallurgical industries. It may also be used by students and aspirants in the machine-building and metallurgical departments of schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Data on the hot pressing of powdered refractory metals and compounds, hard alloys, and ferrous and nonferrous metals are summarized. Presses of various designs, as well as technological processes, are described, and examples of the application of hot pressing in various branches of the industry are given. No personalities are mentioned. There are 186 references, mostly Soviet.

Card 1/4

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Hot Pressing

Hot Pressing SOV/6066

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUBJECT: Metals and Metallurgy

Card 4/4

DV/wb /ldc
10/19/62

MIKHAILENKO, E.; SHULGA, I.

"Growing sugar-beet seeds by late autumn sowing. Tr. from the Russian." (p. 395). ZA SOCIALISTICKE ZEMEDELSTVI (Ministerstvo zemedelskychved) Praha, Vol 4, No 8, Apr 1954

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

VELICAN, C.; CIOBANU, V.; MIKHAIL.SCU, Eugenia; SUTIANU, St.

Research on the cyto- and histochemistry of lymphadenopathy of chronic evolutive polyarthritis. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 3 no.1:69-76 '62.

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID chemistry)
(LYMPH NODES chemistry) (MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDES chemistry)
(RIBONUCLEIC ACID chemistry) (LIPOPROTEINS chemistry)

MARINESCU, G.; GALEA, I.; IONESI, I.; TUDOR, V.; DOGARU, D.; NICOLAU, G.
MIKHAILESCU, F.

Study of the elimination of 17-ketosteroids in mumps. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 13 no.2:197-201 '62.

1. Comunicare prezentata la Institutul de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R.
(MUMPS urine) (17-KETOSTEROIDS urine) (ADRENAL CORTEX physiology)

MIKHAILESCU, Vintila V., dr.

Fundamental biochemical aspects of myocardial physiopathology.
Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.11:1743-1747 N '60.
(MYOCARDIUM pathology)