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AUTHOR: Milkova, Eva—Milkova, Ye. (Graduate physicist)

ORG: A. S. Popov Communications Engineering Research Institute, Prague (Vyzkumny
ustav pro sdelovaci techniku A. S. Popova)

TITLE: Cut-off frequency of transistors

SOURCE: Slaboproudy obzor, v. 26, no. 1, 1965, 14-18

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, semiconductor research, signal frequency

ABSTRACT:

The relationship between the cut-off frequency of transistors and their design is discussed. Transistors with a homogeneous base, with a diffused base, and with a diffused and intrinsic base (p-n-i-p transistor) are discussed. The dependence of the drift time upon the diffusion layer's configuration is calculated, under certain simplifying conditions. For a special case, the dependence of hole mobility on the concentration of the doping atoms is considered, and the maximum concentration in the emitter region is computed which gives the optimum frequency behavior of the transistor. It is then shown that the configuration of the diffusion layer plays an important role in the p-n-i-p transistor, whereas the total thickness of the base is of small importance. In this respect the p-n-i-p transistor differs from the other transistor types. In conclusion, the theoretical and experimental results are compared. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 32 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 24Jun64 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.314.7

GRIZODUBOV, N.I.; MIL'KOVA, Z.A.

Determining the fineness in lime grinding. Sakh. prom. 36
no.7:40-43 J1 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Romanskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.

GRITSENKO, Ye.M.; GRIZODUBOV, N.I.; MIL'KOVA, Z.A.; TYAZHELOVA, G.F.;
STASEYEV, G.I.

Problem deserving attention. Sakh. prom. 37 no.10:28-33 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Ramonskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya (for Gritsenko, Grizodubov).
2. Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskij institut (for Mil'kova).
3. Ramonskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Tyazhelova, Staseyev).

MILKOVIC, B.

Chemical and biostatistical studies on the cow milk of different breeds in the environs of Sisak. Bul sc Youg 9 no.4/5;119 Ag-0 '64.

1. Chemical and Microbiological Laboratory of the Medical Center, Sisak.

MOMIROVIC, Jelica, Mr.; MILKOVIC, Bojana, mr.; VAJIC, B., dr.

Arbutus unedo, unused source of vitamins. Higijena, Beogr.
7 no.1.4:387-390 1955.

1. Zavod za kemiju prehrane Farmaceutskog fakulteta, Zagreb.

(PLANTS

Arbutus unedo, source of vitamin C (Ser))

(VITAMIN C,

in Arbutus unedo shrub (Ser))

MILKOVIC, Bojana
SURNAME (In caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: Mr. Ph.

Affiliation: / not given /

Source: Zagreb, Farmaceutski glasnik, No 7-8, July-August 1961, pp 283-284.

Data: Book Review: "An Introduction to Industrial Mycology," by George Smith (British).

Milkovic, Borivojo.

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textiles. H-34

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 3, 1958, No 10,111

Author : Milkovic, Borivojo

Inst : Not given

Title : Calculations for Mixtures

Orig Pub : Tekstil, 1956, 5, No 4, 301-304

Abstract : Formulas and a graphical method for solving the simplest proportion problems which arise in the preparation of two-component mixtures and solutions are indicated.

Card 1/1

MILKOVIC, Ivan, inz.

10 years of Hydraulic Cooperatives. Gradevinar 14 no.11:402-404
N '62.

1. Ogran Redakcionog odbora, "Gradevinar".

MILKOVIC, Ivan, inz.

Some comments on the article "Hydraulic reclamation of land in Yugoslavia." Gradevinar 15 no.5:185-187 Ap '63.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Gradevinar".

YUGOSLAVIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion.
Suprarenal Glands.

T-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, 84392

Author : Dozovic, Lj., Milkovic, S.

Inst : -

Title : Stimulating the Hypophysis of Adrenalectomized Rats with Adrenalin.

Orig Pub : Glasnik biol. sek. Hrvatsko prirodosl. drustvo, 1953 (1955),
Ser. 2B, 7, 104-105

Abstract : Adrenalectomized rats (AR) were intravenously injected with adrenalin (I); 5 minutes later their hypophyses were extracted in order that their ACTH [adrenocorticotrophic hormone] might be determined. It was found that hypophyses of control rats contained 72 % of ACTH, hypophyses of AR which were given I injections, contained 120 % of ACTH. I increases the blood's ACTH content.

Card 1/1

MILKOVIC, S.

(3)

Stimulation of the hypophysis by administering adrenaline in adrenalectomized rats. Lj. Božović and S. Milković. (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia) *Experientia* 10, 78 (1954) (in English).—The content of adrenocorticotrophic hormone of the hypophyses of adrenalectomized rats injected with 30 γ /100 g. body wt. adrenaline 5 min. before killing was significantly higher than that of adrenalectomized individuals which received control injections of 0.9% NaCl.

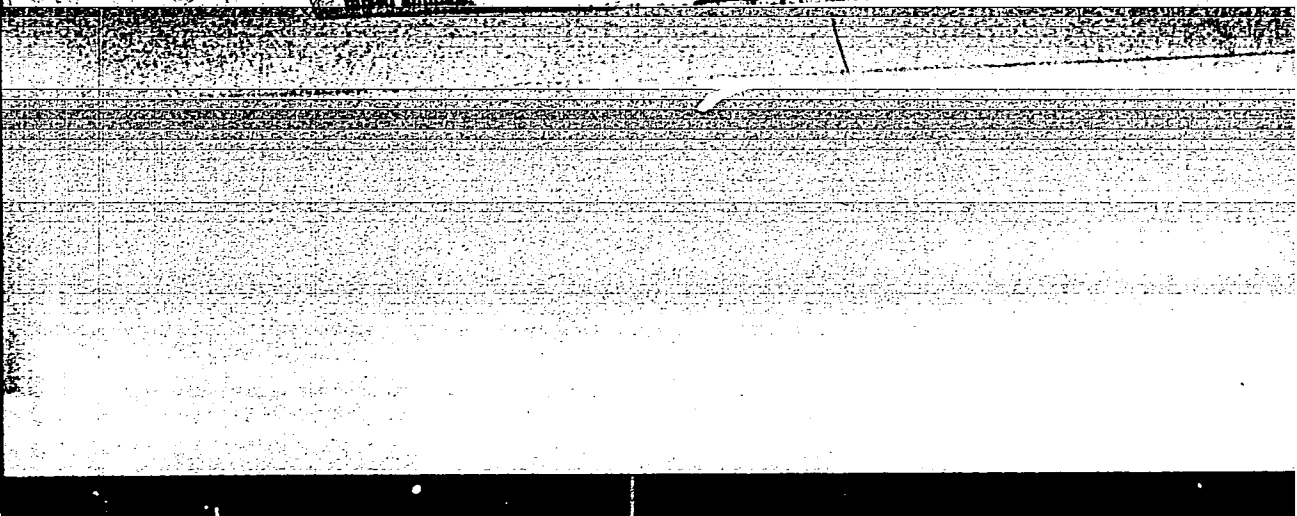
D. S. Farner

MILKOVIC, S.

Influence of vitamin C on preputial glands and thymus in intact and castrated-adrenalectomized rats. S. Milković (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arch. intern. Physiol.* 62, 1-5 (1954) (in English).—Ascorbic acid (1) (200 mg. intraperitoneally daily for 11 days and 0.5% in the drinking saline) prevented the hypertrophy of the thymus which normally follows adrenalectomy in rats. I had no effect on the size of the thymus of intact rats nor on the size of the

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MILKOVIĆ, S.

2304. Influence of vitamin C on non-adrenal-mediated action of
adrenocorticotrophic hormone in castrated deoxycorticosterone
acetate (DOCA) treated rats. S. Milković *Arch. int. Physiol.*, 1955,
63, 238-240 (Dept. of Pharmacol. Med. Faculty, Univ. of Zagreb,
Yugoslavia).—ACTH causes significant hypertrophy of preputial
glands of castrated DOCA treated rats only when large doses of
vitamin C are given simultaneously. M. E. NUTT.

722-1

Milkovic, S.

Influence of ferrous ions on 5-hydroxytryptamine action.
S. Milkovic, Z. Supek, and J. Taboraky (Univ. Zagreb,
Yugoslavia). *Nahrung-Schmidberg's Arch. exp. Pathol.*
Pharmakol. 227, 221-3(1955).—The increase or decrease of
blood pressure caused by 5-hydroxytryptamine in anaesthe-
tized dogs and rabbits is markedly attenuated by prolonged
infusion of ferrous salts. The Fe^{2+} abolishes the vasocon-
striction by 5-hydroxytryptamine in the perfused rabbit
ear. There is no such antagonism in the action on the iso-
lated rat uterus or colon. A. E. Meysc

MD

7

MILKOVIC, S.

Med Quantitative biological determination of 5-hydroxytryptamine. Z. Supek and S. Milković (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Experientia* 12, 71-2 (1956) (in English).—Rat uterus and rat colon preps. were compared for assay purposes. The latter was found to be the more advantageous.
D. S. Farner

2

MILKOVIC S

W

Action of 5-hydroxytryptamine and lysergic acid diethylamide on the
hypophysaladrenocortical system. S. Milkovic and Z. Supek. Naunyn-
Schmiedeberg Arch. exptl. Pathol. Pharmacol. 228, 116(1956). --Serotonin
in high doses of 0.3 mg./100 g. rat causes eosinopenia. This effect is
not prevented by lysergic acid diethylamide, which otherwise inhibits
many of the effects of serotonin. A. E. Meyer

2

4

PM

(clipped abstract)

YUGOSLAVIA / General Biology. General Histology.

B-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 47543

Author : Milkovic-Zulj, K.

Inst : ~~Not given~~

Title : The Effect of Streptomycin on the Growth of Fibroblasts in Vitro.

Orig Pub : Glasnik Biol Sok Hrvatsko Prirodosl Drustvo, Ser 2B, 7, 266 (1953) (1955)

Abstract : A statistically reliable stimulation of the growth of cardiac fibroblasts in cultures of 11-day-old chick embryos under the effect of streptomycin is reported. In the opinion of the author the data indicate the possibility of a direct action of streptomycin on the fibrous tissues in tuberculos.

Card 1/1

MILKOVIC-ZULJ, Karmela

Low concentration of streptomycin, and their influence on the isolated fragments of the tissue and organs of the chicken embryo. Biol glas 14 no.1/2:1-11 '61.

1. Zavod za biologiju Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu.

MILKOVIC-ZULJ, K.

Functional activity of the pituitary-adrenal endocrine axis in the first postnatal period. Bul sc Youg 8 no. 1/2: 27-28 F-Ap '63.

1. Zavod za biologiju Medicinskog fakulteta, Sveuciliste, Zagreb.

MIL'KOVICH, M.

Measuring soil moisture by drying a test sample. Meteor. i gidrol.
no.8:57 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Hidrometeorologicheskoye upravleniye Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki
Serbi.

YUGOSLAVIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Internal Secretion. General. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79697.

Author : Milkovich, Stevan.

Inst :

Title : Influence of Vitamin C on Preputial Glands and the
Thymus of Intact and Castrated-Adrenalectomized
Rats

Orig Pub: Glasnik biol. sek. Hrvatsko prirodosl. drustvo, 1953
(1955), Ser. 2B, 7, 265.

Abstract: The introduction of ascorbic acid (I) decreases the
weight of the thymus (T) in castrated-adrenalecto-
mized rats (CAR). This is probably conditioned by
the prevention of hypertrophy of the T after adrena-
lectomy. Participation of ACTH was not excluded;

Card : 1/2

48

YUGOSLAVIA/Farm Animals. - Small Horned Stock

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 26170

Author : Mil'kovich V.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Importance of Semen Diluents and of the Number of Spermatozoa in the Artificial Insemination of Sheep (Znachenije razbaviteley spermy i chisla spermatozoidov pri iskusstvennom osemenenii ovots)

Orig Pub : Acta veterin., 1957, 7, No 2, 75-93

Abstract : By diluting ram's semen with warmed ewe's milk and with yolk-citrated or glucose-phosphate diluent, 70.2, 66.7, and 63 percent of fertilizations were obtained, respectively. A minimum number of spermatozoa, sufficient to obtain from 61 to 68 percent of fertilizations when using milk as the semen diluent, was 30-40 million in 0.5 ml. at the introduction of the semen into the cervix. The increase of the number of spermatozoa over 40 million was not augmenting the percentage of fertilization substantially. The artificial insemination of sheep

Card : 1/2

MIL'KOVIUSKIY, S.I.

TM-1300 boring rig.

Shakht.stroi. no.5:19-20 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Boring machinery)

MIL'KOVITSKIY, S.I., insh.

Shaft sinking by boring. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.2:48 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Shaft sinking)

YAVORSKIY, Boris Mikhaylovich; DETLAF, Andrey Antonovich; ~~MILKOYSKAYA~~
~~Lidiya Bronislavovna~~; SERGEYEV, Georgiy Petrovich; ANOSHINA,
K.I., red. izd-va; SHLYK, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Course of lectures on physics] Kurs lektsii po fizike. Vol.1
[Mechanics, molecular physics, and thermodynamics] Mekhanika,
molekuliarnaya fizika i termodinamika. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
"Sovetskaya nauka." 1958. 276 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Physics)

YAVORSKIY, Boris Mikhaylovich; DETLAF, Andrey Antonovich; MILKOVSKAYA,
Lidiya Bronislavovna; GORBATOV, Yu.B., starshiy prepodavatel',
red.; KHRUSHALOVA, N.I., red.isd-va; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn.red.

[Lecture course in physics] Kurs lektsei po fizike. Moskva, Gos.
isd-vo "Vysshaya shkola." Vol.2. [Electricity and magnetism]
Elektrichestvo i magnetizm. 1960. 421 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra fiziki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (for
Gorbatov).

(Electricity)

(Magnetism)

YAVORSKIY, Boris Mikhaylovich; DETLAF, Andrey Antonovich;
MILKOVSKAYA, Lidiya Bronislavovna; SERGEYEV, Georgiy
Petrovich; PERKOVSKAYA, G.Ye., red.

[Physics course] Kurs fiziki. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola.
Vol.1. Izd.3., 1965. 375 p. (MIRA 18:7)

MILKOVSKI, P.

"Printed charts in radio sets."

p. 27 (Radio I Televiziia) Vol. 6, no. 12, 1957
Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

MILKOVSKI, I.

"On the sowing of early spring crops.", p 11, (KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Vol 6, #1/2
Jan/Feb 1951, Bulgaria)

East European Vol 2 #8
SO: Monthly List of ~~Russian~~ Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Unc

MILKOVSKI, I

"Sowing the late spring cultured plants", p 74 (KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDLIE, Vol 6, #3, Mar. 1951) Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European RUSSIAN Accessions / Vol 2 #8 Library of Congress, August 1953, Unc

MIKOVSKI, I.

"Taking Care of the Cotton Plant During Its Vegetation. n. 157" (KOOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE)
Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1951, Sof'ya, Bulgaria.

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

MILKOVSKI, I.

Milkovski, I. Technological quality of fiber in the various types of cotton in our country. p.10.

Vol. 4, no. 7, 1955 LEKA PROMISHLEENOST Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2
February, 1956

MILKOVSKI, I. ; DRAGOEV, M.

Research on the spinning-technological qualities of fibers from the new sorts of cotton.

P. 40, (Lika Promishlenost) Vol. 6, no. 1, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

MILKOVSKI, Jordan

Cotton production in Bulgaria. Priroda Bulg 13 no.6:3-8 8-5 '67.

MILKOVSKI, T.

MILKOVSKI, T. Autotransformer connection in the high-frequency cycles. p. 16.

Vol. 5, No. 9, 1956.

RADIC

TECHNOLOGY

Sofia, Bulgaria

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

MILKOVSKI, Y.

National Cotton Conference. Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry),
#5:48:May 55

MILKOVSKI, YOR.

Concerning the Technological Properties of Fibers from High Quality
Cotton Spread in Our Country. Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry), #7-12:9:
July-Dec 1955

MILKOVSKIY, Mikhail Antonovich; ZEYEST, M.B., red.; KONARDOVA, T.F., red.
izd-va; LOBANKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Master's handbook for 750-mm. logging railroads] Spravochnik ma-
stera lesovoznykh uzkokoleinykh zheleznykh dorog kolei 750 mm.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 144 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Lumber--Transportation) (Railroads)

MIL'KOVSKIY, M. I.

USSR/ Chemistry - Chemical technology

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 25/30

Authors : Mozgovoy, V. I., and Mil'kovskiy, M. I.

Title : The problem of the closed water cycle during flotation in coal dressing plants

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/3, 405-409, June 1955

Abstract : Efforts were made to develop methods by means of which it would be possible to return water into the flotation cycle after having first removed all solid suspended particles from that water. The determination of the content of flotation agents in the water is considered of prime importance. It was established that the content of suspended substances and flotation agents in waste waters after flotation is 1/3 of the amount fixed. Table; graphs.

Institution : The Artem Mining Inst., Dnepropetrovsk

Submitted : February 25, 1955

SMYK, B.; MILKOWSKA, A.

Effect of infrared rays in disinfection of grain for planting;
preliminary communication. Acta microb. polon 5 no.1-2:133-135
1956.

1. Z Katedry Mikrobiologii Rolnej WSR w Krakowie.

(INFRARED RAYS, effects,

grain disinfect. (Pol))

(ANTISEPSIS AND ASEPSIS,

infrared grain disinfect. (Pol))

(GRAIN,

infrared disinfect. (Pol))

POLAND / Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

J-4

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77418

Author : Smyk, B.; Milkowska, A.

Inst : Second Cracow Agricultural School

Title : Influence of Mineral Fertilizers and Sheep Manure on Soil
Micro-Flora of Alpine Pastures

Orig Pub : Acta microbiol. polon., 1956, 5, No 1-2, 165-171

Abstract : The Department of Agricultural Microbiology of the Secondary
Agricultural School in Cracow established that the intro-
duction of N50P60K80 significantly strengthens the
microbiological activity of alpine pastures; still better
is the effect of mineral fertilizers, together with animal
excretions when, during one night in a corral there is 1
sheep per 2m². -- Z. I. Zhurbitskiy.

Card 1/1

30

~~MILKOWSKA, Alicja~~

WEISS, Marian; MILKOWSKA, Alicja; KOZINSKA, Maria

Conservative treatment of scoliosis, in the light of electromyographic data. Chir. narz. ruchu 22 no.2:197-209 1957.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej A. M. w Warszawie i ze Szpitala Chirurgii Kostnej w Konstancinie Kierownik: prof. dr. A. Graca Z Zakladu Leczniczego Usprawniania A. W. P. w Warszawie Kierownik: s-ca prof., kand. nauk M. Weiss Z Centralnej Poradni Miedzyszkolnej w Warszawie Kierownik: dr K. Sokal. Konstancin k/Warszawy, Szpital Chirurgii Kostnje.

(SCOLIOSIS, ther.

conservative, based on electromyographic data of
misc. funct. (Pol))

(ELECTROMYOGRAPHY, in var. dis.

scoliosis, value of data on misc. funct. in con-
servative ther. (Pol))

MILKOWSKA, Alicja

Report from the course on soil microbiology held in the Pasteur
Institute in Paris during September 1963. Wiadom botan 8 no.3/4:
Suppl: Biol ogrod botan no.3/4:267-268 '64.

MILKOWSKA, Jadwiga

Medicinal plants in the Lublin Province. I. Ann.Univ.Lublin; sec.D
14:321-354 '59.

1. Z Katedry Botaniki Farmaceutycznej Wydziału Farmaceutycznego
Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie Kierownik: zast. prof. dr Tadeusz
Szybal.

(PLANTS MEDICINAL)

MILKOWSKA, Jadwiga

Histochemical investigations of sulphhydryl groups in meristematic plant cells. Ann. Univ., Lublin sect.D 16:441-445 '61.

1. Z Katedry i Zakładu Histologii i Embriologii Wydziału Lekarskiego Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie Kierownik: prof. dr med. Stanisław Graycki.

(SULFHYDRYL COMPOUNDS) (PLANTS)

GRZYCKA, K.; MILKOWSKA, J.

The dwarf birch (*Betula nana* L.) in the Botanical Garden of
Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin. *Wiadom botan* 6
no.2:178-179 '62.

MILKOWSKA, Jadwiga

Histochemical and histophotometric investigations of protein-bound SH and SS groups in the meristematic root cells. Ann. Univ. Lublin sect. D 19:441-453 ' 64.

1. Katedra i Zakład Histologii i Embriologii, Wydział Lekarski, AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Stanisław Grzycki) i Katedra i Zakład Botaniki Farmaceutycznej, Wydział Farmaceutyczny, AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. Tadeusz Szynal).

MILKOWSKA, Jadwiga

Protein bound SH and SS groups in the meristematic root cells
of *Lupinus luteus* L. Ann. Univ. Lublin sect. D 19:479-487 '64.

1. Katedra i Zakład Histologii i Embriologii, Wydział Lekarski
AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Stanisław Grzycki)
i Katedra i Zakład Botaniki Farmaceutycznej, Wydział Farmaceutyczny
AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. Tadeusz Szynal).

MILKOWSKA, M.: STATKIEWICZ, J.

The effect of the load on the life of relay contacts in a railroad signaling system. Archiw automat 4 no.3/4:281-293 '59. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Politechnika Wroclawska Katedra Teletechniki Loczeniowej i
Centralny Osrodek Badan i Rozwoju Techniki Kolejnictwa.
(Railroads)

MILKOWSKA, Maria.

Electric contacts and contactor materials; a conference in Moscow in 1959. Archiw automat 5 no.2:273-278 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Politechnika Warszawska, Katedra Techniki Laczniowej.
(Electric contactors)

MILKOWSKA, M.; STATKIEWICZ, J.

Sintered contact materials for relays of railroad signaling
equipment. Archiw automat 6 no.1:79-91 '61. (KEAI 10:5)

1. Politechnika Wroclawska, Katedra Teletechniki Lasceniowej.
(Automatic control) (Railroads) (Electric contactors)
(Powder metal processes) (Relays)

MIKOWSKA, Maria, prof. dr; PIATKOWSKI, Antoni, mgr inz.

Simplified calling selectors for MB telephone party lines.
Przegl kolej elektrotech 15 no.7:180-185 JI '63.

DOZANSKA, Wiera; SIKOROMSKA, Celina; MILKOWSKA-JANKOWSKA, Danuta

Intestinal viruses in water and sewages. Roczn panstw zakl
hig 14 no.2:167-178 '63

1. Department of Municipal Hygiene, State Institute of Hygiene,
Warsaw.

HAMAN, Stefania; MILKOWSKA-JANKOWSKA, Danuta; ZIEMINSKA, Stefania

Application of brilliant green bile broth in tests confirming the presence of coliform organisms in water and soil. Roczn panstw zakl hig 15 no.1:79-84 '64.

1. Department of Communal Hygiene, State Institute of Hygiene, Warsaw. Head of Department: prof dr J. Just.

MILKOWSKI, Alfons

Issuance of judgment on pensions in cases pending in court. Praca
sabesp spol 5 no.2:14-17 F '63.

1. Okregowy Sad Ubezpiezen Spolecznych, Szczecin.

MILKOWSKI, Marian

The Malpasset catastrophe in Frejus. Przegl techn 81 no.24:15-16 Je '60.

Milkowski, W.

11. REINFORCED CONCRETE LAGGING FOR ROADWAYS. Milkowski, W. and Parkowski, W. (Prace Główn. Inst. Górn. (Centr. Chief Inst. Min., Stalingrad), Ser. A. 1955, Kozmisk 179, 12pp.). Loads on lagging were calculated and several designs suggested to go with steel arch supports. Tests showed that a design with dimensions of 130 by 11 by 6 cm, and two rows of four 6 mm bars, was superior. (L).

MILKOWSKI, W.; ZYSKA, E.

MILKOWSKI, W.; ZYSKA, E. Laboratory researches on fireproofing mine timber.
BIULETYN. p. 29.

Vol. 11, No. 12, Dec. 1955
PRZEGLAD GORNICZY
TECHNOLOGIY
Polland

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

Smoldering of coal dust deposits - Wojciech Chpiał and
Władysław Mirowski. *Prace Geologiczne Inst. Górnictwa*
Ser. A. Nowa. No. 184, 20 pp. (1950) (English summary).
Bituminous coal dust contg. less than 60% and brown coal
dust contg. less than 80% incombustibles, smoldered when
ignited. H₂O (20%) in dust did not prevent smoldering.
The rate of fire travel in a dust zone of particles smaller
than 75 μ was 0.2 for bituminous and 1.2 cm./min. for brown
coals when the air velocity was 0.5 m./sec. An inhibitor
based on Na silicates stopped smoldering effectively.
L. S. Lubanski

Fuel

COUNTRY : Poland R-24
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKham., No. 1959, No. 88087
AUTHOR : Milkowski, W.; Olpinski, W.; Zyska, B.
INST. : Main Institute of Mining
TITLE : Testing of Preparations Imparting Fire-Resistance to Bracing Lumber
ORIG. PUB. : Prace Glown. inst. gorn., 1958, A, No 223, 30 s., 1l.
ABSTRACT : Description of production technology of a new preparation. Experiments have shown that lumber impregnated with this preparation is not ignited by fire even at a fairly high temperature. In addition it is resistant to fungi which attack bracing lumber in mines.
From author's summary.

CARD:

237

MILKOWSKI, W.

Possibilities of precipitating suspensions in turbulent systems. Biuletyn.
p. 23.

PRZEGLAD GORNICZY. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow
Gornictwa) Katowice, Poland, Vol. 15, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

S/081/62/000/023/086/120
B144/B186

110910
AUTHOR: Miżkowski, Władysław

TITLE: Use of polar substances to improve the corrosion resistance of hydraulic oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 596-597, abstract 23M224 (Przegl. górń., v. 18, no. 4, 1962; Biul. Główn. inst. górń., v. 13, no. 1, 5 - 8 [Pol.])

TEXT: It is shown that the intensive corrosion observed in hydraulic and pneumatic-hydraulic mechanisms in shafts is due to insufficient protective properties of hydraulic oils (HO). Of the 15 polar substances added to HO, which were studied under laboratory conditions, additions of glycerin distearate (I) (97.3 % and of glycerin monooleate 98% reduction) most effectively reduced corrosion. The optimum concentration of I was 1.75 - 2.0 %. Additions of I reliably protect steel against corrosion in soft and hard mine water, with pH 5 - 8.5 and in 0.1 N HNO₃ solution. /B

Test under underground conditions confirmed the high efficiency of I.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]
Card 1/1

MILKOWSKI, Wladyslaw, mgr., inz.

Corrosion of iron and steel in mine surroundings. Przegl gorn 18
no.3:180-185 '62.

MILKU, St, akad. (Rumania)

Achievements and prospects in science in the Rumanian People's
Republic. Spisane BAN 6 no.3:92-95 '61.

MILKU, Sh. M.; TSMEL', G.; PETRYA, I.

Effect of some cytostatic preparations on the endocrine system
(experimental study). Vop. onk. 8 no.3:86-92 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut endokrinologii im. K. I. Parkhona, Bukharest, Adres
avtorov: Bukharest, Institut endokrinologii im. K. I. Parkhona.

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (ENDOCRINE GLANDS)

MILKU, Sht.M. [Milcu, S .M.]; PETRYA, I. [Petrea, I.]; STETESCU, C.
[Statescu, O.]

Preliminary results of cytoautoradiographic studies with electron
microscopy. TSitologia 6 no.1:110-113 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii Instituta endokrinologii
AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest, Rumyniya.

MILKU, Sht. [Milcu, St.]; SIMIONESCU, N. [Simionescu, N.]

Histological changes in the hypophysis, adrenal cortex and ovary
in female sterility connected with the Itsenko-Cushing syndrome.
Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.5:38-41 S-0 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut endokrinologii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.
Submitted June 16, 1964.

RZUCIDLA L., MILKULASZEK E., WALECKI H.

Badania immunochemiczne zmiennych form pałeczek duru tyfoidalnego.
/Immunochemical investigation on variation forms of Salmonella
typhi/ Med. dosw. mikrob. 2:3-4, 1950 p. 323-48.

1. Of the National Institute of Hygiene and of the Institute of Medical Microbiology of Warsaw Medical Academy.
GINL Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

MILKUNOV, D.

MILKUNOV, D. Research on certain elements of ordinary prestressed concrete for floors and other constructions. p.9.

Vol. 3, no. 3/4, 1956, STROITELSTVO, SOFIYA, BULGARIA.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1956.

MILKUNOV, D.

"Computing large panels for dwellings without framework."

STROITELSTVO: Vol. 6, No. 5, 1959; Sofia, Bulgaria

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS INDEX (EPAI), Library of Congress,
Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959

Unclassified

KAPUSTINSKIY, A.F.; MAL'TSEV, A.K.; MILL', B.V.

Low-temperature form of sulfur. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.2:506
F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I.
Mendeleeva.

(Sulfur)

15.2620

26653
S/070/61/006/005/011/011
E132/E560

AUTHORS: Mill', B.V. and Naumova, I.I.

TITLE: Syntheses in the system $Y_2O_3-Fe_2O_3-H_2O$

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.5, pp.800-803

TEXT: Although as described by J. W. Nielsen (Refs.1 and 2; Phys. Chem. Solids, 5, 202, 1958; J. Appl. Phys., suppl. to, 31, 5, 51S, 1960) yttrium iron garnet (YIG) can be grown from the melt by slow cooling from 1250 to 900°C it is also known that garnets can be made hydrothermally at about 600-700°C from the mixed oxides. This method was tried for YIG using a pressure of up to 2000 atm. The autoclave was closed, the pressure being supplied by the water vapour. Temperatures from 300 to 550°C were tried at 50° intervals. A range of ratios of Y_2O_3/Fe_2O_3 were employed with 5-15% of various additives such as NaOH, LiCl etc. After heating, the solid residue was boiled in nitric acid and the undissolved parts examined microscopically. Out of some 100 trials the following phases were found:- YIG, $YFeO_3$, magnetite and haematite - there were also some specimens for which the X-ray powder photographs could not be identified. YIG was not obtained below

Card 1/3

Syntheses in the system ...

26653
S/O70/61/006/005/011/011
E132/E560

500°C. 9 out of 11 runs at 550°C contained YIG. Magnetite crystals up to 1.5 mm in size were found in association with the YIG crystals which reached only 0.4 mm. The successful solutions were those of NH_4Cl , LiCl , CaCl_2 and NaCl and the coefficient of filling of the bomb was 0.4-0.6. The crystals obtained were rhombic dodecahedra. YFeO_3 was formed in the interval 350-550°C when the ratio of Y_2O_3 to Fe_2O_3 was 3:1 to 1:2 using solutions of chlorides, H_3BO_3 , $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$, NaOH and Na_2CO_3 . The crystals were in the form of orthorhombic prisms. Magnetite was obtained from 450-550°C most profusely in the case of NH_4Cl solutions and less efficiently for the other chloride solutions. The magnetite apparently came from the corrosion of the vessel. Acknowledgments are expressed to P. V. Klevtsov and A. A. Shternberg for assistance. There are 5 figures and 10 references: 3 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The English-language references read as follows: Refs. 1 and 2 (quoted in text); Ref.5: M. W. Shafer, Rustum Roy. J. Amer. Ceram. Soc., 38, 11, 563, 1959; Ref.6: R. Schmalz. J. Geophys. Res., 64, 5, 575, 1959.

Card 2/3

Syntheses in the system ...

26653
S/070/61/006/005/011/011
E132/E560

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR
(Institute of Crystallography AS USSR)
Institute neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR
(Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the
Siberian Section of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1961

Card 3/3

KAPUSTENSKIY, A.F. [deceased]; MAL'TSEV, A.K.; MILL', B.V.

Investigating brown and green sulfur by differential thermal
analysis at low temperatures. Trudy KHIMII no.35:77-81
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Sulfur)

MILL', B.V.

Hydrothermal synthesis of yttrium ferrate. Kristallografiia 7
no.4:644-645 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Yttrium ferrate crystals--Growth)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041152

S/0020/64/156/004/0814/0816

AUTHOR: Mill', B. V.

TITLE: Hydrothermal synthesis of garnets containing V^{3+} , In^{3+} , and Sc^{3+}

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 4, 1964, 814-816

TOPIC TAGS: garnet synthesis, hydrothermal garnet synthesis, $Ca_3V_2Si_3O_{12}$, $Cd_3V_2Si_3O_{12}$, $Cd_3V_2Ge_3O_{12}$, $Mn_3V_2Ge_3O_{12}$, $Ca_3Sc_2Si_3O_{12}$, $Ca_3In_2Ge_3O_{12}$, $Cd_3In_2Ge_3O_{12}$, vanadium containing garnet, indium containing garnet, scandium containing garnetABSTRACT: This article describes the synthesis of $Ca_3V_2Si_3O_{12}$, $Ca_3V_2Ge_3O_{12}$, $Cd_3V_2Si_3O_{12}$, $Cd_3V_2Ge_3O_{12}$, and $Mn_3V_2Ge_3O_{12}$ garnets containing vanadium, $Ca_3Sc_2Si_3O_{12}$ garnet containing scandium, and $Ca_3In_2Si_3O_{12}$, $Ca_3In_2Ge_3O_{12}$, and $Cd_3In_2Ge_3O_{12}$ garnets in which the octahedral positions are fully occupied by indium. Methods described in a previous article (B. V. Mill', I. I. Naumova, Kristallografiya,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041152

v. 6, no. 5, 1961, 800) were used for synthesis. The crystals of synthesized substances had a rhombododecahedron {110} form, characteristic of garnets. Crystals were investigated with the aid of a microscope and x-rays. The density was determined pycnometrically at 25C in benzene. It was noticed that the excess of bivalent cations favors the synthesis. The synthesis was also affected by the structure of the components of the mixture. In the case of Ca garnets, better results were obtained when Ca^{2+} was introduced in the form of CaCO_3 instead of Ca(OH)_2 . The largest crystals were obtained for $\text{Mn}_3\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$. It was found that $\text{Ca}_3\text{In}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$ and $\text{Ca}_3\text{In}_2\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$ possess the biggest lattice constant between the known silicate and germanium garnets. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Division, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

Card: 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041152

SUBMITTED: 16Jan64

ATD PRESS: 3064

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

L 57868-65 EWA(k)/FBD/EWG(r)/EIT(l)/EIT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EEC(t)/I/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)
 EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pn-4/Po-4/Pf-4/Pe5/Pi-4/Pi-4 SCTB/IJP(c) WG/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5016922

UR/0192/65/006/003/0471/0473
 542.65

AUTHOR: Mill', B. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of garnets containing Mn^{3+} and Rh^{3+} ions

SOURCE: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 6, no. 3, 1965, 471-473

TOPIC TAGS: garnet synthesis, manganese germanium garnet, rhodium germanium garnet,
 hydrothermal synthesis, laser application 25 27

ABSTRACT: $Ca_3Mn_2Ge_3O_{12}$, $Cd_3Mn_2Ge_3O_{12}$, $Ca_3Rh_2Ge_3O_{12}$, and $Cd_3Rh_2Ge_3O_{12}$ garnets have been prepared by ceramic technique and the crystals of the first two garnets have been synthesized hydrothermally. The preparations were undertaken to verify the assumed feasibility of substituting magnetic Mn^{3+} and diamagnetic Rh^{3+} ions for Ge ions in octahedral positions in the garnet-type structures. Hydrothermal synthesis was carried out at 300-550C and 1300 atm in aqueous solutions of ammonium, calcium, or cadmium chlorides, as described earlier by the author [Dokl. AN SSSR, 156, 4, 814, 1964]. The effects of molar composition of the charge and of the nature of solvent on the yield were investigated. The crystals of Mn^{3+} garnets up to 0.2 mm in size were obtained and their morphology and lattice constant were determined microscopically and by x-ray analysis. The attempts failed to prepare Rh^{3+} garnets.
 Card 1/2

L 57868-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016922

$\text{Ca}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$, and $\text{Mn}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$ hydrothermally and $\text{Mn}_3\text{Mn}_2\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$, $\text{Mn}_3\text{Rh}_2\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{12}$, and $\text{Ca}_3\text{Rh}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$ by ceramic technique. This and earlier studies on garnet type structures led to the conclusion that substitution of cations in octahedral positions depends only on their respective size. Interest was expressed in the study for substitution of V^{3+} , Mn^{3+} , and Rh^{3+} ions for Fe^{3+} in $\text{Y}_3\text{Fe}_5\text{O}_{12}$, because of the probable laser action of certain of these ions, analogous to the earlier reported laser application of Cr^{3+} in yttrium aluminum garnet crystals. Orig. art. has: 1 table.
[JK]

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MJSS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 007

ATD PRESS: 4038

Card 2/2 *AK*

MILL', B.V.

Synthesis of garnets with large cations. Dokl. AN SSSR 165
no.3:555-558 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Submitted April 9, 1965.

L 47325-66 EWP(D)/EWP(M)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACC NR: AR6025765

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/A077/A077

AUTHOR: Mill', B. V.; Klevtsov, P. V.

TITLE: Experience in the study of the conditions of hydrothermal synthesis of iron garnets of yttrium and rare-earth elements

SOURCE: Ref. Zh. Fizika, Abs. 4A647

REF.SOURCE: Sb. Simpozium. Protsessy sinteza i rosta kristallov i plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 21

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium, iron, garnet, rare earth element, ~~garnet~~ hydrothermal synthesis, pressure effect, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the conditions of hydrothermal synthesis of yttrium iron garnets (YIG) in solutions of iron chloride in the interval 400 -- 625°. In the FeCl₃ solution, in the absence of priming centers, the garnet is produced only under reducing conditions. In the absence of reducing conditions, the synthesis occurs above 520° when priming centers are introduced. Optimal conditions for the synthesis of YIG in FeCl₂ solution are found to be 450 -- 625° for mixtures with excess of iron oxide and 525 -- 540° for stoichiometric charges. The kinetics and the influence of the pressure on the synthesis of YIG in FeCl₂ solution are investigated. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 mjs

ACC NR: AP6032950

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/010/1861/1864

AUTHOR: Mill', B. V.; Zadneprovskiy, G. M.; Bakakin, V. V.ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SO, Academy of Sciences, SSSR
(Institut neorganicheskoy SO Akademii nauk SSSR)TITLE: New compounds with garnet^b structure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 10, 1966, 1861-1864

TOPIC TAGS: ceramic material, crystal lattice structure, garnet,
~~structure~~, ferrite, gallium garnet, iron garnet, *CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS*,
GALLIUM

ABSTRACT: Fifteen new compounds with garnet-type structure were synthesized by standard ceramic technique in the search for less expensive substitutions for rare earths in garnet-type compounds to be used in uhf technology or in lasers. The new compounds, without any expensive components, belong to three types: $(Ca_3)[M^{4+}M^{5+}](M^{3+})O_{12}$ (I), where $M^{4+} = Ti, Zr, Hf, \text{ or } Sn$, $M^{5+} = Ta \text{ or } Nb$, and $M^{3+} = Ga \text{ or } Fe$; $(Ca_3)[M_2^{4+}](V_{2,5}^{5+}M_{2,5}^{3+})O_{12}$ (II), where $M^{4+} = Zr, Hf, \text{ or } Sn$ and $M^{3+} = Ga \text{ or } Fe$, and $(Ca_2M_{1,5}^{4+})[M_2^{3+}](Ca_3)O_{12}$ (III), where $M^{4+} = Zr \text{ or } Hf$. The synthesized compounds of all three types may be derived from the rare-earth element ferrites or gallates by substituting in $La_3M_3^{3+}O_{12}$ Ca^{2+} or Ca^{2+} and M^{4+}

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UDC: 549.73

ACC NR: AP6032950

for Ln^{3+} (Ln = rare-earth element or Y) or by partially substituting M^{4+} , M^{5+} , or both cations for Fe^{3+} or Ga^{3+} . The Fe garnets and certain Ga garnets of type I could not be made single-phase. Only five Ga garnets of this type were prepared as a single-phase ceramic material. The Ta^{5+} containing garnets I were synthesized for the first time. Apparently, the V^{5+} containing I garnets cannot be formed, but five new garnets of the II type were prepared, in which V^{5+} occupies tetrahedral vacancies. Only Ga-garnets of this type were single-phase. The two Ga garnets of type III were prepared as single-phase ceramics by sintering the mixtures $3\text{CaCO}_3 + 3\text{M}^{4+}\text{O}_2 + \text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ or $2.5\text{CaCO}_3 + 2.5\text{M}^{4+}\text{O}_2 + 1.5\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$, where $\text{M}^{4+} = \text{Zr}$ or Hf . These two compounds offer the first examples of the octahedral in addition to hexahedral coordination of Zr^{4+} and Hf^{4+} and of the implantation of four valent cations in general into dodecahedral vacancies in the garnets. This implantation is limited by the relative size of Ca^{2+} and Zr^{4+} as was shown by the unsuccessful attempt to prepare Ga-garnets containing even more Zr^{4+} in dodecahedral vacancies than in formula III. The feasibility should be explored of preparing a continuous series of solid solutions in the $(\text{Ln}_3^{3+} - 2x\text{Ca}_2\text{M}^{4+})\text{M}^{3+}\text{O}_{12}$ system, where $\text{M}^{4+} = \text{Ce}$, U , Th and $\text{M}^{3+} = \text{Ga}$ or Fe . Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007/

Card 2/2

L 06167-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6032951

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/010/1865/1869
42
41
13

AUTHOR: Mill', B. V.; Klevtsov, P. V.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SO Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Hydrothermal synthesis of yttrium-iron garnet

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 10, 1966, 1865-1869

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, hydrothermal method, ferrite, rare earth element ferrite, yttrium ferrite, garnet, yttrium, iron, inorganic synthesis

ABSTRACT: The study of hydrothermal synthesis of yttrium-iron garnet (YIG) crystals has been continued to define more accurately the optimum conditions and the chemical mechanism of crystal growth in various hydrothermal systems. This study is part of a broader study by the same group of authors of the hydrothermal synthesis of rare earth element ferrites with garnet structure, which have valuable magnetic properties. Hydrothermal synthesis of YIG crystals was studied in the $Y_2O_3-Fe_2O_3-H_2O-NaOH$, $Y_2O_3-Fe_2O_3-H_2O-FeCl_3$, and $Y_2O_3-Fe_2O_3-H_2O-FeCl_2$ systems. Crystal formation, reaction kinetics, and yield of YIG crystals were investigated at variable charge composition, temperature, and pressure. YIG was synthesized at 450-550C from 5-50% NaOH solutions in floating platinum inserts in the autoclave but only from the charge rich in Fe_2O_3 . Formation of YIG crystals in a $FeCl_3$ solution was detected within the 400-600C range at about 1500 atm., and with the charges of composition varying within 3:1 to 1:6 range of Y_2O_3/Fe_2O_3 molar ratios. YIG crystals obtained from $FeCl_3$

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UDC: 546.723'641-31 : 549.73

L 06167-67

ACC NR: AP6032951

solution without seeding, but only in a reducing medium, i.e., in the presence of Fe^{2+} . Magnetite and orthoferrite crystals were formed simultaneously with YIG under these conditions. In the absence of Fe^{2+} , YIG crystals alone were grown from FeCl_3 solutions only on single crystal seed in hermetically sealed titanium inserts and at above 520C. The seed crystal increased by 200—300% in weight. Synthesis of YIG in FeCl_2 solutions was possible only from the charges with 3:5, 1:3, and 1:6 $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ mol. ratios. The product always contained some magnetite which was formed in the reaction of FeCl_2 with the Fe_2O_3 of the charge. The simultaneously produced FeCl_3 plays an important role in the synthetic process. High yields of YIG were obtained in FeCl_2 solutions in the 450—625C range from the Fe_2O_3 -rich charges and in the 525—540C range from stoichiometric charges. The maximum size of the crystals was 1—1.5 mm in FeCl_2 solutions containing FeCl_3 and 1.5—2 mm in FeCl_3 solutions. The seed was not possible from FeCl_2 solutions because of decomposition of YIG in these solutions. Orig. art. has: 3 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 120/ SUBM DATE: 28Aug65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

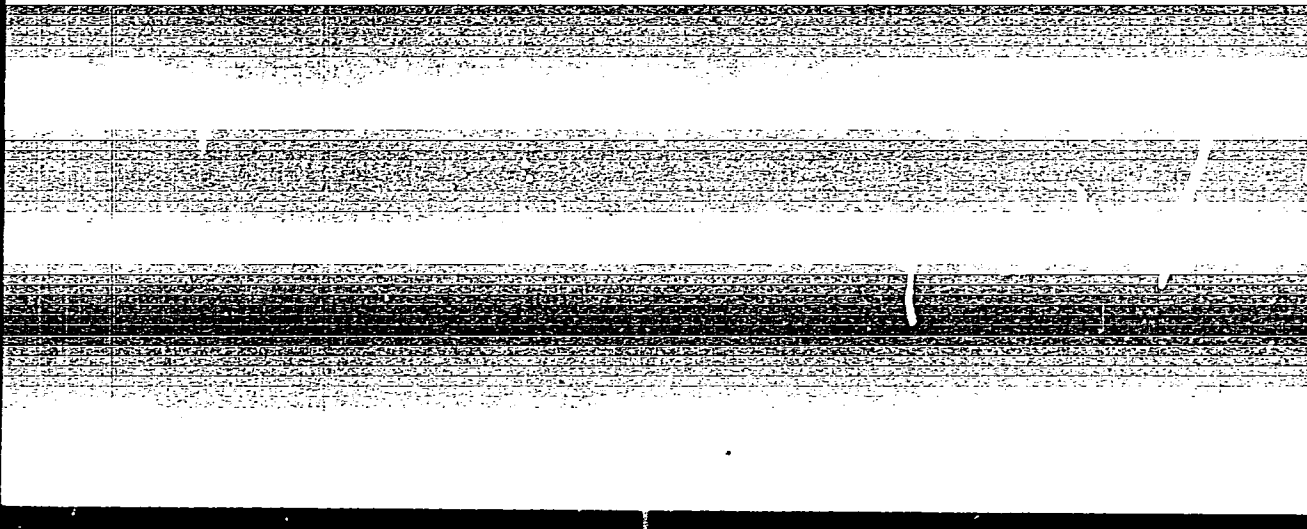
Card 2/2 mpe

Miller, R.H.

*W*48. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY OPTIMUM CONCENTRATION OF ORGANIC
MATTER IN SHALE TREATED IN TUNNEL RETORTS AND BRIFT PROCESSES. *Kuznetsov, D.T.,*
Rezanovich, I.I. and Hill, G.B. — *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR (Sov. Acad. Sci.*
Union, S.S.R.), 1957, (8), 27934. Research on the technical and economic
factors showed that the optimum is 30% for tunnel retorts and 27-28% for gas
producers.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134310



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134310C

GORDIN, A. Y¹.; MILL', L. A.

Industrial training shops. Politekh.obuch. no.5:11-17 ~~by~~ '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.544 g.Moskvy.
(Moscow--Manual training)

GORDIN, A. Yu.; MILL', L.A.

Students' wages. Politekh.obuch. no.9:9-14 8 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.544 g.Moskvy.
(Moscow--Education, Cooperative)
(Wages)

LEWANDOWSKA, Krystyna; MILLA, Jan

A case of mediastinal pneumothorax during the course of whooping cough pneumonia and septicemia. *Pediat.polska* 35 no.2:211-215
F '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: doc.
dr.med. O. Szczepski.

(SEPTICEMIA in inf.& child.)
(PNEUMONIA in inf.& child.)
(WHOOPING COUGH compl.)
(PNEUMOTHORAX in inf.& child.)

POLAND

MILLAK, Konrad [Affiliation not given]

"200th Anniversary of the Veterinary School in Lyon."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 9, Sep 62,
pp 516-518.

Abstract: A brief story of the founding of the Veterinary School in Lyon and its founder. Some mention is made of its contribution to the promotion of veterinary science in Poland, and text is included of greetings sent from the Veterinary School in Warsaw to the Lyon school on the occasion.

1/1

... school of foreign origin who taught in Polish higher schools of learning or generally contributed to the advance of veterinary practice in Poland. There are 11 references, of which six are Polish, four are German, and one is French.

1/1

POLAND

MILLAK, Konrad, Center for the History of Veterinary Medicine
(Osrodek Historii Medycyny Weterynaryjnej)

"First Diploma of Master of Veterinary Sciences granted in
1847 to Robert Stichel by the Medical Council of the Polish
Kingdom."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 19, No 6, Jun
63, pp 340-343.

Abstract: [Author's French and Russian summaries] Author
describes the procedure of awarding veterinary diplomas in
the first half of the 19th century in the Kingdom of Poland,
presents a photograph and complete description of the first
diploma of Master of Veterinary Arts awarded by the Kingdom's
Medical Council to Robert Stichel, and gives a biography of
the recipient. References are to nine (9) publications
and four (4) documents, all Polish, with the exception of
one publication in German.

1/1

MILLAVARI, Jozsef, dr., MAV titkar-jogtanacsos, foelado

Some disputed questions of the practice of arbitration
commissions concerning official council reports and certificates.
Kozleked kozl 20 no.47:769-773 22 N '64.

1. Law Office of the Hungarian State Railways, Budapest.

MILLER, A., kand.khim.nauk; IOKHANNES, E. [Johannes, E.]

Coseparation of nickel and cobalt by cadmium sulfide in the presence of sodium diethyldithiocarbamate. *Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn.nauk* no.4:421-426 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of Geology.

24262

R/005/60/000/001/004/004
D264/D301

9.1300

AUTHOR: Millea, Aurel, Engineer

TITLE: On some properties of curved waveguides

PERIODICAL: Telecomunicații, no. 1, 1960, 34-36

TEXT: Because of difficulties in solving problems of curved waveguides, the author tries to find a solution for equations of the electromagnetic field in curved waveguides - at least in the simpler cases - by a method similar to that applied to straight guides, i.e. by finding some elementary transversal-electrical and transversal-magnetic waves, with a sinusoidal distribution along the guide's axis. The author first establishes the necessary condition, on the basis of which elementary TE or TM waves should exist in a curved waveguide of a certain constant section along the guide. Then he proves that TE as well as TM waves always exist at the critical frequencies of the curved waveguide, deducing for this case a very simply shaped scalar equation. Considered is a curved waveguide with a constant section and with perfectly conducting walls. The axis

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24262

R/005/60/000/001/004/004
D264/D301

On some properties of curved waveguides

of the guide represents a plane curve Γ . In this case, a system of orthogonal coordinates can be used, consisting of the s arc along the Γ curve and plane cartesian coordinates ξ and η in the normal planes of the Γ curve, the origin of these coordinates coinciding with the intersection of the Γ curve and the normal plane. Selected is the coordinate ξ in the plane of the Γ curve. In case of TM type waves, the author deduces the equation $\frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} = 0$ (16)

in which γ is the propagation constant. This equation may be fulfilled if: $\gamma = 0$, $\gamma = \infty$, or $\partial U / \partial \eta = 0$. In the first case, the curved guide degenerates into a straight line, the second case corresponds to a critical frequency of the guide, and in the third case all components of the field are zero. Thus the following important property results: In a curved waveguide of a certain constant section along the guide, transversal-magnetic waves cannot exist with a sinusoidal distribution along the guide, except at critical frequencies $\gamma = \infty$. In case of TE type waves, the vector potential is selected as follows:

$$E = j\omega b, \tag{17}$$

$$H = -\frac{1}{\mu} \text{rot } b \tag{18}$$

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with the condition $\text{div } b = 0$. (19)
 Contrary to the TM waves, in case of TE waves a case exists when they can be propagated in the curved guide at every frequency above the critical one. For TE waves, the following property results: In a curved waveguide of a certain constant section transversal-electric waves cannot exist with sinusoidal distribution along the guide, except at critical frequencies, $\gamma = \omega$. There is a single exception, i.e. waves of TE_{m0} type which can exist in the curved waveguides of a rectangular section. The critical frequencies of the curved waveguides may be defined as frequencies at which the field intensity does not vary with the "s" coordinate. For TM type waves, the author deduces the relation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{\nu}{h} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} + k^2 F = 0 \quad (29)$$

in which $F = hE_s$. For the TE type waves, an identical equation is obtained, F being equal with hH_s . There are 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

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