

MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.; NENABKOVA, L.I.

Studying the regenerative ability of uterine walls in white rats.
Vest. LGU 15 no.9:122-125 '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(UTERUS) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

NIKHAYLOVA, I.G.; ASTAF'YEVA, L.A.

Experimentally induced inflammation in the placenta of white rats
Vest. IZU 15 no.21:113-118 '60. (MIRAL:4)
(Placenta) (Inflammation) (Phagocytosis)

MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.; PRAVDNIKOV, Ye.V.

Regenerative possibilities of the placenta in white rats and white mice. Arkh. anat. gist.i embr. 38 no.1:31-37 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra embriologii (sav. - prof.B.P.Tokin) Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A. Zhdanova. Adres avtorov: Leningrad. Universitet. Biologopochvennyy fakul'tet. Kafedra embriologii.
(PLACENTA) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.

Role of the syncytial trophoblast of the placenta of a white rat
in regenerative processes. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki
no. 1:54-57 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy embriologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo
universtiteta im. A.A. Zhdanova.
(TROPHOBLAST) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.; PRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.

Morphological reactivity of mantle tissues in *Mytilus edulis* L.
Trudy MMBI no.3:125-130 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy i eksperimental'noy embriologii
(zav. -B.P.Tokin) Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.
(Lamellibranchiata)(Inflammation)(Phagocytosis)

PRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.; GROKHOL'SKIY, G.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.

Characteristics of aseptic inflammation in the skin of white rats
following repeated resections. Vest.LGU 16 no.9:140-144 '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

(SKIN—INFLAMMATION)

MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.; PRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.

Morphological changes in the placental tissues of the white rat following local freezing. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no. 3:709-711
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.
Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.
(PLACENTA) (COLD—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.

Response of placental tissues in albino mice to the introduction of an infected alien body. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2: 68-71 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana laboratoriyey sravnitel'noy i eksperimental'noy embriologii Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR.
(PLACENTA) (IMMUNITY)

MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.; PRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.

Inflammatory reactions in mussels (*Mytilus edulis* L.)
of the Barents Sea. Trudy MBI no.4:208-220 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy i eksperimental'noy
embriologii (zav. - B.P. Tokin) Murmanskogo morskogo
biologicheskiy institut.

(Barents Sea--Mussels)
(Inflammation)

FRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.

Characteristics of early inflammatory reactions in some
Coelenterata (Staurophora mertensii Brandt, 1835, Suredia
aurita L., Berce cucumis Fabr.). Trudy MBI no.4:221-228
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy i eksperimental'noy embriologii
(zav. - B.P. Tokin) Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo
instituta.

(Coelenterata)

(Inflammation)

MIKHAYLOVA, I.G. (Murmansk); PRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V. (Murmansk)

"Electron microscope studies of sexual and somatic cells" by
I.B. Tokin. Reviewed by I.G. Mikhailova, E.V. Prazdnikov. Vest.
LGU 17 no.15:146-148 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(CELLS) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPY) (TOKIN, I.B.)

PRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.

Morphological reactivity of the tissues of the mussel mantle in some stages of ontogenesis; materials on the problem of embryonic immunity. Trudy MMBI no.5:194-225 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy i eksperimental'noy embriologii (zav. - B.P.Tekin) Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.

FRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.; FISHKOVA, E.S.; CHENTSOV, B.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.

Antimicrobial properties of the inflammation focus of the mussel mantle. Trudy MBI no.5:232-243 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy i eksperimental'noy embriologii (zav. - B.P.Tokin) Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.

MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.; PRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.; PRUSEVICH, T.O.

Morphological changes in fish tissues around the larvae of some
parasitic worms. Trudy MMBI no.5:251-264 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya srevnitel'noy i eksperimental'noy embriologii
(zav. - B.P.Tokin) Murmanskogo morskogo biologicheskogo instituta.

PRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.; IUPPOVA, Ye.S.

Methodology for the establishment of the antibiotic activity of
an inflammatory focus in man. Antibiotiki 9 no.7:614-616 J1 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra embriologii (zav. - prof. B.P. Tokin) Leningradskogo
universiteta.

PRAZDNIKOV, Ye.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.G.

Some protective tissue reactions of the embryos of pink salmon.
Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1194-1196 © '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Murmanskij morskoy biologicheskiy institut Kol'skego filiala
im. S.M.Kirova AN SSSR. Submitted December 7, 1964.

MIKHAYLOVA, I. I.

Experience with advanced methods at the Glukhov hemp mill. Moskva, Gos. nauchnotekhn. izd-vo legkoi promyshl., 1950. 22 p. (Obmen peredovym opytom) (52-38005)

TS1735.M5

KEYYER, N.P.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.I.; SAZONOVA, I.S.

Chemical adsorption of gases on titanium dioxide and its solid
solutions having different electric properties. *Kin. i kat.* 5
no.6:1086-1094 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

MIKHAYLOVA, I.L.; SAZONOVA, I.S.; KEYYER, N.P.

Oxidation of carbon monoxide on titanium dioxide and its solid solutions with tungsten and iron oxides. Kin. i kat. 6 no.4:704-709 JI-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

MIKHAYLOVA, I. M.

Profilaktika i lecheniye sportivnykh povrezhdeniy (Prophylaxis and medical treatment of athletic injuries, by) A. M. Landa (and) I. M. Mikhaylova, Leningrad, "Fizkul'tura i Sport", 1953.

285 p. illus., diags.

"Literatura": p. 281 - (286)

SO: N/5
644.8
.I2

L 54955-65 EWT(1)/EWA(1)/EWA(b)-2 RML/BW/JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5014293

UR/0016/65/000/006/0101/0105
576.851.553.094.093.3

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, I. M.

TITLE: Cl. botulinum F. Report I: Morphology and cultural properties

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 6, 1965,
101-105

TOPIC TAGS: Clostridium botulinum, botulism, botulinium toxin, bacteriological culture

ABSTRACT: *Cl. botulinum F* was first isolated in Denmark in 1958 from 5 persons who became sick after eating a meat pie. The clinical symptoms were typical of botulism, but the causative agent was none of the familiar types (A, B, C, D, E). Although no cases of disease caused by this type have been reported, the author studied it because of the need to prepare sera against all types of botulism. *Cl. botulinum F* is a short rod with peritrichous flagella. It forms spores, is Gram-positive and grows under strictly anaerobic conditions on either liquid or solid nutrient media, releasing a large quantity of gas. Colonies on liver agar have a

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L 54955-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014293

smooth margin, while those on blood-sugar agar are stellate. The microbe releases a hemolysin for human red cells. The toxin of *Cl. botulinum* F partly resembles that of type E, but is not antigenically related to the toxins of types A, B, C and D. Spore formation is accelerated by high temperature (24 hours at 37°) but slowed by lower temperature (4-5 days at 18°). Steam under pressure at 110° for 10 minutes kills both the spore and non-spore forms of the microbe. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. I. I. Mechnikova (Moscow Institute of Vaccines and Sera)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

gd
Card 2/2

L 14060-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NR: AP6003599

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/010/0039/0043

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, I. M.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Vaccines and Sera im. Mechnikova (Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok)

TITLE: Cl. botulinum F. Repor. II. Biochemical properties. A study of toxin and toxoid formation

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1965, 39-43

TOPIC TAGS: Clostridium, microbiology, toxicology

ABSTRACT: Type F. Cl. botulinum possesses marked proteolytic properties. It actively digests forcemeat and egg white, coagulates milk, liquifies gelatin, and releases hydrogen sulfide. The organism possesses saccharolytic properties. It forms acid and gas in the fermentation of glucose, arabinose, galactose, xylose, levulose, rhamnose, raffinose, isodulcitol, mannite, salicin, sorbitol, and starch. Toxin formation is greatest in liver broth with boiled forcemeat (the strength of the toxin was 7000 Dlm in 1 ml on the 7th day of cultivation). Optimum growth temperature

UDC: 576.851.553.097.29

Card 1/2

L 14060-66

ACC NR: AP6003599

is 28°. Type F botulinus toxin is heat labile. Storage in a refrigerator at 4° for 3 months completely inactivates it; elevation of the storage temperature hastens markedly the destruction of the toxin. The use of 0.2-0.8% formaldehyde at 37° changes the toxin into toxoid, which is safe and immunogenic for animals. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Feb64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2

BK

KLYACHKO, N.S.; KUZ'MINA, R.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.M.

Results of investigating the infectious, reactogenic, and immunogenic properties of dry preparations of living attenuated parotitis vaccine. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.7:69-74 J1 '57.

(MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta imeni Pastera.

(MUMPS, immunology,

vaccine, infect., reactogenic & immunogenic properties of dry prep. of living attenuated vaccine (Rus))

MIRNIDAVA, I. M., SHAPEN, S. ... ZIL'BERMAN, M. I.

"On the epidemiological characteristic of hemorrhagic fever with a renal syndrome in Khatayevsk and its outskirts." p. 126.

Dasvatoye sovedchaniye po parazitlicheskim problemam i drugim razlichnyim voprosam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural host 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 - 250pp.

MIKHAYLOVA, I.M.

Clostridium botulinum F. Report No.2: Biochemical properties.
Study on toxin and anatoxin formation. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 42 no.10:39-43 O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova.
Submitted September 7, 1964.

KVYATKOVSKAYA, A.N.; KAYNOVA, A.S.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.N.

Disorders of tyrosin metabolism in collagen diseases. Report No.1.
Terap.arkh. no.7:58-65 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kliniko-biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. A.N. Kvyatkovskaya) Instituta revmatizma AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'-nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov).
(COLLAGEN DISEASES) (TYROSIN IN THE BODY)

SIGIDIN, Ya.A., kand. med. nauk; MIKHAYLOVA, I.N., kand. med. nauk (Moskva)

Review of the book "Collagen diseases and rheumatic fever";
"Trudy" of the First Moscow Medical Institute vol.13, 1962.
Vop. revm. 2 no.4:90-92 G-D'62 (MIRA 1734)

BIBIKOVA, T.I.; SIGIDIN, Ya.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, I.N.; KULESHOVA, Z.S.;
MILAYEVA, L.V.

Hormone and drug therapy in rheumatic carditis. Vop.revm. 1
no.2:33-39 Ap-Je '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
revmatizma (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.
Nesterov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (HORMONE THERAPY)
(CHEMOTHERAPY)

MIKHAYLOVA, I. P.

USSR/ Physics - Ceramic strength

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 6/14

Authors : Polyakova, N. L.; and Mikhaylova, I. P.

Title : Mechanical strength of ceramics with high clay content

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 11/3, 16-18, Mar 1954

Abstract : A study is made of the making of ceramic parts for various purposes, including the insulating parts of spark plugs. It is found that the larger the amount of crystallization of the material used, and the smaller the amount of the amorphous part remaining, the greater the strength will be, and that this end is attained by using a larger percentage of clay in the mixture and raising the temperature of firing. Figures are presented to prove these findings. One Russian reference; 1942. Graphs; tables.

Institution:.....

Submitted:

GRAUERMAN, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOVA, I.V.; SLIZOVSKIY, I.M.,
insh.

Intensifying the operation of basic equipment of margarine
sections. Masl.-shir.prom. 25 no.4:28-29 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for
Grauerman, Mikhaylova). 2. Trest "Energomaladka" (for Slizovskiy).
(Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)
(Oleomargarine)

GRAUERMAN, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOVA, I.V.

Use of extrusion-type coolers in the manufacture of margarine.
Masl.-shir.prom. 25 no.12:30-32 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shirov.
(Oleomargarine)

NIKOLOVA, M.P.; MEKHAYLOVA, I.Yu.; STOYANOV, D.I.

Comparative study of methods in experimental atherosclerosis in white rats. Farm.i toks. 29 no.3:324-329 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskii institut (direktor - I.Zhelezkov) i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (direktor S.Rangelova), Sofiya.

L 38495-56

ACC NR: AP6029146

SOURCE CODE: RU/0016/65/000/011/0667/0673

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, I. Yu.; Nikolova, H. P.; Stoyanov, D. P. 25
E

ORG: Medicinal Chemistry Research Institute /directed by Prof. L. Zhelyazkov/, Sofia
(Nauchno-izslodovatel'ski khimiko-farmatsevtichen institut); Epidemiology and Micro-
biology Research Institute /directed by St. Rangelova/, Sofia (Nauchno-izslodovatel'ski
institut po epidemiologiya i mikrobiologiya)

TITLE: Effect of some drugs on experimental atherosclerosis 22SOURCE: Suvremenna meditsina, no. 11, 1965, 667-673TOPIC TAGS: drug effect, experiment animal, cardiovascular system, preventive
medicine, therapeutic medicine

ABSTRACT: Study of effects of linetol (ethyl ester of higher unsaturated fatty acids
of cottonseed oil), hyposterol (phenylethylacetamide) and the pure saponin escin, and
the total aqueous extract of wild chestnut, on experimental atherosclerosis in rabbits
and rats. All of the above preparations showed varying degrees of effect either pre-
ventively, therapeutically or in both ways. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.
[Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,599]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00Sep64 / SOV REF: 009 / OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1 2C

8917

5712

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Kukolev, G. V., Mikhaylova, K. A.

SOV/131-59-1-7/12

TITLE:

Influence of Some Additions on the Sintering of Highly Aluminiferous Substances (Vliyaniye nekotorykh dobavok na spekaniye vysokoglinozemistykh mass)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 1, pp 39 - 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Pevzner, Berezhnoy, Frenkel', Poluboyarinov recommended various additions. The authors of this article examined the influence of various additions and their combinations with P_2O_5 ,

A. P. Kochetova taking part in the experiments (Ref 1). The chemical composition of raw materials, the refractoriness and the results of the sedimentary-metric analysis are indicated in tables 1 and 2. Petrographical investigations were carried out by L. I. Karyakin. The authors used Na_2O , CuO , TiO_2 , MnO , SrO , CaO , MgO and their combinations with P_2O_5 in the quality of additions, the total quantity of additions in all cases amounting to 1% of the weight of the mixture of technical alumina with clay. The specific weights of the samples burnt

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Influence of Some Additions on the Sintering of Highly Aluminiferous Substances SOV/131-59-1-7/12

at 1500° are shown in figures 1 and 2. Table 3 indicates the true and apparent porosity of these proofs, and with an addition of P₂O₅. On the strength of the investigations, fireproof clay of two compositions 65/35 and 80/20 with an addition of MgO was produced, the density of which is shown in table 4. Tables 5 and 6 show the characteristics of the samples burnt at 1500°. It follows that the density of the burnt firebrick products 80/20 and 65/35 at a low burning temperature and without additions is greater than that of fireproof clay at high burning temperatures. The introduction of sintering addition into the substance reduces porosity and increases the mechanical resistance of the samples. For the greater part, the temperatures of deformation under stress have even increased for these products. Refractoriness of the test samples decreased by 10° only. Creeping remained unchanged. An addition of magnesium oxide makes it possible to reduce the burning temperature of a high aluminiferous fire clay for obtaining mullite and mullite-corundum products of high quality. There are 2 figures, 6 tables, and 14 refer-

Card 2/3

Influence of Some Additions on the Sintering of Highly SOV/131-59-1-7/12
Aluminiferous Substances

ences, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Refractories)

Card 3/3

S/131/60/000/05/09/016
B015/B011

AUTHORS: Kukolev, G. V., Mikhaylova, K. A.

TITLE: The Influence of Surface-active Substances on the Pressability and Elastic Aftereffect of Refractory Masses

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 5, pp. 222-226

TEXT: In the article under review, the authors investigate the effect of surface-active additions on the compression of refractories when submitting these to half-dry pressing. Also the causes and the effect of elastic aftereffect upon the density of the samples after pressing are studied. The surface-active substances used were fatty acid (C₇-C₉), "mylonaf", petroleum, crude benzene, sulfite-alcohol slops, and a combination of the acid C₇-C₉ with petroleum. These additions decreased hardness and thus sped up the grinding of various refractories. The introduction of surface-active additions, especially of acid (C₇-C₉) in kaolin masses with a high fire-clay content had a favorable influence upon the compression of the samples after

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The Influence of Surface-active Substances on the
Pressability and Elastic Aftereffect of
Refractory Masses

S/131/60/000/05/09/016
BC15/B011

pressing and burning (Table 1). As may be seen from table 1, there occurs a considerable reduction in the porosity of burned samples from masses rendered hydrophobe, an increase in their weight by volume and mechanical strength. Fig. 1 shows the dependence of the weight by volume of the samples on the number of pressings. The introduction of surface-active additions in highly aluminous sillimanite samples is shown in table 2. The pressing and measuring of the height of the samples was conducted by means of the device and the method by P. S. Mamykin and A. F. Ogarkov. Investigations of the elastic aftereffect showed its direct connection with the hydrophobe character and with the final density of the samples. Next, a number of possible causes underlying the decrease of elastic aftereffect of the masses under the influence of surface-active additions are specified and explained. Grain sizes of fractions below 0.02 mm were determined using Figurovskiy's method. Fig. 2 shows the dependence of the aftereffect of hydrophobe and non-hydrophobe masses on humidity. Fig. 3 shows a water drop between polished fire-clay plates. The authors state in conclusion that by introducing surface-active additions into the refractory masses, brick clays and burned products can be

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The Influence of Surface-active Substances on the
Pressability and Elastic Aftereffect of
Refractory Masses

S/131/60/000/05/09/016
B015/B011

better condensed at the expense of the elastic aftereffect on pressing.
There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 8 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 3/3

S/131/60/000/009/006/008/XX
B021/B052

AUTHORS: Kukolev, G. V. and Mikhaylova, K. A.

TITLE: Intensification of Sintering, and Properties of Kaolin Fire-clay Products

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 9, pp. 422 - 428

TEXT: Results are given on the reduction of the sintering temperature of fireclay and on the examination of the properties of its products. The work conducted here concentrated on sintering in the solid and liquid phases. The authors also examined the effect of various admixtures on the sintering of kaolin, and the common effect of peptizers and mineralizers. A. P. Kochetova participated in this study. Refractoriness and chemical composition of the raw materials, its granulation, and the water absorption of the sintered samples were determined. Thermal and petrographic analyses were conducted by L. I. Karyakin. Na, K, Mg, Ca, Cu, Al, Fe, Ti were added in the form of oxides and carbonates. Kaolin samples with various admixtures were sintered at 1350°C for two hours and then tested. Sintering

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Intensification of Sintering, and Properties of Kaolin Fireclay Products S/131/60/000/009/006/008/XX
B021/B052

was improved by all admixtures except for Al_2O_3 . With 0.5 - 0.75% of MgO, the volume weight increased from 2.26 to 2.40-2.43 g/cm^3 . Combined admixtures of 0.5% metal oxide + P_2O_5 had the same effect. In summing up it is stated that single (MgO, MnO_2) and combined admixtures were found which have a favorable effect on the sintering of kaolins. It is expedient to add magnesium oxide when producing of compact fireclays of raw materials containing kaolin. Admixtures together with peptizers intensify the sintering effect. Highly refractory kaolin products can be obtained by such additions to the fireclay. This, however, remains to be tested under commercial conditions. There are 1 figure, 9 tables, and 34 references: 33 Soviet and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractory
Materials)

Card 2/2

KUKOLEV, G.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, K.A.

Effect of surface-active substances on the compressability and elastic after-effect of certain refractory masses. *Ogneupory* 25 no.5:222-226 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ukrain'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials) (Surface active agents)

MIKHAYLOVA, K.A.; YASENYAVSKAYA, L.E.

Standards and specifications for aluminosilicate bricks.

Standartizatsiia 26 no.7:54-55 JI '62.

(Bricks--Standards)

(MIRA 15:7)

MIRN... L... V...

7

L. 51526-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015323

UR/0286/65/000/009/0077/0077
535.885.5(088.8)

10
3

AUTHOR: Vinogradov, G. E.; Zavodchikov, G. I.; Tel'tevskiy, I. A.; Kolomiytsov, Yu. V.; Golubovskiy, Yu. M.; Mikhaylova, K. A.; Kudryavtsev, M. P.; Peryshkov, M. S.; Nefedov, B. L.; Ikachuk, N. N.; Kodzevich, I. V.; Samurov, L. A.

TITLE: A photoelectric autocollimation tube. Class 42, No. 170707

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 77

TOPIC TAGS: collimator, optical equipment, photocell

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a photoelectric autocollimation tube which contains an optical system for projecting an image of the working slit on a reflecting autocollimation mirror. The optical system then projects the autocollimation image onto photocells which are connected in an electric measuring circuit. This circuit puts out a signal which corresponds to the position of the sight axis of the optical system with respect to the autocollimation mirror. The instrument is designed for reliable operation and simplified construction. The working slit is made up of reflecting fins, e.g., mirrors, fastened to a transpa-

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L 51526-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015323

rent plate in the focal plane of the main lens of the projection system. These reflectors direct the autocollimation image of the working slit along auxiliary optical channels to the photocells which operate on an on-off basis. The photocell located in the main channel, which receives the autocollimation image passed by the working slit, also operates on an on-off basis.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

bs
Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, K.A. 20-119-6-12/56

TITLE: The Entrance Problem for Direct Products of Groups (Problema vkhozheniya dlya pryamykh proizvedeniy grupp)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 119, Nr 6, pp 1103-1105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The strong entrance problem for the group \mathcal{G} : Does there exist an algorithm which can answer the question for each word of \mathcal{G} and each subgroup of \mathcal{G} generated by a finite number of words whether the word belongs to the subgroup or not?
The weak entrance problems: Do there exist, for each subgroup of \mathcal{G} generated by finitely many words, algorithms with the aid of which it would be possible to decide whether an arbitrary word belongs to the subgroup in question or not?
If the algorithm (or the algorithms) exists, then the entrance problem is called solvable for \mathcal{G} .
Theorem: For a direct product of two free groups, each of them is given by two generators, the weak problem is not solvable.
Theorem: For abelian groups the direct product with an arbitrary group, for which the entrance problem is solvable, remains the property of solvability.
Theorem: \mathcal{G} is assumed to have the property that each subgroup of \mathcal{G} is determined by a finite number of generators. For \mathcal{G}

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The Entrance Problem for Direct Products of Groups

20-119-6-12/56

let the strong problem be solvable. Furthermore let \mathfrak{G} be a group for which the weak problem is solvable. For $\alpha \times \mathfrak{G}$ the unsolvability of the weak problem cannot be proved. There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 1 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin)

PRESENTED: December 17, 1957, by I.M. Vinogradov, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1957

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOVA, K.A., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "Entrance problem
for straight and free group products." Mos, 1959, 5 pp (Mos
State Pedagogical Inst im V.I. Lenin) 150 copies (KL, 36-59,112) ✓

16(1)

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, K.A.

SOV/20-127-4-4/60

TITLE: The Entry Problem for Free Group Products

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 4, pp 746-748 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The strong entry problem: construct an algorithm which permits to decide for every word of the group and for every subgroup generated by finitely many words of the group, whether the word belongs to the subgroup or not. The weak entry problem: prove the impossibility of the existence of a subgroup generated by finitely many generators, for which an algorithm is impossible which decides whether a word of the group belongs to this subgroup or not.
Theorem: Let be given a free product of two groups. In each group the strong (weak) problem is solvable. Then the strong (weak) problem is also solvable in the free product of both groups. There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 1 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosplana SSSR
(Scientific Research Economic Institute of the Gosplan of the USSR)

PRESENTED: April 24, 1959, by I.M.Vinogradov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1959

Card 1/1

MIKHAYLOVA, K.K. (Krasnoyarsk); SHKREBKO, P.I. (Kiyev); AFANAS'YEV, I.A.
(Pskovskaya oblast'); YUN SU-GON (Shaktersk, Sakhalin); ZHEMAYTIS, I.
[Zemaitis, J.] (Kaunas)

Editor's mail. Mat. v shkole no.2:46-51 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Mathematics—Study and teaching)

MIKHAYLOVA, K.K.

Absorption of aromatic spirits by porous adsorbing material.
T. O. Plachenov and K. K. Mikhailova. *J. Appl. Chem.*
U.S.S.R. 26, 445-56 (1953) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.*
48, 8638c. H. L. H.

NIKOLAYLOVA, E.E.; PRYAZNICHNIKOV, S.K.

ISSUED BY THE STATE SCIENCE LIBRARY

New method of reeling spinning packages of wet yarn. Tekst.
prom. 15 no.6:30-32 Ny 155. (USSR 3:6)

(Yarn)

MIKHAYLOVA, K.K.

New automatic loom for linen weaving. Tekst. prom. 18 no.2:37-38
P '58. (MIRA 13:3)

(Klimovsk--Looms) (Linen)

MIKHAYLOVA, K.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOLMAKOVA, V.M., inzhener

MM-150 14 reel. Tekst.prom. 20 no.5:34-36 My '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh volokon (for Mikhaylova). 2. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriyay 1'nokombinata imeni V.I.Lenina (for Kolmakova).

(Reels(Textile machinery))

MIKHAYLOVA, K.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOLMAKOVA, V.M., inzh.

New loom. Tekst.prom. 20 no.7:32-34 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Eksperimental'naya laboratoriya Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon (for Mikhaylova) 2. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Kostromskogo l'nokombinata imeni Lenina (for Kolmakova).

(Looms)

MIKHAYLOVA, K.K.

Device for checking the depth of holes. Mashinostroitel' no.7:27 J1
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Measuring instruments)

ACC NR: AP6035896

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0131/0131

INVENTOR: Gaynanov, A. G.; Dmitriyev, V. A.; Luginets, A. P.; Mikhaylova, K. K.; Panteleyev, V. L.; Smirnov, L. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: ¹² Gravimeter for measurement of gravity during motion. ^{9M} Class 42, No. 187337
[announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of ¹² Prospecting Geophysical Methods (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 131

TOPIC TAGS: gravimetry, gravimeter, geodetic instrument, surveying instrument

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a gravimeter ¹⁵ for the measurement of gravity during motion. The device consists of a gravimeter with double optical-mechanical damping and two flexible quartz sensitive systems on a single armature immersed in a damping fluid. To increase measurement accuracy and work productivity, the flexible sensitive systems have equal products of time constants for each system on the scale division.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Cord 1/1

UDC: 550.831

MIKHAYLOVA, K.K.; OSTROVSKAYA, M.S. (Krasnodar)

"Educational conferences" in Siberia. Mat. v shkole no.5:83
S-0 163. (MIRA 16:11)

AYZENBERG, M.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, K.L.

Hydrographic characteristics of rivers in the area of the
Transcarpathian Mneff Station (Rika Basin). Trudy UkrNIGMI
no.15:94-102 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby USSR.
(Rika Valley--Hydrography)

SIMONOV, Ya.P.; SALEPOVA, A.I.; SMIRNOVA, A.I.; SYRISOVA, Ye.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, A.D.; YEFIMOVA, K.A.; MOROZ, V.F.; GUK, Yu.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, Z.A.; AYZENBERG, M.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, K.L.; ROGOVSKAYA, Ye.G., red.; VOLKOV, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Nikolayev Province] Agroklimatecheskii spravochnik po Nikolaevskoi oblasti. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1959. 103 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kiyev. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Nachal'nik otdela agrometeorologii Kiyevskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy observatorii (for Salepova).

(Nikolayev Province--Crops and climate)

KISILENKO, A.A.; SALLFOVA, A.I.; SMIRNOVA, A.I.; SYRISOVA, Ye.M.;
MIKHAYLOVA, A.D.; GUK, Yu.I.; NIKOLAYEV, Z.A.;
AYZENBERG, M.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, K.L.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.

[Agroclimatological manual for Stalino Province] Agrokli-
maticheskii spravochnik po Stalinskoi oblasti. Leningrad,
Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 101 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ukraine. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.
2. Nachal'nik Otdela agrometeorologii Kiyevskoy gidro-
meteorologicheskoy observatorii (for Salepova).

SIMONOV, Ya.P.; SALEPOVA, A.I.; SMIRNOVA, A.I.; SYRISOVA, Ye.M.;
ABOVICH, P.B.; AYZENBERG, M.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, K.L.; USHAKOVA,
T.V., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on agricultural climatology in Zaporozh'ye Province]
Agroklimaticheskii spravochnik po Zaporozhskoi oblasti. Le-
ningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 111 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ukraine. Upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

SOV/81-59-16-58538

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 415 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kruglyy, I.M.; Makeyeva, Ye. D.; Veyşman, S.G., Mikhaylova, K.M.

TITLE: Bentonite Lubricants as Substitutes for Lubricants of Solid Oil and Konstalin Type

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefiti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstv. zhidk. topliva, 1958, Nr 7, pp 378-389

ABSTRACT: The method and the technological system is described for the production of bentonite lubricants on the base of Askangel clay (Georgian SSR) which has been aminated by octadecylamine, and disteryldimethylammonium chloride and bromide; the industrial oil 20 served as oil base. The effect of the degree of dispersion of the clay in suspension, the quantity of amine used for precipitation and the pH of the medium on the effective viscosity of the lubricant were studied. In the samples which were prepared according to optimum prescriptions the effective viscosity was determined in the temperature range from -20°C to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ (speed gradient $D = 1,537 \text{ sec}^{-1}$). The syneresis of all samples containing

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SOV/81-59-16-58538

Bentonite Lubricants as Substitutes for Lubricants of Solid Oil and Konstalin Type

15% of aminated clay (6 - 9% of clay + 4 - 6% of amine) does not exceed 1.1%. In spite of the low pH index (for some samples 4.3) the lubricants do not cause corrosion of steel plates. Lubricants with optimum viscosity are obtained from a clay suspension in which the mean size of the particles \leq 0.2 mm. Changes in the optimum ratios between amines and clay deteriorates the quality of the lubricant.

S. Rozenfel'd.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4014971

S/0065/64/000/002/0030/0036

AUTHORS: Makeyeva, Ye. D.; Blyudov A.P.; Veysman, S.G.; Mikhaylova, K.M.; Taronova, N.V.

TITLE: Plastic lubricants based on aminated bentonite clays

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 2, 1964, 30-36

TOPIC TAGS: bentonite clay, lubricant, animated bentonite clay, hydrophobic property, oleophilic property, hydrophobizing agent, dimethylbenzylalkylammonium chloride, modified bentonite clay

ABSTRACT: The modification bentonite clays with high molecular organic animes to improve their hydrophobic and oleophilic properties was investigated. Of the native bentonite clays (Askansk, Gumbrinsk, Oglanlinsk, Gil'abinsk, and Kilsk-Kry*m), the Askansk is the most suitable for lubricants in view of its cation exchange capacity of about 100 mg. equiv./100 gm. of air-dried clay. Dimethylbenzylalkylammonium chlorides are better hydrophobizing agents than dimethyldialkylammonium chlorides in that they give products

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ACCESSION NR: AP4014971

with high effective viscosity and maximum strength. About 2% acetone is an effective dispersing agent, imparting maximum stability to the bentonite-dimethylbenzylalkylammonium chloride system. The mixture is effectively homogenized on a disk grinding mill. Additives which may be incorporated in the bentonite lubricants include sodium nitrate as an anticorrosive, phenothiazine as an antioxidant and molybdenum disulfide as an antiwear agent. Bentonite lubricant VNII NP-226 showed better properties than lubricant YANZ-Z on an auto wheel testing unit GAZ-51. "Work on investigating clays was conducted jointly with the scientific institute AN SSSR under the direction of N.I. Gorbunov." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 tables and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, FL

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOVA, I., inzhener; GRIGOR'YEV, N., inzhener.

Suspended sieve for removing shelled grains from moving ear corn.

Mak.-elev.prom. 23 no.3:25 Mr '57.

(MLRA 1015)

1. Odesskaya oblastnaya kontora Ulrglavserno.
(Corn-handling machinery)

MIKHAYLOVA, L., inzhener; GRIGOR'YEV, N., inzhener.

Mobile drier for ear corn. Muk.-elev. prom. 23 no.6:23 Je '57.
(MLBA 10:9)

1. Odesskoye oblastnoye upravleniye khleboproduktov.
(Corn (Maise)--Drying)

GRIGOR'YEV, N., inzh.; MIKHAYLOVA, L., inzh.

Equipment for the mechanized handling of ear corn. Muk-elev.
prom. 24 no.6:26 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Odesskoye oblastnoye upravleniye khleboproduktov.
(Corn (Maize))

MIKHAYLOVA, L. A.

MIKHAYLOVA, L. A. "Some methods of iron therapy of anemia." Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956. (DISSERTATION For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science.)

So. Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.; YEPREMOVA, L.N.

Using the paper chromatography method for analysing sugars. Lab.
delo 3 no.4:24-25 J1-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov, Moskva.
(SUGAR--ANALYSIS AND TESTING)
(CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)

M. A. Mikheylova, et al.

AUTHORS: Mikheylova, L.A., Partashnikova, M.Z.

32-11-47/60

TITLE: The Determination of the Boiling Temperature of Organic Liquids by Means of a Simple Ebullimeter (Opredeleniye temperatury kipeniya organicheskikh zhidkostey pri pomoshchi prostogo ebullimetra)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1388-1391 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the applications of various devices are compared, and it was found that the ebullimeter suggested by W. Swjentoslawski (Ebullimetric Measurements N.I., 1950) and improved by L.A.Mikheylova and A.A. Pryashnikov is best suited for this purpose, but that the Davis apparatus and a similar device developed by Vishnevski-Kamenev was described as being faulty. The advantage offered by the ebullimeter consists in the fact that it is more sensitive and is well applicable for determining the boiling point of mixtures. As an example a toluene-benzene mixture was used, on which occasion certain quantities of one of the components were added for control purposes and the boiling point was newly determined. In the chapter dealing with the method of determining the boiling point of organic liquids in an ebullimeter this experiment is described. After a suitable preparation 50 ml of the liquids to be examined were introduced into the opening

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32-11-47/60

The Determination of the Boiling Temperature of Organic Liquids by Means of a Simple Ebullimeter

of the apparatus, after which it was closed. Two cooling devices and a burner were put into operation. As soon as the liquid began to drop down the flames were regulated in such a manner that 60-80 drops were produced per minute. (This applies to boiling temperatures of less than 110°). In the case of a higher boiling temperature it is recommended to increase the outflow of the liquid up to 100 drops per minute. After a boiling time of 10 minutes temperature was measured every 2 minutes. As soon as the last 5 results were found to be equal, measurements were stopped. The experiment was stopped as soon as the boiling point was found to be unchanged. The temperature values found were corrected according to values at normal pressure. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 3 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Chemical Reagents (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MEKHAYLOVA, L.A.; SOLODAR', L.S.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.A.; KOZYREVA, G.V.;
SAMUROVA, S.I.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.

Reduction of n-nitrosalicylic acid in n-aminosalicylic acid.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.4:623-629 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut khimicheskikh reaktivov Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Salicylic acid)

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; MARKOVICH, I.S.

1,4-Diphenyl-1,3-butadiene of high purity. Trudy IREA no.22:128-
129 '58. (MIRA 14:6)

(Butadiene)

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; MARKOVICH, I.S.

High purity anthracene. Trudy IREA no.22:130-135 '58.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Anthracene)

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

Preparation of mannose by the decomposition of mannose
phenylhydrazone with acetone. Trudy IREA no.22:136-138
'58. (MIRA 14:6)

{Mannose}
{Acetone}

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.

Methods of determining porosity. Uch.zap.Kazakh.un. 37 no.4:
145-148 '58. (MIRA 15:4)

(Porosity)

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; GLOBUS, R.L.; LASTOVSKIY, R.P.; DUMAYEVSKAYA, K.A.

Preparation of p-terphenyl of high purity. Trudy IRRA
no.23:11-13 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Terphenyl)

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; YEFREMOVA, L.N.; PRYANISHNIKOV, A.A.

Preparation of *l*-rhamnose. Trudy IRRA no.23:67-73 '59.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Rhamnose)

SOLOV'YEVA, V. N.; KARDASHOV, D. A.; MASHINA, M. A.; MURINA, I. S.
MIKHAYLOVA, L. A.

Phenol-rubber adhesive of higher elasticity. Plast. massy
no.11:44-46 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Adhesives) (Phenol condensation products)

ACC NR: AP6033846

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0117/66/000/008/0034/0034

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Antivibration mittens

SOURCE: Mashinostroitel', no. 8, 1966, 34

TOPIC TAGS: industrial hygiene, protective clothing, vibration isolation, mechanical vibration

ABSTRACT: To prevent the harmful effects and disease caused by handling intensively vibrating electrical and pneumatic instruments, antivibration mittens have been developed by the All-Union Central Scientific Research Institute for Industrial Safety VTsSPS (Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda VTsSPS). These mittens consist of outer layers and of inserts (shown on photographs). The materials used in the various parts of the mittens are listed and described, and the method of their manufacture is explained. The insert should have specific weight of 0.1--0.14 g/m³, should resist cold down to -15C, have roughness not above 3.5 kg/mm, and should weigh 39--40 g apiece. Manufacturing specifications are presented, and some plants making them (or capable of making them) are listed. Experiments carried out with experimental mittens have given positive results. Orig. art. has: 2 photographs.

SUB CODE: 06, 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 613.644

GVORDNETSKIY, N.A.; IGNAT'YEV, G.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.; SMIRNOVA, N.P.,
redaktor, SAKHAROVA, N.V., tehnicheskii redaktor.

[Anthology of physical geography; Africa, America, Australia,
Antarctica; teacher's manual] Krestomatia po fizicheskoj
geografii; Afrika, Amerika, Avstraliia, Antarktida; posobie
dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Minister-
stva prosveshchenia ISPER, 1955. 503 p. (MLBA 9:5)
(Physical geography)

15-1957-10-13750

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 51 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, L. A.

TITLE: The Problem of the Age of Modern Landscape Zones as
Exemplified in the Sahara (Problema vozrasta sovremen-
nykh landshaftnykh zon na primere Sakhary)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, 1956, Nr 1, pp 177-182

ABSTRACT: Changes in several components of landscape in the Sahara,
chiefly in the Tertiary and Quaternary, have been traced
from data in the literature. The principal conclusions
are the following. 1) Deserts have repeatedly existed
in the latitudes of the modern Sahara. 2) An important
change in natural conditions occurred during the first
half of the Tertiary, when a savanna zone extended into
the Sahara from the south. 3) Considerable tectonic
movements occurred in the second half of the Tertiary
and at the beginning of the Quaternary. These movements
formed the modern morphological features and the geolo-

Card 1/2

15-1957-10-13750

The Problem of the Age of Modern Landscape Zones as Exemplified in the Sahara

gical structure of the Sahara. At the same time, a sharp increase in aridity occurred and, as a consequence, in the Miocene the savanna zone gave way to a zone of tropical desert. 4) Repeated changes in the landscape zones occurred during the Quaternary in the Sahara. During pluvial periods the tropical desert was replaced by subtropical savanna. 5) The natural "drying-up" of the Sahara began in the Riss-Würm interglacial period, i.e. about 50,000 years ago. The modern climatic desert conditions were established approximately 3000 years ago.

Card 2/2

N. A. Shpolyanskaya

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.

Principle types of deserts in the Sahara and their geographical
distribution. Vop. geog. no.40:111-118 '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Sahara--Physical geography) (Deserts)

MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.

~~International meeting of geography students.~~ Geog. i khoz.
no.1:54-55 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Moscow--Geography--Congresses)

MACHATSCHEK, Fritz (1876-1957); KRIVOLUTSKIY, A.Ye.[translator];
MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.[translator]

[Earth relief; experiment in the regional morphological
description of the earth's surface]Rel'ef zemli; opyt re-
gional'nogo morfologicheskogo opisaniia poverkhnosti zemli.
Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. literatury, 1959- 1 v. Translated from the
German. (Earth-Surface) (MIRA 15:9)

MIKHAYLOVA, Lyudmila Alekseyevna; TARASOV, Konstantin Georgiyevich;
DLIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; SMIRNOVA, I.P., red.; ANDREYEVA,
K.A., red.kart; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Readings in physical geography (Western Europe); a manual for
teachers] Khrestomatia po fizicheskoi geografii (Zapadnaia
Evropa); posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.
isd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1959. 344 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Europe, Western--Physical geography)

GVOZDETSKIY, Nikolay Andreyevich; IGNAT'YEV, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich;
MIKHAYLOVA, Lyudmila Aleksyevna; SMIRNOVA, N.P., red.;
PODOL'SKAYA, N.Ya., red.kart; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[A reader in physical geography: Africa, America, Australia,
Oceania, Antarctica; teachers' textbook] Khrestomatiia po
fizicheskoi geografii: Afrika, Amerika, Avstraliia, Okeaniia,
Antarktida; posobie dlia uchitelei. Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Gos.
uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 605 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Physical geography)

RYABCHIKOV, A.M.; IGNAT'YEV, G.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.A.

Main trends in the study of the nature of foreign countries.
Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 17 no.1:3-7 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy geografii zarubezhnykh stran Moskovskogo
universiteta.

(Physical geography)

ALEKSANDROVSKAYA, Nataliya Vital'yevna; YERAMOV, Ruben Artemovich;
IGNAT'YEV, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich; LUKASHOVA, Yevgeniya
Nikolayevna; MARKOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich;
MIKHAYLOVA, Lyudmila Alekseyevna; RYABCHIKOV, Aleksandr
Maksimovich, prof.; SHAGIROVA, I.M., red.izd-va; YEZHOVA,
L.L., tekhn. red.

[Physical geography of parts of the world] Fizicheskaya
geografiya chastei sveta. [By] N.V.Aleksandrovskaia i dr.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola." 1963. 546 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

MIKHAYLOVA, Lyudmila Alekseyevna; TARASOV, Konstantin Georgiyevich;
DLIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; FISHCHEVA, T.V., red.;
ZAYTSEVA, K.F.; red.kart; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Reader in physical geography; Western Europe] Khrestomatia
po fizicheskoj geografii; Zapadnaia Evropa. Posobie dlia
uchitelia. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1963.
379 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Europe, Western--Physical geography)

MIKHAYLOVA, L. B.

2/5
725.4
.M6

Biologicheskiye osnovy kul'tury kapusty (Biological Principles In The Growing Of Cabbage) Moskva, Akademkniga, 1954.

71 p. illus., tables.

"Literatura": p. 71-(72)

S/205/63/003/001/019/029
E028/E185

AUTHORS: Tereshchenko O.Ya., Belyayeva Ye.M., and Mikhaylova.
L.F.

TITLE: Immunochemical analysis of liver proteins in
radiation illness

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v.3, no.1, 1963, 93-98

TEXT: The authors have used the Ouchterlony gel diffusion technique for the study of changes in the antigenic structure of liver proteins occurring as a result of X-irradiation in a dose of 650 r. The experiments were carried out on 122 irradiated and 103 control rats. Antisera were prepared in rabbits, which were immunized with extracts of liver from treated and control animals. The total soluble proteins were extracted by homogenization with saline of livers of rats killed 3 and 7 days after irradiation, and preparations were also made of the cytoplasmic granules and hyaloplasm. In gel diffusion tests with total extracts and the rabbit antisera 3 - 9 lines were obtained with control material, which usually fell into three main groups. With material from irradiated animals, spurs
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indicative of incomplete identity were observed, and also intensification of the second group with the appearance of additional lines, accompanied by weakening of the lines of the first group. In tests with the other two antigens the same three groups of lines were observed, but the results were very variable and it was not possible to draw definite conclusions as to the effects of irradiation. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: February 28, 1962

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ZHARKOV, Yu.A.; FEDOROVA, T.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.F.

Excretion of thymidine with urine by rats following whole-body X-ray irradiation in varying doses. Radiobiologia 5 no.5:675-680 '65. (MIRA 18:11)